



## Part 1: USE OF ENGLISH and READING COMPREHENSION

For each of the following sentences, choose the best alternative, **A, B, C** or **D**. Only **ONE** answer is correct. **Wrong answers are not penalised.** (0,5 mark each)

1. How likely is the new venture to \_\_\_\_\_ off the ground?  
A. get                      B. take                      C. launch                      D. jump
2. If \_\_\_\_\_ a man on the moon, why can't they sort out printer paper jams.  
A. we are landing    B. they had landed    C. we had landed    D. they were able to land
3. His recital received a \_\_\_\_\_ ovation from the audience.  
A. standing              B. round                      C. clap                      D. shout
4. E-books have changed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the bookselling world completely.  
A. ways                      B. method                      C. way                      D. face
5. John doesn't have much money. \_\_\_\_\_, his sister bought an expensive mobile phone last week..  
A. Nevertheless    B. Whereas                      C. Even though                      D. However
6. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ the price of diesel cars recently.  
A. drop of    B. fall on                      C. drop in                      D. fall of
7. The local authority has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ their proposal to keep the hospital operational.  
A. look in                      B. look into                      C. turn up                      D. turn back
8. David believes he is \_\_\_\_\_ experience when it comes to presentations.  
A. lacking in                      B. lacking of                      C. lacks                      D. highly
9. I'd rather she \_\_\_\_\_ so much last night. She's not going to enjoy her hangover when she gets up..  
A. didn't drink                      B. drank                      C. hadn't drunk                      D. haven't drunk
10. By this time next year the new train link \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. would be completed    B. will have been completed    C. will have completed    D. will complete
11. Which one is correct?  
A. Hardly had the computer been updated when it crashed.  
B. Hardly the computer had been updated than it crashed.  
C. No sooner the computer had been updated than it crashed.  
D. No sooner had the computer been updated when it crashed

12. The government has spent \$10 million on an advertising \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage energy conservation.  
A. launch B. operation C. promotion D. campaign
13. The unemployment rate in the rest of Spain \_\_\_\_\_ higher than that in The Basque Country..  
A. is reported it is B. is reported be C. is reported to be D. it is reported it is
14. Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ all his money in his will to his children.  
A. paid B. gave C. donated D. left
15. I strongly advise you to take \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure your property is adequately covered by insurance.  
A. steps B. measure C. actions D. dealings
16. The reason this young man is so heavily in debt is that he is living beyond his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expenses B. means C. money D. credit
17. It's high time \_\_\_\_\_ revising for your final exams, which are just round the corner.  
A. you had started B. you started C. for starting D. to start
18. I was \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed that no one wanted to invest in our new start-up.  
A. strongly B. sorely C. heavily D. sharply
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of our business is via online ordering.  
A. bulk B. mass C. range D. gross
20. I'd keep a low \_\_\_\_\_ until the investigation is over.  
A. take B. make C. head D. profile
21. According to the rules, we aren't \_\_\_\_\_ to make use of the company computers for personal reasons.  
A. intended B. meant C. tried D. planned
22. Recent research \_\_\_\_\_ a number of interesting issues.  
A. has increased B. has caused C. has raised D. has brought
23. The word 'NINJA' was \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to an extended loan to a borrower with " no income, no job and no assets."  
A. coined B. meant C. slang term D. invented
24. It is expected that the firm will make a financial profit this year unless there is a marked \_\_\_\_\_ in market conditions.  
A. increase B. downturn C. upturn D. rise
25. Italian banks will be in \_\_\_\_\_ need of additional financial assistance soon.  
A. fast B. quick C. urgent D. rapid

