

Listening Part 1

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the best reply to each sentence.

1. a) We'd better start thinking about lunch, then.
b) I'm sure you'll feel better tomorrow.
c) I'd see a doctor right away if I were you.

2. a) It serves him right.
b) Neither have I.
c) Be my guest.

3. a) I'll try to put more effort into it.
b) Flattery will get you nowhere.
c) I'd love to perform more often.

4. a) It has made her day.
b) Well, she hasn't a clue.
c) Well, she's never complained.

5. a) My lips are sealed.
b) Sorry if I offended you.
c) A little bird told me.

6. a) Over my dead body!
b) I can't be bothered.
c) He'd take your word for it.

Listening Part 2

You will hear some conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. Choose the correct answers for each conversation.

Conversation 1

1. The speakers are discussing

- a) what they are entitled to.
- b) whether to sue the employer.
- c) compensation for a broken limb.

2. The woman feels

- a) embarrassed.
- b) intimidated.
- c) confused.

Conversation 2

3. Where is the conversation taking place?

- a) At a car rental office.
- b) At an information centre.
- c) At an insurance company.

4. What does the woman say about her satellite navigator?

- a) She thinks it isn't good value.
- b) She could do away with it.
- c) She can always rely on it.

Conversation 3

5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- a) Manager/workman.
- b) Hotel receptionist/tourist.
- c) Customer/tradesman.

6. What does the woman want the man to do?

- a) Rewrite the plans.
- b) Do more decorating.
- c) Alter something.

Listening Part 3

You will hear someone talking. You will hear the person twice. Complete the information. Write short answers of one to five words.



Kiffian and Tenerian: what we know

1. Gobero find consists of:

.....

2. Kiffian occupied site until:

.....

3. Distinguishing feature apart from pottery:

.....

4. Fishing implements made of:

.....

5. Reason Kiffian skeletons darkened:

.....

6. Effect of lakes drying up:

.....

7. Tenerian ceramics characterised by:

.....

Listening Part 4

You will hear a conversation. You will hear the conversation twice. Choose the correct answers.

1. Jordan found the survey
 - a) not very informative.
 - b) slightly subjective.
 - c) rather long-winded.

2. According to Jack, the role of the media should be to
 - a) present statistical data.
 - b) raise people's awareness.
 - c) shape people's attitudes.

3. Jordan mentions the study in Canada to show
 - a) mice's preference for normal over GM corn.
 - b) some potential dangers of GM food.
 - c) his familiarity with the topic of GM food.

4. What is Jordan's attitude towards the research studies referred to by Jack?
 - a) He thinks their results can be trusted.
 - b) He finds it hard to understand them.
 - c) He's quite sceptical about them.

5. Jack finds Jordan's comment
 - a) absolutely shocking.
 - b) slightly sarcastic.
 - c) really annoying.

6. Amy's major concern is
 - a) the lack of proper labelling on food products.
 - b) the large amount of GM food in supermarkets.
 - c) a limited choice of non-GM food in shops.

7. Jack admits that he
 - a) lost the verbal argument with Jordan.
 - b) doesn't see eye to eye with Jordan on GM food.
 - c) completely changed his mind about GM food.

Reading Part 1

Read the text and the statements. Some of these statements are true according to the text; some of them are false. Choose the correct answer True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

Over the years there has been much debate as to whether addictive gaming behaviours should be classified as a disorder. In fact, the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) published by the American Psychiatric Association in 2013 mentions that "Internet Gaming Disorder" is a "condition for further study" demanding more clinical research and experience before it might be considered for inclusion in the main book as a formal disorder" DSM-5 states that the disorder is most common in male adolescents 12 to 20 years of age. According to studies it is thought to be more common in Asian countries than in North America and Europe.

In 2018 however, the World Health Organization included Gaming disorder in their diagnostic manual, the International Classification of Diseases. It is defined as a pattern of gaming behaviour ("digital-gaming" or "video-gaming") characterised by reduced control over gaming, increasing priority given to gaming over other activities to the extent that gaming is preferred over other interests and daily activities, and continued or increased gaming activity despite the occurrence of negative consequences.

For gaming disorder to be diagnosed, the behaviour pattern must be of sufficient severity to result in significant harm to personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning and would normally have been evident for at least 12 months.

Studies suggest that gaming disorder affects only a small proportion of people who engage in digital- or video-gaming activities. However, people who participate in gaming should be alert to the amount of time they spend on gaming activities, particularly when it prevents them from performing other daily activities, as well as to any changes in their physical or psychological health and social functioning that could be attributed to their pattern of gaming behaviour.

