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TOEFL ITP

 **Part 1**

**Section 1:**

**Listening Comprehension**

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are some parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test.

**Part A**

**Directions:** You will hear a manager of the shop talking to a new employee called Penny.

1. **Penny’s interview took place**
2. Yesterday.
3. Last week.
4. Two weeks ago.
5. **What kind of shop is it?**
6. A ladies’ dress shop
7. A department store
8. A children’s clothes shop
9. **What is the name of the section Penny will be working in?**
10. The Youngster
11. The Youngset
12. The Young set
13. **Pay:**
14. $5.50 an hour
15. $6.55 an hour
16. $6.50 an hour
17. **Breaks:**
18. One hour for dinner and 50 minutes coffee breaks
19. One hour for dinner and 15 minutes coffee breaks
20. One hour for lunch and 15 minutes coffee breaks

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

1. **Four weeks a year in the**
2. First two years
3. 3rd year
4. 2nd year
5. **Staff training held on the**
6. First Tuesday of every month
7. First Thursday of every month
8. First Tuesday of every week
9. **Staff discount of**
10. 20% on everything except sale goods
11. 20% on everything
12. 25% on everything except sale goods
13. **See Personnel Manager, office in**
14. Room 20
15. Room 12
16. Room 13
17. **Boss’s name:**
18. Waddel
19. Wadell
20. Waddell
21. **Duties:**
22. Serve customers, check the stock
23. Check the stock, check for shoplifters
24. Check window dressing, serve customers, check the stock
25. **Expected to wear:**
26. A black blouse and a name badge
27. Red skirt and a red blouse
28. Black skirt and a name badge

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

**Part B**

**Directions:** You will hear a recorded message giving information about an English hotel.

1. **The bridge Hotel is located in**
2. The city centre.
3. The country.
4. The suburbs.
5. **The newest sports facility in the hotel is**
6. A swimming pool.
7. A fitness centre.
8. A tennis court.
9. **The hotel restaurant specializes in**
10. Healthy food.
11. Local food.
12. International food.
13. **Which business facility is mentioned?**
14. Internet access
15. Mobile phone hire
16. Audio-visual facilities
17. Translation services
18. **2 days cost:**
19. £75
20. £52
21. £60
22. **2 days special features**
23. Full cooked supper
24. Full cooked dinner
25. Entertainment in the evenings
26. **3 days cost:**
27. £75
28. £52
29. £60

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

1. **3 days special features:**
2. Dinner
3. Breakfast
4. Supper
5. **5 days cost:**
6. £75
7. £52
8. £60
9. **5 Days special features:**
10. Free therapy on five of the days
11. Part-time membership of a golf club
12. Full-time membership of a golf club

 **Part C**

 Go on the next page

 **Directions:** You will hear two students called Katy and Harry discussing a project they are both working on.

1. **Their work could be delayed by the**
2. Weather conditions
3. Funds
4. Unexpected occasions
5. **Before they go to the beach, they need to visit the**
6. Environmental agency
7. Government agency
8. Executive agency
9. **Take photographs**
10. Katy
11. Harry
12. Both Katy and Harry

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

1. **Collect samples**
2. Katy
3. Harry
4. Both Katy and Harry
5. **Interview people**
6. Katy
7. Harry
8. Both Katy and Harry
9. **Analyse data**
10. Katy
11. Harry
12. Both Katy and Harry
13. **Why does Harry want to do the presentation?**
14. To practice skills for his future career
15. To catch up with his course requirements
16. To get a better mark than for his last presentation
17. **What is Katy’s attitude to writing up the project?**
18. She is worried about the time available for writing.
19. She thinks it is unfair if she has to do all the writing.
20. She is concerned that some parts will be difficult.
21. **Why does Harry want to involve the other students at the end of the presentation?**
22. To get their opinions about the conclusions
23. To help him and Katy reach firm conclusions
24. To see if they have reached similar conclusions
25. **Katy agrees to deal with any questions because**
26. She feels she will be confident about the material.
27. Harry will be doing the main presentation.
28. She has already told Dr Smith she will do this.

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

 **Part D**

**Directions:** You will hear an interview with an Australian sheep farmer called Gina Ellis, who is talking about her work and plans for the future. Choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. **What does Gina say about sheep farming in Australia?**
2. It is the main source of employment.
3. It takes place all over the country.
4. It is restricted to cooler areas.
5. **What is the main challenge facing farmers who produce wool?**
6. Competition from manmade products
7. Falling production levels
8. Increasingly dry weather
9. **Gina says that in future, wool will have most potential in**
10. Manufacturing carpets.
11. Insulating houses.
12. Making clothes.
13. **What alternative form of energy is Gina investigating?**
14. Solar power
15. Tidal power
16. Wind power
17. **What made Gina become interested in a new source of energy?**
18. It will make her farm self-sufficient.
19. It fits in with her ‘green’ view of life.
20. She’ll be able to earn money from it.
21. **What does Gina say about the advice she has received in England?**
22. It has encouraged her to lead a more sustainable lifestyle.
23. It has taught her to analyse financial issues.
24. It has convinced her that she has to give up farming.
25. **How does Gina feel about her project?**
26. She’s worried about high costs.
27. She’s aware that her plans need adapting.
28. She’s confident that she can succeed.

