



Name -----

Date -----

Reading

Part 1

You are going to read an article about genetics. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an extra example at the beginning (0).

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Genetic engineering is creating new kinds of plants that produce oils, plastics and designer foods. Forget about those Frankenstein fantasies: the next 50 years will be all about cows that produce milk with added nutrients and flowers with crazy patterns on their petals.

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With the creation of the genetically improved tomato, the gene revolution has already reached supermarkets in America. Unlike other tomatoes, the Flavr Savr is left to ripen naturally. This allows the sugars and acids that add to the flavor of the tomato to develop. Normally, when fruit is ripe it starts to go off. About 50 per cent of fruits and vegetables begin to rot before they ever reach the shops.

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To prevent this, growers usually pick fruit and vegetables before they are ripe and then ripen them using artificial means. This method stops the full flavor from developing. The inventors of the Flavr Sevr tomato put an extra gene into it which has the effect of slowing down the softening process. The tomato stays firm even though it has been allowed to ripen naturally and because of this it has more flavor than other tomatoes.

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When the Flavr Savr comes to Britain, though, it will probably only be found in tomato ketchup as it has been sold to the makers of sauces and purees. But the Flavr Savr is only the first of several genetically engineered foods on their way to the shops. Soon, it could be joined by healthy new crisps and chips. This is because potatoes can now be engineered to produce more starch, and the more starch in the potato, the less oil it absorbs when it is fried. So potatoes with a lot of starch can be used to make low-fat, low-calorie chips.

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To date, more than 50 plants have been changed genetically. In theory they could be given genes from any species, not just other plants. Fish that live in the frozen Antarctic survive because they have special “antifreeze” proteins. If you transferred this gene to tomatoes, lettuce or strawberries, they would be able to be deep frozen.

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Apart from food, it may be possible to engineer motor oil. This would be a lot more important than cooking oil. Imagine alternative oil fields where easy-to-grow crops like sunflowers quietly and cleanly produce substitutes for petroleum, a substance which is becoming more and scarcer.

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Oil is used worldwide to power vehicles and make plastics, drugs, cosmetics and paint. With supplies of oil set to run out in the next century, genetic engineering could save industry from coming to a halt. Specially developed plants could actually start producing plastics and other items which are now made in factories.



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Of course, there is a downside to all this. Plants evolve over centuries and develop natural resistance to disease. If we tamper with evolution there's own defense mechanisms will be damaged. However, on balance it seems that if used with care, genetic engineering could have a valuable role to play in preserving our natural resources.

- A - Ripe and testy but not mushy.
- B - Dangerous interference?
- C - Genetic engineering – a necessary evil.
- D - Tastier fruit – the genetic way.
- E - Helping the world of manufacturing.
- F - The future of plants and animals.
- G - A fishy way of storing food.
- H - The starchier the better.
- I - A clean alternative.



Part 2

You are going to read an article about a treasure hunter. For questions 8-15, choose the answers (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Claudio Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who finds most of his bullion (gold and silver) in libraries full of ancient documents. He has spent the past 14 years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville, from which he has located the position of more than 2,500 sunken galleons – Spanish sailing ships of the 15th -18th centuries. For large sums of money, he gives this information to companies with the resources to raise the bullion from the wrecks. Such is his fame as a marine archaeologist that he can demand very large fees for his research work.

Bonifacio, a 48-year old from Italy who now lives in Seville, has worked for several Latin American governments, including Cuba. The Cuban government asked him to discover the location of galleons which sank somewhere off the Cuban coast. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national research council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. They want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks, Bonifacio has located is the “San Roque”, near an island in Honduras waters, which contains an estimated 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras itself now plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its waters, including the “San Roque”, in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the “San Roque” will not have a share of the profits.

Bonifacio himself is unsure of exactly how much bullion has been found by others as a result of his research, but he is sure it must be many millions of dollars worth: “I hear reports, but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy, not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons.”



Bonifacio's research is not only directed at locating wrecks. His passion for old documents has led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. "In the 1560s and 1570s, most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and Aztecs; but later, mining was the main source of bullion. Mining technology was obviously very basic, and the mines were not worked efficiently. Now, with modern techniques, the world's mining companies are only too happy to pay me to find **them**."

8. Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?

- A. In public offices
- B. In archeological manuals
- C. Around the Spanish coast
- D. In old records

9. How does Bonifacio make money?

- A. selling his research results
- B. raising Spanish wrecks
- C. selling bullion to South American governments
- D. giving advice on mining techniques.

