Reading PART 6

TASK INFORMATION

- In Part 6, you read four short texts on the same subject.
- There are four questions about the texts. To answer the questions, you need to read across all the texts.
- The questions will require you to find opinions in the texts and decide whether the opinions are similar or different.
- The texts are extracts from longer texts and are written by four different people. They are usually written in an academic style, but you do not need specialist knowledge to understand them.

SUMMARISING OPINIONS IN THE TEXTS

1. **Read the texts and write brief notes below to summarise what each expert says regarding question 1 below. The relevant parts of the texts are underlined, with the number 1 in the margin next to them, and expert D's view has already been summarised.**
   Which expert
   1. shares expert D's view regarding whether public libraries should continue to collect books and other printed products?

   D Libraries should stop collecting printed products.
2. **Now answer the question: Who shares expert D's view?**

> **TIP**
> Summarising experts' opinions is a way of making sure you have fully understood what they think. It can also help you decide which views are similar and which are different.

LOOKING FOR PARAPHRASES TO IDENTIFY OPINIONS IN THE TEXTS

1. **Which of the phrases below might the experts use to express their views about *public libraries bringing people together?***

- They're places where people can meet.
- You can make useful contacts there.
- You can concentrate there because they're quiet.
- They connect communities.
- Anyone can go to a public library — they're not exclusive places.

> **TIP**
> The words in the questions are not usually the same as the words in the texts. Look for paraphrases of key words in the questions.

2. Underline the parts of each text relating to question 2 below. The opinion in Text A has already been underlined. Which text (A–D) is the answer to question 2 below?
Which expert

2 takes a different view from the others regarding the importance of public libraries for bringing people together?

READING THE TEXT CAREFULLY

1. Read what expert B says about question 3 (lines 3 to 5 in Text B). Which phrase means *very expensive to run*? Which phrase means *important for companies*?
Which expert

3 shares B's view regarding the extent to which public libraries are good for a country's economy?

2. Does B think public libraries are good or bad for the economy? What does B say other people think?

3. Look at Texts A, C and D and find phrases in them which mean:

- Libraries help the economy to grow.
- It's not clear if libraries make economic sense.
- Libraries are too expensive to run.

4. Which text (A–D) is the answer to question 3?

> **TIP**
> Sometimes experts begin by referring to the opinions of other people and then they give their own, very different opinion. Read carefully to make sure you know exactly what that expert thinks.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Do we need public libraries today?

Text A

A recent study found that 75% of public libraries in the USA assist library users with job applications, while 48% of them provide entrepreneurs and small business owners with considerable assistance. In other words, libraries contribute significantly to local wealth creation. Their contribution is not just financial, however. As places where people meet up, seek information and advice, and borrow and read books, magazines and other reading materials, **2** they connect communities in which they are located in a way that benefits everyone. The digital revolution has, of course, had an enormous impact. Alongside a massive increase in the volume of information available digitally, more books are being printed than ever before. **1** Public libraries have to find efficient ways of building up their stocks of print-based books as well as their digital resources. Libraries need more government support than they currently receive to deal with this challenge.

Text B

Public libraries are a vital feature of the towns and cities where we live. As we spend more and more time alone with our electronic devices, libraries are a reminder that life is not just about ourselves, but about other people too. It is sometimes argued that public libraries are a drain on public finances. However, by providing support, including free internet access, to jobseekers, and training in essential work skills, libraries play a key role in ensuring that employers have the staff they need, and so provide a vital service to the business sector. Public libraries are also crucial as sources of objective information; they offer as wide a range of information on important issues as possible. This is very different from the internet where, because of commercial pressures, the information we receive tends to be highly selective. Having said that, **1** is it sensible for public libraries to go on purchasing books, journals, magazines and newspapers in their traditional printed formats rather than digitally? Because of costs, storage and the preferences of younger generations, I don't see how it can be.

Text C

Whether it's a child looking for a fun story, an immigrant in need of language-learning materials, a student wanting a place to study, or a pensioner seeking company, we can all go to one place: the local library. Also, many libraries play a useful role in supporting people who are looking for employment, although whether this is a cost-effective service is open to question. What we can say with confidence is that public libraries are vital in giving the general public free access to information that can be trusted. We are in the midst of a technological revolution, of course, and many people nowadays do most of their reading on electronic devices. Nevertheless, readers of all ages still prefer print-based materials, and public libraries have a duty to supply them with what they want. Therefore, public libraries will need to maintain and add to their collections of books.

