

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

- The listening section is in **FOUR** parts. You will hear each part **TWICE**. At the beginning of each part, you will hear a sound.
- There will be a piece of music at the beginning and at the end of the listening section. You will have **TWO** minutes to check your answers at the end of the listening section.
- All the other instructions are included in the recording.

Part 1. You will hear part of a talk about history of electric cars. For questions 1-5, complete the notes below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

The early history of electric cars

Steam-powered cars

- needed extra (1) _____ for refueling
- drivers also had to wait for the engine to heat up

Gasoline-powered cars

- were started by (2) _____, which could be dangerous
- also produced noise and unpleasant exhaust fumes

Electric vehicles

- by the end of the 19th century, they represented nearly (3) _____ of American cars
- however, poor battery performance made (4) _____ difficult

Renewed interest in electric cars

- in the 1980s, research linked vehicle emissions to urban (5) _____

Part 2. You will hear a talk about How Smart Are Animals. For questions 6-10, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F, or NG in the corresponding numbered boxes on our answer sheet. (10 points)

6. Defining and gauging the intelligence of animals equally presents a challenging undertaking.
7. The resulting data may be unreliable due to the inconsistent level of hunger among subjects.
8. The pointing test involves training an animal to anticipate discovering food in multiple spots.
9. In the mirror test, a marked animal is expected to exhibit deep familiarity by erasing the mark.
10. Scientists question the reliability of the tests due to the inherent characteristics of the subjects involved.

Part 3: You'll hear part of a radio interview in which the medical writer and historian Gordon Bennett is talking about his most recent book. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 pts)

11. Dr Bennet says that the earliest form of medicine _____
A. is older than civilization. B. began in prehistoric times.
C. is unknown to us. D. was based on the consumption of plants.
12. As far back as 9,000 years ago, the people of ancient India had develop _____
A. the science of the living. B. a form of dentistry.
C. cosmetic surgery. D. a system of learning through study.
13. The first known doctors in ancient Egypt _____
A. performed surgical operations. B. were more likely to have women.
C. kept medical records at least 5,000 years ago. D. acquired knowledge from the Babylonians.
14. Dr. Bennett believes _____
A. that Chinese medicine deserves a chapter of its own.

- B. that Chinese medicine is very old and should be modernized.
- C. that the use of needles in medicine is dangerous.
- D. that acupuncture needs to be taken more seriously in the West.

15. Hippocrates _____.

- A. invented new words for illnesses.
- B. discovered many of our modern medicines.
- C. did not believe that food affected one's health.
- D. classified illnesses into categories and stages.

Part 4: For questions 16-25, listen to a talk about the production of canned meat and complete the summary below using words taken from the recording. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in each blank.

This canned meat is meticulously handcrafted in small batches by a (16) _____. As a food safety measure, the temperature of the meat is verified to ensure it falls within the 0-39°F range. A skilled butcher inspects the meat, trimming (17) _____. Large cuts are portioned into smaller pieces to facilitate processing by the dicing machine.

Quality control procedures involve the inspection and rejection of (18) _____ or excessively fatty cubes. Individual cans are weighed at the next station and adjusted to the desired weight by adding or removing meat. The filled cans are then move on a (19) _____ to the cooking room.

A (20) _____ process is employed to attach the lid to the can. This involves rolling the edges of the lid and can together, forming an (21) _____. Pressure cooking produces the (22) _____, emulating the effects of slow cooking in a significantly reduced timeframe. A worker inspects each can for defects before loading it onto the labeling machine. The cans are sequentially conveyed through a (23) _____ and a label stack, where they are affixed with top seals. Finally, an (24) _____ stamps a best-before date on each can.

The five-year (25) _____ of this canned meat is attributed to two primary factors: thorough cooking and airtight sealing.

