SECTION C: READING

A: For questions 1 to 6, choose the best *SUMMARY* for each short passage below. Write A, B C or D on the answer sheet.

(1)The future is something that many people, especially young ones, worry about. Our elders tell us that making correct decisions about our futures is very important and making a mistake can ruin us forever. However, when one looks at the records, those people who have taken chances and tried to do things their own way, tend to make out much better than those who do things the way the system expects.

A Making decisions about the future should be the right of the person who will be living that life.
B Taking risks is not considered to be the correct way of planning ones future and could cause failure.
C Parents tell their children to plan their futures as the social and cultural rules advice.
D Decisions that people make may at times seem incorrect but most of the time the results are good.
E Although it is generally felt that people shouldn't take risks, many people who do have proved that being different is not always wrong

(2)Although we didn't know who she was or where she had come from it was easy to guess that she had some type of royal blood in her veins. The English she spoke was so carefully precise that she couldn't possibly be a native speaker. Her graceful movements and confident gestures indicated power and control. All in all, the appearance she presented was very impressive.

A We were not able to learn anything about this woman.
B This woman was of rich and royal heritage.
C This woman made us think that she was wealthy.
D This unknown woman had a manner that impressed those who met her
E This woman was not brought up in our country.

(3)From the very first, man has wondered if there was life on worlds other than our own. The mind of man has wandered to many light-years away: to other planets and solar systems. Today man is still asking this question, but he seeks the answer in science and technology instead of religion ad magic.

A Man has always asked himself about life on other planets.
B Since the beginning of man's history the question of whether there is life on other planets has been asked, but today new ways of answering this question are available.
C Today scientists are the people that are asking if the man might be able to live on other planets in other solar systems.
D We have and will always wonder about the possibility of life on other planets.

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E The answer to the question of whether there is life on other planets or not could not be answered in the past, but will probably be answered by the scientists of today.

(4)There are many different reasons why a poet writes poetry. I would suppose that some write poems for themselves and to please their own senses. Others, however, write to share thoughts, or rather feelings with others. Most poems are meant to appeal to the heart and senses rather than to the mind and reason.

A Poets usually write poems to share their thoughts with other people.
B Poets write poems for themselves and for others.
C Poems are not written for the mind they are written for the heart.
D Poets are sentimental people who have to show their emotions with their writing.
E Among the different reasons for writing poetry, the need to express emotions is probably the strongest motive for most poets.

(5)The art form which is best known under the name of Impressionism evolved in France with the Realist movement of the mid to late 1800s. Although this style only lasted for about 15 years in a pure form, it has influenced the style of art that has come after it till today. The motivating thought in this style of art comes from the idea that "Nothing is seen without light."

A Impressionism is an art form which is still presently used today.
B The Impressionism style of art which started in France in the late 1800s and still has a strong effect on artists today, gives importance to light.
C The artists of the 1800s decided that light was very important in their work and thus created a new style of painting called Impressionism.
D The art style called Impressionism was around for about 15 years. The artists of the 1800s decided that light was very important in their work and thus created a new style of painting called Impressionism in France during the 1800s and used light for the first time in its paintings.
E The various uses of lights played an important role in the development of the form of painting called Impressionism.

(6)War is one of the most terrible parts of human history. Death, destruction and pain, both physical and emotional are the primary results of war. Still, the man seems to be incapable of doing without it.

A As bad as it is, the man likes to make war.
B People have no gain from war but are unable to stop it.
C The death and misery that war produces are not enough to stop the man from fighting.
D No one wants to fight a war.
E Even though fighting is useless people will not stop.

A Life changes people as they grow.

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B Everyone changes with time.
C The world makes people selfish as they grow older.
D Children are, brought up differently these days.
E Time has changed the needs and attitudes of people.

B: For questions 1-6, read the passage below. The following reading passage has seven sections, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B-G** from the list of headings below.

The True Cost of Food

A
For more than forty years the cost of food has been rising. It has now reached a point where a growing number of people believe that it is far too high and that bringing it down will be one of the great challenges of the twenty-first century. That cost, however, is not in immediate cash. In the West at least, most food is now far cheaper to buy in relative terms than it was in 1960. The cost is in the collateral damage of the very methods of food production that have made the food cheaper: in the pollution of water, the enervation of soil, the destruction of wildlife, the harm to animal welfare and the threat to human health caused by modern industrial agriculture.
B
First mechanisation, then mass use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, then monocultures, then battery rearing of livestock, and now genetic engineering– the onward march of intensive farming has seemed unstoppable in the last half-century, as the yields of produce have soared. But the damage it has caused has been colossal. In Britain, for example, many of our best-loved farmland birds, such as the skylark, the grey partridge, the lapwing and the corn bunting, have vanished from huge stretches of countryside, as have even more wild-flowers and insects. This is a direct result of the way we have produced our food in the last four decades. Thousands of miles of hedgerows, thousands of ponds have disappeared from the landscape. The faecal filth of salmon farming has driven wild salmon from many of the sea lochs and rivers of Scotland. Natural soil fertility is dropping in many areas because of continuous industrial fertiliser and pesticide use, while the growth of algae is increasing in lakes because of the fertiliser run-off.
C
Put it all together and it looks like a battlefield, but consumers rarely make the connection at the dinner table. That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are what economists refer to as externalities: they are outside the main transaction, which is for example producing and selling a field of wheat, and are borne directly by neither producers nor consumers. To many, the costs may not even appear to be financial at all, but merely aesthetic -a terrible shame, but nothing to do with money. And anyway they, as consumers of food, certainly aren't paying for it, are they?
D
But the costs to society can actually be quantified and, when added up, can amount to staggering sums. A remarkable exercise in doing this has been carried out by one of the world's leading thinkers on the future of agriculture, Professor Jules Pretty, Director of the Centre for Environment and Society at the University of Essex. Professor Pretty and