Text D

Supporters of public libraries claim that librarians are gatekeepers of the truth who use their positions to filter and organise resources so that citizens can access authentic, accurate information. The reality, however, is that the information you find in libraries is not necessarily any more credible than what you can find online. It is also inevitable that, in the long term, print will become obsolete. Digital products are cheaper, quicker and easier to store and access, so the logical thing is for libraries to stop acquiring printed products. Libraries may once have been essential to our towns and cities; places where we could not only seek information and educate ourselves, but also find company with others. But life doesn't stand still. The internet, shopping malls, gyms and cafés are where most of us go these days. Perhaps in an ideal world, every district would have a well-equipped public library. In an age when state sector spending has to be cut back drastically, however, it is a luxury we cannot afford.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ACTION PLAN

1. Read the instructions at the top of the page, the title and the sub-heading (if there is one). These will tell you what the subject is of the four texts.
2. Read the four questions and highlight the key words in each one.
3. Read the first text carefully and highlight the sections of the text that relate to each question. Write the relevant question numbers next to each of these sections.
4. Do the same for each text.
5. Compare the highlighted sections in the four texts which relate to question 37. Read the opinions carefully and decide which are similar and which are different. Then choose the answer to question 37.
6. Do the same for the other three questions.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

TIP
As an additional technique, you may find it useful to use four different colours to highlight the relevant sections of text for each question. For example, highlight question 37 and the sections in the four texts that relate to that question in yellow. Do the same for question 38 in green, and so on.

A. You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on home schooling, the practice of educating children at home rather than at school. For questions 37–40, choose from the experts A–D. The experts may be chosen more than once.

Home schooling

In some countries, particularly the USA, increasing numbers of parents are choosing to educate their children at home rather than send them to school. Is this a positive development?

Expert A

Once only the wealthy could afford the resources that schools could offer, but more widespread affluence and ready access to the internet mean the balance has changed and, in many ways, learning works better from a kitchen table than in an institutional setting. Massive changes in technology, communications and work practices have had a huge impact on home life, with parents and children often spending very little time together. So if a decision is taken for one parent, or both parents, to educate their children in person, this tends to lead to much healthier relationships. Parents' understanding of their children and commitment to their best interests will usually make up for whatever expertise they may fall short of. The contention that being home-schooled engenders isolation overlooks the array of clubs, groups and associations in which home-schooled children participate no less than any of their peers, and where they mix with a wide spectrum of people.

Expert B

A conventional school is a microcosm of the wider society that students will become members of. Learning how to get on with other pupils and staff is invaluable preparation, and something that cannot be achieved outside school. Because schools have to deal with large numbers of pupils, however, their focus tends to be on the group rather than the individual and, as a consequence, only limited individual attention can be given to the particularly gifted or those with special learning needs. For such pupils, education in the responsive setting of the home may well be a desirable alternative, given adequate professional support. The majority of adults are ill-equipped to provide their offspring with the in-depth cross-curricular knowledge that pupils need. I could help my daughter through the history curriculum, but I couldn't do much for her in other subjects. Also, although we love each other, I would fear for what being in each other's company constantly would do to our relationship — and I doubt we're unusual in that respect.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Expert C

The claim that home schooling enhances the family has plausibility. If parents deliver their own children's education, with all the time and emotional investment that entails, the chances are that their close family ties will be reinforced. That said, the home is where you eat, sleep and play, and is therefore not particularly conducive to the concentration needed to absorb certain types of knowledge. Of course, education is not just about knowledge acquisition; it's also about the development of the whole person, including what it takes to live alongside and communicate effectively with individuals of all kinds. Mainstream schools tend to excel at this, whereas home schooling falls short. Once children are mature enough, most will gain more educationally from being in class with a trained professional than alone with a loved one who lacks the requisite skills.

