

READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

STUDYING AT THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

1

Phoenix English Academy has introduced an English for Aviators course specifically designed for pilots and air traffic controllers. With the introduction of new ICAO English Language Proficiency Requirements, pilots and air traffic controllers need to improve their ability to communicate on work-related matters in English.

2

The Dominion English language schools in Auckland and Christchurch are offering an early-bird booking on 2011 English courses. Agents who book and send payment for any 2011 course before 31 October 2010 will pay 2010 prices. Dominion are also keen to quote competitive prices for study tour groups for both adult and teen programmes in 2011. Agents are advised to get in touch now to discuss these deals, using the contacts below.

3

English language students at SACE Whitsundays College of English have been enjoying a classroom with one of the best views in the world — onboard a sailing vessel in the Whitsundays. The English & Sailing Course includes four weeks of General English and a one-week live aboard Competent Crew Sailing Course. One recent English & Sailing graduate was so impressed with his experience that he now intends to travel to Fiji to practise his new sailing skills on a two-week sailing tour.

4

Among the most popular activities at Torquay International School are the walks and tours of Dartmoor National Park. Dartmoor is very close to Torquay and every Sunday, amateur photographer and Dartmoor Guide Nick Wotton takes small groups of TIS English language students aged 16-70 out on Dartmoor to discover its stunning natural beauty and diverse wildlife. The park also has a mysterious atmosphere, which inspired and provided the setting for one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's most famous Sherlock Holmes stories, The Hound of the Baskervilles. TIS students have not yet found any trace of the 'beast', but beautiful scenery and the wild ponies and sheep which roam the park often leave a deep and lasting impression.

5

The Eastbourne School of English is launching in September 2010 is a 15-hour per week mornings only English programme for students wanting to work in the afternoons or looking for a less expensive long-term course. And scheduled for 2011 is an English plus Natural Health programme, in which students choose from a range of alternative therapies, relaxation techniques and natural fitness classes.

Which language school ?

- A has introduced a course for young learners
- B includes an impressive marine experience in the course
- C starts a course for students who are looking for part-time job
- D announces an English course for professional purpose
- E provides a course in photography
- F launches an incentive scheme
- G includes a four-week sailing course
- H inspires students to learn English in an enigmatic atmosphere

TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

On March 7, 1997 the world was stunned by the news that a team of scientists in Edinburgh, Scotland had successfully cloned a sheep they named Dolly. All of a sudden, the worries of science fiction writers seemed very relevant. Would vast armies of cloned soldiers be raised to fight wars for us? Or perhaps we'd create a race of slaves?

However, at the symposium in Rome, the doctors insisted they were motivated solely by the desire to help infertile couples have children. Cloning is the Pandora's box of the new millennium. No one can be certain where this technology will lead, yet the lure and romantic possibilities we envision are an overwhelming temptation.

A wealthy couple, whose 10-month old baby died of a heart defect, is working with a company called Clonaid so they can 'create a healthy duplicate, a twin,' of their son. In a heart-felt letter to the U.S. House of Representatives, the father writes, 'I could do no less for him. He deserves a chance to live, to grow, to learn, to walk, to talk, to go to school, to listen to music, to drive a car, to make a difference in this world; all these things he would never have the chance to do if this were the end ... how could this be, how could a father accept this outcome?' If you were able to give back to the parents the children they lost at the bombing, would you?

The problem with cloning celebrities or notable individuals is that it is highly unlikely the cloned individual would be able to equal the achievements of their genetic 'twin'. Is it realistic to expect a cloned Einstein to equal the accomplishments of the 'original'? But then again, the nature vs. nurture debate would be resolved once and for all.

And, of course, there are those that will leave you speechless. You can visit a website that proposes the following, 'We can take DNA samples from Jesus' Shroud of Turin and use them to clone the second coming! This is fantastic. Friends, we should clone a Jesus for anyone who wants one. No more communicating with God through your pastor or priest. If you have a question for God you could just call home and ask him. Just imagine a world with a Jesus in every household. Sounds like heaven to me.'

Are they kidding? Who knows, the possibilities of cloning are as limitless as our imagination, and some people have really sick imaginations. It is not surprising then, that governments around the world are either banning or introducing strict regulations to monitor the technology.

The Canadian Minister of Health, Allan Rock, has presented a draft law to the House of Commons Committee on Health that would ban human cloning and regulate assisted human reproduction.

There are anti-cloning advocates who believe human cloning shouldn't be allowed since it infringes on one of the things we value most, our individuality. Some also believe that human cloning may damage dignity and break down our social structure. Some religious groups and other organizations say human cloning is wrong.

Daniel Osmond, a Professor of Physiology and Medicine in Toronto, believes there are inherent problems in changing the natural course of a species, 'I feel that if we clone ourselves we will limit our ability to adapt. I believe we need the diversity nature provides,' says Osmond.

