MOCK TEST 4

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to the recording and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided. (10pts)

1. The main purpose of the service is to educate people.
2. The number of people working at Sydney Airport is 360.
3. Dogs are chosen according to their skill at locating narcotics.
4. People carrying items that are not allowed will be refused on board.
5. Plant seeds are not allowed to be taken on the flight.

Your answers

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 2. For questions 6-10, listen to the recording and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS. Write your answers in the space provided. (1.0 pt)

6. What does the man want to have?

……

7. What does the man think of children nowadays?

……

8. What kind of people does the man want to teach?

……

9. What did the man do when he encountered former students?

……

10. What is the man's greatest weakness?

……

Part 3. For questions 11-15, listen to an interview with a British politician. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding boxes provided. (10pts)

11. Susan says that she particularly dislikes politicians who ……..

A. pretend to feel strongly about issues.
B. disguise their real beliefs.
C. are indecisive about issues.
D. openly treat voters with contempt.

12. When she had her disagreement with Martin Jones, Susan ……..

A. decided that personal ambition was not her main motivation.
B. began to feel that she had failed as a politician.
C. felt that her point of view was not correctly understood.
D. regretted the effect it would have on her future in politics.

13. What was Susan's attitude to involving colleagues in the controversy?

A. She realized that they were unlikely to share her point of view.
B. She was reluctant to do so because she was not sure she was right.
C. She thought that involving colleagues would make things worse.
D. She felt they should decide for themselves whether she had a point.

14. When asked whether her opinion of her colleagues has changed, Susan says that

A. Their reaction has made her reluctant to get into the same position again.
B. she prefers those who criticized her to those who kept their opinions private.
C. They may come a time when she does not publicly support them on issues.
D. politician place too much emphasis on their personal opinions of each other.

15. Susan thinks she was considered mad by some other politicians because

A. Her behaviour was out of character.
B. they found her intimidating.
C. she did not conform.
D. her unselfishness shamed them.

Your answers

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4. For questions 16 – 25, listen to a piece of news about the corporal punishment and complete the summary using NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS OR NUMBER for each gap. Write your answers in the space provided. (20pts)

16. The video which showed a school principal …….. a five-year-old student prompted a public debate.
17. In the US, the use of corporal punishment is regulated by states…….
18. Corporal punishment was introduced by …….
19. While adults inflicting pain on children may seem like a violation of their rights, it is actually ……..
20. It is estimated that black students receive corporal punishment approximately every ……..... in school
21. Myriad studies have shown that children who are subjected to corporal punishment are more likely to struggle academically and…….
22. The majority of countries where the practice is unregulated are in the ……..
23. ……. does not stop at corporal punishment
24. Many schools, especially those in ……. are in a state of instability.
25. According to the 1949 Geneva Convention the occupying power should facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the……..

B. LEXICO AND GRAMMAR (20pts)

Part 1: Choose the answer A, B, C, or D that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15pts)

1. Most teenagers go through a rebellious …….. for a few years but they soon grow out of it.
A. stint B. span C. duration D. phase
2. I bumped into John in Athens and he …….. me before I had time to speak first.
A. accosted B. ajar C. brawled D. jolted
3. She was so infuriated that she found it difficult to …….. her temper.
A. contain B. abstain C. retain D. detain
4. My uncle pulled a few …….. and got me a job in the company where he works.
A. ropes B. threads C. strings D. chords
5. The room was …….. decorated in gold and silver; it was quite simply over the top.
A. ostentatiously B. tantalizingly C. tactfully D. benevolently
6. The prices were …….. and there was little value for money to be had in any of the items on the menu.
A. oppressive B. exacting C. extortionate D. fraudulent
7. Mr. Parris said he'd like …….. by Monday, if that's possible.
A. the report finished B. finished the report
C. the report will be finished D. have the report finished
8. I always get …….. in my stomach before visiting the dentist.
A. worms B. butterflies C. crabs D. hedgehogs
9. Nobody wanted to tell Richard he wasn't invited, but I drew the short …….. so I had to do it.
A. straw B. stick C. pole D. rod
10. Living as a foreigner in such a(n) …….. place as this, it is hardly surprising that I get started at walking down the street; I stand out like a sore thumb.
A. eminent B. convivial C. extraneous D. homogeneous
11. Steve threw_____ his chances of passing by spending too much time on the first question.
A. on B. off C. away D. in
12. This pesticide kills insects_____ contact.
A. with B. at C. for D. on
13. Steve used to be easy to work with, but since his promotion he's begun to_____ .
A. throw his weight around B. throw in the towel
C. throw him off balance D. turn up trumps
14. It takes a very determined person to achieve results as good as this; you really have to put your_____ to it.
A. mind B. head C. brain D. thoughts
15. They are always on the_____ young and versatile people.
A. search for B. lookout for C. need for D. terms of

