



DRAKEN

SUPER MOCK

SECOND TEST

2023

Get C1 with us

Test 2

Listening

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the best reply to each sentences

1. (A) What day is that?
(B) What time is best?
(C) Thanks for doing it
2. (A) You're welcome.
(B) it's fine, thanks.
(C) Well, Ok then
3. (A) Sure, just a moment.
(B) Hello, I can help you
(C) Yes, we'll contact you
4. (A) Sorry, I can't
(B) Sorry to hear that
(C) Sorry about that
5. (A) Yes, it's yours
(B) Yes, you can
(C) Yes, I love it!
6. (A) Sorry about that
(B) I'll give it back
(C) Thanks a lot
7. (A) No, thank you
(B) Yes, It's recent
(C) Yes, I'm sure
8. (A) That;s very long
(B) That's no problem
(C) It's good news

Part 2

Questions 9-14

Complete the notes below.

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

ACCOMMODATION FORM: RENTAL PROPERTIES

Example Answer

Name: Jane Ryder

Contact phone number: **9** (0044)

Email address: **10** richard@co.uk

Occupation: a local **11**

Type of accommodation:

a 2-bedroom apartment wanted (must have its own

12)

no **13** required (family bringing theirs) a

14..... in the kitchen is preferable

Part 3

You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speakers (15-18) to the place where the speaker is (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

5. Speaker 1 ...

6. Speaker 2 ...

7. Speaker 3 ...

8. Speaker 4 ...

A) Arranging a birthday party.

B) Favourite café.

C) Making a birthday cake.

D) Childhood dream.

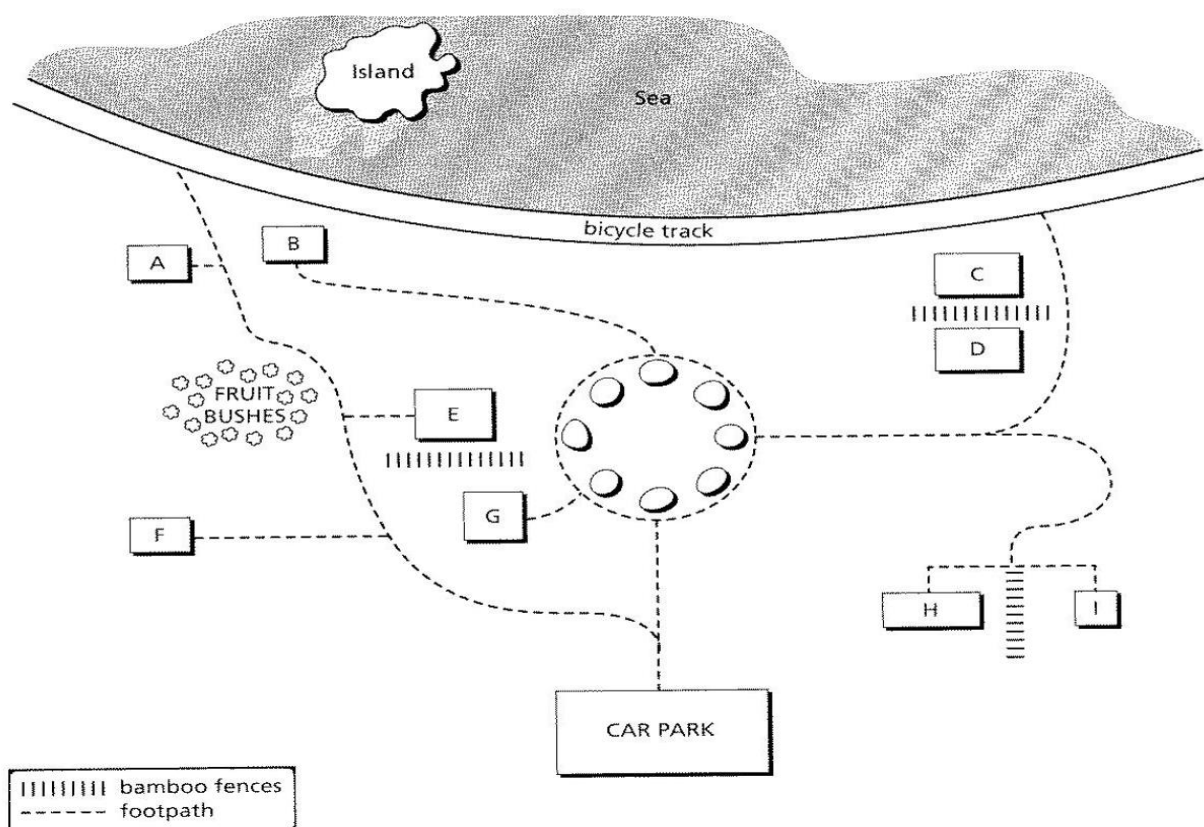
E) A family birthday celebration.