10. What is the main problem facing Bonifacio's private clients?

- A. secrecy
- B. uncertainty about the exact location of wrecks
- C. unclear laws on ownership of the wrecks
- D. the large sums of money involved.



11. The government of Honduras

- A. shares its treasure with whoever finds it.
- B. has recovered all its sunken treasure.
- C. claims that it has more treasure than other countries.
- D. will use its treasure to solve economic problems.

12. How much money has been made as a result of Bonifacio's information?

- A. very little, because of taxes.
- B. he doesn't know the exact figure
- C. one million dollars
- D. he wants to keep it a secret.

13. Where else has bullion been found?

- A. in Spanish documents
- B. in hidden chambers
- C. in underground mines
- D. in national libraries.

14. Who ran the South American mines?

- A. the Aztecs and Incas
- B. Europeans



- C. the Cuban government
- D. international mining companies

15. What does “them” in the last line refer to?

- A. mining companies
- B. gold and silver
- C. old mines
- D. old documents.

Part 3

You are going to read an article about crime. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (16-21). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an extra example at the beginning (0).

Hi-tech bandits and mischief-makers are on the loose, stealing phone messages, selling access codes, taking computer parts and using advanced equipment to a survey released by a New York accounting firm, more than a quarter of all American companies have suffered some sort of loss.

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Recently, the large computer company IBM said that it was helping the FBI investigate the theft of computer parts, which may have cost the company tens of millions of dollars. As the majority of the population becomes more computer literate, hi-tech crime is increasing. In California and Southeast Asia, organized crime is costing companies a fortune.

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Most of the parts are microprocessors and memory chips. There is great demand for the chips on the black market, and there have been at least ten armed robberies in California, all for memory chips.

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The biggest problem, though, is telecommunications fraud, especially involving cellular phones. There are 11 million cell phones in America alone, and each has its own serial number and identification

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 number.

The reason is that the numbers validate phone calls and charge the customer. In New York City, police recently arrested a gang of six men for selling phones with stolen serial and identification numbers. When a call is made from one of the illegal cell phones, the charge is made

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 to the real owner.

Using electronic devices, the gang picked these numbers up from the airwaves. Then, police say, they used personal computers to programme the stolen numbers into cell phones. These phones were often sold to immigrants for about 250 dollars. They would often make international phone calls and run up huge bills on other people's accounts. Phone pirates are also active in Hong Kong. In a police raid on an electronics shop, 130 phones were found and seven people were arrested.

A recent report suggests that companies are often at risk from security breaches by their own employees.

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 And so-called wide-area networks are opening formerly internal information to the outside world. To beat high tech crime, companies will have to rely on even more technology. New digital cellular phones will have more complex numbers that won't be transmitted and so can't be copied. But because many American firms have tightened security on their telephones, thieves are now attacking firms in their countries

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New techniques for protecting information will help stem the tide of high-tech crime – but thieves will always find new ways of beating the system.



- A. Gangs in these places have been stealing essential parts for computers by the truckload.
 - B. These numbers are highly prized by thieves.
 - C. New computer networks are giving an unusually large number of employees access to information.
 - D. Robbers are hacking into computers to steal secret information.
 - E. Most of this is due to security breakdowns in their computer systems.
 - F. This type of fraud is responsible for up to one million dollars per year in illegal phone calls.
 - G. Canada has recently witnessed a whole series of these incidents.
- These chips have recently



Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence

1. The patient was put into isolation because the disease was highly _____
2. Life _____ has risen to above 80 % in several developed countries.
3. In spite of his _____ he was chosen as chief.
4. The wildlife group want to _____ the natural habitats around the city.
5. I spend so much time at work talking to people that at weekends I don't particularly want to _____
6. He is wildly unpredictable. He is so _____
7. Students will be _____ by way of three pieces of coursework and an end-of-year test.
8. Appearances are _____.
9. Lime Ridge _____ School is for pupils aged between 4 and 11.
10. John is very _____. He takes initiative and gets on with things.