SECTION B: LEXICO-GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. For questions 26-45, choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (20 points)

26. The CEO attempted to _____ criticism by announcing a series of minor reforms.

- A. placate
- B. instigate
- C. aggravate
- D. provoke

27. His argument collapsed under _____ scrutiny from the academic panel.

- A. superficial
- B. perfunctory
- C. cursory
- D. painstaking

28. The discovery was hailed as a _____ breakthrough, reshaping the field entirely.

- A. marginal
- B. seminal
- C. trivial
- D. tentative

29. She delivered the speech with such _____ that the audience remained captivated throughout.

- A. eloquence
- B. redundancy
- C. verbosity
- D. ambiguity

30. The policy was introduced with good intentions but proved _____ in practice.

- A. counterproductive
- B. resourceful
- C. coherent
- D. viable

31. His explanation sounded convincing at first, but closer inspection revealed it to be _____.

- A. watertight
- B. spurious
- C. impeccable
- D. tenable

32. The negotiations reached an _____ when neither side was willing to compromise further.

- A. impasse
- B. outset
- C. aftermath
- D. concession

33. She has an uncanny ability to remain calm under pressure, never appearing _____.

- A. flustered
- B. complacent
- C. resolute
- D. steadfast

34. The historian sought to _____ myth from fact in the popular narrative.

- A. disentangle
- B. reinforce
- C. compile
- D. disperse

35. After years of obscurity, the artist's work finally gained _____ recognition.

- A. redundant
- B. premature
- C. arbitrary
- D. belated

36. _____ the warnings issued by scientists decades earlier, meaningful climate policies were slow to emerge.

- A. Notwithstanding
- B. Although
- C. What with
- D. Whereas

37. He invested everything in the startup, effectively _____.

- A. hedging his bets
- B. burning his bridges
- C. playing it safe
- D. testing the waters

38. The proposal looked promising on paper, but in reality it was just _____.

- A. a close shave
- B. a blessing in disguise
- C. pie in the sky
- D. a rule of thumb

39. After years of criticism, the policy finally became a political _____ around the minister's neck.
A. hot potato B. millstone C. red herring D. stumbling block
40. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points _____ distances from two fixed points is constant.
A. which as the sum of B. of the sum which C. the sum of whose D. whose sum that the
41. The Treaty of Versailles is widely considered _____ conditions that contributed to World War II.
A. imposing B. to impose C. to have imposed D. imposed
42. The comedian was so funny that he had the entire audience _____ nonstop.
A. to laugh B. laughing C. laugh D. laughed
43. _____ hundreds of people dead during the evacuation from the war-torn area in the Middle East.
A. It is estimated to be B. There is estimated to be
C. There are estimated to be D. It is estimated that
44. The company had to _____ its expansion plans due to economic uncertainty.
A. scale back B. roll out C. phase in D. branch out
45. The manager refused to _____ the complaints, insisting they be addressed immediately.
A. rule out B. spell out C. single out D. gloss over

Part 2. For questions 46-55, fill each gap with the correct form of the word in brackets. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (10 points)

46. Long-term exposure to microplastics raises concerns about cumulative _____ in marine ecosystems, though definitive evidence remains limited. **(TOXIC)**
47. After the company collapsed during the financial crisis, the entrepreneur chose to begin _____ in a completely different industry. **(NEW)**
48. Repeated exposure to violent imagery on social media may leave viewers increasingly _____ to real human suffering. **(SENSE)**
49. The conference organizers arranged a _____ of leading economists to debate the future of global trade policy. **(FOUR)**
50. Chronic workplace _____ has been linked not only to poor morale but also to ineffective management practices. **(ABSENT)**
51. Despite initial enthusiasm, investors expressed growing _____ about the sustainability of the startup's business model. **(GIVE)**
52. The committee criticised the report for its _____ optimism, noting that key risks had been ignored. **(FOUND)**
53. The minister's response to the crisis was widely criticised as _____, revealing a lack of preparation at the highest level of government. **(AMATEUR)**
54. We should take a more _____ view and consider the long-term effects of Briant's work. **(PASSION)**
55. Some things are _____ true: Water is wet, gra is green (kind of), dogs bark and houses prices rise. **(ALIEN)**

Part 3: For question 56-60, the passage below contains 5 mistakes. Identify the mistakes and write the corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

Evaluating medical science

Medical science has been no strange to controversial practices and studies ever since it was recognized _as a scientific discipline. In the early days, inoculation campaigns, some of them failed miserably, gave rise to skepticism. Over a century later, a researcher who suggested that vaccinating a child for the measles, mumps, rubella was associated with autism left the public feeling distinctly disillusioned with the medical profession. Likewise, the outbreak of smallpox in Bradford in the early 1960s made people wonder about the effectiveness of taking preventative measures against the spread of disease.

