

Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 A holding B clinging C seizing D embracing

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPALACHIA

Steep green wooded hills with alpine meadows (0) B to their sides stretched away for as far as the eye could see. Before me a sinuous road led down to a valley of rolling farms (1) out along a lazy river. It was as perfect a (2) as I had ever seen. I drove through the soft light of dusk, (3) by the beauty.

This was the heart of Appalachia, the most (4) impoverished region of the United States. Known for its music, and also known historically, and largely unjustly, for its isolation, for coal mining, and for the dearth of education of its inhabitants, it is also one of the most misunderstood regions. But to my (5), above all else, it was simply inexpressibly beautiful.

It seemed strange to think that the urban professionals of the Eastern Seaboard cities hadn't (6) an area of such arresting beauty, filling the dales with rustic weekend cottages, country clubs and fancy restaurants. At a second (7), however, there were a handful of quaint cottages (8) among the farms. Perhaps Appalachia was on the cusp of establishing a new identity.

- 1 A spread B stacked C stood D sat
- 2 A set B scenery C setting D scenario
- 3 A digested B absorbed C dissolved D immersed
- 4 A severely B strictly C sharply D harshly
- 5 A nose B thought C eye D taste
- 6 A possessed B encamped C overtaken D colonised
- 7 A glance B take C attempt D glare
- 8 A brushed B tossed C concealed D dotted

Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0

B U T

AUSTRALIA'S DOG FENCE

The dog fence is Australia's version of the Great Wall of China, (0)**BUT**..... longer; erected to keep (9) hostile invaders, in this (10) hordes of wild dogs, called dingoes. The empire it preserves is (11) of the woolgrowers. They are sovereigns of the world's second largest sheep flock after China's, some 123 million head, and keepers of a wool export business worth four billion dollars (12) the national economy. It seems to (13) little that more and more people – conservationists, politicians, taxpayers and animal lovers – say that the construction of such a fence would never be allowed today. With some sections of it almost one hundred years old, built by bushmen travelling with camels, the dog fence has (14), as even most conservationists ruefully admit, 'an icon of frontier ingenuity'.

To appreciate this unusual outback monument and to meet the people (15) livelihoods depend on it, I spent part of an autumn travelling the wire. For most of its prodigious length, the fence winds like a river through a landscape that, (16) heavy rain has fallen, scarcely has rivers. It marks the traditional dividing line. Outside, dingoes thrive; inside, legally classified as vermin, they may be shot, poisoned and trapped.

Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: **0** J U D G E M E N T S

The Face

Most snap (0) JUDGEMENTS about people are formed on the basis of their (17) features. The eyes, regarded as clues to one's true character, are said (18) to be the windows of the soul: closely positioned, they imply (19); set wide apart they suggest (20) and directness. Thin mouths are equated with meanness and full mouths with (21) Unconsciously, we make such instant judgements and they are made about us. There is no hiding place for the face. Always exposed and vulnerable, it (22) expresses happiness, desire and joy, anger, fear, shame and (23) Precisely for that reason, a masked face evokes fear and horror: once someone's distinguishing (24) are hidden, we cannot read or recognise the person and fear of the unknown immediately arouses suspicion.

- JUDGE**
- FACE**
- POETRY**
- SLY**
- HONEST**
- SENSUAL**
- VOLUNTARY**
- LOATHE**
- CHARACTER**

Part 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

Example:	0	I	U	D	C	E	M	E	N	T	S									
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

0 I really wish I'd seen her before she left.

regret

I really before she left.

0 *regret not having seen her*

Write **only** the missing word **on the separate answer sheet.**

25 It won't hurt to tell your boss how you feel.

lose

You have your boss how you feel.

26 It was only because of Sarah's quick reactions that we weren't injured.

it

If Sarah's quick reactions, we would have been injured.

27 He did not pay any attention to the numerous warning letters he received.

notice

He the numerous warning letters he received.

28 The meeting wasn't nearly as bad as I had anticipated.

turned

The meeting be much better than I had anticipated.

29 A child will be expelled from the school only as a last resort.

else

Only if be expelled from the school.