26. The older generation often go a bit \_\_\_\_\_ and turn up the TV up very loud.  
A. rude    B. hard to hear    C. deaf    D. inconsiderate
27. The experiment \_\_\_\_\_ of testing people's response before and after drinking coffee.  
A. contained    B. incorporated    C. involved    D. consisted
28. Maintaining a cash \_\_\_\_\_ is essential, whatever business you're in.  
A. flow    B. liquidity    C. account    D. income
29. It's a tricky decision for her to make, \_\_\_\_\_ you might think about it.  
A. whoever    B. whatever    C. however    D. whichever
30. When milk is left in a warm room it goes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sour    B. stale    C. bad    D. mouldy
31. She invested a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ researching the most appropriate university course.  
A. to    B. for    C. in    D. about
32. We're a small company so we aim for a high market share of \_\_\_\_\_ markets.  
A. saturated    B. niche    C. global    D. external
33. I racked my \_\_\_\_\_, but I still can't remember the answer.  
A. thoughts    B. head    C. mind    D. brains
34. I really hate \_\_\_\_\_ formal examinations. I find it hard to organize my thoughts in such a limited time.  
A. sitting    B. making    C. passing    D. writing
35. Politicians and heads of business are meeting to discuss concerns that other countries are not enforcing the \_\_\_\_\_ of their products in export markets, which has led to a loss of jobs and profits at home.  
A. rights    B. copyrights    C. property    D. guarantees
36. Research suggests that heavy fines do act as a \_\_\_\_\_ to potential insider dealing in the stock markets.  
A. safeguard    B. distraction    C. deterrent    D. prevention
37. The new company stands a very high chance of being awarded the \_\_\_\_\_ contract.  
A. upcoming    B. coming    C. incoming    D. outgoing

38. I can lend you \$50 to help you \_\_\_\_\_ until you've had time to go to the bank.

- A. by                      B. up                      C. on                      D. out

39. That building would be ideal for the new office \_\_\_\_\_ from the lack of parking spaces nearby.

- A. apart                      B. except                      C. instead                      D. save

40. There has been so much media \_\_\_\_\_ of the election that people have become fed up with it .

- A. coverage                      B. circulation                      C. concern                      D. broadcasting

## Part 2: Reading comprehension (OPTION A)

You are going to read a review of two books about the internet. For questions 41-45, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

(2 marks each)

### Animal Emotions

*Tom Whipple asks 'Do animals really have emotions? And what are the consequences if they do?'*

In a Swedish zoo a chimpanzee called Santino spent his nights breaking up concrete into pieces to throw at visitors during the day. Was he being spiteful? In caves in the US, female bats help unrelated fruit bat mothers if they can't find the right birthing position. Are they being caring? Fifty years ago, these questions would have been largely seen as irrelevant. Animals had behaviours, the behaviours produced measurable outcomes, and science recorded those outcomes. The idea that animals have consciousness, feelings and moral systems was sloppy and sentimental.

But recently that has partially changed. Thanks to research into the behaviour of bats, chimps, not to mention rats, dolphins and chickens, emotions of animals have gone from being a taboo area of investigation to being tentatively explored. It is a change that has in recent years filtered through the scientific strata to a selection of popular science books, such as Mark Bekoff's *Wild Justice* and Victoria Braithwaite's *Do Fish Feel Pain?* And in the process it has started a debate that may never be solved by science: can animals be said to have consciousness?

This debate stimulates a second, much less abstract, one: not of consciousness, but conscience – a person's moral sense of right and wrong that guides their behaviour. In a recent experiment involving cows that had to open a locked gate in order to get food, it became apparent that those that successfully opened the gate themselves showed more pleasure – by jumping and kicking their legs – than those that had to have the gate opened for them. If, as this research seems to imply, cows enjoy problem-solving, what does it mean for the production and consumption of beef?

The observations may not be disputed, but the interpretation of them is. According to Dr Jonathan Balcombe, author of *Second Nature*, the only logically consistent response to the new research is to stop eating meat. For him, humanity is on the verge of the greatest revolution in ethics since the abolition of slavery. According to Aubrey Manning, Professor Emeritus at Edinburgh University, we should at the very least re-evaluate our view of animal cognition. For him, 'the only tenable hypothesis is that animals do have a theory of mind, but it's simpler than ours.' And according to Professor Euan MacPhail we should just stop anthropomorphising. The three may never be reconciled because the crux of the issue is not so much a scientific disagreement, or even a moral one, but a philosophical one. Given that even defining consciousness is near impossible, can we ever hope to know, in the words of the philosopher Thomas Nagel, what it is like to be a bat? Let alone a bat midwife.

