Test 1

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 minutes)

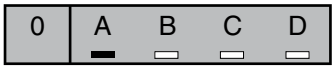
Part 1

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

0 **A** radically **B** centrally **C** sweepingly **D** rationally



The changing role of librarians

A combination of new technology and shifting student expectations is **(0)** ...A..... altering the job of a college or university librarian. Many librarians now regard themselves as information brokers who **(1)** ..... and manage access to the information resources needed for learning, teaching and research. They agree that the pace of change has **(2)** ..... and much more content is delivered electronically.

As a result of this, a librarian's responsibilities include information technology, knowledge management and institutional portals, in addition to being excellent managers and interpreters of services which may be provided from a growing **(3)** ..... of global resources. Despite tremendous changes within library environments, these **(4)** ..... are regarded as stimulating. Librarians respond by being flexible and adaptable in establishing a strong customer **(5)** ....., requiring the expansion of their skills to providing **(6)** ..... to internet users and delivering e-services. **(7)** ....., most librarians say that many traditional library skills are still **(8)** ..... in the digital world.

1	**A** enable	**B** facilitate	**C** incorporate	**D** render
2	**A** accelerated	**B** gathered	**C** raced	**D** hastened
3	**A** accumulation	**B** extent	**C** series	**D** range
4	**A** goals	**B** challenges	**C** achievements	**D** strengths
5	**A** point	**B** attention	**C** focus	**D** contact
6	**A** encouragement	**B** approval	**C** support	**D** supplies
7	**A** Moreover	**B** Nevertheless	**C** Similarly	**D** Therefore
8	**A** applicable	**B** expedient	**C** preferable	**D** parallel

Part 2

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: **0** N O T H I N G

Why climb mountains?

There's **(0)** NOTHING more likely to irritate a mountaineer or explorer than to ask them why they do it, or why they are so willing to put **(9)** ..... with danger and discomfort. In 1924 when George Mallory was asked why he wanted to climb Mount Everest, he replied: 'Because it's there.' It may be that, having been asked the same question several hundred times, Mallory just didn't care any more and this was the first phrase to **(10)** ..... into his head. Then again, for **(11)** ..... we know, it was simply his way of saying, 'Why not?'

This might seem self-evident **(12)** ..... someone like Mallory. You climb Everest because you can. One way to look at people like mountaineers or explorers, or successful ones at any rate, is to see them **(13)** ..... people who have realised what they are good at. When you read their books, more often than **(14)** ..... they will come across as people who are **(15)** ..... ease with their environment, **(16)** ..... alien it might seem to an outsider.

Part 3

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: **0** P A R A S I T I C

RAFFLESIA

Rafflesia is a rare **(0)** PARASITIC plant species found in Southeast Asia. *Rafflesia* has been **(17)** ..... to a fungus because it lacks chlorophyll and is incapable of photosynthesis. Perhaps the only part of *Rafflesia* that is discernible as distinctly plant-like is the flower, which is said to be the world's largest. **PARASITE** **LIKE**

Many **(18)** ..... have been keen to discover why the flower is so large, so they recently conducted **(19)** ..... analysis on the plant. This resulted in the **(20)** ..... that it has evolved almost 80 times from its origin as a tiny bud to today's seven-kilo mega-bloom. Although this **(21)** ..... transformation took tens of millions of years, such an evolutionary spurt is still one of the most dramatic size changes ever reported. Such growth rates in humans would be **(22)** ..... to us being 146 metres tall today. **BOTANY** **MOLECULE** **REVEAL** **ORDINARY** **COMPARE**

The plant is also unusual in another way. Its smell is extremely **(23)** ..... but this horrible trait attracts such pollinators as flies. It is thought that *Rafflesia's* huge flower helps radiate the smell over long **(24)** ..... . **PLEASE** **DISTANT**

Part 4

For questions **25–30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given**. You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you …… you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my watching

Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet**.

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25 The thing I'd like most would be to visit the art gallery again.

more

There's …… the art gallery again.

26 When I shouted at the boys to stop throwing stones they completely ignored me.

took

The boys …… when I shouted at them to stop throwing stones.

27 What the lecturer said was not very clear at times.

lack

There …… in what the lecturer said at times.

28 It was only when it got dark that Paolo decided to make his way back home.

fell

It was not ..... that Paolo decided to make his way back home.

29 The company avoids employing unqualified staff unless there is no alternative.

resort

Only ..... employ unqualified staff.

30 The careful preparation for the event ensured it was a memorable day for everyone who attended.

which

The care ..... event ensured it was a memorable day for everyone.

Part 5

You are going to read a review of a recent book. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Joanna Knight reviews Roger Scruton's book 'Beauty'

Roger Scruton's new book 'Beauty' is a lucid and often graceful compendium of his reflections. He discusses beauty in nature and art, and above all in buildings. Even in an artistic paradise like the city of Venice, Scruton's attention moves quickly from the heroic buildings on the waterfronts to the 'modest neighbours' that surround them. 'Ravishing beauties,' he says, 'are less important in the aesthetics of architecture than those that create a soothing context, a continuous narrative as in a street or a square, where nothing stands out in particular.'

