

Section 1 Questions 1 - 10

Questions 1 - 3

Circle the correct answer.

Example

Sergeant Brown is going to speak about

- A comfort.
- B safety.
- C the police.
- D Mr Fogerty.

1 Sergeant Brown is

- A the community patrol officer.
- B the university security officer.
- C the community police adviser.
- D the university liaison officer.

2 Sergeant Brown

- A lives locally and is not married.
- B lives on the campus and has two daughters.
- C has a son at the university.
- D doesn't live on the campus with his daughters.

3 Sergeant Brown has been a police officer for

- A 5 years.
- B 10 years.
- C 15 years.
- D 20 years.

Questions 4 - 6

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- 4 The most dangerous place around the campus is
- 5 The most dangerous place in town is
- 6 It is dangerous because of

Questions 7 - 8

Circle **TWO** answers **A-E**.

Which **TWO** items should a student always carry?

- A a personal alarm
- B valuables
- C their passport
- D jewellery
- E some identification

Questions 1 - 7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1 - 7 on your answer sheet write **Yes** if the statement agrees with the information, **No** if the statement contradicts the information, **Not Given** if there is no information on this in the passage.

- 1 Every country has protected areas or national parks.
- 2 Countries can protect their parks by changing their laws.
- 3 A protected area or park can contain many different ecosystems.
- 4 David Woodward thinks that Canadian parks will all be different in 90 years.
- 5 Canada, more than any other country, has felt the effects of global warming.
- 6 H₂O works to protect wetlands everywhere.
- 7 Some parts of the world will feel the results of global warming more than others.

Questions 8 - 13

Complete the summary below. Choose your answers from the box below the summary and write them in boxes 8 - 13 on the answer sheet. There are more words than spaces, so you will not use all the given words.

There are (8) in attempting to stop the effects of (9). One is the problem of predicting change. Another is a lack of (10) to change the situation; most governments' interest in the problem is limited because the problem will not become very serious (11). Finally, there is the problem of what action we should actually take. One solution is both to keep an eye on the situation as it develops, and to push for changes (12). Even if we do this, the problem is not going to (13), since it takes a considerable time for global warming to happen.

governmental willingness	lots of ways	global warming
internationally	for many years	locally
go away overnight	many problems	after all

Questions 14 and 15

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A - G. Which paragraphs state the following information? Write the appropriate letters A - G in boxes 14 and 15 on your answer sheet.

- 14 All areas of the world are likely to be affected by global climate changes.
.....

- 15 Remedies for global warming will not reverse these trends immediately.
.....

Section 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on questions 1 - 15, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

National Parks and Climate Change

- A** National parks, nature reserves, protected areas and sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) are an important part of the natural landscape in most countries. Their habitat and terrains vary massively from tundra and glacier parks in the north to wetlands in Europe, steppes in central and eastern Europe, and prairie grasslands and deserts in other areas. Virtually all kinds of landscape are protected somewhere. And these protected areas are important for the variety of plant and animal life they harbour: caribou, bears, wolves, rare types of fish and birds.
- B** But these areas are under threat from a recent peril – global climate change. No amount of legislation in any one country can protect against a worldwide problem. What exactly are the problems caused by climate change? David Woodward, head of the British Council for Nature Conservation, spoke to 'Science Now' about some of these areas, and his first point highlighted the enormous variation in nature reserves.
- C** "Each park or reserve is an ecosystem," he says, "and the larger reserves, such as those in Canada, may have several types of ecological subsystems within it. There are reserves which are half the size of Western Europe, so it doesn't make sense to talk about them as if they were all the same, or as if the microclimates within them were uniform." Woodward outlines some of the dangers posed by climatic change to parks in the northern Americas, for example.
- D** "If climatic change is severe, and in particular if the change is happening as quickly as it is at the moment, then the boundaries of the park no longer make much sense. A park that was designated as a protected area 90 years ago may suffer such change in its climate that the nature of it changes too. It will no longer contain the animal and plant life that it did. So the area which once protected, say, a species of reindeer or a type of scenery, will have changed. In effect, you lose the thing you were trying to protect." This effect has already been seen in Canada, where parks which once contained glaciers have seen the glaciers melted by global warming.
- E** Jennie Lindstrom, Chief Executive Officer of H₂O, the charity which campaigns on an international level on behalf of mainland Europe's protected wetland and wilderness areas, is even more pessimistic. In a letter to Science Now, she has asserted that up to 70% of such areas are already experiencing such "significant change ... in climate" that the distribution patterns of flora and fauna are changing, and that all areas will eventually be affected. She estimates that the most profound change is occurring in the northernmost parks in areas such as Finland, Greenland, Iceland and northern Russia, but adds that "there is no place which will not suffer the effects of global warming. What we are seeing is a massive change in the environment – and that means the extinction of whole species, as well as visual and structural changes which means that areas like the Camargue may literally look totally different in 50 or 60 years' time."
- F** The problems are manifold. First, it is difficult or impossible to predict which areas are most in need of help – that is, which areas are in most danger. Predicting climate change is even more unreliable than predicting the weather. Secondly, there is a sense that governments in most areas are apathetic towards a problem which may not manifest itself until long after that government's term of office has come to an end. In poor areas, of course, nature conservation is low on the list of priorities compared to, say, employment or health. Third, and perhaps most important, even in areas where there is both the political will and the financial muscle to do something about the problem, it is hard to know just what to do. Maria Colehill of Forestlife, an American conservation body, thinks that in the case of climate change, the most we can realistically do is monitor the situation and allow for the changes that we cannot prevent, while lobbying governments internationally to make the changes to the pollution laws, for example, that will enable us to deal with the causes of the problem. "I am despondent," she admits. "I have no doubt that a lot of the work we are doing on behalf of the North American lynx, for example, will be wasted. The animal itself can live in virtually any environment where there are few humans, but of course its numbers are small. If climate change affects the other animal life in the areas where it now lives, if the food chain changes, then the lynx will be affected too. Less food for the lynx means fewer lynxes, or lynxes with nowhere to go."
- G** Certainly, climate change is not going to go away overnight. It is estimated that fossil fuels burnt in the 1950s will still be affecting our climate in another 30 years, so the changes will continue for some time after that. If we want to protect the remnants of our wild landscapes for future generations, the impetus for change must come from the governments of the world.

SPEAKING

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part 1

I'd like you to tell me something about your family. Is that okay?

- Is your family large or small?
- What do the other members of the family do?
- When was the last time all your family were together? What did you do?
- What do you do as a family for special occasions like weddings or feasts?
- Is there a member of your family you are especially close to? Why?

Part 2

Describe a trip or a holiday you have recently taken.

Tell me about:

- where you went and why.
- who you went with.
- what you did, and
- what made this trip memorable to you.

- Had you been on a trip like this before?
- Why? Why not?
- Do you think travel broadens the mind?

Part 3

- travel
 - Describe how the tourism industry has developed in your area/other areas.
 - Describe what things your area offers tourists.
 - Evaluate what type of tourists tourism brings to your area.
 - How has tourism changed your area compared with how it used to be?
 - Evaluate how tourism is good for the economy of a country.
 - Speculate on what other benefits tourism might bring to a country.
- environmental and other problems
 - Evaluate how the growth of tourism has affected the countryside and wildlife in your area/country.
 - Discuss whether the advantages of tourism outweigh the disadvantages.