The decision to include addictive gaming behavior in the WHO's manual was taken based on consultations with experts in various fields from across the globe and follows the implementation of treatment programs in various countries for those with health conditions identical to those exhibited by people with gaming disorder. As a new listing, the disorder will receive the attention of medical professionals, increasing their awareness of its associated risks as well as prevention and treatment measures.

1. Gaming disorder was first identified in 2013.
2. Young men from western countries are more at risk of exhibiting this disorder.
3. The disorder causes patients to neglect other aspects of their lives.
4. The percentage of those affected by gaming disorder is low.
5. Gaming disorder patients have already been treated around the world by experts.

Reading Part 2

Read the text. Use the sentences to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

Tourism: an unsustainable luxury?

Recent research has investigated how willing the public is to change its behaviour towards more sustainable forms of tourism and leisure. It was found that, whilst people readily take action at home to promote the environment, they are largely ignorant of the impact their holidays have.

People said they felt they were 'doing their bit' by recycling all year, switching off lights when not in use and switching electronic devices off at the plug rather than leaving them on standby. **(1)**_____

When people were told a flight to Thailand was the equivalent of leaving a light bulb on for seven years, many expressed their disbelief that the negative impacts of flying were not balanced out by the pro-environmental behaviour they undertook throughout the year.

Despite any of the statistical evidence presented to them of the harmful effects of air travel on the environment, people were very reluctant to give up their holidays and would only consider the possibility of changing their second or third holidays of the year. **(2)**_____ When questioned more closely on the mode of transport, some people said they would be willing to consider taking the train rather than flying, but given the destinations people wish to travel to these days, that just wasn't always feasible, meaning flying was the only real option. Once on holiday, some were quite willing to try local restaurants and hotels.

(3)_____ Instead, people would prefer to continue to do the things they want to do, but would agree to doing them in slightly different ways, giving more thought to exploring techniques which would be more environmentally-friendly. If all tourists sought the most environmentally-friendly way of doing what they wanted to do, many negative impacts of tourism might be avoided.

(4)_____ Instead, we may need to think along more drastic lines and alter our behaviour more radically by doing such things as, for instance, holidaying nearer to home and only travelling abroad as a rare treat. One can envisage a time when tourism could become the kind of luxury we can only afford very occasionally. **(5)**_____

There are myriad mechanisms for reducing tourism demand if it is felt to be unsustainable. All of them, however, are likely to be unpopular. **(6)**_____ If we don't make the changes to our behaviour voluntarily, then international tourism may become an unsustainable activity and become the rare luxury item that it was forty years ago.

- A Many respondents said they would contemplate taking as many as four or more holidays a year.
- B The main holiday was seen as inviolable and, perhaps even more worryingly, as a right.
- C However, the attraction of travel, the growing wealth of the world and technological limitations make it doubtful that this can deliver changes to avert climate change.
- D Nevertheless, it behoves all of us to think about whether all our travel is necessary and if it is, to find the most sustainable way.
- E On the other hand, people did not think about the environmental impact on their holiday travel.
- F Switching from air travel to trains, for instance, is one important way of reducing a holiday-maker's impact on the environment.
- G Overall, however, there was a reluctance to change their pattern of behaviour even when this might have less of a negative impact on the environment.
- H This may be brought about by peak oil production pushing up the price of flying, or personal carbon allowances that limit the emissions we cause per year, or taxes that limit travel.

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A-D) for each question.

A

In a study involving more than 8,000 males and females ranging in age from 2 to 90, researchers Stephen Camarata and Richard Woodcock discovered females have a significant advantage over males on timed tests and tasks, especially among preteens and teens. 'We found very minor differences in overall intelligence,' said Camarata. 'But if you look at the ability of someone to perform well in a timed situation, females have a big advantage.' It is very important for teachers to understand this difference in males and females when assigning work and structuring tests,' he added. The study focused on understanding differences in 'processing speed' between males and females - the ability to effectively, efficiently and accurately complete work that is of moderate difficulty. They found that, although males and females showed similar processing speed in kindergarten and pre-school, females became much more efficient than males in elementary, middle and high school.

B

Girls aren't better than boys. Boys aren't better than girls. We may each have genetic predispositions towards certain traits, which may be explainable through Evolutionary Theory. But the changes in performance we see today in education are largely related to the Women's Movement which resulted in changes in the curriculum, more positive female role models (hard working, career driven) and a reversal of potential-based stereotyping. Now girls are seen as hard working, organised and more likely to succeed in early education; boys are seen as lazy, disobedient and less likely to succeed. These stereotypes are internalised by the schoolchildren and teachers (everyone in fact), resulting in self-perpetuating beliefs and related performance. Education now is largely seen as a 'girly' thing by many adolescent boys, who have adopted an attitude that learning will damage their masculinity, so they generally focus on activities that are either gender equal or male dominated.