Your answers:

1.	**2.**	**3.**	**4.**	**5.**	**6.**	**7.**	**8.**
9.	**10.**	**11.**	**12.**	**13.**	**14.**	**15.**	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2. Complete the following passage with the appropriate forms from the words given in the box.(5pts)

One of the most challenging aspects of the science anthropology comes from its fieldwork. Certainly, in its infancy as a profession, anthropology was distinguished by its concentration on so-called ***primary societies*** in which social institutions appear to be fairly limited and social interaction to be conducted almost (1)_____ (EXCLUDE) face – to – face. Such societies, it was felt, provided anthropologists with a valuable (2)_____ (SEE) into the workings of society that contrasted with the many complexities of more highly developed societies. There was also a sense that the way of life represented by these smaller societies were rapidly (3)_____ (APPEAR) and that preserving a record of them was a matter of some urgency.

The commitment of anthropologists to the first – hand collection of data led them to some of the most (4)_____ (ACCESS) places on earth. Most often they worked alone. Such lack of contact with other people created feelings of intense loneliness in some anthropologists, especially in the early stages of fieldwork. Nevertheless, this process of immersion in a totally alien culture continues to attract men and women to anthropology, and is (5)_____(DENY) the most effective way of understanding in depth how other people see the world.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

III. READING (50pts):

Part 1: Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Write your answers in the space provided. (10pts.)

Throughout our lives, right from the moment when as infants we cry to express our hunger, we are engaged in social interaction of one form or another. Each and (1) _____ time we encounter fellow human beings, some kind of social interaction will take place, (2)_____ it's getting on a bus and paying the fare for the journey, or socializing with friends. It goes without (3) _____, therefore, that we need the ability to communicate. Without some method of (4)_____ intentions, we would be at a(n) (5)_____ loss when it came to interacting socially.

Communication (6)_____ the exchange of information which can be anything from a gesture to a friend signalling boredom to the presentation of a university thesis which may only ever be read by a (7)_____ of others, or it could be something in (8)_____ the two. Our highly developed languages set us (9)_____ from animals. But for these languages, we could not communicate sophisticated or abstract ideas. Nor could we talk or write about people or objects not immediately present. (10)_____ we restricted to discussing objects already present, we would be able to make abstract generalizations about the world.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2: Read the following passage and choose the best answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10pts)

Continents and ocean basins represent the largest identifiable bodies on Earth. On the solid portions of the planet, the second most prominent features are flat plains, elevated plateaus, and large mountain ranges. In geography, the term "continent" refers to the surface of continuous landmasses that together comprise about 29.2% of the planet's surface. On the other hand, another definition is prevalent in the general use of the term that deals with extensive mainlands, such as Europe or Asia, that actually represent one very large landmass. Although all continents are **bounded** by water bodies or high mountain ranges, isolated mainlands, such as Greenland and India-Pakistan areas are called subcontinents. In some circles, the distinction between continents and large islands lies almost exclusively in the size of particular landmass.

