

I. LISTENING (5 points)

Part 1. For questions 1-5, listen to the recording and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG) according to what you hear.

1. **F** Sally set up SHELTER because she felt it was her duty.
2. **T** After the death of her mother, her father couldn't deal with life.
3. **F** In comparison to her own home, Sally's foster home was slightly better.
4. **NG** When she was fifteen, Sally met a woman who took her to a new city.
5. **T** According to Sally, the council assisted her in buying a house.

Part 2: Listen to a part of news report about covid testing and answer the questions.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each answer.

6. How many students are there participating in testing programs in Illinois?
☐ About 1 million~About one million~About 1000000~About 1,000,000~Almost 1 million~Almost one million~Almost 1000000~Almost 1,000,000~Nearly 1 million~Nearly one million~Nearly 1000000~Nearly 1,000,000~Around 1 million~Around one million~Around 1000000~Around 1,000,000~Roughly 1 million~Roughly one million~Roughly 1000000~Roughly 1,000,000~1 million~one million~1000000~1,000,000
7. What has happened to schools without mask mandates?
☐ Outbreaks, teacher deaths~Outbreaks and deaths~Outbreaks
8. Why were windows with screens installed in the cafeteria in Hillside?
☐ bumping up ventilation~bump up ventilation~bumped up ventilation
9. Where does the money for testing come from?
☐ The Biden administration~Biden administration
10. What does Becky Smith do?
☐ Epidemiologist~An epidemiologist

Part 3. You will hear part of a radio interview with Adrian Jones, who has special responsibility for overseas students at the University of Bridgeport. For questions 11-15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

11. According to Adrian most overseas students _____
A. are on science and engineering postgraduate courses.
 B. have never studied subjects in the humanities.
 C. are studying for a business degree.
 D. did not complete their first degree course.
12. What does Adrian stress about overseas students at the university?
 A. They all suffer from essentially the same problems.
 B. The language problems they have are the hardest for them to overcome.
C. They are different from each other in many respects.
 D. They are all from similar social backgrounds.
13. According to Adrian, the most serious problem for the majority of overseas students at Bridgeport is _____
 A. learning to work with people from other countries.
 B. finding a suitable place to live.
C. getting to grips with the way things are organized and run in Britain.
 D. learning the university's rules and regulations.
14. Adrian makes the point that _____
 A. most overseas students lack self-confidence.
B. in the long term, we've all got to help ourselves.
 C. it isn't uncommon for somebody's studies to be affected by family problems.
 D. five overseas students had to leave because they couldn't cope with their coursework.

15. What statement from the interviewer does Adrian disagree with?
- A. British students pay less to attend the university than foreigners.
 - B. Overseas students can get a place at the university even if they did relatively poorly at school.
 - C. The university would like to increase the number of overseas students.
 - D. Accepting more overseas students may damage the university's reputation.

11. A	12. C	13. C	14.B	15.B
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Part 4. For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about déjà vu and complete the following sentences. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** taken from the recording for each blank.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORiIgDkfopM>

Déjà vu, the strange feeling that you have previously experienced something that is happening to you now, happens more often to young people, movie fans and globetrotters.

People long thought of déjà vu together with such supernatural phenomena as clairvoyance and reincarnation due to its inherent peculiarity.

People have persistently paid attention to the uncanny, and déjà vu is known as a glitch in the computer simulation in the film The Matrix.

There are tens of possibilities combining different theories to explain this phenomenon. One of them is called "divided perception" which proposes we get a jolt of having seen a situation previously because our brain treats it quickly and superficially before we become fully aware of it.

Some psychologists also believe that errors around the hippocampus, the 'brain's librarian', are the culprits.

The obstacle to doing this type of research is that neurologists cannot wait until the moment déjà vu occurs. One possible approach is to observe those suffering from temporal lobe damage. A large number of research subjects describe this eerie feeling as chronic.

According to a recent study, déjà vu indicates that our brain's memory-checking mechanisms are actually functioning properly instead of a memory error.

Déjà vu is probably explained by an uber-bizarre phenomenon called "quantum entanglement", in which a "parallel universe" might be seen thanks to the mysterious affinity of subatomic particles.

II. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (20 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-40, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to each of the following questions.

