

## Part 7

41. The correct choice is C, which introduces us to Professor Robin Murphy as she is applauded by scientists following the 'brief demonstration' outlined in the opening paragraph. The following paragraph describes her as she answers questions from the scientists attending the demonstration.

42. The correct choice is G, because it tells us why she was featured in January's "Discover" magazine, referred to in the last sentence of the previous paragraph. The following paragraph points out she "is in demand these days" because of her work after what she did at the World Trade Centre, described in paragraph G.

43. The correct choice is D. In the previous paragraph we're told that "she gets the knowledge to make her robots successful" in the field. Paragraph D, to explain the success, tells us that herself and her students "don't actually build the robots" but "create software programmes and adapt them to search and rescue". The following paragraph gives an example where the robots are 'deployed at a moment's notice' referred to at the end of Paragraph D.

44. The correct choice is A. This paragraph provides background information, explaining how her interest in science developed, describing her education and then her work on artificial intelligence, a theme continued in the following paragraph "Later her work began to gain attention when she was a professor at the Colorado School of Mines".

45. The correct choice is F, which describes the workshop referred to in the previous paragraph as being "full of innovations". We're also told that the purpose is to "help rescue workers learn what's possible" and the following paragraph, to follow up on this subject, explains how "robot-assisted search and rescue began".

46. The correct choice is B. The previous paragraph relates the fact that her team's response to 9/11 was immediate but they "were not accepted right away" because (Paragraph B.) "they had trouble getting through the police lines". Paragraph B goes on to describe the involvement of the robots in 9/11 as 'remarkably effective'.

## Part 8

47. B. "However, "memorable" and "original" are two words I can't in all sincerity, use to describe it".

48. F. "the invaders hammer both sides indiscriminately but end up uniting the humans against them".

49. B. "The prologue is terrible; the epilogue is surprisingly good".

50. E. "political dissidents are rounded up and sent to the Maze, a top secret research facility, to provide experimental hosts for military nanotech".

51. C. "a woman who can send messages coded in pain back to Earth by jabbing herself in the arm".

52. F. "A section at the end caps the story with historical notes and a revelation that you may guess before, but which you should still find entertaining".

53. A. "Gifts is a coming of age story".

54. A. "intended at a guess, as a book for young teenagers, and as such has to be written with scrupulous care. In this respect it is exemplary".

55. E. "I think it might be all the flashbacks – Gallon is the only viewpoint character and his story is intercut with lengthy scenes from his time in the Maze, which he has escaped from".

56. D. "situates the characters first in the Victorian London of Jack the Ripper and later in the crumbling metropolis of a modern Babylon, existing in a parallel dimension".

## Listening Justifications

### Part 1

#### EXTRACT 1

1. C - The man asks if Pam really needs to check everything three times before she leaves.

2. B - "Well, we've got a lot to do today so I suggest we get the 'must dos' over and done with first."

#### EXTRACT 2

3. C - "...who knows what method of detection they'll dream up next."

4. A - "Someone could have left DNA at a crime scene and be a suspect but they may not have committed the crime, especially if they know the victim. No system is foolproof."

#### EXTRACT 3

5. B - "Jimmy doesn't seem to communicate with me anymore. If he's not out with his friends, he's in his bedroom doing goodness knows what on the Internet."

6. A - "You are always at work and when you come home you are so tired that you fall asleep in front of the TV after dinner. You have no idea what his interests are."

### Part 2

7. "A hi-tech security screening system, designed to detect guns and other offensive weapons **concealed** on the body..."

8. "...to protect peoples' modesty, they come replete with "fig-leaf technology" that detects which parts of the body need **screening out**."

9. "The technology was originally developed by the Ministry of Defence to use in military helicopters to enable pilots to see through **fog**."

10. "The technology is also expected to show the presence of heart **pace-makers** and metal pins that have been used to help mend broken bones."

11. "Airport operators will be thoroughly screened to ensure their motives are not **voyeuristic**."

12. "They believe it will cut significant waits for security screening at airports, and dispense with 'pat down' searches by **security guards**."

13. "It has the ability to penetrate **natural materials**," said one expert."

14. "The technology has already been successfully piloted at British ports, where scanners have seen through lorry walls to detect **illegal immigrants** being smuggled into Britain."

### Part 3

15. C - "It is part of human nature to strive to grow and develop intellectually and so there is an innate interest in where our children and grandchildren and great grandchildren will end up."

16. B - "Aldous Huxley wrote *Brave New World* in 1932 while he was living in France and England. By this time, Huxley had already established himself as a writer and social satirist."

17. D - "Wells' optimistic vision of the future gave Huxley the idea to begin writing a parody of the novel. Contrary to the most popular optimistic utopian novels of the time, Huxley sought to provide a frightening vision of the future."

18. D - He was "outraged by the culture of youth, commercial cheeriness and inward-looking nature of many of the people..."

19. A - "There was a fear of Americanisation in Europe..."

20. C - The sex-hormone chewing gum in the novel is a parody of the ubiquitous chewing gum which is something of a symbol of America .... as well as the jazz music they listened to which seemed quite anarchic to Huxley"

### Part 4

#### Task One

21. E - "...I use these for large murals..."; the speaker paints with spray paint, so must be an artist.

22. H - the speaker works "outside in the weather and dealing with the cattle".

23. B - "I have a lot of free time now", "I used to have a dog but I don't have the energy to walk one now..." and "I'm very tempted to spend some of my retirement fund....." all suggest the speaker is a pensioner.

24. D - "Until I get a salary, I can't afford a car..." and "Maybe I should be a postal worker..." both indicate that the speaker is unemployed.

25. C - "...especially when I suspect someone is being aggressive towards a relative. My job is pretty stressful at times and it's hard to get the truth out of people especially when they are frightened of the consequences...."