To add salt to injury, the media has always enthusiastically run stories that cast doubt on orthodox medical practices. These reports have had a considerable negative impact on public faith in pharmaceutical companies and the National Health Service and since it is faith in these organizations that determine the public's perception of medical science, the media plays a pivotal role in how we gauge the success or otherwise of modern medicine.

Mistake	Line	Correction
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56.		
57.		
58.		
59.		
60.		

SECTION C: READING (60 points)

Part 1. For questions 61-70, read the following passage and decide which option (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet. (15 points)

There's extensive historical evidence that our ancestors may have witnessed a massive invasion of Unidentified Flying Objects (61)_____ on their territories. These extraterrestrials are (62)_____ to have come into touch with the ancient earthly populations and helped them (63)_____ numerous magnificent structures or even establish glamorous empires.

However, the present-day fascination with UFO was only (64)_____ by the first widely (65)_____ American sighting in Idaho in 1947. Since that time, countless other close encounters have been reported both by highly credible witnesses such as top-class pilots and less credible ones such as ordinary civilians. Thousands of people around the world maintain having come close to the visitors from outer space or to have been (66)_____ for a scientific study inside their flying saucers. Although most of these accounts have been (67)_____ as fantasy or hallucinations, there's (68)_____ criticism from the public and media for ignoring the subject for too long. To many people, rejecting even the most inexplicable sightings or UFO encounters as luminous artificial objects, natural phenomena like auroras or even as meteorological balloons and satellites seems to be an irresponsible (69)_____. Most of us would prefer to believe that these extraterrestrial guests are arriving from some remote galaxies to establish a peaceful relationship and possibly give us a fair warning against the consequences of our wasteful lifestyles. Yet, there's another theory (70)_____ that the visitors' attitude towards mankind isn't so conciliatory and that their sole aim might be the unscrupulous annihilation of the terrestrial populations.

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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 61. A. surpassing | B. approximating | C. transgressing | D. encroaching |
| 62. A. reasoned | B. alleged | C. denoted | D. inferred |
| 63. A. fabricate | B. plant | C. erect | D. install |
| 64. A. discharged | B. instigated | C. constituted | D. devised |
| 65. A. proclaimed | B. notified | C. communicated | D. conveyed |
| 66. A. abolished | B. abducted | C. absconded | D. abbreviated |
| 67. A. speculated | B. disposed | C. repelled | D. dismissed |
| 68. A. multiplying | B. piling | C. storing | D. mounting |
| 69. A. approach | B. bias | C. encounter | D. manner |
| 70. A. consisting | B. specifying | C. meaning | D. implying |

Part 2. For questions 71-80, fill each of the blanks with ONE suitable word. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet.

There has been a significant (71)_____ in entertainment trends over the last twenty years or so. Entertainment used to be public; now it is becoming more and more (72)_____. Formerly, people wanting to amuse themselves did so in groups; these days, people (73)_____ entertain themselves on their own. Long, long ago, there were storytellers. They used to travel around the country and their (74)_____ was awaited with eager anticipation. In the more (75)_____ past, people used to have musical evenings, they used to play games together, or simply sit around the fire and chat.

Nowadays, instead of playing board games in a group, children play video games alone or with one (76)_____ person. People of all ages spend their evenings alone watching televisions, videos and DVDs. And large numbers of young (and not so young) enthusiasts spend their free time surfing the net, which, by its very (77)_____, tends to be a solitary activity.