30 He's only just getting used to not having to go to work.

terms

He's only just not having to go to work.

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from an article. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Britain on the Couch

This book is about the angst of normal people, of people like us. It offers an explanation of why we are so much more likely to be miserable than our grandparents, why we are so discontented and self-attacking, why the moments of emotional richness and freedom of our childhood are less frequent, why so many of us feel there is something missing from life.

It establishes that, compared with 1950, the general rise in aspirations has spawned depression and an epidemic of compulsions like drug abuse, gambling and eating disorders. We compare ourselves obsessively and enviously, corrupting the quality of our inner lives. No sooner do we achieve a goal than we move the goalposts to create a new one, leaving ourselves permanently depleted. There is an outbreak of living in the future and a pathological re-enactment of the past.

People with most of these problems are more likely than those without to have low levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin, the so-called 'happiness brain chemical'. Given that there is a chemistry of despair, one might suppose that it has a chemical, physical cause. Perhaps the problem is pollution. Is it something to do with the processing of the foods we eat or the methods of cultivation of the raw materials? Maybe the new technologies such as mobile phones and computers are interfering with our brains? Though far from impossible that some of these things are contributing, the strongest contender by far for explaining what has gone wrong is the way we organise society. I shall show that advanced capitalism, as currently organised, creates low-serotonin societies. Far from being the product of other chemicals, serotonin levels in animal and human brains largely reflect what is happening around them, socially and emotionally.

Put crudely, advanced capitalism makes money out of misery and dissatisfaction, as if it were encouraging us to fill the psychic void with material goods. It can also profit from fostering spurious individualism by encouraging us to define ourselves through our purchases, with ever more precisely marketed products that create a fetishistic concern to have 'this' rather than 'that', even though there is often no significant practical or aesthetic difference. It can even make money from restoring the chemical imbalance in our brains

which results from these false ambitions and identities, by selling pills and therapeutic services.

I am not suggesting that there is a conspiracy by a secret society of top-hat-clad, black-coated bankers and blindly materialistic retailers to make us miserable. Writing of advanced capitalism as if it has volition is to make human an abstract entity which has no will of its own, just as describing genes as selfish is nonsense. But it has to be acknowledged that the way advanced capitalism happens to have evolved, it does very nicely at both ends (creating and curing misery), with our inner lives footing the bill.

Nor am I suggesting that a spiritual renaissance is what is required, and that we must eschew our materialism and return to the simple agrarian life of idealised noble savages; rather, that we are suffering from a crucial delusion that we need to be richer as a nation in order to be happier.

Increased prosperity is the cornerstone of all major political parties' manifestos and yet, if studies of national well-being are to be believed, voters are mistaken in supposing that greater national wealth will be accompanied by greater happiness. Once a society passes beyond a basic level of wealth, anything beyond that makes no difference to overall contentment. Advanced capitalism has made most of us physically better off by meeting biological needs with unprecedented efficiency, but it has actually made us more prone to low-serotonin problems such as depression and aggression.

New disciplines of evolutionary psychology and psychiatry suggest that advanced capitalism does not meet our primordial needs, evolved over millions of years, for status and emotional attachment. Our genes were developed to cope with completely different psychological and technological circumstances than the ones facing us today. For example, most of our adult lives we fight against the problem of being overweight. This a wholly new problem in the history of the world, caused in the first instance by technology creating diverse and abundant foods. Unfortunately, like all animals, humans were designed to assume that food would be scarce and not on the premise that there would be unlimited supplies of highly calorific food available at all times.