Expert D

High-calibre teachers will often be the first to admit that their know-how largely comes from doing their jobs rather than being instructed in how to do them, and similarly, the majority of parents who are motivated enough to tutor their own sons and daughters full time will become proficient through practice. The process is also likely to be immensely helpful in terms of bonding, and thus runs counter to what, unfortunately, is happening in much of society — the fragmentation of traditional interpersonal structures. Education at home also means children can avoid being subjected to pressure, bullying, rowdiness and other aggravations that school pupils have to deal with and which get in the way of education. Another common misconception is that keeping young people out of 'normal' school removes them from society. Home educators actually go to great lengths to involve their children in an impressive diversity of cultural and social contexts.

Which expert...

shares A's view regarding the variety of interaction that is possible for children?	**37**	
expresses a different view from the other three experts regarding the likely impact of home schooling on the family unit?	**38**	
shares B's view on how well-suited parents are to teach their children?	**39**	
has a different view from A on whether the home is a suitable environment for academic learning?	**40**	

ADVICE

37. What does A think about the variety of interaction that is possible for home-schooled children? Does A think the variety of interaction is good or limited?
38. Remember that the writers may use the actual word 'family'.
39. First, check what B says about parents teaching their own children. Does B think they are well-suited or not?
40. Does A think the home is a suitable environment for learning?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

REVIEW

Decide if these statements about Reading and Use of English Part 6 are True or False. If you need help, read the Task Information.

1. The four texts are all about the same subject.
2. The texts are usually reviews of books.
3. There are four questions and there will always be one A answer, one B answer, one C answer and one D answer.
4. You need to make sure you know what all four texts say about every question.
5. It's a good idea to read the texts before you look at the questions.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: GIVING OPINIONS

1. The following sentences are taken from different reviews of a book written by an environmentalist called Philip Smith. In each sentence, underline the word or words which show what the reviewer's opinion is. The first sentence is an example of what to do.

1. The strength of Smith's book lies in its organisation.
2. Smith convincingly demonstrates how we have severely damaged many local ecosystems.
3. Some of Smith's solutions are not very feasible.
4. The explanation Smith comes up with for the decline in bird numbers is rather implausible.
5. The main drawback with Smith's book lies in the way he expresses himself.
6. Smith's idea that land should be allowed to go back to being wild is very attractive.
7. Smith's last book quite rightly received some very positive comments.
8. It's impossible to tell whether or not Smith's forecasts are valid.
9. Smith's prose style in this book is its biggest weakness.
10. Smith makes some practical suggestions for dealing with the problems.
11. Smith's evidence for the environmental destruction that humans are causing is compelling.
12. The praise that Smith received for his previous book was well-deserved.
13. Smith offers a very credible theory regarding the falling bird population.
14. As for Smith's predictions about the future, the jury is still out.
15. The structure of Smith's book is a definite plus.
16. Smith puts forward the rather unappealing notion that we should let parts of the country return to a completely natural state.

TIP
The writer of a Part 6 text will often refer to other people's opinions. Make sure you know what the writer's opinions are and what the opinions are of the other people the writer is referring to.

2. The reviewers in sentences 1 and 15 express similar views.

- Find four more pairs of sentences expressing similar views.
- Find three pairs of sentences in which the reviewers express opposite views.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on using tidal energy. For questions 37–40, choose from the experts A–D. The experts may be chosen more than once.

Tidal energy

Expert A

There is currently a wide range of technologies for harnessing the energy potential of the world's seas and oceans. These include a few large barrages built in certain coastal waters, various smaller types of turbine further out to sea capturing wave power, and tidal lagoons where large walls are constructed to trap water at high tide and then release it through turbines at low tide. The challenge of making these technologies work is huge, but so is the prize. Once in operation, they produce no greenhouse gas emissions, and given what we know about the severity of climate change, this is of colossal importance. Any new technology will inevitably affect the environment to some degree. However, the evidence suggests that barrages and underwater turbines have a relatively benign effect. There are also bound to be people who think barrages are an eyesore. These structures, however, are often not easily visible from land and, compared with nuclear power reactors and wind farms, are inoffensive.