 Go on the next page

 **Part 1**

**Part E**

**Directions:** You will hear a talk by university lecturer in Australia on a type of bird called a peregrine falcon.

1. **The Peregrine falcons found in ---------- are not migratory birds.**
2. Austria
3. Australia
4. Antarctica
5. **There is disagreement about their maximum ------------**
6. Speed of flight
7. Speed of fly
8. Speed of walk
9. **When the female is guarding the nest, the male spends most of his time ----------**
10. Looking for fish
11. Looking for food
12. Looking for eggs
13. **20 days old falcons**
14. Begin to fly
15. Are fully grown
16. Leave nest
17. **28 days old falcons**
18. Die
19. Start flying
20. Are full adult size
21. **2 months old falcons**
22. Looking for food
23. Leave nest
24. Are fully grown
25. **1-12 months old falcons**
26. More than half of falcons die
27. More than half of falcons leave
28. More than half of falcons start flying

 **THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1.**

 **STOP WORK ON SECTION 1.**

  **Part 2**

**Section 2**

**Structure and Written Expression**

**Time: 25 minutes**

**STRUCTURE**

**Directions:**  Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the **one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

 **NOW BEGIN WORK ON THE QUESTIONS.**

1. She burst into ------------ when she opened the letter.
2. Crying
3. Sadness
4. Misery
5. Tears
6. I felt extremely ------------ when I couldn’t remember my neighbour’s name.
7. Embarrassed
8. Embarrassment
9. Embarrass
10. Embarrassing
11. My dad was ------------ with me when I told him I’d lost the camera he bought me.
(A) Scared

(B) Guilty

(C) Worried

(D) Furious

1. Rio de Janeiro was the capital of Brazil ------------ 1822 to 1960.
2. Until
3. In
4. On
5. From

  **Part 2**

1. We were a ------------ surprised when we realized the hotel didn’t serve food.
2. Quite
3. Bit
4. So
5. Fairly
6. The path was very ------------ because of the wet weather.
7. Stony
8. Muddy
9. Sandy
10. Dusty
11. I haven’t done any sport this week because I’m feeling a bit off --------------.
12. Shape
13. Colour
14. Fitness
15. Sorts
16. The crowed ------------ as the team came onto the pitch.
17. Roared
18. Grunted
19. Hummed
20. Barked
21. When I was shopping, I ran ----------- Stephanie. I hadn’t seen her for ages so we had a chat.
22. Into
23. Through
24. Over
25. Down
26. I didn’t see much of my grandmother when I was small but I’ve got a really good relationship ----------- her now.
27. To
28. From
29. By
30. With

  **Part 2**

1. Training is given so no previous ------------ of catering is required for this job.
2. Application
3. Vacancy
4. Qualification
5. Experience
6. The wedding ----------- took place in a church and lasted for 45 minutes.
7. Reception
8. Ceremony
9. Anniversary
10. Celebration
11. They had to call the party ------------ when Yan became ill.
12. Over
13. Away
14. Off
15. Out
16. Alan and I used to be very good friends but we fell ----------- last summer and I haven’t spoken to him since.
17. Apart
18. Down
19. Out
20. Away
21. I’ve tried Luca’s number lots of times but I can’t ------------ through.
22. Phone
23. Ring
24. Dial
25. Get

  **Part 2**

**Written Expression**

**Directions:** in questions 16-42, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

**NOW BEGIN WORK ON THE QUESTIONS.**

1. I took a bus and then a train to the airport. A bus was on time but the train was late.
2. (B) (C) (D)
3. We lived in the Netherlands before moving here. But before that we worked in Middle East.
4. (B) (C) (D)
5. I have put the glasses next to the knifes and forks.
6. (B) (C) (D)
7. A: Have you prepared any food for the party?
8. (B)

B: Plenty! I’m sure people won’t be able to eat it all and we’ll probably have to throw any away.

 (C) (D)

1. The giraffe, camel and cat are the only animals that move either their left feet and then both their right
2. (B) (C)

feet when walking.

 (D)

1. It is important that one knows how to take care of herself when travelling in a city.
2. (B)

When on foot, one should choose busy streets whenever possible during the day and avoid walking by oneself at night. (C)

 (D)

1. A: Are you going to Jane and Mark’s wedding on Saturday?

 (A)

B: No, we are going to Nathan and Alison’s. They are friends of my parent’s.

 (B) (C) (D)

  **Part 2**

1. A: Where have you been? I haven’t seen you around lately.
2. (B)

B: Didn’t I tell you? We’ve been on holiday. We stayed at a fabulous hotel highly in the mountains.

 (C) (D)

1. I’m so tired! I wish I had more free time and more work.
2. (B) (C) (D)
3. A: You hate your job. Why don’t you leave?

B: Look, it’s not hard to understand why I stay here. My ambition is to be sales manager and I’ve made

1. (B) (C)

a decision working here for another year because it’ll be good for my career.