Of course, there are those who believe that the ability to clone humans is invaluable, especially if we take into consideration that we don't necessarily have to clone entire people. For example, cells could be duplicated so that victims of severe burns could grow back their own skin.

Dr. Ian Wilmut, one of the scientists responsible for cloning Dolly, in his article written for Scientific American, states, 'Cloning offers many other possibilities. One is the generation of genetically modified animal organs that are suitable for transplantation into humans.' Wilmut goes on to say, 'At present, thousands of patients die every year before.' He explains that pig organs that are transplanted into humans would be rapidly destroyed by the human immune system and suggests that organs from a pig that have been genetically altered could eventually be accepted into the human body and save lives.

Many argue that cloning animals could save species that are newly extinct or on the brink of extinction. For example, scientists in Spain are working on bringing back the bucardo, a newly extinct Spanish mountain goat while other teams are looking into saving rare animals such as the African bongo, the ocelot and the giant panda.

Robert P. Lanza, one of the lead authors of a study published in a recent issue of the journal *Cloning*, says it is unlikely scientists will be able to resurrect a woolly mammoth from specimens frozen for centuries in Siberian permafrost because their DNA has become fragmented.

Scientists believe the potential of human cloning is so valuable to the human race that it would be premature to stop research now. They are just beginning to understand the possibilities of the technology. The notion of cloning, particularly human cloning, challenges our sense of morality and ethics as we pursue knowledge through science and technology. Regardless of our point of view this issue will force us all to reflect on our values and make decisions that may alter the natural evolution of the human species. Some have said, we have come to a second Genesis and we are playing God.

For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

- 6. While experimenting on animals scientists**
A know for sure the future outcome
B worry about the results of the experiment
C understand that their worries are irrelevant
D are concerned about the future of the world
- 7. If genetically modified copies of people were made, they**
A would be exact copies of their 'twins'
B would differ from the cloned individual
C would be able to equal the achievements of their genetic 'twins'
D would equal the accomplishments of the 'original'
- 8. The possibilities of genetic modifications are**
A limited
B known
C predictable
D unpredictable
- 9. Cloning is beneficial because**
A it can regulate assisted human reproduction
B it can damage dignity
C it can break down our social structure
D it is unnatural
- 10. The ability to clone humans can lead to a disaster because**
A the victims of severe burns could grow back their own skin
B genetically modified animal organs could be suitable for transplantation into humans
C a replacement heart, liver or kidney would become available
D scientists could create a race of slaves and monsters
- 11. The researchers have proved that could save lives.**
A only the animal organs transplanted into humans
B genetically modified animal organs transplanted into humans
C genetically modified immune system of another human
D genetically modified immune system of an animal transplanted into humans

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

TATA MANZA

12 Arguably the best-looking Tata car currently on roads, Indigo Manza is another addition to the exquisite range of customer friendly Tata cars. The car is a sedan version of Indica Vista. The stylish car has a bold smart look, spacious interiors and high class designing. It shares a lot of features and technology with Tata Indigo and Indica. It is expected to pose a good competition for Ford Fiesta, Ford Ikon, and Mahindra Renault Logan.

13 Largely inspired from Tata Indica Vista, the front part of Tata Manza retains the sweeping angular headlights. The front bumper in the car features a big dam, with black finish and has round fog lights. The front grill is made of four horizontal lines, featuring a big Tata logo and chrome finish upper lip. A chrome strip runs across the rear bumper, imparting a big and wide look to the car. The exquisite looks of the car live up to its catchy slogan 'Indulge in Style'. With its cool and spacious interiors, Tata Indigo Manza scores well as a comfortable car. It features spacious legroom and headroom, making the ride extremely enjoyable for the front as well as the rear seat passengers.

14 The engine of Tata Manza has been sourced by Fiat. It is available in two engine options, 1.3-litre petrol engine that is known as Safire and 1.4-litre diesel engine called Quadrajet. The petrol version of the car is also available with an ABS option.

15 The host of advanced safety features in Tata Manza includes a superior crash-tested Cockpit Design, Dual Front Airbags, Antilock Brake System with Electronic Brake-Force Distribution and Front Disc Brakes. Passive safety features are Side Impact Beams, Height Adjustable Front Seatbelts, Warning Lamp for Driver Seatbelt, Front Passenger Seatbelt Reminder, Child Locks and Central Locking. Wider tubeless tyres with alloys option are also available.

16 Tata Indigo Manza has been launched in eight variants, four with diesel engine and four with petrol engine. As for the colours, you have six options to choose from — Arctic Silver, Cavern Grey, Gala Red, Infiniti Black, Marine Silver, and Noble Blue. The base variant of Tata Manza has been reasonably priced.

