

Test 3 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Section 1

Questions 1–5

1 The correct answer is E: The text says that this walk ‘passes the entrance to the famous Butter Caves visitor attraction, so you can combine a visit there with the walk’. **B is incorrect** because although the text mentions caves: ‘you can see for a great distance to the north and west, across a landscape that includes ... the entrance to Butter Caves’, walkers cannot go into these caves as they are too far away.

2 The correct answer is D: The text says that this walk ‘takes you to the shore (edge) of a lake, at a spot convenient for swimming’. **C is incorrect** because the lake that it mentions no longer exists: it ‘has since been filled in and turned into an adventure playground’. **B is incorrect** because on this walk there are ‘half a dozen lakes’, rather than one. Also, these lakes are ‘a great distance away’, so walkers cannot spend time beside them.

3 The correct answer is C: The text says that this walk goes through a village which is ‘famous for its strange-looking houses and ceramics factory’. **A is incorrect** because although it mentions a brickworks which ‘is now the largest and best-known nature reserve in the area’, it does not say anything about the architecture of this former factory or how much of the building remains. **D is incorrect** because it just describes the building ‘Starling Cottage’ as ‘the home, from 1920 to 1927, of the poet Barbara Cottam’ and does not mention its style. **E is incorrect** because it mentions a village ‘where Richard Merton, the architect of a number of local buildings, lived for much of his life’, but it does not say that the buildings are unusual.

4 The correct answer is A: The text says, ‘Please note that the ground is very uneven, and under-sixes (children younger than six) should not be taken on this walk.’ **D is incorrect** because it says, ‘Children will want to enjoy themselves in the adventure playground nearby’, which indicates that this walk is suitable for children.

5 The correct answer is C: The text says, ‘you have a choice of routes to return to the starting point, so either continue via Thurley Park, or if it’s raining, take the shorter direct route’. **B is incorrect** because although it mentions bad weather in ‘mist (light fog) often comes in from the sea and covers the hilltop’, it does not suggest changing the length of walk because of this. **D is incorrect** because although it says, ‘This walk is ideal in fine weather’, it does not mention varying the route depending on weather conditions.

Questions 6–14

6 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, ‘A traditional scarecrow was a model – usually life-size – of a man or woman’.

7 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says, ‘Maplehampton’s scarecrow competition took place on September 12th,’ but the text does not say whether this was the first scarecrow competition or not.

8 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says, ‘Local farmers supplied everything needed to make a scarecrow – like pieces of wood to form a frame, and straw to stuff the scarecrow.’ However, there is no information about whether the farmers could enter the competition or not.

9 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, ‘The scarecrows were dressed in old clothes which the competitors brought with them.’ **TRUE is incorrect** because old clothes were not supplied (given) to competitors; they provided their own.

10 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, ‘The festival was held in the village hall, instead of outdoors as planned, due to the unusually high temperature.’ This means that the hot weather caused the organisers to change their decision on where in the village they would hold the scarecrow festival.

11 The correct answer is TRUE: The text explains that the teams of competitors ‘had ideas and guidance (advice) from local artist Tracey Sanzo’.

12 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text describes the giant bird scarecrow which won the children’s prize and the alien scarecrow which won the adults’ prize, but it does not say which one the judges thought was better.

13 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, ‘many of the participants and the spectators had a picnic which they had brought.’ **TRUE is incorrect** because although there was a picnic, the competition organisers did not provide the food for it.

14 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, ‘Alice Cameron ... bought [a scarecrow] to stand on her balcony: she said she didn’t need it to scare birds away from her crops’. **TRUE is incorrect** because although Alice Cameron bought a scarecrow, her purpose was not to frighten (scare) birds away; she just liked it.

Section 2

Questions 15–22

15 The correct answer is 'correct': The text says that baristas must 'make sure the drinks [they] produce are correct in all respects'. **'Highest possible quality' is incorrect** because the task instructions state that only one word is required. **'Quality' is incorrect** because the type of word needed to fill the gap is an adjective, not a noun.

16 The correct answer is 'conversation': The text warns baristas not to be 'distracted by the conversation that is going on nearby'.

17 The correct answer is 'filter': The text says, 'You will often catch a great barista rinsing out (cleaning with hot water) the filter in their machines,' suggesting that this is an important task to do regularly.

