

# Review 4

## 1 Answer or think about the following questions about units 10–12.

- 1 What was your favourite topic from units 10–12?
- 2 What was the best exam tip you read in these units?
- 3 What crime-related vocabulary can you remember from unit 11?
- 4 Can you explain the difference between Great Britain and England?
- 5 Which profession would you prefer to have: SOCO, police officer, London bus driver, primary school teacher? Why?
- 6 Has there been any change in how confident you feel about the IELTS reading exam?



## 2 Write the adjectives for each of these words. If you don't remember, you can look back at unit 10.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 administration ..... | 6 geography ..... |
| 2 day .....            | 7 Victoria .....  |
| 3 tradition .....      | 8 Edward .....    |
| 4 Cornwall .....       | 9 George .....    |
| 5 Britain .....        |                   |

## 3 Can you remember the crime-related idioms from unit 11 that include these nouns?

nose      wrist      music      board      murder      robbery

## 4 In the paragraphs below, underline all the facts and highlight the opinions.

Beaumaris castle is an impressive medieval castle. It was built by King Edward I and is considered one of the most beautiful Edwardian castles in Wales, probably because of its symmetrical shapes, but its purpose was military. Work started in 1295, but although it was done at a fast speed, it was never completed because of lack of money.

Scotland is right to be proud of Edinburgh castle. It dominates the city of Edinburgh from high up on its rock. The history of Castle Rock goes back all the way to the late Bronze Age (900 BC), when there were already people living there. It is now mainly known as a visitor attraction. Although it is more expensive than other tourist attractions, people visit it because it offers excellent value.

## 5 Choose the correct heading for each of the paragraphs A–D from this list. You will not use them all.

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i Making CCTV effective           | v The fight against terrorism    |
| ii Is CCTV really effective?      | vi The use of CCTV cameras       |
| iii How CCTV works                | vii The police and their opinion |
| iv Crime fighting with technology |                                  |



**A** .....

Crime-fighting technology is getting more sophisticated and rightly so. The police need to be equipped for the 21st century. In Britain we've already got the world's biggest DNA database. By next year the state will have access to the genetic data of 4.25m people: one British-based person in 14. Hundreds of thousands of those on the database will never have been charged with a crime.

**B** .....

Britain is also reported to have more than 4 million CCTV (closed circuit television) cameras. There is a continuing debate about the effectiveness of CCTV. Some evidence suggests that it is helpful in reducing shoplifting and car crime. It has also been used to successfully identify terrorists and murderers.

**C** .....

However, many claim that better lighting is just as effective to prevent crime and that cameras could displace crime. An internal police report said that only one crime was solved for every 1,000 cameras in London in 2007. In short, there is conflicting evidence about the effectiveness of cameras, so it is likely that the debate will continue.

**D** .....

Professor Mike Press, who has spent the past decade studying how design can contribute to crime reduction, said that, in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be used in a targeted way.

**6** Read the following passage. Do the statements agree with the views of the writer? Write:

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| YES       | if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer,         |
| NO        | if the statement contradicts the writer's claims,              |
| NOT GIVEN | if it is impossible to know what the writer thinks about this. |

| Text   | Statements  | YES/NO/<br>NOT GIVEN |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Despite Victorian times being characterized by romanticism, the famous British romantic poets belong to the period before Queen Victoria.  | <b>1</b> The romantic poets are not normally described as Victorian poets.                                  |                      |
| From the same era date famous writers such as Jane Austen and Mary Shelley (who wrote Frankenstein), and great architects such as James Wyatt and John Nash.   | <b>2</b> Jane Austen and Mary Shelly were two authors who knew each other well.                             |                      |
| And, even if we know they can all be described as Georgian artists, which King George does this refer to? Actually, it refers to four of them (George I, George II, George III and George IV), and thus spans a long period incorporating most of the 18th century and some of the 19th. | <b>3</b> The adjective 'Georgian' can refer to people who lived during the period that King George I ruled. |                      |
| The Georgian style incorporates previous styles, including gothic, and has its own subdivision, Regency style, which describes the period of George IV.  | <b>4</b> The gothic style came after the Georgian style.  |                      |
|  | <b>5</b> George IV was a king who was known for his sense of style.   |                      |