Forms of entertainment have always been changing of course, but it could be said that these recent changes – all products of technological development – (78)_____ a more fundamental shift. One could (79)_____ argue that this shift is symbolised by the earphones that are in evidence everywhere. Can this deliberate attempt to (80)_____ out the rest of the world really be called entertainment?

Part 3. For questions 81-90, read the following passage and circle the best answer to each of the following questions. Write your answers in corresponding numbered boxes provided on your answer sheet.

IMAGE AND THE CITY

In the city, we are barraged with images of the people we might become. Identity is presented as plastic, a matter of possessions and appearances; and a very large proportion of the urban landscape is taken up by slogans, advertisements, flatly photographed images of folk heroes - the man who turned into a sophisticated dandy overnight by drinking a particular brand of drink, the girl who transformed herself into a *femme fatale* with a squirt of cheap scent. The tone of the wording of these advertisements is usually pert and facetious, comically drowning in its own hyperbole. But the pictures are brutally exact: they reproduce every detail of a style of life, down to the brand of cigarette-lighter, the stone in the ring, and the economic row of books on the shelf.

Yet, if one studies a line of ads across from where one is sitting on a tube train, these images radically conflict with each other. Swap the details about between the pictures, and they are instantly made illegible. If the characters they represent really are heroes, then they clearly have no individual claim to speak for society as a whole. The clean-cut and the shaggy, rakes, innocents, brutes, home-lovers, adventurers, clowns all compete for our attention and invite emulation. As a gallery, they do provide a glossy mirror of the aspirations of a representative city crowd; but it is exceedingly hard to discern a single dominant style, an image of how most people would like to see themselves.

Even in the business of the mass-production of images of identity, this shift from the general to the diverse and particular is quite recent. Consider another line of stills: the back-lit, soft-focus portraits of the first and second generations of great movie stars. There is a degree of romantic unparticularity in the face of each one, as if they were communal dream-projections of society at large. Only in the specialised genres of westerns, farces and gangster movies were stars allowed to have odd, knobbly cadaverous faces. The hero as loner belonged to history or the underworld: he spoke from the perimeter of society, reminding us of its dangerous edges.

The stars of the last decade have looked quite different. Soft-focus photography has gone, to be replaced by a style which searches out *warts and bumps*, emphasises the uniqueness not the generality of the face. Voices, too, are strenuously idiosyncratic; whines, stammers and low rumbles are exploited as features of 'star quality'. Instead of romantic heroes and heroines, we have a brutalist, hard-edged style in which isolation and egotism are assumed as natural social conditions.

In the movies, as in the city, the sense of stable hierarchy has become increasingly exhausted; we no longer live in a world where we can all share the same values, the same heroes. **[A]** (It is doubtful whether this world, so beloved of nostalgia moralists, ever existed; but lip-service was paid to it, the pretence, at least, was kept up.) **[B]** In the crowd on the underground platform, one may observe a honeycomb of fully-worked-out worlds, each private, exclusive, bearing little comparison with its nearest neighbour. **[C]** What is prized in one is despised in another. There are no clear rules about how one is supposed to manage one's body, dress, talk, or think. **[D]** Though there are elaborate protocols and etiquettes among particular cults and groups within the city, they subscribe to no common standard.

For the new arrival, **this disordered abundance** is the city's most evident and alarming quality. He feels as if he has parachuted into a funfair of contradictory imperatives. There are so many people he might become, and a suit of clothes, a make of car, a brand of cigarettes, will go some way towards turning him into a *personage* even before he has discovered who that personage is. Personal identity has always been deeply rooted in property, but hitherto the relationship has been a simple one - a question of buying what you could afford, and leaving your wealth to announce your status. In the modern city, there are so many things to buy, such a quantity of different kinds of status, that the choice and its attendant anxieties have created a new pornography of taste.