 (D)

1. A: Can I help you?

B: I’m here to collect a book I ordered two weeks ago. I came to collect it last week and your assistant said it hadn’t been ordered yet. He said he was sorry and said me he would order the book that day.

1. (B) (C) (D)
2. My car’s broken down. Can you help me?

If I know anything about cars, I would try to fix it but I know less than you do. If I were you, I would call

1. (B) (C) (D)

a garage.

1. If I had gone to university, I might had a better job now.
2. (B) (C) (D)
3. Thousands of books have written about the territorial instinct of animals. Humans are territorial too and

 (A)

when we understand this, some kinds of aggressive behaviour can be understood more easily.

 (B) (C) (D)

1. A: Hi. How are you? It’s been ages since I saw you.
2. (B)

B: I know. There’s a shame we haven’t kept in touch. Is it true that you’re about to move overseas?

 (C) (D)

A: Yes, next month, in fact – to Istanbul.

  **Part 2**

1. The ball rolled between his feet to the garden shed, where it got lost among the tools on the floor.
2. (B) (C) (D)

1. My family wanted to do something different this summer and in the end, we decided to go in a safari
2. (B)

holiday in Tanzania. We booked our holiday in advance and because I’m studying zoology at college, I

 (C)

prepared myself by learning the scientific names of many animals at heart!

 (D)

1. Opening a bank account is not difficult but if you are not sure where to start, consult the welfare
2. (B) (C)

officer at your school. He or she will advise you for what you need to do.

 (D)

1. J.K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She uses the initials J.K. because her
2. (B)

 publishers thought that a book written by a woman might not appeal with boys.

 (C) (D)

1. A: I do apologize for forgetting about your birthday last week. Did you have a good time?
2. (B)

B: That’s all right. Unfortunately, I got the flu a few days before. My parents had given me tickets to the

 (C)

 music festival but I was too ill to go. I’m upset because of missing it.

 (D)

1. A: If we invite Ben, we’ll have to invite Liz. They’re separable.
2. (B)

B: Well, they’ve been friends since they were undergraduates at Cambridge.

 (C) (D)

1. The first *Big Issue Magazine* was sold as a monthly publication in London in 1991. Regional sister
2. (B) (C)

magazines were later published in the UK. Today the *Big Issue* is sold as a week magazine in countries round the world. (D)

  **Part 2**

1. Human beings are characterized not only by their intelligent but by their ability to use technology to
2. (B) (C) (D)

shape their environment.

1. Come in Sicily and experience its amazing colours, stunning landscapes and delicious, healthy food.
2. (B) (C) (D)
3. The main advantage of computers is that it’s easy to find out information as how to travel somewhere.

This means that people don’t need to look in books or newspapers. However, there is sometimes too

 (B) (C)

much information available. Also, when we read facts on the internet, we don’t always know what is true. (D)

1. Other recent films about sea creatures have managed to appeal with both adults and kids, but I don’t
2. (B)

feel this one necessarily has all the ingredients to do that. One fish looks much like another to me, but

 (C)

there are some good lines which make you laugh out loud and the computer animation is amazing.

 (D)

1. Elfondo and Mackenzie play the lead roles in this film aimed at teenagers. Elfondo adds class and

 (A)

assurance and Mackenzie is affecting and affectionate. Despite the fact that there are few original

 (B)

thoughts in the plot and parts are quite tedious, you can’t help wanting to find out what happens to their characters in the end. (C) (D)

 **THIS IS THE END OF THE STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN**

 **EXPRESSION SECTION.**

 **IF YOU FINISH IN LESS THAN 25 MINUTES, CHECK YOUR**

 **YOUR WORK IN SECTION 2 ONLY.**

 **DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.**

 **AT THE END OF 25 MINUTES,**

 **GO ON TO SECTION 3 – READING COMPREHENSION.**

 **USE EXACTLY 55 MINUTES TO WORK ON SECTION 3.**

  **Part 3**

**Section 3**

**Reading Comprehension**

**Time: 55 minutes**

**Now set your clock for 55 minutes.**

**Directions:** In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by the questions about it. For questions 1-45 choose the one best answer to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the oval that corresponds to the letter of your answer choice.

 Answers all questions followed a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

**NOW BEGIN WORK ON THE QUESTIONS.**

**Questions 1-13**

Today, the mapmaker’s vision is no longer confined to what the human eye can see. The perspective of mapmaking has shifted from the crow’s nest of the sailing vessel, mountain top and airplane to new orbital heights. Radar, which bounces microwave radio signals off a given surface to create images of its contours and textures, can penetrate jungle foliage and has produced the first maps of the mountains of the planet Venus. And a combination of sonar and radar produces charts of the seafloor, putting much of Earth on the map for the first time. ‘Suddenly it’s a whole different world for us,’ says Joel Morrison, chief of geography at the U.S. bureau of the Census. ‘Our future as mapmakers – even ten years from now – is uncertain.’