26. The president won _____ from several celebrities but he failed to deal with last year's economic crisis because of his incompetence.
A. **endorsement** B. warrant C. engagement D. sentiment
27. Peter regretted booking that trip. He did it _____ and it wasn't very good.
A. on **the fly** B. on the move C. on the air D. on the line
28. The employee soon learned to hide his fear and embraced the _____ mentality that was the norm in his new company.
A. cat eat cat B. horse eat horse C. rat eat rat D. **dog eat dog**
29. The hungry customer _____ that pizza in record time and ordered another.
A. boiled up B. tucked in C. chopped up D. **bolted down**
30. Tom went for a check-up at the hospital and was given a clean _____ of health.
A. fact B. **bill** C. account D. sheet
31. David got blamed for his homework. He usually does it _____.
A. how some old B. any how old C. some old how D. **any old how**
32. The singer appeared in a game show in a _____ attempt to explain her scandal.
A. gripping B. **forlorn** C. transient D. pertinent
33. The firm annually _____ between \$ 4 thousand and \$6 thousand on charity projects.
A. dispatch B. disband C. **disburse** D. dispose
34. His marriage has been on the _____ since his company went bankruptcy.
A. fire B. **rocks** C. pebbles D. marbles
35. After a three-day trip to the city, the homeless boy lay there _____ and tired.
A. valiant B. berserk C. perjured D. **prostrate**
36. On checking out, my mom noticed that the shop assistant had _____ the wrong amount.
A. **rung** up B. run over C. put on D. rounded up
37. Having led the _____ lifestyle in his youth, Tom was tormented with guilt when thinking of his mother.
A. insolent B. **dissolute** C. insolvent D. irresolute
38. Since Mary came up in the _____ she hasn't taken part in her class annual reunion.
A. **world** B. sky C. air D. light
39. Jane surprised most people attending the conference after delivering a persuasive speech _____.
A. **off the cuff** B. off the peg C. on the blink D. over the hill
40. I don't think my boss has regarded my question about his divorce as _____.
A. ill-mannered B. immaterial C. **impertinent** D. inapposite

Part 2. For questions 41 – 45, WRITE THE CORRECT FORM of each bracketed word in each sentence in the space provided.

41. My son found it hard to concentrate on his online lesson as the children were **UPROARIOUSLY** playing hide-and-seek outside. (ROAR)
42. After many years studying abroad, the students have begun to **ACCULTURATE** life in Australia. (CULTURE)
43. They are trying to deal with the consequences to prove that they haven't **HOODWINKED** the public. (WINK)
44. Most wealthy villagers' large land holdings were **CONFISCATED** and state farms were introduced. (FISCAL)
45. The police **CROSS-EXAMINED** the accusing man about how the accident had occurred. (EXAMINE)

III. READING (50 points)

Part 1. For questions 46-55, read the passage and fill each of the following numbered blanks with ONE suitable word.

Why is the idea of going somewhere so universally appealing? Life itself is an adventure but, to many, travel and all that is (46) _____ **associated** with it is the ultimate. Primarily, it is because travel provides a psychological respite - a break from the (47) _____ **ordinary**, and the thrill of doing something new. The awful monotony of our daily routine can, after a while, actually make us mentally, even physically, ill. Tedium leads to staleness, to a lack of interest in our surroundings and our (48) _____ **fellow** human beings and, eventually, in our selves.

We all seek relief from boredom and (49) _____ **sameness**. We want challenge and adventure, and travel offers a ready solution. The word “adventure” can only be defined by the person using it. Depending on individual (50) _____ **interpretation**, it can mean anything from a car trip to a nearby city to climbing Mount Everest. The key is the experience (51) _____ **itself** and what it represents.

The world is (52) _____ **shrinking**, and as global trade and tourism expand, we want to be a part of it. We not only want to see, we want first-hand (53) _____ **experience** of the world and its peoples. Regardless of our age, interests, destination or budget, we want to be participants in our own travel experience, not merely observers. Today's travellers are more active, curious, and better informed. They bear scant (54) _____ **resemblance** to those bemused package holiday tourists who, herded uncomprehendingly into coaches, raced from one place to the next without any real (55) _____ **awareness** of where they were or why they were there. We know where we're going, and what we want to do there.