F) Shopping for a present.

Part 4

Choose the exact location for the following places on the map

Hadley Park Community Gardens Project



Write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 19-23.

- 19 Vegetables beds
- 20 Bee hives
- 21 Seating
- 22 Adventure playground
- 23 Sand area

Part 5

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 24-29 choose the answer (A,B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

24. Nina compares praising children to rock climbing because in both activities

- A) time is needed to get it right.
- B) trust plays an important role.
- C) mistakes can have unwanted consequences.

25. What advice does Dan give parents about praising children?

- A) Focus on praising effort rather than results.
- B) Explain the reason for giving praise.
- C) Include praising personal qualities.

Extract Two

26. Robert had been put off taking up golf until now because he believed

- A) it was practiced only by a privileged few.
- B) it provided relatively little exercise.
- C) it was perceived as old-fashioned.

27. What do they agree they should do next?

- A) take up an opportunity to find out about a venue
- B) get more information about golf from a colleague
- C) look into the expense involved in playing golf

Extract Three

28. According to the man, what element do music festival organisers often overlook?

- A) having good communication between sound engineers and bands
- B) designing the grounds so that the sound is enhanced
- C) ensuring all the equipment is of the highest quality

29. How did the woman first find out that a local band was good?

- A) Other musicians were recommending them.
- B) Everyone was talking about them in one of the cafes.
- C) The number of people listing to them was increasing.

WORKING AS A PHARMACIST

Estelle chose to study (30) for her undergraduate degree.

She recommends working part time as a (31) in order to make contacts.

She was surprised to find out how important (32) skills are for a pharmacist.

She worked in research and development, where she was involved in the (33) of medications.

She describes how making sure (34), are accurate is an important part of a pharmacist's job.

She explains that there is a growing demand for pharmacists because the (35) is increasing.

READING TEST

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with **ONE** word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

What can tree frogs in Chernobyl tell us about radiation?

Have you ever heard of Chernobyl? It was a nuclear 1_____ plant that released large amounts of radiation into the environment after an accident. While the people nearby left the area, the wildlife remained. Many 2_____ and animals died because of the high levels of radiation. But others, such as tree 3_____, adapted.

We collected tree frogs from different areas surrounding the 5_____ power plant. We analyzed their skin coloration. We found that the frogs closer to the power plant had darker skin coloration. That's because they have higher 5_____ of melanin. Melanin is known to protect organisms from 6_____. We think that darker colored frogs better survived the higher levels of radiation closer to the power plant.

Part 2

Questions 7-14

Look at the five descriptions of museum, **A-E**, in one area of England.

For which museum are the following statements true?

*Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.*

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 7 There are exhibits related to the history of agriculture in the region.
- 8 Equipment for putting out fires used to be kept in this building.
- 9 You can find information on the rise of one type of transport.
- 10 There are things to see both inside and outside.
- 11 It is possible to obtain copies of old pictures and documents.
- 12 On certain days you can see an original work by a writer of fiction.
- 13 Someone who was interested in environmental matters lived here for a time.
- 14 This museum has an exhibit related to a heroic achievement.

Local museums

A Whittlesey Museum

The museum is located in the Old Town Hall, which was originally built to house horse-drawn fire engines. It has eight rooms, and the exhibits cover topics such as archive photographs, costume, domestic life and local celebrities.

B Octavia Hill's Birthplace House

Built in 1740, this is the birthplace of pioneer social reformer Octavia Hill, who was active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in social housing and the arts, as well as in conservation issues. Visitors are taken on a guided tour and are then free to explore the gardens.

C Chatteris Museum

The old market town of Chatteris was largely rebuilt, after two serious fires in 1706 and 1864 destroyed many of the town's ancient buildings. The museum's exhibits illustrate traditional aspects of the life of local farmers as well as the railway boom of the 19th century. The museum has a touch-screen kiosk which contains over 9,000 historic photographs and texts, reproductions of which can be made on request.