The analysis of compression and tension in the earth's crust has determined that continental structures are composed of layers that underlie continental shelves. A great deal of disagreement among geologists surrounds the issue of exactly how many layers underlie each landmass because of their distinctive mineral and chemical composition. It is also quite possible that the ocean floor rests on the top of unknown continents that have not yet

LIVEWORKSHEETS

been explored. The continental crust is believed to have been formed by means of a chemical reaction when lighter materials separated from heavier ones, thus settling at various levels within the crust. Assisted by the measurements of the **specifics** within crust formations by means of monitoring earthquakes, geologists can speculate that a chemical split occurred to form the atmosphere, sea water, and the crust before it solidified many centuries ago.

Although each continent has its special features, all consist of various combinations of components that include shields, mountain belts, intracratonic basins, margins, volcanic plateaus, and blockvaulted belts. The basic differences among continents lie in the proportion and the composition of these features relative to the continent size. Climatic zones have a crucial effect on the weathering and formation of the surface features, soil erosion, soil deposition, land formation, vegetation, and human activities.

Mountain belts are elongated narrow zones that have a characteristic folded sedimentary organization of layers. They are typically produced during substantial crustal movements, which generate faulting and mountain building. When continental margins collide, the rise of a marginal edge leads to the formation of large mountain ranges, as explained by the plate tectonic theory. **This process** also accounts for the occurrence of mountain belts in ocean basins and produces **evidence** for the ongoing continental plate evolution.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?

A. Continental drift and division
B. Various definitions of the term "continent"
C. Continental structure and crust
D. Scientific analyses of continental crusts

2. According to the passage, how do scientists define continents?

A. As masses of land without divisions
B. As extensive bodies of land
C. As the largest identifiable features
D. As surgical compositions and ranges

3. In paragraph one, the word "**bounded**" is closest in meaning to_____ .

A. covered B. convened C. delimited D. dominant

4. The author of the passage implies that the disagreement among scientists is based on the fact that_____.

A. each continent has several planes and shelves.
B. continents have various underlying layers of crust.
C. continents undergo compression and experience tension.
D. continents have different chemical makeup.

5. The word **"specifics"** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to_____ .

A. specialties B. speculations C. exact details D. precise movements

6. The author of the passage implies that_____.

A. it is not known exactly how the continental crust was formed
B. geologists have neglected the exploration of the ocean floor
C. scientists have concentrated on monitoring earthquakes
D. the earth's atmosphere split into water and solids

7. According to the passage, what are the differences in the structure of continents?

A. The proportional size of continents to one another.
B. Ratios of major components and their comparative size.
C. The distinctive features of their elements.
D. Climatic zones and their effect on the surface features.

8. In paragraph four, the phrase **"This process"** refers to _____ .

A. continental collision
B. mountain ranges
C. the rise of margins
D. plate tectonic theory

9. The author of the passage implies that_____.

A. the process of mountain formation has not been accounted for
B. mountain ranges on the ocean floor lead to surface mountain building
C. faulting and continental margins are parts of plate edges
D. the process of continent formation has not been completed

10. The word **"evidence"** in paragraph four is closest in meaning to_____ .

A. eventually B. confirmation C. exemplification D. challenge

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3: Read the passage and do the tasks that follow. (10pts)

Trees in troubles

What is causing the decline of the world's giant forests?

A. Big trees are incredibly important ecologically. For a start, they sustain countless other species. They provide shelter for many animals, and their trunks and branches can become gardens, hung with green ferns, orchids and bromeliads, coated with mosses and draped with vines. With their tall canopies basking in the sun, they capture vast amounts of energy. This allows them to produce crops of fruit, flowers and foliage that sustain much of the animal life in the forest.

B. Only a small number of tree species have the genetic capacity to grow really big. The mightiest are native to North American, but big trees grow all over the globe, from the tropics to the boreal forests of the high latitudes. To achieve giant stature, a tree needs three things: the right place to establish its seedling, good growing conditions and lots of time with low adult mortality. Disrupt any of these, and you can lose your biggest trees.