The leisure pages of the Sunday newspapers, fashion magazines, TV plays, popular novels, cookbooks, window displays all nag at the nerve of our uncertainty and snobbery. Should we like American cars, hard-rock hamburger joints, Bauhaus chairs ...? Literature and art are promoted as personal accessories: the paintings of Mondrian or the novels of Samuel Beckett 'go' with certain styles like matching handbags. There is in the city a creeping imperialism of taste, in which more and more commodities are made over to being mere expressions

of personal identity. The piece of furniture, the pair of shoes, the book, the film, are important not so much in themselves but for what they communicate about their owners; and ownership is stretched to include what one likes or believes in as well as what one can buy.

81. What does the writer say about advertisements in the first paragraph?

- A. Certain kinds are considered more effective in cities than others.
- B. The way in which some of them are worded is cleverer than it might appear.
- C. They often depict people that most other people would not care to be like.
- D. The pictures in them accurately reflect the way that some people really live.

82. The writer says that if you look at a line of advertisements on a tube train, it is clear that _____.

- A. city dwellers have very diverse ideas about what image they would like to have
- B. some images in advertisements have a general appeal that others lack
- C. city dwellers are more influenced by images on advertisements than other people are
- D. some images are intended to be representative of everyone's aspirations

83. What does the writer imply about portraits of old movie stars?

- A. They tried to disguise the less attractive features of their subjects.
- B. Most people did not think they were accurate representations of the stars in them.
- C. They made people feel that their own faces were rather unattractive.
- D. They reflected an era in which people felt basically safe.

84. What does the writer suggest about the stars of the last decade?

- A. Some of them may be uncomfortable about the way they come across.
- B. They make an effort to speak in a way that may not be pleasant on the ear.
- C. They make people wonder whether they should become more selfish.
- D. Most people accept that they are not typical of society as a whole.

85. The writer uses the phrase '*warts and bumps*' to emphasise that those celebrities _____.

- A. always have a desire to show off their true side to the public
- B. make the public normalize the fact that everyone's face has imperfections
- C. actually do not have a pretty face but just want to fabricate it
- D. want to demonstrate themselves through their somehow 'ugly' side

86. Which of the following square brackets [A], [B], [C] or [D] best indicates where in the fifth paragraph the sentence "***The isolate and the eccentric push towards the centre of the stage; their fashions and mannerisms are presented as having as good a claim to the limelight and the future as those of anyone else.***" can be inserted?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. [A] | B. [B] | C. [C] | D. [D] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

87. The writer uses the crowd on an underground platform to exemplify his belief that _____.

- A. no single attitude to life is more common than another in a city
- B. no one in a city has strict attitudes towards the behavior of others
- C. views of what society was like in the past are often inaccurate
- D. people in cities would like to have more in common with each other

88. The phrase '***this disordered abundance***' refers to the fact that _____.

- A. the diversity of images people want to present to others is impressive
- B. the range of manners people adopt in a city follows no specific pattern
- C. the lifestyles people in cities adopt are very different from each other
- D. the existence of different images makes people feel a sense of chaos

89. The writer implies that new arrivals in a city may _____.

- A. change the image they wish to have too frequently
- B. underestimate the importance of wealth
- C. acquire a certain image without understanding what that involves
- D. decide that status is of little importance

90. What point does the writer make about city dwellers in the final paragraph?

- A. They are unsure as to why certain things are popular with others.
- B. They are aware that judgements are made about them according to what they buy.
- C. They want to acquire more and more possessions.
- D. They are keen to be the first to appreciate new styles.

Part 4. For questions 91-100, read the passage and do the following tasks. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes on your answer sheet.

Nurturing talent within the family

What do we mean by being 'talented' or 'gifted'? The most obvious way is to look at the work someone does and if they are capable of significant success, label them as talented. The purely quantitative route 'percentage definition' — looks not at individuals, but at simple percentages, such as the top five per cent of the population, and labels them — by definition — as gifted. This definition has fallen from favour, eclipsed by the advent of IQ tests, favoured by luminaries such as Professor Hans Eysenck, where a series of written or verbal tests of general intelligence leads to a score of intelligence.