## Task Two

26. H - "I get a lot of criticism for using aerosols but I don't drive a car so my contribution to the pollution problem is a lot less than most people I know so I don't lose sleep over it."
27. C - "Denim is everywhere and is a great equaliser of class as the poorest kid on the street to the wealthiest film star wears jeans."
28. E - "It works on voice recognition so you really do feel like you are the master and it has its own personality, like a real pet."
29. A - "Leonardo da Vinci actually designed a bicycle in 1490, although it was never made. Mind you, he seemed to draw just about every modern invention hundreds of years before they were actually invented."
30. G - "It's often what they don't say that gives the game away."

## TEST 9

### Reading and Use of English Justifications Part 2

9. **not** is used as a **logical operator** to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition.
10. **for instance (linking word)** = as an example; for example.
11. **out of thin air (idiom)** = out of nowhere, out of nothing; suddenly
12. **rather** (usually followed by **than**) is used when you are contrasting two things or situations. The one introduced with **rather than** is usually not true or preferable.
13. **do one's bidding** (expression) = obey somebody's command
14. When using **neither** in a balanced construction that negates two parts of a sentence, **nor** must be used in the second clause: e.g. *She is neither able nor willing to go.* Similarly, when **negating the second of two negative independent clauses**, **nor** must be used.
15. **make use of someone or something** (idiom) = to utilize someone or something
16. **being** (gerund/present participle) = used as a noun; it's the subject of the sentence

### Part 3

	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
17.	-	environment	environmental	environmentally
18.	-	reality	real	really
		realness	realistic	realistically
		realist	unrealistic	unrealistically
		realism		
19.	precede	precedence precedent	unprecedented precedable preceding	unprecedentedly
20.	-	particular	particular	particularly
21.	specialise	specialisation specialty	special	especially
22.	practice	practicality impracticality	practical practicable impractical	practically
23.	oppose	opposition opposer	opposite opposing oppositive	oppositively
24.	go	-	ongoing	-

### Part 4

25. **had no difficulty (in) making + ing** = it's followed by: **in -ing**
26. **wish (he) would stop + ing** = **wish** can also be used with **would** to express a desire that someone do something differently( **stop + ing**)
27. **may be facing closure** = maybe + ing + noun

28. **(It) (really) doesn't matter to me** (expression) = I do not care, or it is not important to me.

29. **have (a good / no) chance of + ing** = (phrase) there is/is not a great likelihood / possibility of something happening

30. **no way of +ing (idiom)** = no way of knowing/telling

### Part 5

31. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 3. "If a driver's got a disabled badge, you write that there's no badge". If there's a visitor's permit, sometimes you ignore it". C. is obviously wrong. Nicknam was sacked so it's not D. It's not A. as the tickets are not given to 'disabled drivers'.
32. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 4. "he found grounds to ticket only five or six cars "legally" in a typical day, rather than the ten or more he says his superiors expected". A. is incorrect as he was "sacked after three months probation". It's not B. as he was fired for 'not' giving out illegal tickets. D. is not correct as he was required to issue ten tickets, "if he wanted a permanent job".
33. The correct choice is A. paragraph 4. "I said I believed in God. I asked my supervisors, 'how do you sleep?'. B., C. and D. are obviously wrong.
34. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 5. "At stake is public confidence in the entire system of parking enforcement", which is a threat to the system meaning C. is wrong. We only know Nicknam was fired so D. is incorrect. Claims about dishonest practices have been made by other PAs so A. is incorrect.
35. The correct answer is C. Paragraph 7. "Yet by any standards, the business of ticketing, clamping and removing cars is booming as never before". Business is booming but it's not stated if it's from illegal ticketing so A. is incorrect. The RAC only made a comment so it's not B. The RAC sees it as a 'way to raise money, rather than a policy issue' so D. is wrong.
36. The correct answer is B. Paragraph 11. "Nobody now has faith in the system. I certainly don't". A. and C. are obviously wrong. The concluding language is 'matter of fact' rather than passionate so D. is not correct.

### Part 6

37. The correct choice is D. All the reviewers, except Reviewer D make comparisons with other musicals. Reviewer A, compares the musical with others previously seen, remarking, 'Billy Elliot strikes me as the greatest British musical I have ever seen and I have not forgotten Lionel Bart's Oliver! or Andrew Lloyd Webber's Phantom of the Opera.' Reviewer B states that '...The Full Monty...lost all of its gritty truth when musicalised. But Billy Elliot succeeds brilliantly...' '...dance is used to express narrative in a way that evokes West Side Story.' Finally, Reviewer C, remarks, 'Not since Blood Brothers first opened in 1983, has there been a new British musical to combine social commentary with a heartfelt story of adolescence, as powerfully and melodically as Billy Elliot.'
38. The correct choice is B. '...the nationalisation of the coal industry ends with the collapse of the 1984 miners' strike. Billy's aspirations have been realised, but a local community faces ruin. It is the tension between those two facts that gives the musical its drive.'
39. The correct choice is C. '...the rites-of-passage journey the show charts - of an 11-year-old boy transcending his working class background to gain admittance to the Royal Ballet School - is played out against the background of the 1984 Miners' Strike, implying the fierceness of Billy's own struggle.'
40. The correct choice is A. '...there are rough edges that would give Cameron Mackintosh a fit of the vapours, yes, there are occasional scenes that are not as powerfully played as those in the film.'

### Part 7

41. The correct choice is B, as we learn from it that three people entered the room. Patricia, mentioned in the beginning of Paragraph B, is the third person because Gregory and the old doctor are introduced in the first paragraph. Further on in Paragraph B, Patricia gives a knife to the doctor, who begins using it