C. In some parts of the world, populations of big trees are dwindling because their seedlings cannot survive or grow. In southern India, for instance, an aggressive non-native shrub, Lantana camara, is invading the floor of many forests. Lantana grows so thickly that young trees often fail to take roof. With no young trees to replace them, it is only a matter of time before most of the big trees disappear. Across much of northern Australia, gamba grass from Africa is overturning native savannah woodlands. The grass grows up to four metres tall and burns fiercely, creating super-hot fires that cause catastrophic tree mortality.

D. Without the right growing conditions trees cannot get really big, and there is some evidence to suggest tree growth could slow in a warmer world, particularly in environments that are already warm. Having worked for decades at La Selva Biological Station in Puerto Viejo de Sarapiqui, Costa Rica, David and Deborah Clark and colleagues have shown that tree growth there declines markedly in warmer years. "During the day, their photosynthesis shuts down when it gets too warm, and at night they consume more energy because their metabolic rate increases, much as a reptile's would when it gets warmer," explains David Clark. With less energy produced in warmer years and more being consumed just to survive, there is even less energy available for growth.

E. The Clark's hypothesis is correct, means tropical forests would shrink over time. The largest, oldest trees would progressively die off and tend not to be replaced. According to the Clarks, this might trigger a destabilization of the climate; as older trees die, forests would release some of their stored carbon into the atmosphere, prompting a vicious cycle of further warming, forest shrinkage and carbon emissions.

F. Big trees face threats from elsewhere. The most serious is increasingly mortality, especially of mature trees. Across much of the planet, forests of slow-growing ancient trees have been cleared for human use. In western North America, most have been replaced by monocultures of fast-growing conifers. Siberia's forests are being logged at an incredible rate. Logging in tropical forests is selective but the timber cutters usually prioritize the biggest and oldest trees. In the Amazon, my colleagues and I found the mortality rate for the biggest trees had tripled in small patches of rainforest surrounded by pasture land. This happens for two reasons. First, as they grow taller, big trees become ticker and less flexible; when winds blow across the surrounding cleared land, there is nothing to stop their acceleration. When they hit the trees, the impact can snap them in half. Second, rainforests fragments dry out when surrounded by dry, hot pastures and resulting drought can have devastating consequences: one-four year study has shown that death rates will double for smaller trees but will increase 4.5 times for bigger trees.

G. Particular enemies to large trees are insects and disease. Across vast areas of western North America, increasingly mild winters are causing massive outbreaks of bark beetle. These tiny creatures can kill entire forests as they tunnel their way through the inside of trees. In both North America and Europe, fungus-causing diseases such as Dutch elm disease have killed off millions of stately trees that once gave beauty to forests and cities. As a result of human activity, such enemies reach even the remotest corners of the world, threatening to make the ancient giants a thing of the past.

A. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xii) in boxes 1-5. Paragraphs C and G have been done for you.

List of headings

- **i.** How deforestation harms isolated trees
- **ii.** How other plants can cause harm
- **iii.** Which big trees support the most diverse species
- **iv.** Impact of big tree loss on the wider environment
- **v.** Measures to prevent further decline in big tree populations

LIVEWORKSHEETS

vi. How wildlife benefits from big trees
vii. Risk from pests and infection
viii. Ways in which industry uses big tree products
ix. How higher temperatures slow the rate of tree growth
x. Factors that enable trees to grow to significant heights.

1. Paragraph A .....
2. Paragraph B .....
Paragraph C .....ii.....
3. Paragraph D .....
4. Paragraph E .....
5. Paragraph F .....
Paragraph G .....vii.....

B. Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in Boxes 6-10.

6. The biggest trees in the world can be found in .....
7. Some trees in northern Australia die because of ..... made worse by gamba grass.
8. The Clarks believe that the release of ..... from dead trees could lead to the death of more trees.
9. Strong ..... are capable of damaging tall trees in the Amazon.
10. In western Northern America, a species of ..... has destroyed many trees.