The IQ test has been eclipsed in turn. Most people studying intelligence and creativity in the new millennium now prefer a broader definition, using a multifaceted approach where talents in many areas are recognised rather than purely concentrating on academic achievement. If we are therefore assuming that talented, creative or gifted individuals may need to be assessed across a range of abilities, does this mean intelligence can run in families as a genetic or inherited tendency? Mental dysfunction — such as schizophrenia — can, so is an efficient mental capacity passed on from parent to child?

Animal experiments throw some light on this question, and on the whole area of whether it is genetics, the environment or a combination of the two that allows for intelligence and creative ability. Different strains of rats show great differences in intelligence or 'rat reasoning'. If these are brought up in normal conditions and then run through a maze to reach a food goal, the 'bright' strain make far fewer wrong turns than the 'dull' ones. But if the environment is made dull and boring the number of errors becomes equal. Return the rats to an exciting maze and the discrepancy returns as before — but is much smaller. In other words, a dull rat in a stimulating environment will almost do as well as a bright rat who is bored in a normal one. This principle applies to humans too — someone may be born with innate intelligence, but their environment probably has the final say over whether they become creative or even a genius.

Evidence now exists that most young children, if given enough opportunities and encouragement, are able to achieve significant and sustainable levels of academic or sporting prowess. Bright or creative children are often physically very active at the same time, and so may receive more parental attention as a result — almost by default — in order to ensure their safety. They may also talk earlier, and this, in turn, breeds parental interest. This can sometimes cause problems with other siblings who may feel jealous even though they themselves may be bright. Their creative talents may be undervalued and so never come to fruition. Two themes seem to run through famously creative families as a result. The first is that the parents were able to identify the talents of each child, and nurture and encourage these accordingly but in an even-handed manner. Individual differences were encouraged, and friendly sibling rivalry was not seen as a particular problem. If the father is, say, a famous actor, there is no undue pressure for his children to follow him onto the boards, but instead their chosen interests are encouraged. There need not even be any obvious talent in such a family since there always needs to be someone who sets the family career in motion, as in the case of the Sheen acting dynasty.

Martin Sheen was the seventh of ten children born to a Spanish immigrant father and an Irish mother. Despite intense parental disapproval he turned his back on entrance exams to university and borrowed cash from a local priest to start a fledgling acting career. His acting successes in films such as *Badlands* and *Apocalypse Now* made him one of the most highly-regarded actors of the 1970s. Three sons — Emilio Estevez, Ramon Estevez and Charlie Sheen — have followed him into the profession as a consequence of being inspired by his motivation and enthusiasm.

A stream seems to run through creative families. Such children are not necessarily smothered with love by their parents. They feel loved and wanted, and are secure in their home, but are often more surrounded by an atmosphere of work and where following a calling appears to be important. They see from their parents that it takes time and dedication to be master of a craft, and so are in less of a hurry to achieve for themselves once they start to work.

The generation of creativity is complex: it is a mixture of genetics, the environment, parental teaching and luck that determines how successful or talented family members are. This last point — luck — is often not mentioned where talent is concerned but plays an undoubted part. Mozart, considered by many to be the finest composer

of all time, was lucky to be living in an age that encouraged the writing of music. He was brought up surrounded by it, his father was a musician who encouraged him to the point of giving up his job to promote his child genius, and he learnt musical composition with frightening speed — the speed of a genius. Mozart himself simply wanted to create the finest music ever written but did not necessarily view himself as a genius — he could write sublime music at will, and so often preferred to lead a hedonistic lifestyle that he found more exciting than writing music to order.

Albert Einstein and Bill Gates are two more examples of people whose talents have blossomed by virtue of the times they were living in. Einstein was a solitary, somewhat slow child who had affection at home but whose phenomenal intelligence emerged without any obvious parental input. This may have been partly due to the fact that at the start of the 20th Century a lot of the Newtonian laws of physics were being questioned, leaving a fertile ground for ideas such as his to be developed. Bill Gates may have had the creative vision to develop Microsoft, but without the new computer age dawning at the same time he may never have achieved the position on the world stage he now occupies.

Questions 91-95 the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage ?

In boxes 91-95, write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

91. The approach to the definition of 'talent' has witnessed several shifts, with the later idea overshadowing its most recent predecessor.