Beauty may have its roots in sensuous enjoyment, but even at its humblest it appeals to something larger: a willingness to consider, compare and arrive at a judgement. The 'judgement of taste', as the philosopher Immanuel Kant called it, spans two worlds: a private world of individual subjectivity, as idiosyncratic as you please, and a public world where you defend and develop your tastes through conscientious discussion – where you try to reason me out of wearing a yellow shirt, for instance, and I try to persuade you to get rid of the Carmen ringtone on your phone.

Scruton explores beauty in its various forms, starting with nature. He maintains, for instance, that the beauty of unspoilt wilderness depends on an evident absence of any fixed centre, a lack of prescribed edges. The beauty of birds, animals and flowers, on the other hand, is rooted in their existence as self-defining entities with boundaries of their own. And the special beauty of the human body belongs not to a mere assemblage of body parts but to the personality that finds expression in it. All this beauty gives you, as Scruton puts it, a sense that 'a world that makes room for such things makes room for you.'

Gardens are different again. They are places where wild nature has been disciplined, more or less sympathetically, into artificial forms. Their beauty is not that of infinite landscapes but of bounded spaces that surround us, rather like architectural interiors; and they enable Scruton to move smoothly from considering natural beauty to the far more contentious terrain of high art. Scruton can be as perceptive about sculpture, painting and classical music as about the varieties of natural beauty, but inevitably he is more controversial.

It is curious to observe how Scruton's feelings lead him to transgress his own standards of courtesy and decorum, and indeed of accurate and well-tuned prose. And you do not have to be a complete punk to suspect that the cause of his anguish may lie within him, and particularly in his premise that there is an unbroken continuum between the beauties of nature and works of art. Any attempt to cover the entire spectrum of reasonable pleasure with a single concept of beauty is bound, after all, to be quite a stretch.

Take the literary arts. Scruton is conspicuously vague when he invokes the concept of 'beautiful novels', and he sounds distinctly uneasy when describing story and dialogue as 'sensory features' of fiction, as if they could appeal to the same aesthetic sense as glorious sunsets. Yet, in the case of literature, beauty is only half the story, and this applies to other art forms too. In a revealing passage, Scruton confesses to a general dislike for cinema as an art form, but he makes one exception: you could take a still from any film by Ingmar Bergman, he says, frame it and hang it on your wall, and it would hold its own there like a picture. That may or may not be true; but single, silent images, however beautiful, are hardly a promising basis for understanding cinematic techniques or judging how they may have extended the ancient arts of storytelling.

Scruton sometimes reminds me of R G Collingwood, one of the most gifted philosophers of the 20th century, with a marvellous sense of history and, apart from a weakness for irritable sarcasm, a wonderful way with words. Like Scruton, he worked out his philosophical ideas in constant engagement with the arts. Unlike him, though, he was aware that there is more to art than beauty. In his autobiography, he described how he came to realise that works of art, however beautiful, will fail if they are unreal or imperceptive; and that works that disappoint lovers of beauty may still articulate issues about the world. If a work does not achieve beauty, it may still bear witness to truth.

31 In describing the buildings of Venice, Scruton reveals his belief that

A they are less beautiful than some architects claim.
B some of the streets lack anything of aesthetic value.
C a harmonious whole is crucial in architecture.
D beauty can be oppressive if it is overdone.

32 What point is being made in the third paragraph?

A None of us should feel excluded from notions of beauty.
B Physical beauty is no indication of character.
C Observing wild creatures gives us a true sense of what beauty is.
D Landscape is only beautiful if nothing man-made is visible.

33 The reviewer thinks Scruton's discussion of gardens

A provides an opportunity for him to condemn artificiality.
B allows him to emphasise the importance of discipline.
C acts as a link between two different aspects of the broader topic.
D balances the previous section on wild nature.

34 How can the reviewer's argument in the sixth paragraph best be summarised?

A Including a section on works of art was a mistake.
B The assumption about beauty underlying the book is flawed.
C Scruton had difficulty fitting all his conflicting ideas on beauty into the book.
D Scruton's normal writing style is inappropriate for a book of this type.

35 What is the reviewer's opinion of Scruton's section on the cinema?

A The idea of displaying a still from a film is imaginative.
B His coverage of film as an art form is inadequate.
C He is right to concentrate on the beauty of Bergman's films.
D Describing film as an extension of story-telling is exaggerated.

36 In the final paragraph, why does the reviewer refer to R G Collingwood?

A to suggest that Scruton was not sufficiently involved in the arts
B to point out the importance of taking history into account
C to indicate how Scruton should have widened his view of art
D to compare the two writers' fondness for sarcasm

Part 6

You are going to read a magazine article about techno-solutions to global warming. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A–H** the one which fits each gap (**37–43**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Cooling the Earth

As a last resort to combat global warming, researchers are investigating two possible ways of applying 'sunscreen' to the planet.