Expert B

For the last thirty years, I have lived in a lovely spot next to the sea. From my living room window, I look out over a stunning bay with cliffs and small islands in the distance. I would be the first to resist any change to such a landscape, which is why I have listened carefully to recent objections to a proposal to install tidal energy structures just along the coast from me. All the evidence presented, however, indicates that these installations are minimally intrusive. Everything we know about global warming — its causes and implications for the future — points to the need to expand our ocean power resources without further delay. The technology is already available and is being enhanced all the time. While the initial costs are high, the longer-term benefits are just what we need — clean, renewable, predictable and low-cost energy.

Expert C

Towering concrete barrages situated off coastlines and in river estuaries are clearly unsightly, and even submerged turbines can impinge on an area. The change in the speed and height of tides as a result of these schemes can be dramatic and can detract markedly from the visual appeal of these places. At the same time, things undoubtedly change for all kinds of organisms in the sea. Noise from construction and from turbines, the corrosion of building materials and the way that turbines change water flows can all be very disruptive for flora and fauna. This all sits uncomfortably with tidal power's prime selling point: that it has no toxic by-products of the kind produced by traditional energy sources, which cause temperatures around the world to rise. Also, it would be wrong to forget that other sources of clean, renewable energy cost far less to produce. The sensible choice is to continue to build on the successes of solar, wind and thermal energy until tidal technology has reached a point where it is viable.

Expert D

I have heard plenty of hostile comments regarding the ugliness of tidal energy infrastructure. However, whether it offends aesthetic sensibilities is a trivial matter. The key issues are whether tidal power can provide energy in a reliable, cost-effective and environmentally friendly way. The uncomfortable truth is that such schemes have a record of being extremely expensive upfront. The sea is a difficult environment for engineers to work in, and more traditional energy sources like oil and gas cost less and make more money to exploit. Once tidal schemes are up and running, they produce relatively little air pollution, but there's a tendency to forget the considerable energy consumption involved in manufacturing materials for them, and constructing and repairing them. This, of course, involves greenhouse gas emissions, which in turn play a role in higher temperatures across the planet. There is also a tendency to overlook how tidal schemes can harm animal and plant life. A major barrage in France, for example, has brought increased levels of silt which favour some plant and animal species, but are disastrous for others.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 37–40

Which expert...

shares C's view on whether developing the use of tidal power should be a priority?	**37**	
has a different view from D regarding the impact that tidal power installations have on marine ecosystems?	**38**	
has a different view from the others regarding the extent to which the physical appearance of tidal power systems is a concern?	**39**	
has a different view from B on the significance of tidal power for global warming?	**40**	

ADVICE

37. Look at the last two sentences in Text C. Does the writer think there should be a focus now on developing tidal power?

38. Look at the last two sentences in Text D. Does the writer think tidal power installations are bad for wildlife that lives in the sea?

39. Start by looking at the last two sentences in Text A. Is the writer concerned about the way tidal power installations look?

40. Look for the term 'global warming' in Text B. Does the writer think tidal power will help us with global warming?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on genetically modified crops. For questions 37–40, choose from the experts A–D. The experts may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Genetically modified (GM) crops

Expert A
The world has seen very rapid population growth in the last 50 years, and the world's population currently stands at 7 billion and is forecast to rise beyond 11 billion by 2100. Ensuring an adequate food supply for everyone is a tremendous challenge. Without a massive increase in the quality and deployment of GM crops, unimaginable numbers are likely to go hungry. GM crop farming has taken off in some parts of the world — mainly the USA, Brazil, Argentina, India and Canada — with productivity in those countries improving significantly, generating welcome financial returns for growers. There are other benefits too. The cultivation of insect-resistant and herbicide-tolerant strains of soya and maize, for example, means that fewer chemical products are required than for conventional crops. This reduces the exposure of both people and local ecosystems to toxic materials, which has positive long-term consequences for both.

Expert B
A recent study raised concerns about allergen levels in GM crops. Genetic modification often adds or mixes proteins that were not native to the original plant and which might cause new allergic reactions in humans. In other studies, the introduction of GM crops was found to have decimated a butterfly population dependent on the varieties of plants that had been replaced, and other comparable worrying occurrences have been observed. The conclusion is that much more investigation is needed before such crops should be deregulated. This research is costly, however, and there's a convincing argument that the money would be better invested in improved roads and transportation. The truth is that supplies have never been more abundant; they just don't get to everyone who needs them. GM technology won't solve this problem. In fact, GM seeds are expensive and growers are increasingly in debt and tied to a handful of large, profit-driven suppliers.