- 31 The writer argues that people feel there is something missing in life because they
- A exaggerate the freedom of their youth.
 - B no longer know what they want.
 - C are constantly aiming for what they do not have.
 - D do not possess sufficient depth of emotion.
- 32 What does the author suggest is a vehicle for advanced capitalism to profit from feelings of despair?
- A work promotion
 - B marketing
 - C therapy
 - D aesthetic values
- 33 The writer makes it clear that
- A advanced capitalism has no answers for the problems it creates.
 - B we need to reject materialism.
 - C particular groups are not directly responsible for the problems.
 - D the system governing society has a will of its own.
- 34 In the writer's view, political parties aggravate the problem by
- A setting out to achieve basic standards of wealth.
 - B thinking only of efficiency.
 - C depressing people further by enriching themselves.
 - D equating happiness with prosperity.
- 35 In the last paragraph, what does the writer suggest is the defining characteristic of our times?
- A Evolution is speeding up.
 - B We no longer get what we most need from society.
 - C Machinery has displaced humans in certain fields of activity.
 - D Meeting primordial human needs is no longer enough.
- 36 In the writer's general view, a possible way forward for society lies in
- A further prosperity creating time for reflection.
 - B our capacity to find remedies for compulsions.
 - C restoring the way of life of pre-industrial times.
 - D a reassessment of the value of material wealth.

Part 6

You are going to read an extract from an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (37-43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Computer as Crook

The unsolved crime is usually hailed as the perfect crime. More often than not, however, a crime remains unsolved thanks to a combination of poor planning, luck on the criminal's part and a faulty police investigation. It remains unsolved because it is unrecognised and undetected as a piece of villainy.

37

At the beginning of the 1980s it was estimated that there were 300,000 large computers at work in businesses in the United States, Europe and Japan juggling enormous amounts of commodities. Unlike human clerks and bank tellers, with all their frailties and temptations, computers could never get their sums wrong and do not possess sticky fingers to stick into the till.

38

Small wonder then that it did not take long for criminals to realise the potential of getting computers onto their side. For the computer's infallibility is a double-edged sword. If crooked information is fed in at the start of the process, impeccably crooked instructions are produced at the other end and no-one doubts the orders the machine gives them.

39

A twenty-one-year-old high school graduate who was struggling to form his own telephone equipment supply business, Schneider discovered secret codes which allowed him to tap into the computer controlling the stocks in the warehouse of Pacific Bell in California. Using his own modified computer terminal at home, he persuaded the electronic stock controller that he was a legitimate installation contractor for the phone company and he began to order costly wiring and exchange equipment from the warehouse.

40

With trucks painted to resemble those of the phone company, Schneider would hijack the equipment and then return home to tap into the computer once more to give it instructions to wipe the whole transaction from its electronic memory. The whole process, from the initial order being sent to it being erased, would take just a few hours.

41

The embarrassing extent of the losses was only admitted to once police investigators had physically gone round to the warehouse and totalled up items with old-fashioned pen and paper. No-one had been prepared to concede that a computer insisting everything was as it should be might be wrong.

42

Schneider subsequently set himself up in a new business as one of America's highest paid computer security consultants. For fat fees, he would reveal that clients' systems contained flaws like the ones he had exploited, which enabled crooked computer operators to steal by remote control.

43

A typical opening sales pitch to prospective clients would go something like this: 'Who needs to take the risk of leaping over a counter with a sawn-off shotgun when they can sit in the comfort of their own home and do the same thing with a computer terminal or a telephone?'

- A** The decision of the almighty computer is final, whether it is sending a demand for payment to a customer who is vainly disputing a bill or releasing vast amounts of hard cash on invoices it has cleared for payment. The computer is above suspicion.
- B** The case never reached the courts. It was, after all, a huge embarrassment to an organisation that needed to convince its public that their electronically calculated phone bills were accurate and Schneider, even under lock and key, still posed a considerable threat. All charges were dropped after he gave the phone company a secret briefing on the loopholes in their system.
- C** The legend of Jerry Schneider lives on in the corporate memory of every major US firm, haunting them when noughts are added to the paychecks of imaginary staff. His picture also hangs on the walls of hundreds of hackers operating in clandestine cyber-space.
- D** The case that brought the potential for computer fraud to the attention of an unsuspecting public was that of Jerry Schneider. He became a millionaire by defrauding the master computer of the Pacific Bell Telephone company in Los Angeles. Schneider's crime is still unsolved. It remains a mystery as to exactly how he fooled the electronic brain.
- E** Accepting illicit instructions, the computer dispatched expensive goods to destinations throughout the region. A typical order, for example, would be sent to a pavement beside a manhole cover where delivery drivers dumped the bulky crates, assuming another crew would arrive later and begin installation.
- F** In the criminal's quest for illegal perfection, many have found a willing new accomplice who never gets nervous about being caught and punished, who leaves no fingerprints and never demands a share of the loot. The computer, an electronic brain without morals or scruples, is the perfect partner in crime.
- G** Business boomed until an employee, angered at not being given a pay rise, tipped off the police. Even with a red-handed suspect in custody, however, officials of the phone company simply could not conceive that Schneider had milked them of \$1 million worth of stock in less than a year.
- H** Those who took advantage of such peculiar insight from first-hand experience were soon to discover that they had already been robbed blind, losing millions through computer manipulation to culprits who could never be traced. All evidence of these crimes had long since been erased.