The world’s largest collection of maps resides in the basement of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. The collection, consisting of up to 4.6 million map sheets and 63,000 atlases, includes magnificent bound collections of elaborate maps – the pride of the golden age of Dutch cartography. In the reading room scholars, wearing thin cotton gloves to protect the fragile sheets, examine ancient maps with magnifying glasses. Across the room people sit at their computer screens, studying the latest maps. With their prodigious memories, computers are able to store data about people, places and environments – the stuff of maps – and also almost instantly information is displayed on the screen in the desired geographic context, and at the click of a button, a print-out of the map appears.

Measuring the spherical Earth ranks as the first major milestone in scientific cartography. This was first achieved by the Greek astronomer Eratosthenes, a scholar at the famous Alexandrian Library in Egypt in the third century BC. He calculated the Earth’s circumference as 25,200 miles, which was remarkably accurate. The longitudinal circumference is known today to be 24, 860 miles.

Building on the ideas of his predecessors, the astronomer and geographer Ptolemy, working in the second

  **Part 3**

century AD, spelled out a system for organizing maps according to grids of latitude and longitude. Today, parallels of latitude are often spaced at intervals of 10 to 20 degrees and meridians at 15 degrees, and this is the basis for the width of modern time zones. Another legacy of Ptolemy’s is his advice to cartographers to create maps to scale. Distance on today’s maps is expressed as a fraction or ratio of the real distance. But mapmakers in Ptolemy’s time lacked the geographic knowledge to live up to Ptolemy’s scientific principles. Even now, when surveyors achieve accuracies down to inches and satellites can plot potential missile targets within feet, maps are not true pictures of reality.

However, just as the compass improved navigation and created demand for useful charts, so the invention of the printing press in the 15th century put maps in the hands of more people, and took their production away from monks, who had tended to illustrate theology rather than geography. Ocean-going ships launched an age of discovery, enlarging both what could and needed to be mapped, and awakened an intellectual spirit and desire for knowledge of the world.

Inspired by the rediscovered Ptolemy, whose writing had been preserved by Arabs after the sacking of the Alexandrian Library in AD 931, mapmakers in the 15th century gradually replaced theology with knowledge of faraway places, as reported by travelling merchants like Marco Polo.

Gerhardus Mercator, the foremost shipmaker of the 16th century, developed a technique of arranging meridians and parallels in such in way that navigators could draw straight lines between two points and steer a constant compass course between them. This distortion formula, introduced on his world map of 1569, created the ‘Greenland problem’. Even on some standard maps to this day, Greenland looks as large as South America – one of the many problems when one tried to portray a round world on a flat sheet of paper. But the Mercator projection was so practical that it is still popular with sailors.

Scientific mapping of the land came into its own with the achievements of the Cassini family – father, son, grandson and great-grandson. In the late 17th century, the Italian-born founder, Jean-Dominique, invented a complex method of determining longitude based on observations of Jupiter’s moons. Using this technique, surveyors were able to produce an accurate map of France. The family continued to map the French countryside and his great grandson finally published their famous Cassini map in 1793 during the French Revolution. While it may have lacked the artistic appeal of earlier maps, it was the model of a social and geographic map showing roads, rivers, canals, towns, abbeys, vineyards, lakes and even windmills. With this achievement, France became the first country to be completely mapped by scientific methods.

Mapmaking has come a long way since those days. Today’s surveyors rarely go into the field without being linked to navigation satellites. Their hand-held receivers are the most familiar of the new mapping technologies, and the satellite system, developed and still operated by the US Defense Department, is increasingly used by surveyors. Even ordinary hikers, sailors and explorers can tap into it for data telling them

where they are. Simplified civilian versions of the receivers are available for a few hundred dollars and they

  **Part 3**

are also the heart of electronic map displays available in some cars. Cartography is pressing on to cosmic frontiers, but its objective is, and always has been, to communicate a sense of ‘here’ in relation to ‘there’, however far away ‘there’ may be.

1. **According to the first paragraph, mapmakers in the 21st century**
2. Combine techniques to chart unknown territory.
3. Still rely on being able to see what they map.
4. Are now able to visit the darkest jungle.
5. Need input from expects in other fields.
6. **The library of Congress offers an opportunity to**
7. Borrow from their collection of Dutch maps.
8. Learn how to restore ancient and fragile maps.
9. Enjoy the atmosphere of the reading room.
10. Create individual computer maps to order.
11. **Ptolemy alerted his contemporaries to the importance of**
12. Measuring the circumstance of the world.
13. Organizing maps to reflect accurate ratios of distance.
14. Working out the distance between parallels of latitude.
15. Accuracy and precision in mapping.
16. **The invention of the printing press**
17. Revitalised interest in scientific knowledge.
18. Enabled maps to be produced more cheaply.
19. Changed the approach to mapmaking.
20. Ensured that the work of Ptolemy was continued.
21. **The writer concludes by stating that**
22. Mapmaking has become too specialized.
23. Cartographers work in very harsh conditions.
24. The fundamental aims of mapmaking remain unchanged.
25. The possibilities of satellite mapping are infinite.
26. **Who came very close to accurately measuring the distance round the Earth?**
27. Mercator
28. Ptolemy
29. Cassini family
30. Eratosthenes

