

PART 1: PARAGRAPH TOPIC HEADINGS

For each paragraph, choose the most suitable heading from the list which follows. There is one extra heading you do not need to use.

THE NEED FOR A GREEN WORLD

- A. Some countries do not do as much as others.
- B. Publicity may encourage green attitudes.
- C. Some people take a lot of trouble.
- D. Pollution is all around us.
- E. Government action is essential.
- F. Wildlife suffers.
- G. A heavy price paid for economic success.
- H. Possible to take being Green to extremes.
- I. The end of civilised society.

1

Possibly, in Europe, one person in ten has turned green. No wonder. You would have to lead a sheltered life not to be aware of the garbage in the air, on the land, and in the sea. Take the Adriatic coast of Italy where, all night long, the slime and the scum lap the moonlit beaches. At dawn, the shore is covered in a thick brown-green gunge. Dump trucks roar into action, and the splodge is collected and taken away, but by early afternoon, it has again started to drift inshore. The sludge is killing fish, clams and mussels. It is killing the tourist business, too.

2

Where does it come from? For years, nitrates and phosphates and God knows what other chemicals have been dumped into the Adriatic. As Italy's economic miracle has worked its wonders, the industry of the Po valley has had its effluent combine with rising temperatures in the sea to produce a thick algae. The result is economic disaster for the tourist industry: 3,000 hotels, 26,000 villas and 800 restaurants take a lot of filling. One politician suggested the building of swimming pools.

3

Whatever may be happening south of the Alps, there is little doubt that Britain remains the least green country in Northern Europe. The average Britain does not sort as much garbage for recycling, does less to conserve energy, rarely votes on green issues, and only began driving on unleaded petrol once there was a tax incentive. Britain is probably about five years behind the leaders.

4

West Germany is ahead. The Greens are a real political threat there, so the government has been forced to deal with their issues. In German supermarkets, shoppers choose the green-friendly and the not-nasty. Fly-sprays are exchanged for old-fashioned fly-papers. A Green householder will have two dustbins, one for normal rubbish, and one for paper which is taken to be recycled. Glass goes into a special container down the road, and used batteries are taken to special collecting-points.

5

But if the German consumer takes his Greenness seriously, the American has elevated it to an art form. It is no longer a simple matter of separating the bottles from the chicken bones, and picking out the

lettuce leaves for the compost heap. In offices, workers have lines of colour-coded wastepaper baskets, one for white paper with glue, one for white paper without glue, one for coloured paper, and yet more baskets for other types of rubbish. Trash Police are employed to report on Garbage Louts.

6

The science of garbology has taken hold. It has an official magazine, entitled, of course, Garbage. It lifts the lid on garbage for the common man. Its first print run of 100,000 was sold out with days. The magazine has a Garbage Index with lots of information for the fact-hungry. Americans throw away 1.6 billion ball-point pens every year, as well as two billion razor blades and 250 million car tyres. Greens are recommended to read the Los Angeles Times, 83 per cent of which is printed on recycled paper, rather than The Washington Post, none of which is.

7

Out on America's beaches, there is another problem: sixty per cent of the rubbish washed up on the beach is plastic. To keep the floating rubbish from reaching New York, the US Army Corps of Engineers uses skimmers to lift debris from the water. One result of the plastic garbage is dead fish. A rare three-metre-long beaked whale was washed ashore on Long Island. After a postmortem, scientists concluded that the animal had starved to death, its stomach blocked by plastic carrier bags.

8

On a larger scale, Western consumption patterns are wrecking the ozone layer over the Antarctic and destroying the Brazilian rain forest. Power stations in Britain are killing trees in Norway. Today's central heating will produce tomorrow's global warming, and the flooding of low-level lands the day after. These problems are too large to be left to the individual. They are probably too large to be left to the Greens. According to the British Green Manifesto, "Conservation must replace consumption as the driving force of our economy... Green politics is about 'enough', not about 'more and more'... nuclear power stations are extremely dangerous. We want to see them phased out quickly... The growth of air traffic over Europe is unnecessary..."

PART 2: COMPREHENSION

Choose the answers you think fit best according to the text.

HAIR TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

"I started to lose my hair when I was 16. It kept on falling out and my confidence went. The other blokes had great mops of hair. It was the fashion in the Seventies. By the time I was 21 it was so bad that, when I saw this ad in the paper for a private hair clinic, I went along. I asked them how much hair they thought I would lose and they said probably just a little at the corners, and they could fill it in with some hair grafts.

"With these hair grafts I had to have a local anaesthetic. It was so painful. They took bits of hair from the side and back, and replanted them into cuts made in the balding patch. The operation is very unpleasant, especially when the anaesthetic needles are stuck into your scalp. But more hair fell out, and I needed more grafts. Over the next three years, I had more grafts, but it couldn't keep up with the hair loss. I had all these implants in front, and a bald patch behind. It looked worse than before and my life was falling apart.