D March and District Museum

Located in the middle of the market town of March, the museum is housed in a former school built in 1851. Its wide-ranging collections include reconstructions of an early 20th-century kitchen, sitting room and nursery. There is also an interesting display of historic cameras and radios, and a medal which was awarded to train driver Ben Gimbert for his bravery in preventing loss of life when a train full of explosives caught fire in 1944.

E Wisbech and Fenland Museum

This 19th-century gem holds collections from around the world including Ancient Egypt. Its library, which is open to the public on the first Saturday of each month, contains the manuscript of *Great Expectations* by the 19th-century novelist Charles Dickens, and the Research Room can be booked for researching local records.

Part 3

Questions 15-20

The text has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, *i-xi*, in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- | | |
|------|---|
| i | Various sources of supplies |
| ii | The effects of going outside |
| iii | Oymyakon past and present |
| iv | A contrast in the landscape |
| v | Animals that can survive the cold |
| vi | How Oymyakon is affected by its location |
| vii | Keeping out the cold |
| viii | Not the only challenging time of the year |
| ix | Better than its reputation |
| x | Very few facilities in buildings |
| xi | More snow than anywhere else in the world |

15 Paragraph A

16 Paragraph B

17 Paragraph C

18 Paragraph D

19 Paragraph E

20 Paragraph F

A visit to Oymyakon, the world's coldest town

A

You don't need a sat nav to drive to Oymyakon. From Yakutsk, you cross the Lena River and simply follow the M56 almost all of the way before taking a left at Tomtor for the final few kilometres. The journey takes two days of hard driving; two days of glistening landscapes, frozen rivers and untouched snow; two days of endless forest and breathtaking beauty; two days to penetrate the heart of Siberia and reach the coldest inhabited place on Earth. The beauty surprised me. Siberia isn't known for its pleasant appearance. It's always billed as a place of hardship. But for hour after hour, the wintry wonderland was bathed in a crisp, clean sunshine, presenting a continuous panorama of conifer trees wreathed in silence and snow.

B

As we left the flat plain, the road began to twist and turn, leading us into untouched hills and on towards the Verkhoyansk Mountains. Beneath their snow-clad peaks, the slopes became steeper and the valleys deeper. Down in a valley, we stopped to look at a hot spring beside the road. It was immediately obvious against the snow – a spot shrouded in heavy mist. Trees emerged from the strange haze as ghostly silhouettes.

C

Despite the magical ambience of the Siberian wilderness, its reputation for hardship hit me every time I climbed out of the vehicle. Within less than a minute, the skin all over

my face began to feel as if it were burning. If I wasn't wearing my two sets of gloves, I rapidly lost the feeling in my fingertips. I learned very quickly not to draw too deep a breath because the shock of the cold air in my lungs invariably set me off on an extended bout of coughing. Siberia in winter is a world barely fit for human habitation. This is a place of such searing cold that it bites through multiple layers of clothing as if they aren't there.

D

Oymyakon is a quiet little town – the world's coldest – of about 550 inhabitants, with its own power station, a school, two shops and a small hospital. It probably originated as a seasonal settlement where reindeer herders spent the summer on the banks of the Indigirka River.

E

The temperature when I arrived was -45°C – not particularly cold, I was informed. A number of factors combine to explain Oymyakon's record low temperatures. It is far from the ocean, with its moderating effect on air temperature. In addition, the town sits in a valley, below the general level of the Oymyakon Plateau, which, in turn, is enclosed on all sides by mountains up to 2,000 metres in height. As the cold air sinks, it accumulates in the valley, with little wind to disturb it. Oymyakon's average temperature in January is -50°C . Lower temperatures have been recorded in Antarctica, but there are no permanent inhabitants there.

F

Day-to-day life in Oymyakon presents certain challenges during the long winters. There are hardly any modern household conveniences. Water is hacked out of the nearby river as great chunks of ice and dragged home on a sledge. The giant ice cubes are stacked outdoors and carried into the house one at a time to melt when needed. The lack of running water also means no showers or baths, or indeed flushing toilets. Since 2008, the town's school has enjoyed the luxury of indoor toilets, however. It's one of the small number of civic buildings in the centre of town that are linked to the power station.

G

The power station provides winter heating in the form of hot water, but many houses lie outside its range and rely on their own wood-burning stove. Fuel is plentiful enough in the surrounding forest, but someone still has to venture out to cut the wood. Everybody in Oymyakon owns good boots, a hat made of animal fur and fur-lined mittens. The boots are usually made from reindeer hide, which is light but keeps your feet very warm – the individual hairs are hollow, like a thin tube with air inside. Since air is a poor conductor of heat, the skin makes excellent winter footwear, and felt soles give added insulation. Hats come in a variety of furs, including fox, raccoon, sable and mink.