  **Part 3**

1. **Who produced maps showing man-made landmarks?**
2. Mercator
3. Ptolemy
4. Cassini family
5. Eratosthenes
6. **Who laid the foundation for our modern time zones?**
7. Mercator
8. Ptolemy
9. Cassini family
10. Eratosthenes

**Questions 9-13**

1. **The first great step in mapmaking took place in ---------- in the 3rd century BC.**
2. Greece
3. Egypt
4. Washington
5. Iran
6. **Work continued in this tradition until the 2nd century AD but was then abandoned for over a thousand years, during which time maps were the responsibility of ----------- rather than scientists.**
7. Astronomers
8. Geographers
9. Monks
10. Scientists
11. **Fortunately, however, the writings of ----------- had been kept, and interest in scientific mapmaking was revived as scholars sought to produce maps, inspired by the accounts of travelers.**
12. Mercator
13. Ptolemy
14. Cassini family
15. Eratosthenes

  **Part 3**

1. **These days, ------------ are vital to the creation of maps and radar has allowed cartographers to map areas beyond our immediate world. In addition, this high-tech equipment is not only used to map faraway places,**
2. Navigation
3. High-tech equipment
4. Equipment
5. Satellites
6. **But cheaper versions have also been developed for use in -------------**
7. Some computers
8. Some techniques
9. Some cars
10. Mobile phones

**Questions 14-27**

**A**

Hypnosis has been shown through a number of rigorously controlled studies to reduce pain, control blood pressure, and even make warts go away. But because very few studies have attempted to define the actual processes involved, most scientists are skeptical of its power and uses. That skepticism has driven David Spiegel, a professor of psychiatry at Stanford University School of Medicine, USA, and other researchers to take a hard look at what happens in the brain during hypnosis.

Among researchers there are two schools of thought. One claims that hypnosis fundamentally alters subjects’ state of mind: they enter a trance, which produces changes in brain activity. The other believes that hypnosis is simply a matter of suggestibility and relaxation. Spiegel belongs to the first school and over the years has had a debate with two scientists on the other side, Irving Kirsch, a University of Connecticut psychologist, and Stephen Kosslyn, a Harvard professor.

**B**

Kirsch often uses hypnosis in his practice and doesn’t deny that it can be effective. ‘With hypnosis you do put people in altered states,’ he says. ‘But you don’t need a trance to do it.’ To illustrate the point, Kirsch demonstrates how a subject holding a small object on a chain can make it swing in any direction by mere suggestion, the chain responding to minute movements in the tiny muscles of the fingers. ‘You don’t have to enter a trance for your subconscious and your body to act upon a suggestion,’ Kirsch says. ‘The reaction is the result of your focusing on moving the chain in a particular direction.’

Spiegel disagrees. One of his best known studies found that when subjects were hypnotized and given suggestions their brain wave patterns changed, indicating that they had entered a trance. In one of his studies, people under hypnosis were told their forearms were numb, then given light electrical shocks to the wrists. They didn’t flinch or respond in any way, and their brain waves resembled those of people who experienced a

  **Part 3**

much weaker shock. To Kirsch this still wasn’t enough to prove the power of trance, but Stephen Kosslyn was willing to be convinced. Many external factors could have been responsible for the shift in the subjects’ state of mind, but Kosslyn wondered, ‘Is there really something going on in the brain?’

**C**

To find out, Spiegel and Kosslyn decided to collaborate on a study focusing on a part of the brain that is well understood: the circuit which has been found to process the perception of colour. Spiegel and Kosslyn wanted to see if subjects could set off the circuit by visualizing colour while under hypnosis. They selected eight people for the experiment conducted at Massachusetts General Hospital. The subjects were put in a scanner and shown a slide with coloured rectangles while their brain activity was mapped. Then they were shown a black and white slide and told to imagine its having colour. Both tasks were then repeated under hypnosis.

The results were striking. When the subjects truly saw the coloured rectangles, the circuit lit up on both sides of the brain; when they only had to imagine the colour, the circuit lit up only in the right hemisphere. Under hypnosis, however, both sides of the brain became active, just as in regular sight; imagination seemed to take on the quality of a hallucination.

After the experiment, Kosslyn was forced to admit, ‘I’m absolutely convinced now that hypnosis can boost what mental imagery does.’ But kirsch remained skeptical, saying, ‘the experiments demonstrate that people are experiencing the effects of hypnotic suggestion but don’t prove that they are entering a trance.’ He also argued that subjects were told to *see* the card in colour when they were hypnotized but only to *imagine* it in colour when they weren’t. ‘Being told to pretend you’re having an experience is different from the suggestion to have the experience.’