46. associated	47. ordinary	48. Tedium	49. sameness	50. interpretation
51. itself	52. shrinking	53. experience	54. resemblance	55. awareness

Read the information. The reading passage has ten paragraphs, A–J. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A–J, for each answer.

Remember: you don't have to use all of the letters, and it might be necessary to use some of them twice.

The state of the Welsh language

A Just over 3 million of the UK's 63 million inhabitants live in Wales, the landmass that juts off the west coast of Britain into the Irish Sea. And while, as in the whole of the British Isles, English is unsurprisingly seen everywhere there, Welsh is in evidence throughout the country, from bilingual road markings warning 'SLOW / ARAF' to the name of Wales's national political party, 'Plaid Cymru' (literally, 'the Party of Wales'). Welsh is one of Europe's strongest minority languages, and the fact that it has endured throughout the centuries alongside one of the world's most dominant languages, English, is clear proof of the determination and commitment of its speakers to keep it alive. Nevertheless, the status of Welsh remains fragile.

B The results of the census of the UK's population conducted in 2001 revealed that there were 582,400 people in Wales, or 20.8% of the population, who were able to converse in Welsh. This was up from the figure published in the 1991 census, both as a percentage and as a total. But these figures need to be treated with caution. A large portion of these were pupils learning Welsh as a second language. As such, their

proficiency is likely to be limited, at least compared to pupils receiving Welsh-medium education across the curriculum.

C According to the 2012 government report *One Language for All*, Welsh language tuition should be given a higher status in schools and ranked alongside other core subjects such as maths and English. Yet, this recommendation proved controversial, with many commentators saying that forcing people to accept Welsh is ‘forcing the language down people’s throats’ and describing it as ‘social engineering’.

D Since being set up under the Welsh Language Act of 1993, the Welsh Language Board has held both the role of regulator, overseeing public organisations’ schemes for using the Welsh language, and, at the same time, language champion, promoting the broader use of Welsh. This role is seen as being particularly vital given the fall in the number of Welsh speakers identified in the 2011 census.

E One cause for concern is the sustainability of the language in the Welsh-speaking heartlands. Rural areas of northern and western Wales have a much higher proportion of Welsh speakers than the more heavily industrialised and densely populated southern region, including the capital, Cardiff, and the major cities of Swansea and Newport. Areas such as Anglesey, Caernarvon, Conwy and Gwynedd have particularly high percentages of Welsh speakers in their populations. Nevertheless, the number of communities where over 70% of the population was able to speak Welsh dropped from 92 in 1991 to 54 in 2001. It has for many years been argued by the Welsh government and others that such a density of speakers will be an essential condition for Welsh to thrive and succeed in the coming decades. The Welsh government believes that between 1,200 and 2,200 Welsh speakers are being lost each year, which accounts for the overall downward trend. This results predominantly from the difference between the number of fluent Welsh speakers who migrate out of Wales, as compared with the numbers returning.

F Of course, fluency and frequency of use of the language are intrinsically linked. Research commissioned by the Welsh Language Board found that 58% of those who said they could speak Welsh considered themselves to be fluent. And the greater part of those (87%) described themselves as daily speakers of the language.

G Polls consistently suggest a strong degree of support for the promotion of the Welsh language, among both speakers and non-speakers of Welsh. For example, in a poll commissioned by the Welsh Language Board in 2008, over 80% of those questioned said that they considered Welsh as ‘something to be proud of’. Around three-quarters felt it was ‘something belonging to everyone in Wales’.

H The last 50 years have seen a wide range of measures to promote the Welsh language, such as the establishment of the Welsh Books Council in 1961, the Welsh language radio station BBC Radio Cymru in 1977 and the UK’s first Welsh language TV station, S4C, in 1984. Other measures include substantial budgeting for the translation of public documents into Welsh. Within Wales itself, there has been

support from across the political parties for many initiatives, including 550 Welsh language schemes at community level.

I Clearly, the long-term survival of Welsh will depend on the actions of those young enough to be going through the education system at the moment. Professor Sioned Davies of Cardiff University, in her introduction to the report One Language for All, says of the compulsory Welsh classes in schools that there are ‘some individual examples of exemplary teaching’, but that children’s ‘attainment levels are lower than in any other subject’. She concludes that a change of direction in educational policy is needed urgently before it is too late.