H

Oymyakon's two shops keep a decent stock of basic foods in tins and packets, but locals also have do-it-yourself options, including hunting, trapping, ice-fishing, reindeer-breeding and horse-breeding. Indeed, being self-sufficient runs in the blood in Siberia. The Oymyakon diet relies heavily on meat for its protein, a primary source of energy in the prolonged winter. Unsurprisingly, given the weather, everyone eats heartily in Oymyakon. A typical meal I was offered consisted of a thick horse soup and huge piles of horse meatballs, all washed down with cloudberry cordial.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions

Sea monsters are the stuff of legend - lurking not just in the depths of the oceans, but also the darker corners of our minds. What is it that draws us to these creatures?

"This inhuman place makes human monsters," wrote Stephen King in his novel *The Shining*. Many academics agree that monsters lurk in the deepest recesses, they prowl through our ancestral minds appearing in the half-light, under the bed - or at the bottom of the sea.

"They don't really exist, but they play a huge role in our mindscapes, in our dreams, stories, nightmares, myths and so on," says Matthias Classen, assistant professor of literature and media at Aarhus University in Denmark, who studies monsters in literature. "Monsters say something about human psychology, not the world."

One Norse legend talks of the Kraken, a deep sea creature that was the curse of fishermen. If sailors found a place with many fish, most likely it was the monster that was driving them to the surface. If it saw the ship it would pluck the hapless sailors from the boat and drag them to a watery grave.

This terrifying legend occupied the mind and pen of the poet Alfred Lord Tennyson too. In his short 1830 poem *The Kraken* he wrote: "Below the thunders of the upper deep, / Far far beneath in the abysmal sea, / His ancient, dreamless, uninvaded sleep / The Kraken sleepeth."

The deeper we travel into the ocean, the deeper we delve into our own psyche. And when we can go no further - there lurks the Kraken.

Most likely the Kraken is based on a real creature - the giant squid. The huge mollusc takes pride of place as the personification of the terrors of the deep sea. Sailors would have encountered it at the surface, dying, and probably thrashing about. It would have made a weird sight, "about the most alien thing you can imagine," says Edith Widder, CEO at the Ocean Research and Conservation Association.

"It has eight lashing arms and two slashing tentacles growing straight out of its head and it's got serrated suckers that can latch on to the slimiest of prey and it's got a parrot beak that can rip flesh. It's got an eye the size of your head, it's got a jet propulsion system and three hearts that pump blue blood."

The giant squid continued to dominate stories of sea monsters with the famous 1870 novel, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, by Jules Verne. Verne's submarine fantasy is a classic story of puny man against a gigantic squid.

The monster needed no embellishment - this creature was scary enough, and Verne incorporated as much fact as possible into the story, says Emily Alder from Edinburgh Napier University. "*Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* and another contemporaneous book, Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea*, both tried to represent the giant squid as they might have been actual zoological animals, much more taking the squid as a biological creature than a mythical creature." It was a given that the squid was vicious and would readily attack humans given the chance.

That myth wasn't busted until 2012, when Edith Widder and her colleagues were the first people to successfully film giant squid under water and see first-hand the true character of the monster of the deep. They realised previous attempts to film squid had failed because the bright lights and noisy thrusters on submersibles had frightened them away.

By quietening down the engines and using bioluminescence to attract it, they managed to see this most extraordinary animal in its natural habitat. It serenely glided into view, its body rippled with metallic colours of bronze and silver. Its huge, intelligent eye watched the submarine warily as it delicately picked at the bait with its beak. It was balletic and mesmeric. It could not have been further from the gnashing, human-destroying creature of myth and literature. In reality this is a gentle giant that is easily scared and pecks at its food.

Another giant squid lies peacefully in the Natural History Museum in London, in the Spirit Room, where it is preserved in a huge glass case. In 2004 it was caught in a fishing net off the Falkland Islands and died at the surface. The crew immediately froze its body and it was sent to be preserved in the museum by the Curator of Molluscs, Jon Ablett. It is called Archie, an affectionate short version of its Latin name *Architeuthis dux*. It is the longest preserved specimen of a giant squid in the world.

"It really has brought science to life for many people," says Ablett. "Sometimes I feel a bit overshadowed by Archie, most of my work is on slugs and snails but unfortunately most people don't want to talk about that!"