Expert C
Proponents of GM technology will claim it's the only viable way to improve productivity sufficiently to meet the needs of a burgeoning global population. The real problem, however, isn't that there isn't enough food for all, but that what is available isn't distributed efficiently or fairly. GM crop users favour the technology because it simplifies their weed and pest management, bringing savings and improved profit margins. At the same time, certain lines of development are clearly promising. 'Golden rice', for example, is a biofortified GM crop which could help thousands of children around the world overcome vitamin A deficiency, and scientists are working on other projects to provide similar nutritional enhancements. On the other hand, the simplified weed and pest management of GM technology tends to encourage monocultural farming — huge tracts of land are entirely devoted to the cultivation of soya beans, for example — and the elimination of biodiversity like this has adverse consequences.

Expert D
Any major shift in the way we produce food is bound to have certain undesirable results for some people, and opposition to large-scale GM farming is, to a degree, understandable. The evidence for the value of developing herbicide-tolerant and insect-resistant traits in certain key crops is overwhelming, however. They don't require nearly so much spraying of crops or ploughing and tilling of the soil, which, in turn, helps to conserve soil moisture and control erosion. It also means that GM farmers use heavy machinery less than their non-GM counterparts, and this lowers their carbon footprint. Higher yields and lower pest management and labour costs mean that GM crop producers gain enhanced revenues. There is also great potential in the engineering of plants with superior levels of protein, essential fats and minerals. They are yet to be commercialised, but will be a valuable addition to our future diets.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 37–40

Which expert...

has a different view from C regarding whether more GM crops are necessary to feed the world?	**37**	
shares B's view on whether GM crops cause environmental damage?	**38**	
expresses a different view from the other three experts about the impact GM crops have on farmers?	**39**	
has a different view from D regarding the effect GM crops may have on human health?	**40**	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. You are going to read four extracts from reviews of a book called *Happy City* by Charles Montgomery. For questions 37–40, choose from the reviews A–D. The reviews may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Four reviews of *Happy City* by Charles Montgomery

A

The last twenty years have seen a significant growth in the field of happiness studies and a revival of interest in urban design. Using insights from both fields, Charles Montgomery develops fresh perspectives on a number of key issues and does so in an accessible, engaging manner. Pre-eminent among his notions is the view that people are happier if they lead a connected life, and that connectedness is best secured through regular relationships with people met through simple residential proximity. Montgomery finds that suburban sprawl, in which cars and roads dominate, mitigates against connectedness; it's hard to argue with the proposition that spending a large proportion of your life in a car is more isolating than walking among fellow citizens or travelling on a bus. Montgomery provides detailed descriptions of such developments as the pedestrianisation of Copenhagen and the enhanced cycle lanes and public transport of Bogotá to illustrate his themes very effectively.

B

My first challenge in reading *Happy City* by Charles Montgomery was to get past the title — it suggests something sentimental, insubstantial and illusory. Then I had to get past the occasionally over-the-top prose about figures like the former mayor of Bogotá, Enrique Peñalosa, who radically reversed policies favouring motor traffic and instead promoted cycling and buses and invested in public buildings and spaces. Montgomery also gushes about Vancouver, a thriving, partly high-rise city in which people of different levels of income live close together, with its streets animated by multiple activities. Having said that, Bogotá and Vancouver both demonstrate admirably what Montgomery points out can be done to truly enhance urban life. The bottom line with this book, however, is that it says forcefully what can't be said too much: that the growth of low-density, car-dependent development on the outer edges of cities is, for the most part, no recipe for happiness.

C

'The most important psychological effect of the city is the way it moderates our relationships with other people,' says Charles Montgomery in a typically lucid, thought-provoking fashion. Densely populated cities, which encourage people to travel on foot or by public transport, and offer mixtures of housing types, create more opportunities for interaction — which leads to happiness. The opposite is true of the dispersed urban landscape, in which the car is king. All this seems self-evident, although there's no harm in pointing it out. It's unlikely that you'll never have come across these notions before, however. They've been debated over the past half-century. It should also be said that Montgomery doesn't strive for impartiality. He chooses the worst case of suburban sprawl he can find — a town whose residents spend four hours a day commuting — and, at the other extreme, the ultra-civilised setting of Copenhagen as an unrealistic benchmark for what cities elsewhere can achieve.