Even with the best will in the world, reducing our carbon emissions is not going to prevent global warming. It has become clear that even if we take the most drastic measures to curb emissions, the uncertainties in our climate models still leave open the possibility of extreme warming and rises in sea level. At the same time, resistance by governments and special interest groups makes it quite possible that the actions advocated by climate scientists might not be implemented soon enough. Is the game up in that case?

37 _____

Quite recently a growing number of researchers have been taking a fresh look at large-scale 'geo-engineering' projects that might be used to counteract global warming. Basically the idea is to apply 'sunscreen' to the whole planet. It's controversial, but recent studies suggest there are ways to deflect just enough of the sunlight reaching the Earth's surface to counteract global warming. Climate models show that blocking just 1.8 per cent of the incident energy in the sun's rays would cancel out the warming effects produced by a doubling of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere. That could be crucial, because even the most stringent emissions-control measures being suggested would leave us with a doubling of carbon dioxide by the end of this century, and that would last for at least a century more.

38 _____

There are two distinct proposals: reflecting away sunlight within the Earth's atmosphere, or blocking it in outer space. Each approach has its supporters and detractors. While tinkering with the atmosphere is likely to be much cheaper and simpler, space-based approaches may be longer-lasting and less likely to cause unwanted side effects – though they are much more technically challenging.

39 _____

In addition, since it is naturally present at great heights above the earth, some researchers think an increase might not present as many unforeseen risks as some other suggested remedies for global warming, such as seeding the ocean with iron filings or other nutrients to encourage the growth of carbon-consuming organisms.

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These drawbacks have driven others to look seriously at larger-scale, more expensive alternatives that might carry fewer risks. One that might do the trick is a space-based sunshade system. It may sound wildly implausible but some scientists are convinced that it is feasible.

41 _____

These simple devices would be packed into metal containers in stacks of a million and propelled into space using electromagnetic rail guns – a method that has been tested in labs but never actually used. The acceleration is far too rapid for people or delicate equipment, but the method has long been proposed for shooting bulk material into space, such as water, rocket fuel or building materials. It could be cheaper and more reliable than traditional rockets.

42 _____

Independent computer simulations show that the space sunshade could almost cancel out the temperature changes expected from global warming, except for a small area around each pole. That's because while greenhouse warming is uniform, the poles receive less sunlight than the tropics, so the effect of changes in sunlight is weakest at the poles. This regional difference

in cooling might cause unpredictable changes in weather patterns. And since the poles would see less of an effect from the dimming, they might still experience a significant loss of ice cover.

43 _____

Nobody wants to have to do this but if you get to the point where the alternative is six metres of sea-level rise, we might want to have this as an option. We're not going to implement it, but you certainly have to know what's possible. It's like emergency back-up surgery: you never want to do it, but you still have to practise it.

A The idea is to manufacture discs of silicon about 60 centimetres across. Each disc would be studded with holes of precisely calculated sizes, close to the wavelengths of visible light, which would scatter incoming light like a lens. The effect would be to produce a slight but imperceptible dimming of sunlight.

B So, is the concept of a technological fix new? Not at all; but while most remedies have focused on combating greenhouse gases themselves – finding ways to remove them from the air or scrub them from power-plant emissions – only recently have more radical ideas been taken seriously.

C Well, fortunately, if the worst comes to the worst, scientists still have a few tricks up their sleeves. For the most part they have strongly resisted discussing these options for fear of inviting a sense of complacency that might thwart efforts to tackle the root of the problem. Until now, that is.

D What's more, geo-engineering in general has major drawbacks. It does nothing about the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which would still produce effects such as ocean acidification. When carbonic acid runs into the oceans from rocks, they get more acidic. Nobody disputes that this will happen on an increasing scale. The only question is how much it matters to basic ecosystems.

E The simplest method put forward has been known for decades. That is to inject sulphur dioxide into the stratosphere, mimicking the cooling effects of volcanoes. Sulphur is cheap, and the means of releasing it could be as simple as pumping it up through a vertical pipe as much as ten kilometres long. Sulphur dioxide forms sulphate particles that are big enough to block part of the incoming sunlight, but small enough to allow infrared wavelengths – the heat radiation from the Earth – to escape back into space.

F So, which approach has the edge? It comes down to costs and feasibility. If we were suddenly faced with a climate catastrophe, the sulphur-particle approach is cheap enough to be essentially free. The engineering is simple enough that it could be put up in a couple of years. The space sunshade, though attractive, seems unlikely to be implemented. If cost were no object, one would want to use something like this latter scheme, because it's very clean and controllable, and would likely minimise any secondary effects. But it's very expensive. If you want to go to that much effort, it would be simpler just to change our energy systems.

G The approach is not without side-effects, however. Anything we do within the Earth's atmosphere might have unpredictable results that turn out to be worse than the cure, such as dramatic changes in regional rainfall or drought patterns, or chemical reactions that might disrupt ecosystems.

H Once launched, the receptacles would travel to the place between the Earth and sun where their gravitational fields cancel out, allowing objects to remain stationary relative to the two bodies. This is where the contents would be released. Scientists think they could be kept in place for 50 years or more.