And so today we can watch Archie's graceful relative on film and stare Archie herself (she is a female) eye-to-eye in a museum. But have we finally slain the monster of the deep? Now we know there is nothing to be afraid of, can the Kraken finally be laid to rest? Probably not says Classen. "We humans are afraid of the strangest things. They don't need to be realistic. There's no indication that enlightenment and scientific progress has banished the monsters from the shadows of our imaginations. We will continue to be afraid of very strange things, including probably sea monsters."

Indeed we are. The Kraken made a fearsome appearance in the blockbuster series Pirates of the Caribbean. It forced Captain Jack Sparrow to face his demons in a terrifying face-to-face encounter. Pirates needed the monstrous Kraken, nothing else would do. Or, as the German film director Werner Herzog put it, "What would an ocean be without a monster lurking in the dark? It would be like sleep without dreams."

Questions 21-25 Choose the correct letter, **A, B or C**

21. Matthias Classen is unsure about the possibility of monster's existence.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

22. Kraken is probably based on an imaginary animal.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

23. Previous attempts on filming the squid had failed due to the fact that the creature was scared.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

24. Giant squid was caught alive in 2004 and brought to the museum.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

25. Jon Ablett admits that he likes Archie.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

Questions 26-30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 8–12 on your answer sheet.

26. Who wrote a novel about a giant squid?

- a. ☐ Emily Alder
- b. ☐ Stephen King
- c. ☐ Alfred Lord Tennyson
- d. ☐ Jules Verne

27. What, of the featuring body parts, mollusc **DOESN'T** have?

- a. ☐ two tentacles
- b. ☐ serrated suckers
- c. ☐ beak
- d. ☐ smooth suckers

28. Which of the following applies to the bookish Kraken?

- a. ☐ notorious
- b. ☐ scary
- c. ☐ weird
- d. ☐ harmless

29. Where can we see a giant squid?

- a. ☐ at the museum
- b. ☐ at a seaside
- c. ☐ on TV
- d. ☐ in supermarkets

30. The main purpose of the text is to:

- a. ☐ help us to understand more about both mythical and biological creatures of the deep strong
- b. ☐ illustrate the difference between Kraken and squid
- c. ☐ shed the light on the mythical creatures of the ocean
- d. ☐ compare Kraken to its real relative

Part 5

Read the text below and answer Questions 31-35

Safety when working on roofs

A fall from height is the most serious hazard associated with roof work. Preventing falls from roofs is a priority for *WorkSafe New Zealand*. Investigation by *WorkSafe* into falls that occur while working at height show that more than 50 percent of falls are from under three metres, and most of these are from ladders and roofs. The cost of these falls is estimated to be \$24 million a year – to say nothing of the human costs that result from these falls. More injuries happen on residential building sites than any other workplace in the construction sector.

In order to prevent such injuries, a hazard assessment should be carried out for all work on roofs to assess potential dangers. It is essential that the hazards are identified before the work starts, and that the necessary equipment, appropriate precautions and systems of work are provided and implemented. Hazard identification should be repeated periodically or when there is a change in conditions, for example, the weather or numbers of staff onsite.

The first thing to be considered is whether it is possible to eliminate this hazard completely, so that workers are not exposed to the danger of falling. This can sometimes be done at the design, construction planning, and tendering stage. If the possibility of a fall cannot be eliminated, some form of edge protection should be used to prevent workers from falling. It may be possible to use the existing scaffolding as edge protection. If this is not practicable, then temporary work platforms should be used. In cases where such protection is not possible, then steps should be taken to minimise the likelihood of any harm resulting. This means considering the use of safety nets and other similar systems to make it less likely that injury will be caused if a fall does occur. Ladders should only be employed for short-duration maintenance work such as touching up paint. People using ladders should be trained and instructed in the selection and safe use of ladders. There should be inspection of all ladders on a regular basis to ensure they are safe to use.

Safety when working on roofs

Investigations show that

- over half of falls are from less than **31**.....
- most falls are from ladders and roofs
- falls cost \$24 million per year
- the majority of falls occur on **32**.....

Hazard identification should be carried out

- before the work starts
- when conditions such as the weather or worker numbers change

Controls

- **33** the hazard at the planning stage before the work begins if possible
- prevent a fall by using edge protection, e.g. scaffolding or **34**.....
- reduce the likelihood of injury, e.g. by using **35**.....