J The report cites one interviewee who reported that having a working proficiency in Welsh ‘opens doors’. ‘No door is shut to you if you can speak Welsh,’ they said. Some people choose to pursue the formal route of Welsh language qualifications, others just hope to pick it up informally or learn it as one would a foreign language whose culture appeals. At any rate, the challenge is to find a common path to ensure that the language remains viable and robust.

1. a warning about interpreting statistics

Paragraph **B**

2. who is responsible for the future of Welsh

Paragraph **I**

3. children being taught other subjects in Welsh

Paragraph **B**

4. criticism of a measure to promote the study of Welsh

Paragraph **C**

5. research findings about attitudes towards the value of Welsh

Paragraph **G**

6. information about the spread of Welsh speakers throughout the country

Paragraph **E**

Read the first part of the passage again. Then read the statements. Choose True, False or Not Given.

7. The writer is surprised that the Welsh language has survived for so long.

True False **Not Given**

8. Research in 2001 reported a decrease in the total number of Welsh speakers.

True **False** Not Given

9. The Welsh Language Board has two main functions.

True False Not Given

10. The declining number of Welsh speakers can be explained by the deaths of 1,200 to 2,200 of them each year.

True False Not Given

11. The majority of people who speak Welsh fluently actually use it every day.

True False Not Given

12. In Wales, most non-speakers of Welsh want to learn the language.

True False Not Given

13. The article states that Welsh-language radio has received generous funding.

True False Not Given

Part 3. In the passage below, seven paragraphs have been removed. For questions 69-75, read the passage and choose from paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap. There is ONE extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. Write A-H only.

Disposable Buildings?

Look at a building, any building. What can it tell you? Few would dispute that architecture reflects the taste and style of the period that gave rise to it.

69	H
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Today's architectural landmarks tend to be secular rather than religious. For the present purpose, however, it is less important to acknowledge a building's patronage than it is to carefully scrutinize its form. So, observe a contemporary building. What stands out? Discord? A hodgepodge of odd shapes and garish colours that jar? What about the next? The same? Seeing one modern building does little to prepare the viewer for the next one; uniformity is negligible.

70	F
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In the larger scheme of things, these differences are minor and it is safe to say that uniformity of appearance is a major factor that differentiates between the buildings of the past and those of the present. Another important distinction and one so obvious that it may seem to go without saying, is that modern buildings do not look like old buildings, (unless they are built in imitation, like neoclassical architecture, for example).

71	D
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This is more than a comment on the quality of the respective building materials. The pyramids were built to last; the Millennium Dome most assuredly was not. This is not to say that the intention for modern structures is that they should last a certain amount of time and then fall down-as a kind of disposable building. Nevertheless, they are undeniably designed and built with only the most immediate future in mind.

72	C
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The people of the past, on the other hand, looked ahead. It is clear that they intended a building to be there for future generations. This is corroborated by the fact that, in countries where the climate allows it, they planted trees. Consider this planting a tree, especially one that will some day grow to be very big, is the ultimate in altruistic behaviour. When a man plants an oak sapling, he knows very well that he will not see the tree that it will become.

There is a third element particularly relevant to contemporary architecture - the aesthetic element. Aesthetics pose a challenge because they are inherently subjective. Beauty is, indeed, in the eye of the beholder; we all have likes and dislikes, and they are not the same. Even allowing for this, however, most would probably agree that 'beautiful' is not the most apt way to describe the majority of modern buildings.

With most modern buildings, we certainly are. Without interventions, these words inevitably take on a negative connotation, yet it can be constructive to be confronted with something completely different, something a bit shocking. A reaction is provoked. We think. All art evolves with time, and architecture, in all its varied manifestations, is, after all, a form of art.

As a result, we have been left with much material for study from past eras. What will we leave behind us, in turn? If our culture still places a value on the past and its lessons or a belief that we carry our history with us, in continuity, to the future, then this view has not been reflected in our architecture. The generations of the future may not be able to benefit from us as we have benefited from the generations of the past.