92. From experimentation, it can be deduced that in some cases, genetics plays the decisive role in determining whether a person might grow up to be creative or not.

93. The nurture of talent can be adversely affected by the uneven distribution of parents' care for and interest in their children.

94. The fairness of parental treatment is stated to be the sure-fire way to ascertain the success of all children.

95. Children of creative parents are not hasty to become a master of a job solely because they deeply feel the security omnipresent in their families.

For questions 96-100, complete the following paragraphs by filling each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.

The latest approach to talent has raised the question of what factors are behind the creativity or success of people. Experimentation on animals suggests that the setting in which people are nurtured may determine the final outcome regardless of the (96) _____ that a person may have. That is a testament to the importance of how children are brought up within the family.

A notable pattern running through a renownedly creative family includes the (97) _____ in which parents treat their children's personal aptitudes. Another one involves parents blazing the trails and children attaching importance to following a calling.

It can said that a combination of factors help determine the probability of success in a person, and luck is among them. The author cites three examples to support the role of luck, namely Mozart, Albert Einstein, and Bill Gates. In the first case, the composer's talent was nourished in an encouraging family. Moreover, Mozart himself opted for (98) _____, and he composed sublime music of his own accord. The renowned scientist Einstein, despite apparently receiving little (99) _____, probably succeeded partly thanks to the (100) _____ that he had for the development of his ideas. Likewise, Bill Gates acquired his current position thanks to the age in which he developed Microsoft.

Part 5: You are going to read an article about travel and people's perceptions and attitudes towards it. For questions, 101-110, choose from the sections A-D. The sections may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

A. Samuel

It is a common misconception that those of us who have jobs which involve clocking up air miles are the lucky ones. There is nothing worse than spending countless nights in a string of faceless hotels, because no matter what the standard is, they are still totally devoid of that essential element of homeliness which is present in your own environment or even when being put up by friends. The night-time accommodation is only one of the aspects of imposed travel that I abhor. I always travel Business or First, the intention being that I lose no unnecessary time catching up on sleep and the dramatic shifts from day to night have minimal impact on my sleep patterns. But no level of comfort can compensate for regular sleep! There is no way round the fact that if on a weekly basis you change time zone four times, and we are not talking just a couple of hours' time difference- you are going to feel and see the side effects. Bloating, bad skin, hormonal imbalances, not to mention fatigue. Added to that, the disagreeable reality that office work left behind has to deal with on my return. No, when my holiday comes round, the prospect of an exotic destination holds zero appeals. I'd rather cycle round the park.

B. Phoebe

I'm definitely a traveler, not a tourist. My ultimate aim when seeing new travel experiences is to expand my understanding of different cultures. To that end, hotels are out for me. I don't care much for them anyway and on the kind of budgets that I move around on, they are not really accessible. I tend to find accommodation with local families.; that way I get a better understanding of the real people, their habits, customs and the accepted forms of behavior for me and them. It also allows exposure to language in a different way. I might hear unrestricted slang used in a real context. You'd never find that in a language learning book. Language and culture are my passion and the more I travel, the more I see connections. It's true we are all somehow connected. I would never have realized half of these things from reading books. I've worked with small indigenous communities on four continents and in ten different countries. Every single experience has been unique, precious and taught me something new about myself. It's a cliché, but travel rarely does broaden the mind.

C. Myriam

Destination is of little importance, what matters to me is the setting when I reach it. Coastal, hot, clean luxurious, those are the boxes that must be ticked. Aside from that, it really is irrelevant. My requirements are a holiday involving relaxation, comfort and security. I go away up to three times a year but always on all-inclusive deals which offer great value for money. The prospect of leaving the resort or complex holds no appeal for me. Do I sound ignorant, uncultured, and chauvinistic even? Not at all, I'm a working mum! My everyday life is a hellfire of fatigue and a relentless treadmill of activities. When I get my time off, all I want to do is put my feet up and enjoy the cocktails, no visiting, cooking, cleaning and worrying. The kids love the kids' clubs and I love the sun. When I come to the end of my holidays, I feel rested and ready to go again. I have friends who holiday independently with their offspring, only to come back and need a week's recovery period. What's the point of that? Holidays are for unwinding. Try out my tried and tested formula before you criticize.