"My engagement was called off. My fiancée never commented about my hair, but I just didn't feel worthy of her. I was so fed up I went to another clinic. This time a salesman "consultant" came to my home. He suggested more grafts, and something called a scalp reduction. I had four of these operations over the next eighteen months. A piece of skin was taken from my scalp, and the skin on either side was lifted and pulled inwards to be joined together with stitches. I had to have a week off work after each operation because I couldn't even smile. Even now my head feels tight around my temples.

"This time I felt better, and looked better. But the hair loss persisted. It left patches and gaps. All the time the clinic kept promising me a full head of hair. I was drinking heavily. Sometimes as many as nine pints of beer a night, seven nights a week. It was the only way I could relax and feel confident with girls. I became so depressed that I was sent to see a psychiatrist.

“But I kept on with the grafts. This was at the same clinic. In the end I developed scars that wouldn’t go away. They tried twice at the clinic to scrape the scar tissue away, but each time the scars returned. Then they tried steroid injections, but that didn’t work either. Then I started to really worry about the hair at the back of my head. I’d had so many grafts that it had been severely thinned down.” [At this point, not surprisingly, the specialists at the clinic decided there was nothing more they could do. They did, however, recommend an expensive hair growth lotion. It had no effect.]

“If only someone had listened to me. I feel cheated. Not just financially. I lost my youth living in a limbo, hopping from transplant to transplant. I would give anything to be able to walk down the street with long hair blowing in the wind.

“I mean, things are better now. I have a doctor who has got me off the steroids and tranquillisers I was taking. Then I have cut down on my drinking. I have a girlfriend who is sympathetic, and we get along really well with each other. But, I don’t know, it won’t go away. Only a few months ago, I ordered an expensive wig from another clinic, and then cancelled. I still have to use this spray-on scar camouflage and a hair thickener every morning. I cut my own hair. I mean, I just couldn’t go to a hairdresser. And I always wear a hat when I’m out of doors.”

9. He went to the hair clinic because

- A. it advertised.
- B. his hair was falling out.
- C. his friends had a lot of hair.
- D. he wanted to be in fashion.

10. The implant operations were not successful because

- A. in the end his hair looked unnatural.
- B. his life was going to pieces.
- C. of the anaesthetic.
- D. he needed more grafts.

11. He had this tight feeling at the side of his head because

- A. his girlfriend had left him.
- B. he couldn’t smile.
- C. hair had been implanted..
- D. skin had been taken away.

12. He could only feel confident if he

- A. had a full head of hair.
- B. took steroids.
- C. drank to excess.
- D. saw a psychiatrist.

13. After so many operations, he developed

- A. deep depression.
- B. permanent scars.
- C. thin hair.
- D. a steroid dependence.

14. When they decided there was nothing more they could do, the specialists

- A. gave him his money back.
- B. offered him free cosmetics.
- C. sold him a liquid hair restorer.
- D. advised him to massage his head.

15. Looking back, he felt he

- A. should have had better advice.
- B. had wasted his youth.
- C. had been very foolish.
- D. had been unlucky.

16. At the present time, he
- A. has made a complete recovery.
 - B. is self-conscious about his hair.
 - C. is dependent on his girl-friend.
 - D. visits a hair-dresser regularly.

PART 3: MISSING SENTENCES

Choose the sentences (A-J) which best fill the gaps(17-25). There is one extra sentence.

BABY-BEARING GRANDMOTHERS

Severino Antinori is an Italian obstetrician. Dr Antinori's claim to fame is not that he is simply one of the many doctors who provide artificial fertilisation, but that he provides such artificial fertilisation for women who are long past normal child-bearing age. For example, in 1992, a 61-year-old widow from Palermo, Sicily, had a baby. Dr Antinori had planted in her an egg fertilised with her husband's sperm. 17.

After 32 years of childless marriage, another Sicilian housewife, Giuseppina Maganuca, had a baby planted by Antinori at the age of 53. She said: "My baby is an angel, and the doctor is a saint..." Another woman, Anita Blokziel, aged 56, a former circus acrobat from Amsterdam, gave birth to a baby girl. Of Antonori, she says: "The doctor has made me the happiest of women. 18.

The Catholic church is certain that Dr Antinori is not a performer of miracles. 19.

The head of the church's bio-ethical commission has condemned his work as "horrifying". 20.

The early work in this field was done by Simon Fishel. He developed a technique for injecting a single sperm into the female egg, the ovum. 21.

According to Dr Fishel, "the only real problem that hasn't been solved in this area is how old the woman can be, and how safe the treatment is. 22.

Does this mean that women may continue to have children into their seventies and eighties, that the power-women of today may now put off having a family until 2040? It seems like it. 23.