A The fact remains, though, that until the present day, art forms have been made to last. Countless paintings and sculptures, as well as buildings, bear witness to this. The artists and architects of the past strove to impart their creations with attributes that would stand the test of time. It was part and parcel of the successful execution. It was an expression of pride; a boast. It was the drive to send something of themselves to live on into the future, for reasons selfless and selfish both.

B For architecture, patronage has always been important. While this method of financing a work of art is as old as the idea of art itself, it gathered huge momentum during the Renaissance. During this period, wealthy and powerful families vied with each other in a competition for the creation of the breathtakingly beautiful and the surprisingly different. It was a way of buying into their own immortality, and that of the artist or the architect to boot.

C Indeed, it is rare to see a modern building that has worn well, that is free from leaks or rising damp, that is without bits of its outer structure falling off. It is hard to call to mind an edifice built in the last fifty years which is not like this or will not soon be. These days, we are not interested in posterity: if a building serves our purpose and that of our children, that seems to be enough.

D However, neither of these distinctions reveal much about the builders, apart from their aesthetic and their fondness for visual conformity. Now, take a look at some old buildings. The fact that you can see them at all, that they are intact and relevant, is what opens up the chasm between the present and the past. We do not know how long today's architectural heritage will last, but the chances are that it will not stand the test of time.

E Why is this? Do we not require our buildings to be beautiful any longer? Perhaps beauty has become architecturally superfluous, or just plain old-fashioned. It could be that the idea of beauty is too sentimental and sugary for the contemporary taste. Maybe the modern psyche demands something more stimulating and less easy than beauty. Perhaps we yearn to be challenged.

F Historic buildings from a common era, on the other hand, resemble each other. Take the example of the Gothic cathedral. To the non-specialist, one Gothic cathedral looks much like the next; if you've seen one, you've seen them all. This view, while extreme, is correct in the sense that there is a uniformity of style in every Gothic cathedral ever built. Anyone can see it. It takes an enthusiast, however, to spot and appreciate the myriad subtleties and differences.

G In contrast, any tree-planting that takes place today is largely commercial, motivated by the quest for immediate gain. Trees are planted that will grow quickly and can be cut down in a relatively short space of time. The analogy between tree planting and the construction of buildings is a good one; both activities today show thinking that is essentially short-term and goal driven; we want an instantaneous result and, on top of that, we want it to be profitable.

H Buildings, however, can reveal considerably more than that. They give us a unique insight into the collective mind and culture of those responsible for their construction. Every building was conceived with an objective in mind, to serve some purpose or assuage some deficiency, and someone was responsible for commissioning them. Throughout the course of history, buildings have generally been constructed at the instigation of the rich and powerful products of politics, religion or both. This is what makes them so revealing.

Part 4. You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 76-85, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

It is strange to think that the stuff we use to make pencil lead, graphite, is the same as that of a sparkling white diamond. Nonetheless, it is true. Both are pure or near-pure carbon, graphite generally being found in sedimentary rock, where layers have built up over the ages. Diamonds, however, require something that little bit extra.

Diamonds begin their lives deep under the ground, in the area beneath the crust called the mantle, where temperatures are so high even rock can melt and pressures are so great they can force rock this hot back into solid form. It is conditions as extreme as these that are needed to create the hardest substance we have yet discovered, used for the tips of drills to pierce steel, and the edges of saws to cut other gems. Born in a subterranean world, they only come to the surface through volcanic activity, and any material born of the surface has no chance against them.

They are most prized, of course, not for their strength but for their beauty. Diamonds are the most precious of precious stones due to their unparalleled ability to throw back the light they receive. When cut properly, a diamond will sparkle as if lit from within; this is known as its ‘fire’.

They are also much sought-after because they are so scarce. The word ‘diamond’ comes from the ancient Greek word ‘adamas’, meaning ‘invincible’, and the first definite reference to them is in a Roman text of 1 AD. Until the 18th century, however, India was the only known source of diamonds, and then not in great quantities. The Spanish discovered them in Brazil in 1721, but again, the quantity of good gemstones was low, and today it is an exporter of industrial diamonds on the whole.

In 1866, a girl walking along the bank of the Orange River, on the De Beer farm in present-day South Africa, found a ‘shiny stone’. It turned out to be a twenty-one-carat diamond; she had inadvertently discovered the richest source of diamonds in the world and begun a rush of prospectors to the farm, all dreaming of instant riches. Soon, ninety per cent of the diamonds being mined from the ground were coming from the two mines there, Kimberley and De Beers.