C

Boys' attitudes to reading and writing have been the focus of much Government and media attention. Girls started outperforming boys at GCSE when new exams were introduced in 1988. In 2000, girls scored better at A-levels than boys for the first time. In 2001 women achieved more first-class degrees than men. In 2007, 76% of 11-year-old boys reached the expected level 4 in English, compared with 85% of 11-year-old girls. In March 2005, the Department for Children, Schools and Families concluded that boys' performance was lower than girls' in all literacy-related tasks and tests in England. Three quarters of mothers read with their children but only half of fathers do so. Girls do better in every area of learning before they are five. The National Literacy Trust has attempted to pull together a range of viewpoints relating to this as well as girls' attitudes to reading, useful statistics, and resources.

D

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) affects between 1.5 and 3.5 million school-age children in the U.S., or an estimated 5% of all boys and 2% of all girls. Why ADHD affects more boys than girls is a mystery at this point. Up to 60% of these children will continue to have symptoms into adulthood. According to the National Institutes of Health, more than a million children take prescription medicines to control hyperactive behavior. The estimated cost to schools is about 3 billion dollars. If you had ADHD, you might have had trouble reading that first paragraph without getting distracted. You might have thought of other things to do. You might have looked around the room, focusing on things other than the computer screen. You might have even gotten up and wandered off. No wonder children with ADHD have trouble being in school and focusing on school work.

In which text does the writer:

1. fail to explain why a condition affects more boys than girls?
2. review historical background to educational differences between girls and boys?
3. find that girls improve most after their early school years?

Which text is saying the following?

4. Girls haven't always outperformed boys in school.
5. If you believe something enough it becomes fact.
6. Girls perform better than boys simply because they don't lose concentration so quickly.
7. The differences relate to performance in tests rather than intelligence.

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Use a maximum of five words for each question.

Borrowing techniques from seismology to calculate the likely frequency of market fluctuations is all very well, but it has the same fundamental limitation as earthquake prediction. It does not tell us what we really want to know: exactly when and where the next cataclysmic event will be. That kind of predictive capability would demand what seems an unobtainable wish – a comprehensive, bottom-up theory of why markets move as they do.

At the moment, that ideal is confounded by the fact that in any one real-life market there is a huge number of interactions that are unique and individual. The result is a gaping divide between macroeconomics (the study of movements in economy-wide indicators such as GDP, inflation and unemployment) and microeconomics (the study of how individual people and companies in a market make decisions to buy and sell). Trends in macroeconomics are the sum of microeconomic decisions but attempts to extrapolate from the one to the other are by necessity grossly oversimplified, says Eric Weinstein, a physicist who works for the Natron Group, a hedge fund in New York City.

They often assume, for example, that agents in a market all have an unchanging list of all the things they want. There's no room for them to change those preferences, by learning, for example, or becoming interested in new products. That puts all of economic theory out of kilter at the first step.

Might physics help in bridging the divide? Physics also deals separately with the microscopic – the individual movements of particles in a gas, say – and the macroscopic, for example when the sum of those movements creates a pressure that enables a gas to push a piston. But it also has mathematical frameworks, such as statistical mechanics, capable of bridging the gap between them.

Weinstein has been involved in one of the most audacious attempts to meld physics and economics: showing how gauge theory, the mathematical underpinning of the quantum field theories of the standard model of particle physics, might be the key to a rational theory of economics based only on physically observable quantities, rather than hypotheticals akin to the economists' list of ordered preferences. Impressed by this idea, physicist Lee Smolin of the Perimeter Institute in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, has recently studied how gauge theory ideas might be incorporated into some basic economic theories about how markets work.

It is part of a wider movement towards 'agent-based' models that are better equipped to deal with the non-equilibrium behaviour of markets. In these models agents are treated as particles, albeit ones imbued with adaptive behaviour. They make mistakes, try to learn from them, and change their beliefs and expectations about the market on the fly. Because most humans tick in broadly similar ways, all those behaviours can be dealt with statistically.

1. What have techniques from seismology been used to predict?

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2. What needs to be in place before accurate predictions can be made?

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3. What do markets comprise?

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4. What is the name for the academic study of purchasing decisions?

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5. What does macroeconomics fail to take account of?

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6. What additional tool does physics have in order to investigate the relationship between the micro and the macro?

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7. What has Weinstein been trying to apply to economics?

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8. What do economic agents have, that particles do not?

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