D

I admit that I indulged in some wishful thinking when I picked up *Happy City* by Charles Montgomery. I was hoping for unexpected, acute insights into modern life. Instead, it's more of the standard urbanist message that we have long been fed. Montgomery thinks that living in the city — and here *city* means a dense, probably high-rise urban village where everyone knows your name — is the answer to all our problems with unhappiness, loneliness, ill health and lack of spiritual fulfilment. He gives short shrift to all the legitimate reasons why people might choose 'suburban sprawl' over 'urban jungle'. Fear of crime and desire for privacy and space — justifiable feelings of many who choose the suburbs — get mentions, but Montgomery seems to think these are silly prejudices. The insulting implication is that people don't know what's best for them. Laden with starry-eyed, but empty, turns of phrase, the book is [final words unclear in the OCR] and, at nearly 400 pages, too long.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 37–40

Which reviewer...

shares C's view about Montgomery's writing style?	**37**	
has a different view from B regarding the examples of cities that Montgomery uses to support his arguments?	**38**	
expresses a different view from the other reviewers regarding Montgomery's thinking about suburbs?	**39**	
has a different view from C on the extent to which Montgomery's ideas are new?	**40**	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

E. You are going to read four extracts from reviews of a book about sport and philosophy by David Papineau. For questions 37–40, choose from reviews A–D. The reviews may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Reviews of *Knowing the Score* by David Papineau

A

In *Knowing the Score*, David Papineau, an eminent philosopher and a passionate lover of sport, applies his philosopher's brain to various sporting questions that interest him. The anecdotal delivery is more in keeping with a dinner table discussion than an exposition in a lecture theatre, but, given the intended general readership, that's no bad thing. Topics addressed include rule-breaking, decision-making, co-operation, and the extent to which genes and/or the environment determine sporting ability. Papineau points out that when sporting success runs in a family, it tends to be in certain sports with very specific environments. Formula 1, where access to fast cars enhances your chances of being good at driving them, is an obvious example. This idea makes good sense, though it's not particularly groundbreaking. Papineau may have been able to take it further had he looked at more empirical research on the subject. In fact, the limited statistical data that Papineau offers is a frustratingly recurrent feature of the book. That said, *Knowing the Score* is enjoyable and thought-provoking.

B

David Papineau is a professional philosopher whose thoughts on sport are cogent and fluently expressed in everyday English, with specialist references that might deter the non-philosopher rarely intruding. The fairly infrequent citation of scientific research might be a weakness in a scholarly text, but it's an asset in a book of this type. Papineau examines an array of sporting questions — from the disputed question of what actually constitutes a sport to why people 'choke' in highly pressurised situations. At times he strays too far from sport — his chapter on questions of ethnicity being a case in point — but on many questions he is very enlightening. For example, he shows why sporting dynasties are more common in some sports than others. In ice hockey, access to ice and specialist equipment confers advantages on those growing up with ice-hockey-playing parents, while in equipment-light sports, such as football or basketball, genetic disposition will be a more significant factor.

C

Knowing the Score is not a book on the philosophy of sport as much as a collection of meditations by a philosopher who happens to be a sports fan. At a time when data analysis dominates 'serious' discussion of sport, Papineau's faith in pure reasoning is particularly refreshing, as he explores an extensive list of sporting issues in informal, enthusiastic, charming prose. Among the sections I relished was his explanation of the moral case for accepting authority while retaining the right to transgress against it, as demonstrated by the professional foul in football. On the debit side, the book could do with an examination of gender in the context of sport, and the relevance of his chapter on race was particularly convincing. But overall, a book which is highly recommended.