**D**

Spiegel, however, is a clinician first and a scientist second. He believes the most important thing is that doctors recognise the power of hypnosis and start to use it. Working with Elvira Lang, a radiologist at a Harvard Medical Centre, he is testing the use of hypnosis in the operating room just as he and Kosslyn did in the scanner. Spiegel and Lang took 241 patients scheduled for surgery and divided them into three groups. One group received standard care, another standard care with a sympathetic care provider and the third received standard care, a sympathetic care provider and hypnosis. Every 15 minutes the patients were asked to rate their pain and anxiety levels. They were also hooked up to painkilling medication which they could administer to themselves.

On average, Spiegel and Lang found the hypnotized subjects used less medication, experienced less pain and felt far less anxiety than the other two groups. Original results published in *The lancet* have been further supported by ongoing studies conducted by Lang.

**E**

Spiegel’s investigations into the nature of hypnosis and its effects on the brain continue. However, if hypnosis is ever to work its way into mainstream medicine and everyday use, physicians will need to know there is solid science behind what sounds like mysticism. Only then will their reluctance to using such things as mind over matter be overcome. ‘I agree that the medical use of hypnotism should be based on data rather than belief,’ says Spiegel, ‘but in the end it doesn’t really matter *why* it works, as long as it helps our patients.’

  **Part 3**

1. **Which is the best heading for section A from the list?**
2. An experiment using people who are receiving medical treatment
3. Medical benefits of hypnosis make scientific proof less important
4. Lack of data leads to opposing views of hypnotism
5. The effects of hypnosis on parts of the brain involved in vision
6. **Which is the best heading for section B from the list?**
7. The experiment that convinced all the researchers
8. Inducing pain through the use of hypnotism
9. Experiments used to support conflicting views
10. An experiment using people who are receiving medical treatment
11. **Which is the best heading for section C from the list?**
12. Inducing pain through the use of hypnotism
13. Medical benefits of hypnosis make scientific proof less important
14. Experiments used to support conflicting views
15. The effects of hypnosis on parts of the brain involved in vision
16. **Which is the best heading for section D from the list?**
17. An experiment using people who are receiving medical treatment
18. Medical benefits of hypnosis make scientific proof less important
19. Lack of data leads to opposing views of hypnotism
20. The effects of hypnosis on parts of the brain involved in vision
21. **Which is the best heading for section E from the list?**
22. The experiment that convinced all the researchers
23. Medical benefits of hypnosis make scientific proof less important
24. Experiments used to support conflicting views
25. An experiment using people who are receiving medical treatment
26. **Kirsch uses a small object on a chain to demonstrate that**
27. Inducing a trance is a simple process.
28. Responding to a suggestion does not require a trance.
29. Muscles respond as a result of a trance.
30. It is difficult to identify a trance.

  **Part 3**

1. **Spiegel disagrees with Kirsch because the subjects in Spiegel’s experiment**
2. Believed what they were told.
3. Showed changes in brain activity.
4. Responded as expected to shocks.
5. Had similar reactions to control subjects.
6. **Kosslyn’s response to Spiegel’s electric shock experiment was to**
7. Challenge the results because of external factors.
8. Work with Kirsch to disprove Spiegel’s results.
9. Reverse his previous position on trance.
10. Accept that Spiegel’s ideas might be correct.
11. **Spiegel and Kosslyn’s experiment was designed to show that hypnosis**
12. Affects the electrical responses of the brain.
13. Could make colour appear as black and white.
14. Has an effect on how shapes are perceived.
15. Can enhance the subject’s imagination.
16. **Kitsch thought Spiegel and Kosslyn’s results**
17. Were worthy of further investigation.
18. Had nothing to do with hypnotic suggestion.
19. Showed that the possibility of trance existed.
20. Were affected by the words used in the instructions.
21. **Spiegel is more interested in scientific research than medical practice.**
22. True
23. False
24. Not given
25. **Patients in the third group in Spiegel and Lang’s experiment were easily hypnotized.**
26. True
27. False
28. Not given

  **Part 3**

1. **In Spiegel and Lang’s experiment, a smaller amount of painkiller was needed by the hypnotized patients than by the other two groups.**
2. True
3. False
4. Not given
5. **Spiegel feels that doctors should use hypnotism only when it is fully understood.**
6. True
7. False
8. Not given

**Questions 28-30**

Maggie Smith is an extremely talented actor whose obsessive attention to detail in her performances carries over into photography sessions. She will not sit for photographs if she does not feel that everything is absolutely right. And if she can choose her photographer, it will usually be Zoe Dominic, who remembers Maggie cancelling a photo-call because she was dissatisfied with her earrings. ‘With any other actor,’ says Dominic, ‘I would have forced the issue. But this Maggie I would never argue.’

Zoe Dominic finds Maggie a great subject and a great actress, who is above all physically funny: ‘I’ve always found her hysterically funny. She has **immense physical grace** which is why I like to catch her in action. On a bad day – and I try not to photograph her if she’s unhappy, or not ready – she shrinks, in face and body. But when she feels good, and that’s the ideal time to photograph anyone, she positively blossoms and she looks like a wonderful peach. Whether she’s conscious of **that** or not I don’t know, I would not dream of discussing it with her.’