Balcombe describes a landmark experiment he did that – in his interpretation – appears to show that starlings – a type of bird – can get depressed. In a study at Newcastle University, starlings were split into two groups. Half were housed in luxurious cages, with plenty of space and water. The other half were housed in small, barren cages. Initially both groups were fed with tasty worms from one box and unpleasant worms from another, and soon learned to take only from the tasty box. But subsequently when the birds were offered only unpleasant worms, only the ones housed in luxurious cages would eat. It seemed, or at least Balcombe concluded, that being in a nasty cage caused the starlings to be pessimistic about life in general.

Balcombe, who has worked with animal rights groups, has a clear bias. 'We look back with abhorrence on an era where there was racism,' he says. 'Our view about animals will someday be the same. We can't espouse animal rights between bites of a cheeseburger.' If he were the only advocate of this view of animal consciousness, it might be easy to dismiss him as an extremist. Unfortunately for those who might prefer to ignore Balcombe, Professor Aubrey Manning is in the same camp. Manning has written a textbook, *An Introduction to Animal Behaviour*. 'What we are seeing is a pendulum swing,' he says. 'At the turn of the 20th century there were people who made assumptions that animals thought just like us, and there was a reaction against that. Now we are going the other way. But it is a highly contentious subject and you really want to try to avoid the sound of academics with various personal grievances and strong personal opinions.'

41. In the first paragraph the writer suggests that
- A** some older animal research would now be seen as unscientific.
  - B** some animals respond too unpredictably to be included in reliable study data.
  - C** some animal research has come to conclusions that are highly questionable.
  - D** some animal behavior is difficult to explain through a traditional approach.
42. In the second paragraph, what point is the writer making about the idea that animals have emotions?
- A** It has been confused by many with another issue.
  - B** it has moved beyond mere academic speculation.
  - C** It has been fully accepted by the scientific community.
  - D** It has contradicted another recent proposal on the topic.
43. When the writer mentions cows, he is saying that
- A** scientists now believe that certain animals have a sense of morality.
  - B** some animals are fundamentally unsuited to being kept in captivity.
  - C** the question of how animals should be treated needs to be re-examined.
  - D** the number of animals now demonstrating intelligence is now higher than previously thought.
44. In the fourth paragraph, what conclusion does the writer draw about the differing views of experts?
- A** Some of them verge on the ridiculous.
  - B** They are based on flawed evidence.
  - C** They do not warrant further investigation.
  - D** A consensus is unlikely ever to be reached.
45. What is said about Balcombe's views?
- A** They have been directly influenced by research from another era.
  - B** They are shared by an eminent authority on the subject.
  - C** They have been rejected as extreme by one opponent.
  - D** They are seen as objectionable in some quarters.

## OPTION B

You are going to read an article in which a scientist discusses the mistaken ideas people have about his profession. For questions 46-55, choose from the sections (A-D). the sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.** (1 mark each)

**In which section does the writer**

- 46 speculate about the experiences of other professionals?
- 47 suggest motives for the actions of particular scientists?
- 48 explain why an individual cannot be familiar with all branches of science?
- 49 suggest that being famous can cause people to behave in a particular way?
- 50 admit that a common portrayal of scientists achieves its purpose?
- 51 use an example from another profession to support an observation about human nature?
- 52 admit to a personal bias?
- 53 mention the role of the team in advancement of scientific knowledge?
- 54 admit to a minor wrongdoing?
- 55 mention that the misunderstandings about science are rooted in curriculum design?



