

**Section A     Listening**

**(32 marks)**

There are three parts in this section. In Part 1, you will hear an advertisement. In Part 2, you will hear an interview. In Part 3, you will hear a conversation. **Write all your answers in the answer booklet.** For each part, you will have 30 seconds to study the questions in the answer booklet. The recordings will be played only ONCE.

**Section B     Reading**

**(B-1)**

**(12 marks)**

**Leo is reading a leaflet introducing some aquatic animals. Read it carefully and choose the best answers for Questions 17-22.**

**All about Aquatic Animals**

**Whales**

Whales live in all major oceans in the world. A group of whales is called a pod. Whales usually hunt in pods. As one of the biggest animals in the world, whales eat a lot. They can consume up to 3600 kg of food every day.

Whales have a body temperature similar to humans, about 37°C. To say that whales are a kind of fish is a mistake. Though they live underwater, they are mammals and warm-blooded.

**Octopuses**

Octopuses, often recognised by their eight legs and a large head, live mostly in warm tropical waters. Due to their looks, octopuses are also known as 'the monsters in the sea'. They usually live inside rock caves or near corals.

Octopuses feed on small fish and shrimp. **In summer, they swim towards deeper areas to live there and find food. When the weather gets cold, they migrate to shallow waters.**

**Sea horses**

Sea horses are small and weigh only 200 g. They're as light as a small chocolate bar! Though they may look small, they can eat up to 3000 shrimp daily.

Sea horses have special ways to protect themselves. Their eyes are very helpful in looking out for other sea animals and dangers. **They** do not need to look in the same direction. One of them can look forward and the other can look backward.

**Sharks**

Sharks can be found in waters around the world. Since they are often hunted by humans for their fins, some species of sharks are endangered.

Sharks are fish but not mammals. There are different species. For example, great white sharks have big sharp teeth that make them great predators in the ocean. Basking sharks find food by just opening their mouths and waiting for small fish, shrimp and seaweed to come near them!