Part 7

You are going to read some opinions from an article about maintaining a healthy lifestyle. For questions 44-53, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Which person gives each of these opinions about health?

- It's a good idea to be a bit sceptical. 44
- The current interest in health is not completely genuine. 45
- There is a lot of contradictory information. 46
- Modern options may be too complicated. 47
- The best way to be healthy requires considerable sacrifices. 48
- There is nothing wrong with occasionally indulging in some bad foods. 49
- The mental aspects of health are as important as the physical. 50
- Some interventions may do as much harm as good. 51
- We must wait some time to know an outcome. 52
- A similar behaviour could benefit most living things. 53

How can we live a healthy life?

A Louise

From what I've read, we can do a myriad of things to improve our health. Keeping fit is important in keeping the weight down and keeping active. Eating a healthy diet is vital too, naturally; some people say going vegetarian is healthy but I don't think I could do it. I do try to cut back on red meat and processed meats like sausages and such to once or twice a week. Of course, smoking and drinking is detrimental. It's becoming incredibly confusing though, because there's such a glut of information out there. One week they tell us we must drink eight glasses of water every day, then they tell us water is irrelevant but tea drinkers live longer than non-tea drinkers. They tell us chocolate will make us fat and the fat will kill us, then they tell us that chocolate can lower blood pressure and prevent heart disease. They tell us running is critical to heart health, but it will wreck our knees. I've read all manner of things. I try to take it all with a grain of salt.

B Anna

I'm not a doctor, but I do work in biological research, and I must say that some of the work they're doing with calorie restriction is very interesting. You see, they have quite reliably established that all sorts of animals, from worms to fruit flies to rats, all the way up to primates, have extended healthy lifespans if their calorie intake is restricted considerably – I mean, something like thirty percent below general recommendations – while they continue to get enough nutrients by eating only very high quality foods. Of course, it's easier for laboratory animals. This would be very difficult to implement for most humans. It's not an easy diet to follow, for sure – no more pizza. Some people are trying it already, though, I've read. I think they're part of a study, but it's early days still. We'll have to wait a lifetime, quite literally, to see how they get on.

C Alan

There's a saying, several maybe, about moderation being the key to this and that. The way I look at it, this is also the key to having a healthy life. Everything in moderation. There's nothing wrong with a piece of chocolate cake once in a while; eating a chocolate cake every day – not so good. Too much coffee is not healthy at all, while some say a cup or two is actually good for you. Conversely, exercise is so important, as everyone knows, but if you get too much, well, the body gets worn out long before it should. So really I think, the way I look at it, a bit of anything is fine, and too much of anything is foolhardy. A varied diet is important, and doing various activities throughout the day. Try new things; if the mind is alert and interested, health follows. And being happy is the most important of all, I think.

D Ronald

I think our whole search for the healthy lifestyle is a bit contrived. It comes from an overabundance of leisure time and a tendency to hypochondria. For most of human history we were content to have a meal on the table, and escape dying from the plague, and maybe procure a new suit of clothes once in a while. Now, we have choices. We have antibiotics, we have the supermarket, and we have all sorts of vitamin pills and supplements. Does it really matter what brand of multivitamin supplement you take? Will one extend your life by six months and the next by two years? I doubt it. I think in general people need to stop dwelling on their health so much and just get on with it and live their lives. That pharmaceutical product you're taking to lower your risk of heart disease might just end up increasing your risk of cancer. We really don't know, but worrying about it will surely lower your quality of life!