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| 1. | a. contagious | b. prevalent | c. pregnant |
| 2. | a. stress | b. span | c. stretch |
| 3. | a. reluctance | b. reluctantly | c. reluctant |
| 4. | a. conserve | b. hunt | c. select |
| 5. | a. get up to | b. socialize | c. touch |
| 6. | a. erratic | b. agreeable | c. thorough |
| 7. | a. assigned | b. marked | c. assessed |
| 8. | a. deceptive | b. assertive | c. manageable |
| 9. | a. High | b. secondary | c. primary |
| 10. | a. self-caring | b. self-motivated | c. self-centered |

2. Circle the correct words

1. After two months of investigations, the police managed to arrest the **weird** / **notorious** criminal last night.
2. How will this decision **affect** / **effect** us?
3. The government announced a **recreation** / **reduction** in the price of milk yesterday.



4. This week is Energy **Conservation / Collision** Week.
5. The new teacher **fascinated / threatened** us with stories about the faraway places he had travelled to.
6. Nancy was our school **cook/cooker**.
7. This year Easter **falls in with / matches** my father's birthday.
8. John is **ambitious / content** with his job and the money he's earning.
9. Gary was suspended from school for a week **regardless of / owing to** his rude remarks.
10. Before you decide which universities you'd like to apply to, you must **take into account/ overthink** factors such as tuition fees.
- 11.

Grammar

1. Fill in the correct form of the verb.

1. My family have _____ (buy) some land in southern France recently. They _____ (build) a summer house there at the moment.
2. Andy and Mary _____ (go) to a concert tomorrow night. They _____ (look forward to) it the whole week.
3. Jonathon _____ (watch) the news on TV every day and it _____ (help) him with his English.
4. My car _____ (break) down when I _____ (drive) home from work. I _____ (fix) it if I _____ (know) what was wrong. But I didn't so _____ (have) to take it to the garage.
5. When he _____ (found) Microsoft, Bill Gates was only 20 years old. He _____ (already write) his first computer program six years earlier.
6. An accident _____ (happen) near my house last night. A car _____ (hit) a young man. He _____ (ride) his bike when someone in front of him suddenly _____ (open) a car door. Many people _____ (see) the accident. The police _____ (interrogate) them last night.



7. Mrs. Smith said that one day she _____ (retire) from teaching. She said that she _____ (spend) her new free time learning about computers.

8. I _____ (not sleep) at all last night. Someone _____ (listen) to music all night.

9. I _____ (see) a film a week ago, but I _____ (not enjoy) it very much because I _____ (already read) the book. If I _____ (not read) the book I _____ (probably enjoy) the film more.

10. The judge sentenced the man to eight years in prison because he _____ (rob) a bank.

11. They _____ (stand) in the queue for over an hour when the manager _____ (tell) them that there were no more tickets.

12. Alan _____ (be) in the car accident yesterday. The other driver _____ (lose) control of his car because he _____ (fall) asleep.

13. She _____ (not see) her father since he _____ (start) to work in Marseille two years ago.

14. I _____ (sleep) when the fire broke out.

15. Linda phoned and explained that she _____ (not can) to come to the party the next day because she _____ (be) still sick.

16. I _____ (just see) the film "The Da Vinci Code". – _____ (you see) it too? – No, I _____ (not have) but I _____ (read) the book.

17. My sister _____ (fly) home from London today. Her flight _____ (arrive) in an hour so I _____ (leave) for the airport right now to get there in time.

18. Unless he _____ (sell) more he won't get much money.



19. While he _____ (wait) for the bus there _____ (be) a robbery at the bank. After the robbers _____ (go) away the police _____ (come) but they _____ (not can) to catch them.

20. I _____ (use) to ski when I was at the university but I _____ (break) a leg five years ago and since then I _____ (not ski) any more.

2. Complete the text using the phrases from the box.

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| a. was obliged to | b. is known to have experienced |
| c. is not known | d. was seen |
| e. is thought to have been | f. was brought |
| g. are believed to have been | h. was packed |
| i. are thought to be | j. were made to |

A plane carrying 15 members of the government to a conference in Brussels 1. _____ a small scale fire earlier this morning. The plane 2. _____ about 20 minutes into its journey when the fire occurred in the luggage department. It 3. _____ how the plane caught fire, but early eyewitness reports confirm that a trail of smoke 4. _____ coming from the undercarriage. The fire 5. _____ rapidly under control, but the pilot 6. _____ make an emergency landing. Five people 7. _____ treated for shock. The plane 8. _____ with businesspeople flying to Belgium. All 209 passengers 9. _____ stay behind for questioning after landing at a military airport in northern France. Police 10. _____ treating the incident as suspicious.