It seems that about 30,000 women worldwide are being offered these hi-tech breeding systems. They spend about \$400 million a year. 24.

The good doctor hit the headlines in Britain after it got into the newspapers that, as a result of his efforts, an unnamed Englishwoman of 55 was expecting twins in December. The news was greeted with scorn and derision in the newspapers, so much so that Dr Antinori has been consulting a London-based libel lawyer. 25.

- A. Nobody has that information
- B. It looks as if the granny-mummy, or, as the Italians call them, le mamme-nonne, is going to be in the headlines for a few months to come.
- C. The whole process should be treated with the contempt it deserves.
- D. In its opinion, he is far more likely to be going to hell than heaven.

- E. After taxes and overheads, Dr Antinori's clinic makes \$600,000 a year clear profit.
- F. This technique has been combined with a hormone treatment which rejuvenates the baby-carrying parts of older women.
- G. He has given me a miracle.
- H. The Catholic press considers that he is creating "prefabricated orphans" in that the parents will die before their children have grown up or even left school.
- I. According to Dr Antinori, he had been contacted by a representative of CNN chairman Ted Turner, who wanted to know if the saintly doctor would treat his wife, the 55-year-old Jane Fonda.
- J. Her husband had died in 1985, but his sperm had been frozen before his death.

PART 4: CHECKING DETAIL

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

In which accident should you..... ?

- 26. not touch someone
- 27. avoid giving someone too much to drink
- 28. put a blanket under them
- 29. open the window
- 30. protect the patient from sunlight
- 31. drink sterilised water
- 32. observe the victim's breathing carefully
- 33. not apply medication
- 34. restrict the circulation of the blood
- 35. not take away any clothing

A.
Heat Burn

If the victim's clothing is on fire, make him lie down and try to put out the flames with a rug, blanket or coat. Do not remove any clothing from an area which has been burned as this may lead to infection of the burnt area. Do not wash or apply any cream or paste. Apply a dry dressing which should be left exposed, but protect from sunlight. The belief that air must be completely excluded from a burn is wrong, as is the practice of applying ointments to the burn. They may in fact start infection and destroy any chance of healing without scars. If there are blisters, do not prick them.

B.
Electrical Burn

If possible, turn off the electric current, or remove the victim from the current. To do the latter, use something that does not conduct electricity, such as a dry pole, branch or rope, or with dry clothing. Do not touch him directly or with anything metallic or wet while he is still in contact with the live outlet.

C.
Shock

If the burn victim is in shock, lay him on his back and make him comfortable and cover the burn with a dry dressing. He should be protected from chilling, but of course there should be no application of warmth because the raised temperature will increase demand by the tissues for oxygen, which loss of blood may already have diminished. The patient should be given nothing to drink unless he cries out with thirst. He should be allowed to sip, but not gulp. If necessary, give the liquid by the spoonful to avoid gulping.

D.
Snake Bites

If someone has been bitten by a snake, he should be put on his back, and movement of any sort should be prevented. A tourniquet should be applied round the limb between the bite and the heart, and tightened until the veins stand out. If the limb becomes blue, loosen the band a little. Medical help should be called for. In the meantime, raise the bitten limb to reduce circulation, and do not cut or suck the bite or rub anything into it.

E.
Upset Stomach

If the person is sick repeatedly, do not let him eat any solid food for 24 hours. He should drink only boiled or bottled water. If he has constantly to go to the bathroom, he should be given an alkaline mixture, such as kaolin, obtained from the chemist. He should take one tablespoonful every four hours. If the sickness continues, or returns after 24 hours, consult a doctor.

F.
Exposure

A person suffering from severe and prolonged exposure should be admitted to hospital as soon as possible. In the meantime, place blankets both under and over the victim to prevent chilling. Do not apply artificial warmth.

G.
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Get the victim out of the poisonous atmosphere, or if in a car, open all windows and doors after turning off the engine. If you have to enter the poisonous atmosphere, take a deep breath at the last minute, and do not rush. If you cannot get the victim out alone or at the first attempt try to get help. If he is still breathing when he has been removed from the poisonous atmosphere, it is sufficient to watch him to ensure that breathing continues until medical help arrives. If he is not breathing apply artificial respiration at once. If he is still conscious he will probably recover quite quickly, but watch him carefully.



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PART 1

1. D
2. G
3. A
4. C
5. H
6. B
7. F
8. E

PART 2

9. A
10. D
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. B

NOTE: YOUR SCORE

To be certain of an A grade in First Certificate, you need to score 80%; for a B grade, 70%; and for a passing C grade, 60%.

Sometimes the exercises are rather harder than in the actual examination; occasionally, they are easier.

PART 3

17. J
18. G
19. D
20. H
21. F
22. A
23. I
24. E
25. B

PART 4

26. B
27. C
28. F
29. G
30. A
31. E
32. G
33. A
34. D
35. A