18 The correct answer is 'fresh': The text says that great baristas want to 'make every drink with completely fresh ground coffee'.

19 The correct answer is 'flavour' or 'flavor': The text says that baristas who finish the extraction of espresso 'too soon are left with a drink without flavour'. **'Levels' is incorrect** because although the text mentions, 'the point when the balance of flavour has reached its optimum levels', the word 'levels' by itself does not make sense.

20 The correct answer is 'bitter': The text says that baristas who 'delay the finish risk burning the beverage and tainting (spoilage) it with a bitter after-taste'.

21 The correct answer is 'day': The text says, 'Great baristas ask their customers how their day is going'. **'Experience' is incorrect** because it does not make sense by itself.

22 The correct answer is 'issues': The text says that great baristas 'keep up with issues (topics or subjects) that really matter'. **'Newspapers' is incorrect** because it is not the newspapers that are important to know about, but the 'issues' they report.

Questions 23–27

23 The correct answer is '(relevant) information': In the second paragraph, the text says, 'If the meeting is small, start by requesting everyone to introduce themselves and to give a bit of relevant information,' **'Name' is incorrect** because the verb 'introduce' means to give your name. Also, the word 'name' would not follow some.

24 The correct answer is '(meeting) agenda': The text says, 'make sure everyone can see the agenda'. **'Items' is incorrect** because they are the points on the meeting agenda. Also 'items', which is plural, cannot be followed by the singular verb is.

25 The correct answer is 'conflicts': The text says, 'Encourage participation ... so that attendees can contribute ... Try to keep discussions positive, but don't ignore conflicts – find a solution for them and make sure they are resolved before they grow.' **'Tension' is incorrect** because although it means a negative state of anxiety or pressure, it is a singular noun and so cannot be followed by the plural pronoun they.

26 The correct answer is 'tension': The text says, 'don't let the same people take on all the work as this can lead to tension within the group'.

27 The correct answer is 'social activity': The text concludes by suggesting, 'It can be nice to follow the meeting with a social activity'. **'Meal' is incorrect** because it is an example of a particular social activity that might be held, but it is not general enough to express the meaning in the last paragraph of the text.

Section 3

Questions 28–33

28 The correct answer is vii: Section A starts by mentioning women wearing feathered hats today but goes on to deal with the use of feathers in military headgear. The text says, “Historically, feathers were an incredibly expressive accessory for men,” observes Cambridge historian, Professor Ulinka Rublack. “Nobody has really looked at why this was the case. That’s a story that I want to tell.” This indicates that she is interested in the relationship between wearing feathers and the gender of the people wearing them. **Heading ii is incorrect** because there is no mention in Section A of feathers being an unsuitable decoration for military purposes. **Heading viii is incorrect** because although Section A mentions that the ‘Bersaglieri of the Italian Army ... still wear a bunch of long black feathers in their hats’, there is no mention of a reason for this.

29 The correct answer is iii: The text in Section B says, ‘In 1500, [feathers] were barely worn at all ... 100 years later they had become an indispensable (essential) accessory for the fashionable European man.’ **Heading i is incorrect** because although the text mentions a range of European cities, ‘From Prague and Nuremberg to Paris and Madrid,’ there is no link made between the use of feathers and international awareness.

30 The correct answer is i: The text in Section C describes Duke Frederick of Württemberg (a historical German state) holding ‘a display at his court at which he personally appeared wearing a costume covered in exotic feathers and representing the Americas. This was not just a symbol of power, but of cultural connectedness,’ indicating that he was aware of the wider world. **Heading iv is incorrect** because although the text mentions exotic birds being ‘captured, transported and kept’, Europeans clearly did not disapprove of this custom. In fact, it was just the opposite, they ‘experienced a sudden “bird craze”’ for these exotic species.

31 The correct answer is vi: The text in Section D mentions the belief that feathers ‘could keep the wearer safe from “bad” air – cold, miasma, damp or excessive heat – all of which were regarded as hazardous’. It goes on to describe feathers coming ‘to indicate that the wearer was healthy and civilised’. **Heading i is incorrect** because although places in different nations are mentioned – ‘Augsburg’ (Germany) and ‘Toledo’ (Spain), there is no indication of growing international awareness.