# Why people think scientists know everything

*Neuroscientist Dean Burnett considers the reasons why people often have the wrong idea about science and scientists.*

- A** One unexpected aspect of being a scientist is the weird questions you get asked by non-scientists. Whilst publicising my latest book, I've been asked many. Among my favourites is: 'Which are smarter, tigers or wolves?' As a neuroscientist, I'm not trained to answer this (assuming an answer even exists). Obviously, if I'm going to put myself out there as an authority on things, then I should expect questions. However, this happened to me even before I became a public figure, and other scientists I've spoken to report similar, regular occurrences. It's just something people do, like meeting a doctor at a party and asking them about a rash. If you're a scientist, people assume you know all science, something which would require several lifetimes of study. In truth, most scientists are, just like experts in any other field, very specialist. If you meet a historian who specialises in 19th-century Britain, asking them about ancient Egyptians is illogical. Maybe this does happen to historians. I can't say. It happens to scientists though. So where does this 'scientists know all science' preconception come from?
- B** Because my area of interest is the human brain, I tend to blame it for many of life's problems. For example, the way in which it handles information could lead to this idea of the all-knowing scientist. Our brain has to deal with a lot of information, so it often uses short cuts. One of these is to clump information together. While functionally useful, you can see how this would lead to inaccuracies or even prejudices. If someone struggles to understand science, in their heads it all gets lumped together as 'stuff I don't understand'. The same goes for scientists, who may get labelled as 'people who understand things I don't'. Education also plays a role. The study of science gets more specific the further you progress, but at a young age you get taught what's called simply 'science'. So you begin with this notion that science is just one subject, and have to gradually figure out otherwise. Would it be surprising then, if many people never really move on from this perception due to a disinterest in science, and consequently continue to regard scientists as interchangeable?
- C** The way in which scientists are portrayed in the media doesn't help either. Any new discovery or development reported in the press invariably begins with 'Scientists have discovered...' or 'According to scientists...'. You seldom get this in any other field. The latest government initiative does not begin with 'Politicians have decided...'. If any study or finding worth mentioning is invariably attributed to all scientists everywhere, it's understandable if the average reader ends up thinking they're all one and the same. The press also love the idea of the 'lone genius'. The story of a scientific discovery typically focuses on a single, brilliant intellectual, changing the world via his or her all-encompassing genius. While this makes for an inspiring narrative and therefore sells newspapers, it's far from the collaborative effort which most science is the result of. In fiction too, we constantly encounter the stand-alone genius who knows everything about everything, usually in very helpful and plot-relevant ways. This is bound to rub off on some people in the real world.
- D** Of course, this whole thing would be easier if it weren't for actual scientists making matters worse. Some, maybe unintentionally, make declarations about other fields which don't agree with what the evidence says. I've even done it myself occasionally. In popular science books, it's not uncommon for the author to stray into areas that they aren't that familiar with but which need to be addressed in order to provide a coherent argument. Sadly, you also get the scientists who, having achieved influence and prestige, start to believe their own press and end up making declarations about fields beyond their own, using confidence instead of actual awareness of how things work. Because such people have a public platform, the public assumes they must be right. The fact is that if scientists really did know everything, they'd know how to put an end to the misconceptions about their professions. But they don't. So they don't.

## Part 3: Essay Writing

You must answer one of the following questions. Write your answer in 220-260 words in an appropriate style.

**1.** Your class has had a discussion about the effect the internet has had on our lives. You have made the notes below.

***Reasons why the internet has become important:***

- The possibility of buying and selling online.
- The ease in which we can keep in touch with each other.
- Its use in education.

***Some opinions expressed:***

- *Social media allows me to be in contact with people around the world.*
- *You can search the web, read opinions and get the best deals on products.*
- *The internet offers me help with my studies*

Write an **essay** discussing two of the reasons given for the importance of the internet. You should **explain which reason is the most important**, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should **use your own words** as far as possible

### **OR**

**2.** Your class has just seen a TV programme on factors influencing consumer choices. You have made the notes below.

***Factors influencing consumer choices:***

- advertising
- peer pressure
- celebrities

***Some opinions expressed in the programme:***

*"No one wants to be different"*

*"People imitate their idols"*

*"Do adverts really have an effect"*

Write an **essay** for your tutor discussing two of the factors which influence our consumer choices. You should **explain which factor is more significant**, giving reasons in support of your answer.

You may if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should **use your own words** as far as possible