1. **What do we find out about Maggie in the first paragraph?**
2. She likes to argue with her photographers.
3. She prefers to wear a lot of jewellery.
4. She is very careful about her appearance.
5. She does not enjoy having her photograph taken.
6. **What does Maggie’s ‘immense physical grace’ mean in the second paragraph?**
7. Her way of moving
8. Her inner strength
9. Her height
10. Her sense of humour

  **Part 3**

1. **What does ‘that’ refer to at the end of the second paragraph?**
2. Maggie’s reactions are difficult to predict.
3. Maggie often has bad days.
4. Maggie is not easy to talk to.
5. Maggie’s mood affects the way she looks.

**Questions 31-34**

The whole night sky seemed on fire. The headlights of a car stabbed the countryside on the road to Avin. It slowed and stopped. Then the headlights went out. A door closed in the stillness of the villa below me. My muscles tensed. I thought I heard the creak of a stair board, and suddenly I knew someone was coming up the stairs, coming to my room. I swung the shutters shut and moved towards the door. The palms of my hands were sweating and the metal of the torch I held felt slippery. But the weight of it was comforting.

I stood with my head pressed close to the paneling of the door, listening. There was somebody outside now. I couldn’t hear him, but I sensed him there. Very quietly the key was turned in the lock. I stiffened and then stepped back, so that I should be behind the door when it opened. I couldn’t see it, but I felt the handle turning. Then my hand, which was touching the woodwork of the door, was pressed back as the door was opened. I grasped the heavy torch, raising it really to strike out. But before I could hit him, the man was past me and in the room.

I slipped out into the passage, the sound of my movement lost in the deep pile of the carpet. A faint red glow showed through a window at the far end of the corridor. I reached the dark shaft of the stairs and hesitated because the villa was all silent and still, knowing that the sound of my own footsteps on the stairs would draw attention to myself.

And as I stood there, hesitating, there was a sudden shout from my room. ‘Roberto! Agostino!’ bathroom was right opposite the head of the stairs. The door was open and I stepped back into the shadows as footsteps came running out of my room. A torch flashed in the corridor. ‘Roberto! Agostino!’ Somebody went hurtling past and flung himself down the stairs. I had a brief glimpse of a short, angry figure. Then a door opened along the corridor, near the red glow of the window. I peered out and caught sight of the silhouette of a man hurrying down the corridor towards me. As he passed me he switched on a torch and, in the reflected light from the walls, I made out the features of Roberto.

1. **How did the writer feel after the car arrived?**
2. Relieved
3. Anxious
4. Confident
5. Disappointed

  **Part 3**

1. **The writer stood behind the door so that he could**
2. See what was happening in the room.
3. Prevent the man from opening the door.
4. Escape quickly if he needed to.
5. Attack the man if he entered.
6. **Why didn’t the writer go down the stairs immediately?**
7. He knew the man was following him.
8. He thought someone might hear him.
9. He wasn’t sure if that was the way out.
10. He was afraid of falling in the dark.
11. **How did the writer recognise Roberto?**
12. He shone a torch at Roberto’s face.
13. The light from the window lit up Roberto’s face.
14. Roberto’s torch gave enough light to see clearly.
15. Roberto’s face was reflected in a mirror on the wall.

**Questions 35-40**

As we neared Black Oak, we passed the Clench farm, home of Foy and Leverl Clench and their eight children, all of whom, I was certain, were still in the fields. No one worked harder than the Clenches. Even the children seemed to enjoy picking cotton and doing the most **routine chores** around the farm. The hedges around the front yard were **perfectly manicured** into shape. The fences were straight and needed no repair. The garden was huge and its **legendary yield** fed the family all year.

And their house was painted.

Our house had been built before the First War, back when indoor bathrooms and electricity were unheard of.

Its exterior was built from clapboards made of **oak**, probably cut from trees on the land which we now farmed. With time and weather the boards had faded to a pale brown colour, pretty much the same color as the other farmhouses around Black Oak. According to my father and grandparents, paint was unnecessary. The boards were kept clean and in good repair, and besides, paint cost money.

My mother **vowed** to herself that she would not raise her children on a farm. She would one day have a house in a town or in a city, a house with indoor plumbing and flowers around the porch, and with paint on the boards, maybe even bricks.

‘**Paint**’ was a **sensitive word** around our farm.

  **Part 3**

1. **Routine chores are**
2. Everyday tasks
3. Repetitive games
4. Time-consuming jobs
5. **The words perfectly manicured here refer to the hedges and mean**
6. Well watered
7. Heavily fertilized
8. Carefully cut
9. **The legendary yield of the garden refer to**
10. The flowers grown there
11. The vegetables it produced
12. The insects that lived there
13. **Oak is a kind of**
14. Brick
15. Cement
16. Wood
17. **Vowed means**
18. Encouraged
19. Promised
20. Dared
21. **Paint was a sensitive word around the farm because the writer’s mother**
22. Had a row with the rest of the family about it.
23. Desperately wanted to live in a painted house.
24. Was jealous of the neighbours’ farm.