Five years later, an Englishman called Cecil Rhodes bought a stake in the De Beers mine. He came from a well-off family and his venture was successful. By the mid-seventies, there was a glut in the diamond market and prices plunged, allowing Rhodes to buy up more claims cheaply. By 1891, his company, the De Beers Consolidated Mines, owned both mines and controlled world diamond production.

Having seen the danger of overproduction, Rhodes also set up the Diamond Syndicate, which aimed to control the selling of gems onto the world market and keep prices artificially high. This type of cooperation between companies which are meant to be in competition is known as a cartel, and one hundred years later, the De Beers cartel still controlled eighty per cent of the world diamond trade, making it the most successful cartel in modern times. Since the 1990s, however, this has shown signs of slipping. Large-scale smuggling out of the Angolan diamond mines has affected prices, and proved impossible to control. When prices fall, the resolve of members of a cartel tends to weaken; in 1996, the Western Australia Argyle diamond producers pulled out of the cartel and began to trade on their own. 1997 brought a civil war to the Democratic Republic of Congo, which has raged ever since. The fiercest fighting has been over the control of its productive diamond mines; whoever controls these can trade gems for arms, and the market has again and again been swamped with diamonds, so depressing prices.

The De Beers cartel has overcome such problems before, and is still a very powerful force in the world of precious stones. On the horizon, however, is a far more dangerous threat, one that could spell its doom. Synthetic diamonds were first produced commercially by the General Electric Company in 1955, but these were always tiny industrial diamonds for drills and the like. Gemstone diamonds were expensive to make and often flawed, and so easy to recognise as such. In 1996, however, a large synthetic diamond was very nearly given a grade as a 'true' diamond; until the very last stage, no one had recognised it as manufactured. If synthetic diamonds become indistinguishable from the real thing, the cartel is, of course, finished. Synthetic diamonds are made by subjecting the poorer - and cheaper - cousin, graphite, to great heat and pressure; the common basis for these two widely different materials may have come back to haunt the De Beers diamond cartel.

76. What is the implication about graphite in paragraph 1?

- A. It is identical to diamonds.
- B. It is a common everyday material.
- C. It is made up of the same element as diamonds.
- D. It is not so pure as diamonds.

77. Why are crust materials no match for diamonds in terms of hardness?

A. Crust materials can be used for drill tips and saw edges.

B. Diamonds can make melting rocks become solid.

C. Diamonds are formed under extreme conditions.

D. Diamonds and other gems can be cut by the edges of saws.

78. The main reason for the high value of diamonds is their

A. brilliance.

B. hardness.

C. rarity.

D. antiquity.

79. According to the writer, the main reason many people are driven by their lust for diamonds is their

A. beauty

B. strength

C. origin

D. scarcity

80. What was the significance of the 1866 find?

A. It was the first time diamonds had been found in the British Empire.

B. It was the largest diamond ever.

C. Diamonds were set to become much more numerous.

D. South Africa was not yet born.

81. Why could Cecil Rhodes stake a claim to the De Beers Consolidated Mines without spending much?

A. There was a surfeit of diamonds and their cost plummeted.

B. His family became very rich.

C. He controlled the production of diamond in the world.

D. He set up the Diamond Syndicate with a view to keeping diamond prices artificially high.

82. What do we learn about cartels?

A. They are dominated by one powerful company.

B. They are set up to protect the consumer.

C. They are generally short-lived.

D. They are created to manipulate market forces.

83. What problem has the De Beers cartel faced over the years?

A. improving synthetic diamonds

B. uncontrolled selling of gems

C. wars over diamond mines

D. loss of partners

84. What is the purpose of the last two paragraphs?

A. to describe the progress in synthetic diamond production

B. to show that diamonds could soon plunge in value

C. to demonstrate that synthetic diamonds are not as valuable as 'true' ones

D. to warn that people are selling synthetic diamonds as 'true' ones

85. What is predicted to bring the cartel to a grinding halt?

A. artificial diamonds

B. a spell

C. flaws in diamonds themselves

D. graphite

Part 5. The passage below consists of four paragraphs marked A, B, C and D. For questions 86-95, read the article in which four people talk about charity work. For each question, choose the correct person. The person may be chosen more than once.