- A** Safety
- B** Design and Comfort
- C** The Best Looking Tata Car
- D** Variants and Price

- E** Engine
- F** Cool and Spacious Interiors
- G** The Petrol Version of the Car
- H** Ecological Security

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The discussion of cell phones and the problems they can cause is nothing new to Natural News readers, of course. Studies have linked cell phone radiation to changes in brain physiology, declines in sperm quality, cancer, and more.

Newly released studies in 2008 and 2009, compiled at the Environmental Working Group, 2 have linked cell phone use to brain cancer, salivary gland tumours, behavioural problems, migraines and vertigo, and more. These newer studies show that use of a cell phone for ten years or longer (17) by raising the chances of problems manifold.

Two research groups working independently of one another both analysed data from earlier studies and found a 50 to 90 % increase in the risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma, both brain tumours. Both appear most often on people's 'talking' side (the side of the head their cell phone is usually used). An Israeli study found a 50 - 60 % higher chance of salivary gland tumours for those (18)

Children are especially at risk, it appears, and new European laws are now in place because of that. Six nations (Switzerland, Germany, Israel, France, the UK, and Finland) have had their health agencies recommend reducing childrens' exposure (19)

The European Parliament passed a resolution in 2008 urging EU members to lower radiation limits for cell phones in their countries.

These were largely due to research such as one in which Danish children who use cell phones often were shown to have an 80 % higher risk of emotional and hyperactivity problems. Mothers (20) had the same risks.

Currently, manufacturers are required to disclose their products' specific absorption rate (SAR) level in the user's manual or on a separate sheet within the consumer purchase packing container the phone is in. These numbers are also available on the FCC's website. While that is at least a step in the right direction, the numbers themselves are from an experiment that has been found to be woefully inaccurate.

Even if the numbers were accurate, they would only be accurate for adults, since it's known that the smaller the head, (21)

Cell phone users should keep the phone (22) when talking. Use a headset, speaker, or other device to distance yourself from the phone. Limit your total use of the phone as much as possible and definitely do not let your children have their own cell phone. These and other recommendations from the EWG3 are the best way to lower your risks if you can't bring yourself to stop using your mobile phone altogether.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A** as far from their bodies as possible
- B** who have a high cell phone use
- C** or even on the manufacturer's website
- D** who use cell phones heavily during pregnancy
- E** to cell phone radiation
- F** the larger the dosage of radiation received from the device
- G** can have serious impacts on a person's health
- H** which does a lot of harm

TASK 5**THE 100th MONKEY**

Complete the text below. For (23-34) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Japanese monkey, *Macaca fuscata*, had been (23) in the wild for a period of over 30 years. In 1952, on the island of Koshima, scientists were providing monkeys with sweet potatoes dropped in the sand. The monkey liked the taste of the (24) sweet potatoes, but they found the dirt unpleasant. An 18-month-old female named Imo found she could (25) the problem by washing the potatoes in a nearby stream. She taught this (26) to her mother. Her playmates also (27) this new way and they taught their mothers too.

This cultural (28) was gradually picked up by various monkeys before the eyes of the scientists. Between 1952 and 1958 all the young monkeys learned to wash the sandy sweet potatoes to make them more palatable. Only the adults who (29) their children learned this social improvement. Other adults kept eating the dirty sweet potatoes. Then something (30) took place. In the autumn of 1958, a certain number of Koshima monkeys were washing sweet potatoes — the exact number is not known.

Let us suppose that when the sun (31) one morning there were 99 monkeys on Koshima Island who had learned to wash their sweet potatoes. Let's further suppose that later that morning, the hundredth monkey learned to wash potatoes. Then it happened! By that evening almost everyone in the (32) was washing sweet potatoes before eating them. The added energy of this hundredth monkey somehow (33) an ideological breakthrough!

But notice: A most surprising thing observed by these scientists was that the (34) of washing sweet potatoes then jumped over the sea. Colonies of monkeys on other islands and the mainland troop of monkeys at Takasakiyama began washing their sweet potatoes. Thus, when a certain critical number achieves an awareness, this new awareness may be communicated from mind to mind.

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|------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 23 A observed | B seen | C noticed | D looked |
| 24 A boiled | B raw | C undercooked | D washed |
| 25 A do | B solve | C guess | D understand |
| 26 A joke | B anecdote | C trick | D action |
| 27 A taught | B studied | C learned | D found out |
| 28 A innovation | B invention | C research | D device |
| 29 A followed | B copied | C duplicated | D imitated |
| 30 A wonderful | B startling | C terrific | D overwhelming |
| 31 A raised | B arose | C rose | D got up |
| 32 A group | B tribe | C family | D company |
| 33 A created | B founded | C worked out | D established |
| 34 A tradition | B custom | C tendency | D habit |