D. Marvin

Honesty seems to have come with age. Were I absolutely truthful with myself, then I would admit that any holiday or trip is always greatly improved by hindsight. When I look back at photos or read my travel diary or discuss experiences with old travelling companions, I realize that the memories are better than the actual reality. Travelling is tiresome. Flying is exhausting. Constantly making whimsical decisions on what to visit, where to eat, how to choose is irritating because you feel a constant pressure: Is this the right thing to do? Are we missing something? Are we being swindled or taken for a ride? All these insecurities of the traveler are swept away when we think back, but when we're living them, we ask ourselves why we took steps to immerse ourselves in an alien culture, with an alien language and peculiar customs. Perhaps it is because we want to force ourselves to battle with new experiences and manage, or maybe it simply serves as a point of reference from which we can safely conclude that home is best and we are truly lucky. Travel is an essential part of life, if only to see what we are not missing.

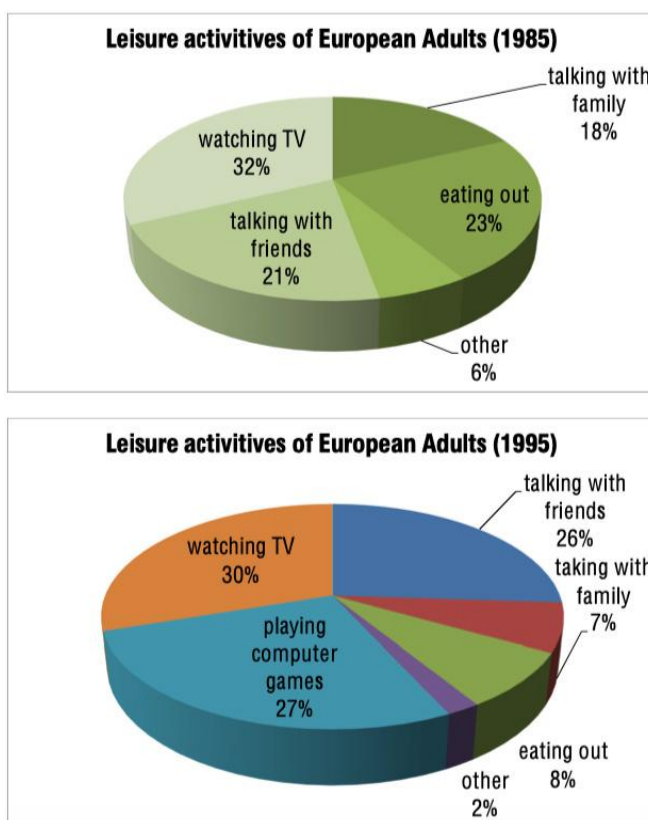
<i>Which person expresses each of these opinions about travel?</i>	Your answers	
Travel undertaken through necessity is never pleasurable	101.	
Staying with friends is preferable to hotel accommodation	102.	
Extensive travel takes its toll on the body	103.	
Holidays are pointless if you can't recharge your batteries	104.	
Travel is a truly educational exploit	105.	
The logistics of travel are rarely enjoyable	106.	
Travel makes us appreciate our lot	107.	
It must provide respite from the daily grind	108.	
It is a means to encounter unusual minority groups	109.	
Not showing an interest in other cultures is frowned upon	110.	

SECTION D. WRITING (50 points)

Part 1. (20 points)

The following two pie charts show the results of a survey into the popularity of various leisure activities among European adults in 1985 and 1995.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write about 150 words.



Part 2: (30 points)

The increasing use of AI tools has revolutionized education by offering personalized learning support. However, some argue that excessive dependence on these tools may hinder the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Write an essay of about 300 words to answer the above question. Give reasons and include any relevant examples and explanations to support your answer. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