  **Part 3**

**Questions 41-46**

The 17th century French artist Poussin is well-known for his paintings, usually set in serene and idyllic pastoral landscapes, which convey serious lessons for mankind. These messages are sometimes a bit obscure, and some continue to puzzle art historians, but in the picture *Landscape with Diogenes*, things seem relatively straightforward. The ancient philosopher Diogenes is depicted casting away his last possession, a drinking bowl. He realizes he doesn’t need it after seeing a youth cupping a hand to drink from a river. The significance for us is that Diogenes’ spiritual descendants known as ‘new minimalists’ are now everywhere, if not as radically possession-free as he was.

There are hundreds of websites extolling the virtues of uncluttered living. ‘I can carry everything I own,’ says Kevin. ‘I have a few changes of clothing, laptop, two pots, bowl, spoon, fork, futon and flask. I like sitting on the floor eating fruit, nuts, vegetables and rice. ‘At this point I really hated Kevin, but I should have known better because he continued, ‘The nice thing about a bare room is that you begin to notice other things like the changing sunlight during the day. Many possessions tend to tie one down mentally and physically – seeing too much permanence in inanimate objects rather than being aware of the vitality of the outside world of nature.’

Everyone is trying to cut down on things these days. People are trying to reduce their carbon footprints, their waistlines, and their monthly outgoings. What’s more, there’s a general fear that people are becoming asphyxiated by their possessions, and this is fuelled by the knowledge that, according to innumerable sociological surveys, the leading pastime these days seems to be shopping. It’s true, sales of e-readers and e-books outstrip those of paperbacks, and we know that only losers and reactionaries buy camera film today. As a result, the need for bookshelves and photo albums is cut out.

However, today’s new minimalists don’t argue us to burn our books and crush our CDs, but just make sure we have them as digital files. So, for example, I have digitized versions of some of my old vinyl LP records and haven’t, as yet, stirred myself to take the LPs to the nearest charity shop – and I admit I shall probably go on keeping them. Technology has, perhaps, gone beyond our dreams and there is always the lurking suspicion that our hard drives will crash and all will be lost. Far more important, however, is the fact that our memories are so inextricably tied to out possessions that we can’t get rid of stuff. No matter how much glossy magazines insist that we should.

We are not exactly suffering withdrawal symptoms as we try to break our addiction to objects. We are just acquiring new stuff that means we can bin on recycle our stuff. Diogenes, who was quite the cynic philosopher, would have seen though this imposture in seconds. Those who can afford to buy the kit to make the minimalist dream a reality, but they are still investing in commodities, just different ones from those they collected a decade earlier.

A few years ago I wrote a piece predicting the demise of incredibly expensive watches, believing that they would inevitably be eclipsed by the amazingly more versatile mobile phone, no matter how beautifully crafted and elegant they might be, but they still seem to be coverable objects of conspicuous consumption. Clearly the ostensible function of a £20k watch is negligible enticement to owning it. Here then is another manifestation of the lure of possessions – we are not only sentimental in our attachment to them, but also status driven.

  **Part 3**

I’m happy to have found another website which seems to solve a whole lot of problems at once – a thriving online advice surgery offering storage solutions. The interior designer responsible for this does not counsel getting rid of stuff, but rather recommends buying more stuff (elegant flexible trugs, colourful lidded containers) to hide the first lot of stuff from view. I love this philosophy – get that decluttered minimalist look, convince yourself you’ve got your desire for possessions under control, without having to lose a thing. There’s no reason to think such bad faith will change soon: we aren’t ruthless enough to emulate Diogenes and cast away all our possessions.

1. **Why does the writer refer to a painting by the artist Poussin?**
2. Its message is not as simple as it appears.
3. Its meaning is only now becoming clear.
4. It illustrates a very modern trend.
5. It portrays a very wise philosopher.
6. **What lesson did the writer take from his own reaction to Kevin’s blog?**
7. Learn to enjoy your natural surroundings.
8. Don’t be too quick to judge people.
9. Take pleasure in the simple things of life.
10. Don’t become tied down by possessions.
11. **In the writer’s opinion, what prompts people to want to reduce their possessions?**
12. Unease about the acquisitive nature of modern society
13. A desire to take advantage of new technology
14. A concern about wasting money
15. An urge to simplify their lives
16. **The writer thinks minimalism will not succeed in the long term because of people’s**
17. Lack of faith in digital hardware.
18. Laziness in the face of change.
19. Nostalgia for physical objects.
20. Resistance to media pressure.
21. **The writer suggests Diogenes would have viewed modern attempts at minimalism with**
22. Indifference.
23. Sympathy.
24. Approval.
25. Contempt.

  **Part 3**

1. **According to the writer, people invest in smart new storage in order to**
2. Ease their conscience over having too many things.
3. Provide a temporary solution to a problem.
4. Make attractive additions to their homes.
5. Indulge their desire to make purchases.

 **THIS IS THE END OF THE READING COMPREHENSION SECTION.**

 **IF YOU FINISH IN LESS THAN 55 MINUTES, CHECK YOUR**

 **WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY.**

 **DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.**