Part 4. You are going to read a newspaper article in which people talk about starting up their own business late in life. For questions 1 - 10, choose which paragraphs (A-E) each of the following is mentioned in. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. (10pts)

the unexpected demands of the business.	1.....
an established network of business contacts	2.....
a prejudicial assessment of a person's value	3.....
the cost of setting up a business	4..... 5.....
the confidence that comes with maturity	6.....
plans to branch out	7.....
a product that aims to help people fill in official forms	8.....
the fact that few companies cater for a certain group of people	9.....
the advantage of employing older people	10.....

STARTING OVER

More and more people over fifty are starting up in business for themselves. What are their reasons - and why are so many of them successful?

A When I was fifty-three, I was made redundant almost literally overnight when the company I worked for was taken over by a multinational. The managing director called me into his office the following Monday and told me I was no longer on the payroll. It was a shock and I felt really depressed. I was also anxious about the future because we still had a mortgage to pay off on our house, and my husband's income couldn't cover our hefty monthly expenses. At the same time, I didn't feel I was ready for retirement, and to be honest, I was infuriated by the arrogance of the company, which appeared to believe I was too old to be useful any longer. So I gave some serious thought to starting up a business of my own. I'm an accountant, and for years I'd been advising friends about finances and helping them sort out their books, so I knew there were plenty of small businesses out there who would welcome the sort of services I could offer. The initial outlay for office equipment was pretty low, all things considered. So I set up as a consultant to people who want to branch out on their own, like me, and I find it extremely rewarding.

B About seven years ago, after being more or less forced to take early retirement, I looked around for an occupation to fill up my days and eventually decided I'd set up a company specialising in all- inclusive trips for retired people to domestic UK resorts. There seemed to be a dearth of companies catering for the over sixties,

LIVEWORKSHEETS

which is ironic because they're the ones who often have the leisure and the income to take advantage of opportunities for travel. I'd say someone like me has certain advantages when it comes to setting up in business. I spent years running a travel agency and I know a lot of people in the industry. They have been great, offering advice as well as concrete help. At first, there was a lot of work involved and I had to travel around the country a great deal making new contacts, but now I don't have to be away from home very often at all. I enjoy what I do, especially because I've always worked with people, and without the daily contact I'd go mad!

C Three years ago I decided I'd had enough of being a teacher, so I retired and started a pottery business. Now we've got a fair-sized factory, and we're about to expand into glassware as well. Most of the people who work for me are more or less my generation. I find they tend to be more loyal; they don't rush off if they think they can see a better prospect elsewhere. It's also good for the economy when some of these older workers return to employment. It seems to me that people who start up businesses at my age are realistic: they don't aim to be millionaires, and they are less inclined to take unnecessary risks. So I'd guess that fewer businesses started by older people go bust in the first few years. As for me, I must admit I miss teaching at times, but we now have a few apprentices, and working with them is rather like being a teacher in some ways. Of course, running a business is a responsibility, especially since I know the people who work for me rely on the income from their jobs, but it's also a very stimulating, challenging experience.

D When I left the company I'd been with for twenty- five years, they gave me a rather good retirement package, which meant I had a reasonable amount of cash to invest in my own company. It was something I'd longed to do for years. I've always been a keen gardener, you see, so I started a landscape gardening company. All the physical work involved means I'm fitter than I have been for years! One thing that did surprise me at the start was how much official paperwork I have to deal with. It's exhausting filling in all those forms, but apart from that, I find the work itself rewarding. As for the future, who knows? Obviously, I wouldn't want to be travelling around the country and working outdoors as much when I'm over seventy, although on the other hand, I firmly believe that working has kept me active and alert, so why should I give it up until I really have to?

