
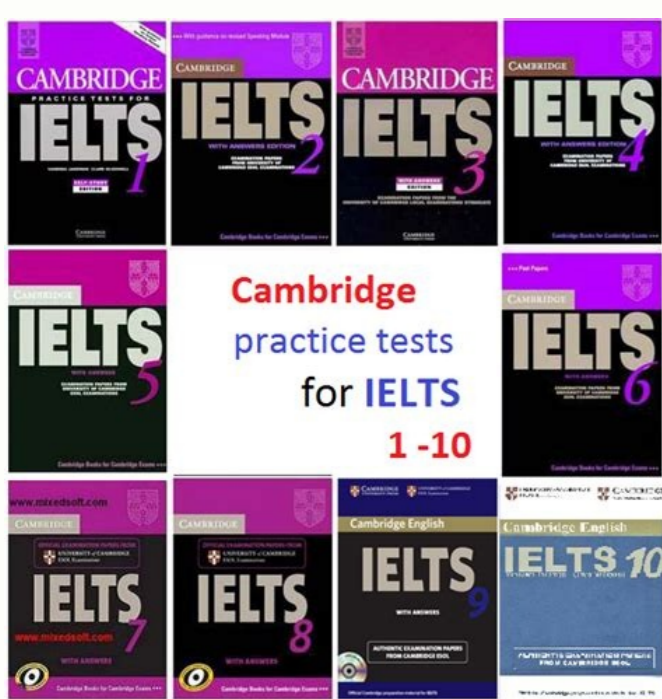


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LISTENING

Section 1 Questions 1-10
Section 2 Questions 11-20
Section 3 Questions 21-30
Section 4 Questions 31-40

ANSWERS

Section 1 Questions 1-10
Section 2 Questions 11-20
Section 3 Questions 21-30
Section 4 Questions 31-40

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has nine sections, A-I.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

- an account of a national policy initiative
- a description of a global team effort
- a hypothesis as to one reason behind the growth in classroom noise
- a demand for suitable worldwide regulations
- a list of medical conditions which place some children more at risk from noise than others
- the estimated proportion of children in New Zealand with auditory problems

Questions 7-10

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

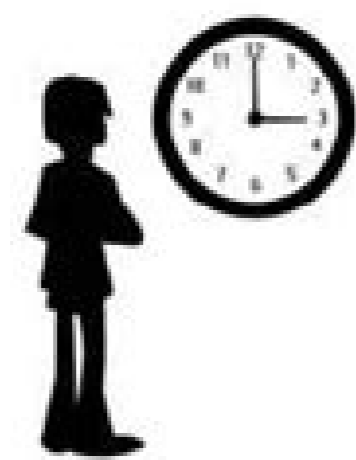
- For what period of time has hearing loss in schoolchildren been studied in New Zealand?
- In addition to machinery noise, what other type of noise can upset children with autism?
- What term is used to describe the hearing problems of schoolchildren which have not been diagnosed?
- What part of the New Zealand Disability Strategy aims to give schoolchildren equal opportunity?



READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

MAKING TIME FOR SCIENCE



Chronobiology might sound a little futuristic – like something from a science fiction novel, perhaps – but it's actually a field of study that concerns one of the oldest processes life on this planet has ever known: short-term rhythms of time and their effect on flora and fauna.

This can take many forms. Marine life, for example, is influenced by tidal patterns. Animals tend to be active or inactive depending on the position of the sun or moon. Numerous creatures, humans included, are largely diurnal – that is, they like to come out during the hours of sunlight. Nocturnal animals, such as bats and possums, prefer to forage by night. A third group are known as crepuscular: they thrive in the low-light of dawn and dusk and remain inactive at other hours.

When it comes to humans, chronobiologists are interested in what is known as the circadian rhythm. This is the complete cycle our bodies are naturally geared to undergo within the passage of a twenty-four hour day. Aside from sleeping at night and waking during the day, each cycle involves many other factors such as changes in blood pressure and body temperature. Not everyone has an identical circadian rhythm. 'Night people', for example, often describe how they find it very hard to operate during the morning, but become alert and focused by evening. This is a benign variation within circadian rhythms known as a chronotype.

Scientists have limited abilities to create durable modifications of chronobiological demands. Recent therapeutic developments for humans such as artificial light machines and melatonin administration can reset our circadian rhythms, for example, but our bodies can tell the difference and health suffers when we breach these natural rhythms for extended periods of time. Plants appear no more malleable in this