32 The correct answer is viii: The text in Section E deals with the continued use of feathers in military uniform. It goes on to give Rublack’s opinion of why they continued to be used, ending with, ‘European soldiers saw the feathers as imparting noble passions, bravery and courage’. **Heading ii is incorrect** because although the text says, ‘By the mid-17th century, feathers were out of style,’ suggesting they were considered unsuitable, this is among the general public. The text continues, ‘Within the armies of Europe feathers remained an essential part of military costume.’

33 The correct answer is v: The text in Section F describes Rublack’s research as demonstrating ‘a sea-change (transformation) in methodologies’. **Heading vii is incorrect** because although the text mentions in a general way the fact that historians’ research now explores how ‘our identities are shaped through deep connections with “stuff” – the material objects that are parts of our lives’, there is no mention of a precise relationship between feathers and gender.

Questions 34–36

34 The correct answer is B: In Section B, the text says, ‘Impressive efforts went into dyeing (colouring) [feathers]. A 1548 recipe recommends using ashes, lead monoxide and river water to create a “very beautiful” black, for example.’ **A is incorrect** because there is no mention in the section of artificial feathers. The text says that feathers from ‘cranes and swallows’ were used which are both types of bird. **C is incorrect** because there is no mention of breeding birds for their feathers. **D is incorrect** because although the text refers to a dictionary including ‘words to describe people who chose not to wear [feathers]’, there is no suggestion that they disapproved of them as a decoration; they may have thought they did not suit them personally.

35 The correct answer is C: The text in Section C describes Duke Frederick’s costume as ‘not just a symbol of power, but of cultural connectedness’. It goes on, ‘Rublack suggests: “The message seems to be that he was embracing the global,”’ where the word ‘embracing’ indicates a positive attitude towards the culture of America. **A is incorrect** because there is no mention of American traditions and the overall message of this section is that Duke Frederick’s attitude was positive. **B is incorrect** because there is no indication in the text that Duke Frederick was rejecting the beliefs of his people. **D is incorrect** because the text says that Duke Frederick chose to wear the feathered costume as a symbolic gesture and there is no mention of him following fashion.

36 The correct answer is B: In Section E, Rublack says that the authorities wanted to make the military of that time (the 17th century) ‘seem graceful and powerful’ in order to attract more men to become soldiers: ‘Feathers became associated with the idea of an art of warfare.’ **A is incorrect** because although the text mentions that some cultures ‘considered ... certain birds to be ... sometimes sacred (of religious importance)’, these were some ‘native American peoples and ... the Ottoman empire’ but not Europeans. **C is incorrect** because European soldiers wore feathers as they thought they transmitted ‘noble passions, bravery and courage’ and not because other cultures feared them. **D is incorrect** because no particular birds’ feathers are mentioned in connection with warlike qualities.

Questions 37–40

37 The correct answer is C: The text in Section A explains that the ‘Bersaglieri of the Italian Army, for example, still wear a bunch of long black feathers in their hats hanging down to one side’. **B is incorrect** because although the text says ‘Eleanor of Toledo had hats made from peacock feathers to keep her dry in the rain’, those feathers were from peacocks, so mainly blue, not black. **E is incorrect** because although an outfit made of feathers worn by Duke Frederick is described and he was clearly a person of high status, the outfit was ‘a costume covered in exotic feathers’ and there is no mention of a hat or the colour of the feathers.

38 The correct answer is G: In Section B, the text says that ‘something unusual started to happen with feathers during the 16th century ... In prosperous trading centres, the citizens started wearing hats bedecked with feathers from cranes and swallows.’ ‘Prosperous trading centres’ would be towns and cities, and urban dwellers are people who live in such places, not in rural areas. **A is incorrect** because these feathers gained popularity in the 16th century. **C is incorrect** because the text does not specify which feathers are used in soldiers’ hats today.

39 The correct answer is E: The text in Section C describes Duke Frederick as wearing ‘a costume covered in exotic feathers’. **B is incorrect** because the hats Eleanor of Toledo wore to protect her from the rain were made of ‘peacock feathers’, that is, feathers from one type of exotic bird, not from different exotic birds. **D is incorrect** because Eleanor of Toledo, a Spanish noblewoman, wore exotic bird feathers.

40 The correct answer is B: The text in Section D describes Eleanor of Toledo having ‘hats made from peacock feathers to keep her dry in the rain’. **C, E and G are incorrect** because peacock feathers are not specified. **D is incorrect** because Eleanor of Toledo was a woman.