E My career was in accounting, and I knew that there was shortly going to be a change in the way self- employed people fill in tax returns. So when I was made redundant, I thought it would be a good idea to produce software showing people exactly how to go about it, and that was the first item my company put on the market. With my experience it was relatively easy to come up with the material - I wrote it all myself - and then I got together with a software producer to make the CD-ROMs. My wife's first reaction was that I should try something completely different from what I'd been doing all my working life, but I figured I'd be better off sticking to what I know. Things are going well, although I've deliberately not tried to expand the business - it can be stressful for a boss when a company expands fast, and I prefer to take things easy and enjoy what I do. Of course, there have been some tricky moments, but I can honestly say I've never regretted starting my own firm. I'm sure I wouldn't have had the nerve to do it when I was younger, but I'm very glad I did.

Part 5: Look at the sentences below about a hotel. Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.

If it is correct, write C. If it is incorrect, write I.

Write your answers in the numbered table below.

1. During the 1980s, few tourists used to go to the Arctic in summer.
2. People came in large numbers to Jukkasjärvi to see the Arctic Hall.
3. The artist encouraged people to sleep in the Arctic Hall.
4. Each winter, guests come and sleep in the hotel before it is finished.
5. Progress when building the hotel is influenced by the weather.
6. The temperature inside the hotel changes according to the temperature outside.
7. Some clothes are provided by the hotel.
8. Guests should buy boots which fit as tightly as possible.
9. Items ordered through the ICEHOTEL shop will be delivered to your home.
10. It is possible to take a train from the airport to the IceHotel.

THE ICEHOTEL

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that

LIVEWORKSHEETS

the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990 the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjärvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous.

As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjärvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring, as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than –5 °C to –8 °C, however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests' stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woolen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woolen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in.

The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjärvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the IceHotel.

Answer keys:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

D. WRITING (60pts)

Part 1. Read the following extract and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be about 120 words long. (15pts)

Buying things today is so simple. Just enter a shop, say a book store, choose the desired book and pay for it. Long ago, before the invention of money, how did people trade? The most primitive way of exchange should be the barter trade. In this form of transaction, people used goods to exchange for the things that they had in mind. For instance, if person A wanted a book and he had a spare goat, he must look for someone who had the exact opposite, that is, that someone, say person B, must have a spare book of person A's choice and is also in need of a goat. Having found such a person, the problem does not end here. A big goat may worth not only one book, hence person B may have to offer person A something else, say five chickens. However, he runs the risk of person A rejecting the offer as he may not need the chickens. The above example clearly illustrates the inefficiency of barter trading. Many years later, the cumbersome barter trade finally gave way to the monetary form of exchange when the idea of money was invented. In the early days, almost anything could qualify as money: beads, shells and even fishing hooks. Then in a region near Turkey, gold coins were used as money. In the beginning, each coin had a different denomination. It was only later, in about 700 BC, that Gyges, the king of Lydia, standardized the value of each coin and even printed his name on the coins. Monetary means of transaction at first beat the traditional barter trade. However, as time went by, the thought of carrying a ponderous pouch of coins for shopping appeared not only troublesome but thieves attracting. Hence, the Greek and Roman traders who bought goods from people faraway cities, invented checks to solve the problem. Not only are paper checks easy to carry around, they discouraged robbery as these checks can only be used by the person whose name is printed on the notes. Following this idea, banks later issued notes in exchange for gold deposited with them. These bank notes can then be used as cash. Finally, governments of today adopted the idea and began to print paper money, backed by gold for the country's use.

Part 2: Table description (15pts)

The table below gives information about the underground railway systems in six cities.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

City	Date opened	Kilometres of route	Passengers per year (in millions)
London	1863	394	775
Paris	1900	199	1191
Tokyo	1927	155	1927
Washington DC	1976	126	144
Kyoto	1981	11	45
Los Angeles	2001	28	50

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where Write at least 150 words.

Part 3. Essay writing (30pts)

Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults.

Express your view in an essay of about 300- 350 words.

LIVEWORKSHEETS