

Test 1

Section 1

Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write **ONE WORD /OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Amateur Dramatic Society

Secretary: Jane Caulfield

Mailing address: 117 Green Road, Prestwin

Location for rehearsals: The **1**.....House, Wynn

No experience necessary

They need actors and **2**..... singers

Also need people who can **3**.....

Meetings 6–8 p.m. every **4**.....

Closed in **5**..... (for 2 weeks)

Membership costs:

Standard: £ 40 (includes a **6**..... once a year)

Over 60s or unemployed: £ **7**.....

Youth group: for people aged **8**..... years old and under

Shows:

- mostly plays by **9**..... authors

- family show in December

(raises money for children's **10**.....)

Section 2

Questions 11 – 14

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

11 What should employees bring to work?

A gloves

B lunch

C water

12 If employees can't come to work one day, they should

A contact the duty manager.

B leave a phone message at the farm office.

C call their team leader.

13 One problem with customers that may occur now is that

A they sometimes fail to return baskets.

B they eat the fruit before paying.

C they can be unsure about prices.

14 One of the benefits of working at the strawberry farm is that

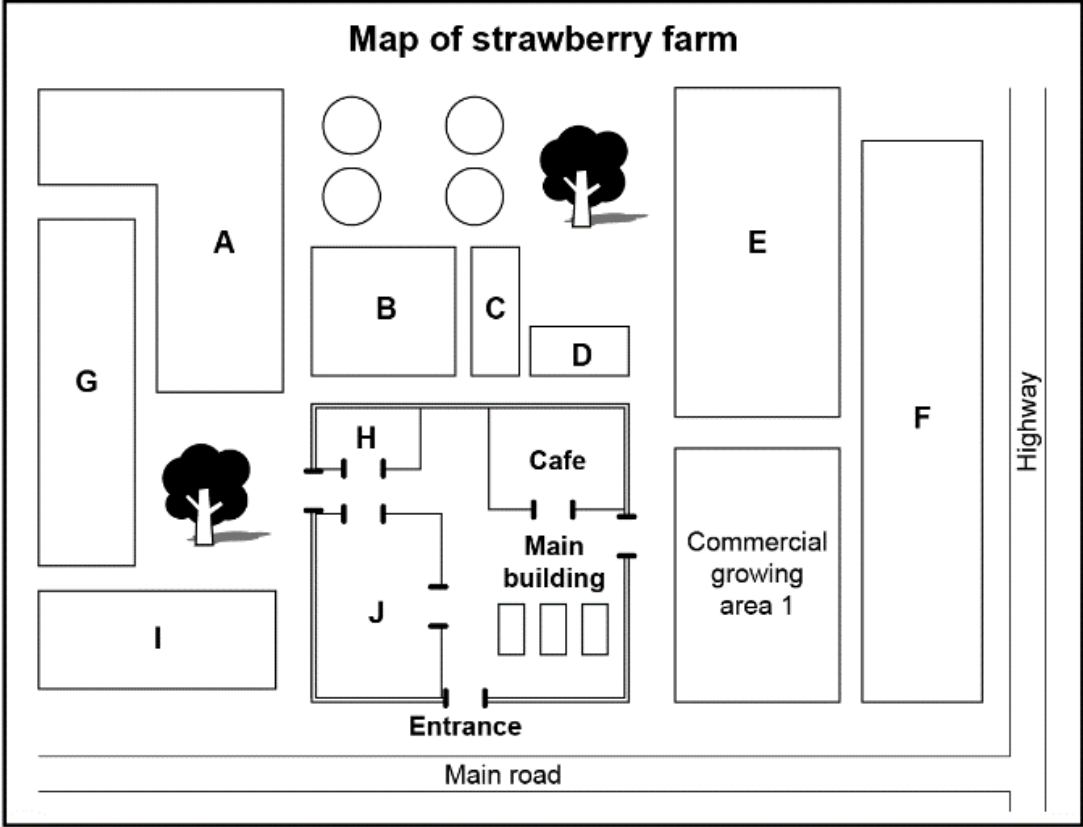
A employees' friends are entitled to a small discount.

B employees can have a quantity of fresh fruit for free.

C employees don't pay the full price for gift items in the shop

Questions 15- 20

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter: **A-J**, next to Questions 15-20.



Buildings

- 15 Staff room
- 16 Administration
- 17 Packing shed
- 18 Staff car park
- 19 Ripe strawberries
- 20 Unripe strawberries

Section 3

Questions 21 – 24

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

21 Why were Mark and Stella attracted to Bolton Island for their field trip?

- A because it is geologically unique
- B because it is easily accessible
- C because it is largely unstudied

22 Which aspect of Bolton Island's physical geography did Mark and Stella focus on?

- A its natural harbour
- B its fertile soil
- C its rock formations

23 Which problem did Mark and Stella have in studying Bolton Island's physical geography?

- A getting useful information from the local residents
- B recognising which features were man-made
- C finding official data about the island

24 What preparation was most useful for Mark and Stella's trip?

- A reading previous field trip reports
- B drawing up a detailed schedule for their trip
- C doing online research

Questions 25 – 26

Choose **TWO** letters, **A— E**

25-26 Which **TWO** mistakes did Mark and Stella make with their visuals?

- A not taking enough care when making sketches
- B not ensuring their photos had proper lighting
- C not using anything to indicate the scale of their photos
- D not making multiple photos and drawings of things of interest
- E not adequately recording when and where drawings were made

Questions 27 – 28

Choose **TWO** letters, **A— E**

27-28 Which **TWO** things does Stella say students need to do for a successful interview?

- A Guide the way in which the interview progresses.
- B Prepare the questions well in advance.
- C Check the recording equipment is working

- D Explain fully the purpose of the interview.
- D Give a personal opinion on the topics which are covered

Questions 29 – 30

Choose **TWO** letters, **A— E**

29-30 Which TWO things do Mark and Stella suggest doing with regard to note-taking on a field trip?

- A Ensure that terminology is correctly used in the notes.
- B Check your notes every evening.
- C Be highly selective in what you write down.
- D Have only one member's a team to write notes.
- E Keep your notes in an organised fashion.

Section 4

Questions 31- 40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Development and use of plastics

1930s

Polythene – two main forms:

- **LDPE** – distinguishing feature: it is highly **31**

e.g. used to make **32**, carrier bags and packaging materials

- **HDPE** – made tougher by exposure to a particular kind of **33**
– suitable for rigid containers, e.g. for bleach

Polyurethane – two main forms:

- blown form used for making **34** (padding)
and in housing infrastructure to give **35**
- non-blown form used mainly for sportswear

1940s – 1950s

PET

- used to make **36**, e.g. Dacron and Terylene
- popular for making containers for fizzy drinks
- because it resists abrasion – used for household objects such as **37**

Tupperware

- storage boxes
- revolution in **38** techniques

1960s

Teflon – non-stick

– almost no **39**, so used for protective coatings, e.g.
for frying pans

Gore-Tex – best known for outdoor wear

– also used for various **40** purposes