Is charity as important as we are told it is?

A Mark

No matter how convinced we may be that we are members of a caring, responsible society that has a well-established safety net, the fact remains that there are still plenty of people who fall through the cracks. Too many of us sit back, supposedly safe in the knowledge that the authorities are living up to the duty of care they have for the most vulnerable members of society. In fact, even a not particularly rigorous examination of the trials and tribulations faced by some people will reveal plenty of situations in which they are enduring difficulties that are not even officially acknowledged, never mind addressed. The nub of the matter is that, in too many cases, people only become aware of some of the extreme difficulties faced by fellow citizens when they themselves become victims of the same circumstances - and in the process discover that there is actually no official they can turn to for help.

B Alice

Charities are organisations set up in an attempt to offer a lifeline to those who, often through no fault of their own, find themselves in extremely difficult circumstances for which the state can't or won't give them any meaningful or effective assistance. In the same way, we must consider situations where we, personally, could step in to give a hand. For the fortunate amongst us, when we consider our own lives, we will likely become aware of the extent to which our family members and

other people close to us help us to overcome our problems. Sadly, a lot of people are not blessed with caring relatives or friends, and this is where we ought to consider how we can be good neighbours. Of course, we can't do much in this regard if we have little contact with our neighbours and even less awareness of anything going on in their lives. However, there are plenty Of Charities that do try to help people and could do a better job if they had more assistance or support from us. I believe at we can provide some useful help to people in our communities if we make the effort to contact a charity that interests us and offer our support in whatever way we can.

C Julian

In an ideal world, far fewer people would be reliant on charities. The sad reality reflects poorly on society, particularly as regards the extent to which the authorities are able to relieve the burdens which some people end up facing alone. I know of regrettable instances where children are given detention at school for 'offences' that arise simply because they have to take time out to look after seriously ill or disabled parents. As a result of these detentions, they then have even less time to support their parents. Obviously, this creates a vicious circle that will lead the child to missing out on a significant part of their education and could quite possibly have even worse consequences. As a result of finding out about someone in such circumstances, I am now shouldering some of that child's burden, but I have not yet found a charity that I can turn to for more help.

D Beth

On the whole, I think we're fairly spoilt compared with people who live in certain other parts of the world. We live in a democracy which has operated a welfare state for several generations. I appreciate that the budget doesn't always allow enough funding to ensure that everyone gets adequate support, but we also have a long history of philanthropy. Personally, I am lucky to have a great network of friends and relatives whom I can turn to for assistance, but I know that lots of people must get by without this advantage. To tell the truth, there are quite a few charities that I don't consider to be particularly important or useful, but that is none of my concern, since I'm not forced to give them donations. However, there are others that I thoroughly approve of, and I actually volunteer for one of them in my free time.

Choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once. Write your answer (A-D) in the space provided.

Which person gives each of these opinions about charities?

Which person mentions	Answers
86. It's difficult to help the people around us if we don't know what problems they are facing.	B
87. I value the work of some charitable organisations more highly than that of others.	D
88. Often, people only come to understand others' problems through personal experience.	A
89. It would be preferable if the work of charities was not so necessary.	C
90. It is understandable why the public sector can't take on more responsibility.	D
91. Quite often an assumption people make results in them being less likely to take the initiative to help people.	A
92. It is likely that problems not receiving adequate attention will be exacerbated.	C
93. We can all help charities to work more effectively.	B
94. Someone's personal circumstances should be considered before they are punished for something that they felt they had to do.	C
95. It isn't hard to pinpoint examples of people with hardships who are receiving no help from the authorities.	A

IV. WRITING (60 points)

Part 1: Read the following article and use your own words to summarize it. Your summary should be between 100 and 120 words long. You MUST NOT copy the original.

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for handwriting practice or general note-taking. It consists of approximately 30 evenly spaced horizontal dotted lines across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present.

V. SPEAKING (20 points)

Vaccination is thought of great importance to fight against diseases, especially in the Covid-19 pandemic. However, some people are vehemently opposed to it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

You have 5 minutes to prepare for your talk. Good luck!