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his colleagues calculated the externalities of British agriculture for one particular year. They added up the costs of repairing the damage it caused and came up with a total figure of £2,343m. This is equivalent to £208 for every hectare of arable land and permanent pasture, almost as much again as the total government and EU spends on British farming in that year. And according to Professor Pretty, it was a conservative estimate.

E

The costs included: £120m for removal of pesticides; £16m for removal of nitrates; £55m for removal of phosphates and soil; £23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies; £125m for damage to wildlife habitats, hedgerows and dry stone walls; £1,113m from emissions of gases likely to contribute to climate change; £106m from soil erosion and organic carbon losses; £169m from food poisoning; and £607m from cattle disease. Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our food bills are actually threefold. We are paying for our supposedly cheaper food in three separate ways: once over the counter, secondly through our taxes, which provide the enormous subsidies propping up modern intensive farming, and thirdly to clean up the mess that modern farming leaves behind.

F

So can the true cost of food be brought down? Breaking away from industrial agriculture as the solution to hunger may be very hard for some countries, but in Britain, where the immediate need to supply food is less urgent, and the costs and the damage of intensive farming have been clearly seen, it may be more feasible. The government needs to create sustainable, competitive and diverse farming and food sectors, which will contribute to a thriving and sustainable rural economy, and advance environmental, economic, health, and animal welfare goals.

G

But if industrial agriculture is to be replaced, what is a viable alternative? Professor Pretty feels that organic farming would be too big a jump in thinking and in practices for many farmers. Furthermore, the price premium would put the product out of reach of many poorer consumers. He is recommending the immediate introduction of a 'Greener Food Standard', which would push the market towards more sustainable environmental practices than the current norm, while not requiring the full commitment to organic production. Such a standard would comprise agreed practices for different kinds of farming, covering agrochemical use, soil health, land management, water and energy use, food safety and animal health. It could go a long way, he says, to shifting consumers as well as farmers towards a more sustainable system of agriculture.

List of Headings

i The reaction of the Inuit community to climate change
ii Understanding of climate change remains limited
iii Alternative sources of essential supplies
iv Respect for Inuit opinion grows
v A healthier choice of food

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vi A difficult landscape
vii Negative effects on well-being
viii Alarm caused by unprecedented events in the Arctic
ix The benefits of an easier existence

C: For questions 1-9, read the passage below. Next, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms **Line** and inducible or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical (5) barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader. The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which either prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and immobilize insects.

(10) If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants. The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high (15) tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests. Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, glycoproteins in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi.

(20) Active plant defense mechanisms are comparable to the immune system of vertebrate animals, although the cellular and molecular bases are fundamentally different. Both, however, are triggered in reaction to intrusion, implying that the host has some means of recognizing the presence of a foreign organism. The most dramatic example of an inducible plant defense reaction is the hypersensitive response. In the (25) hypersensitive response, cells undergo rapid necrosis—that is, they become diseased and die—after being penetrated by a parasite; the parasite itself subsequently ceases to grow and is therefore restricted to one or a few cells around the entry site. Several theories have been put forward to explain the basis of hypersensitive resistance.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The success of parasites in resisting plant defense mechanisms
(B) Theories on active plant defense mechanisms
(C) How plant defense mechanisms function
(D) How the immune system of animals and the defense mechanisms of plants differ

2. The phrase "subject to" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) susceptible to
(B) classified by
(C) attractive to
(D) strengthened by

3. The word "puncture" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) pierce
(B) pinch

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(C) surround
(D) cover .

4. The word "which" in line 13 refers to
(A) tissues
(B) substances
(C) barriers
(D) insects

5. Which of the following substances does the author mention as NOT necessarily being toxic to the Colorado beetle?
(A) Resins
(B) Tannins
(C) Glycosides
(D) Alkaloids

6. Why does the author mention "glycoproteins" in line 17 ?
(A) To compare plant defense mechanisms to the immune system of animals
(B) To introduce the discussion of active defense mechanisms in plants
(C) To illustrate how chemicals function in plant defense
(D) To emphasize the importance of physical barriers in plant defense

7. The word "dramatic" in line 23 could best be replaced by
(A) striking
(B) accurate
(C) consistent
(D) appealing

8. Where in the passage does the author describe an active plant-defense reaction?
(A) Lines 1-3
(B) Lines 4-6
(C) Lines 15-17
(D) Lines 24-27

9. Where in the passage does the author describe an active plant-defense reaction?
(A) Lines 1-3
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