D

Knowing the Score is written by a philosopher who applies his skills to a subject he loves, but it's a series of essays rather than a scholarly work. The bibliography is sparse and there are very few references. What's more, Papineau's reflections are mixed. His discussions of the nature-nurture distinction are as logical, sensible and instructive as I have read on the subject, but his chapter on amateurism consists almost entirely of the tired old cliché that amateurism is elitism in disguise. Papineau clearly hasn't looked at other recent studies on the subject. In fact, he rarely backs up any of his claims by quoting from serious research findings, which, to my mind, is a flaw. I have no argument with the issues that Papineau has decided to look at. However, his eye seems to be on a mass readership, including people who don't know much about either sport or philosophy and, consequently, the book has a popularising, somewhat condescending tone.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 37–40

Which expert ...

shares B's view regarding how appropriate Papineau's choice of topics is?	**37**	
shares A's view regarding Papineau's use of evidence to support his ideas?	**38**	
expresses a different view from the others on Papineau's writing style in this book?	**39**	
has a different view from B regarding Papineau's treatment of the issue of nature versus nurture?	**40**	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

F. You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on whether e-sports (competitive video gaming) should be included in the Olympic Games. For questions 37–40, choose from A–D. The experts may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Should e-sports be included in the Olympic Games?

A

As a keen amateur video games player, I am well aware that e-sports professionals have intensive training programmes and highly developed eye-hand coordination. However, I have never shared the desire of many fellow gamers to have their hobby recognised in the same bracket as such activities as sprinting, gymnastics or weight-lifting. They are simply not comparable. I also fully acknowledge that, whatever other gamers might say, the most popular games involve eliminating some sort of enemy through the use of violence. I'm a big fan of the Street Fighter series, which hasn't made me want to assassinate random citizens, but I fail to see how it conforms to the Olympic principles of peace and co-operation. I also have serious reservations about the effect that e-sports would have on the ethos and atmosphere of the Olympics. They might well provide a financial boost — which is why, ultimately, they will probably be admitted — but the cost in other ways could be monumental.

B

What exactly is a sport? Most definitions focus on competition and physical exertion. Many of today's most popular e-sports are team-based competitions, demanding lightning-quick reflexes and intense concentration. So if rifle shooting deserves to be described as a sport, why not gaming? Those who argue that video games promote violence in a manner that is not in keeping with the Olympic spirit betray a lack of familiarity with video games today. By continuing to exclude e-sports, the Olympic movement forgoes the opportunity to tap into a huge international community and the considerable economic power that comes with it. What's more, the Olympics have always had to adapt with the times. For example, women were gradually allowed to compete in more and more sports, while mountain-biking became an Olympic discipline in 1996. Hasn't the time come to change the status of e-sports?

C

Competitive e-sports constitute a huge and still-growing industry. It's also true to say that e-sports' reputation for being all about violence is unfair, and their appeal to the Olympic authorities is obvious — it's the millions of young fans who play the games. But I would argue that the Olympics are already oversized and too commercial, and any further expansion could be a recipe for disaster. There's little doubt that pro gamers train for many hours a day — like real elite athletes — and have impressive manual dexterity, but should the Olympics really be favouring a sedentary activity which, in physical terms, does the opposite to what genuine sports do? There are plenty of perfectly good sports which have failed to gain inclusion in the Olympics. Why should a sport which has only been in existence for about 20 years be given priority? Thankfully, the odds against it happening seem very high.

D

E-sports are an international phenomenon. Audiences pack stadiums to watch teams compete against each other, and the global audience for broadcast e-sports is over 500 million. Even a small fraction of this fan base and associated revenue would be of immense benefit to the Olympic Games, and because of this it appears inevitable that we will see video gaming in the Games in the not-too-distant future. The objection that e-sports were not part of the Olympic charter, as established in 1894, is spurious. Volleyball and basketball, now major Olympic sports, had not been invented in 1894. Moreover, the claim that video games are all about fighting and explosions, and that this contravenes Olympic principles, is based on false premises. Many e-sports are violence-free, while some long-standing Olympic sports — boxing, for example — are quite the opposite. As for the assertion that the 'sports' part of the name is misleading, there are plenty of activities requiring far less speed and stamina — archery comes to mind — which have long been classed as Olympic sports.

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Questions 37–40

Which expert ...

shares B's view on whether e-sports can be regarded as true sports?	**37**	
has a different view from D on how likely it is that e-sports will be included in the Olympic Games?	**38**	
has a different view from the others about whether violence in e-sports should disqualify them from the Olympics?	**39**	
shares C's view regarding the potential impact on the Olympics that inclusion of e-sports would have?	**40**	

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