

I Listening

1 Listen to six speakers. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The woman is aggressive towards Ben. F
- 2 The woman likes factual programmes. _____
- 3 The man is older than his colleagues. _____
- 4 The woman thinks the exhibition reflected the critics' views. _____
- 5 The man is embarrassed about enjoying gossip. _____
- 6 The man looks forward to getting up every day. _____

2 What are they talking about? Listen and tick the correct answer: a), b) or c).

- 1 a) kidnapping _____
b) stalking _____
c) mugging _____
- 2 a) mugging _____
b) shoplifting _____
c) pickpocketing _____
- 3 a) hacking _____
b) tax evasion _____
c) identity theft _____
- 4 a) shoplifting _____
b) vandalism _____
c) pickpocketing _____
- 5 a) kidnapping _____
b) mugging _____
c) bribery _____
- 6 a) arson _____
b) vandalism _____
c) counterfeiting _____

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II Reading

Crop-growing skyscrapers

By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the Earth's population will live in urban centres. Applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends, the human population will increase by about three billion people by then. An estimated 10 hectares of new land (about 20% larger than Brazil) will be needed to grow enough food to feed them, if traditional farming methods continue as they are practised today. At present, throughout the world, over 80% of the land that is suitable for raising crops is in use. Historically, some 15% of that has been laid waste by poor management practices. What can be done to ensure enough food for the world's population to live on?

The concept of indoor farming is not new, since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time. What is new is the urgent need to scale up this technology to

accommodate another three billion people. Many believe an entirely new approach to indoor farming is required, employing cutting-edge technologies. One such proposal is for the 'Vertical Farm'. The concept is of multi-storey buildings in which food crops are grown in environmentally controlled conditions. Situated in the heart of urban centres, they would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers. Vertical farms would need to be efficient, cheap to construct and safe to operate. If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming.

It took humans 10,000 years to learn how to grow most of the crops we now take for granted. Along the way, we despoiled most of the land we worked, often turning verdant, natural ecozones into semi-arid deserts. Within that same time frame, we evolved into an urban species, in which 60% of the human population now lives vertically in cities. This means that, for the majority, we humans have shelter from the elements, yet we subject our food-bearing plants to the rigours of the great outdoors and can do no more than hope for a good weather year. However, more often than not now, due to a rapidly changing climate, that is not what happens. Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons take their toll each year, destroying millions of tons of valuable crops.

The supporters of vertical farming claim many potential advantages for the system. For instance, crops would be produced all year round, as they would be kept in artificially controlled, optimum growing conditions. There would be no weather-related crop failures due to droughts, floods or pests. All the food could be grown organically, eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers. The system would greatly reduce the incidence of many infectious diseases that are acquired at the agricultural interface. Although the system would consume energy, it would return energy to the grid via methane generation from composting non-edible parts of plants. It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping.

A major drawback of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would require artificial light. Without it, those plants nearest the windows would be exposed to more sunlight and grow more quickly, reducing the efficiency of the system. Single-storey greenhouses have the benefit of natural overhead light: even so, many still need artificial lighting. A multi-storey facility with no natural overhead light would require far more. Generating enough light could be prohibitively expensive, unless cheap, renewable energy is available, and this appears to be rather a future aspiration than a likelihood for the near future.

One variation on vertical farming that has been developed is to grow plants in stacked trays that move on rails. Moving the trays allows the plants to get enough sunlight. This system is already in operation, and works well within a single-storey greenhouse with light reaching it from above: it is not certain, however, that it can be made to work without that overhead natural light.

Vertical farming is an attempt to address the undoubted problems that we face in producing enough food for a growing population. At the moment, though, more needs to be done to reduce the detrimental impact it would have on the environment, particularly as regards the use of energy. While

it is possible that much of our food will be grown in skyscrapers in future, most experts currently believe it is far more likely that we will simply use the space available on urban rooftops.

1. Questions 1-7

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.

Indoor farming

- 1) Some food plants, including, are already grown indoors.
- 2) Vertical farms would be located in, meaning that there would be less need to take them long distances to customers.
- 3) Vertical farms could use methane from plants and animals to produce
- 4) The consumption of would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be unnecessary.
- 5) The fact that vertical farms would need light is a disadvantage.
- 6) One form of vertical farming involves planting in which are not fixed.
- 7) The most probable development is that food will be grown on in towns and cities.

2. Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the Reading Passage? Write:

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.*
- FALSE** if the statement contradicts what the writer thinks.*
- NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to know what the writer's point of view is.*

- 8) Methods for predicting the Earth's population have recently changed.
- 9) Human beings are responsible for some of the destruction to food-producing land.
- 10) The crops produced in vertical farms will depend on the season.

Complete these sentences with the most appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

- 1) The two machines considerably. One has an electric motor, the other runs on oil.
A. differ B. differentiate C. differential
- 2) The in weather between the north and the south of the country is very noticeable.
A. comparison B. contrast C. compare
- 3) Many people cannot between lemon juice and lime juice.
A. differ B. Differentiate C. contrast
- 4) Children must be taught to between right and wrong.
A. differ B. contrast C. distinguish
- 5) There is a between being interested in politics and joining a political party.
A. distinguish B. distinctive C. distinction
- 6) Can you tell the between a good boss and a bad one?
A. difference B. differentiate C. contrast
- 7) The management must not between male and female applicants.
A. differ B. contrast C. discriminate
- 8) Asia covers a huge area. Europe is very small.
A. By way of contrast B. By ways of comparing C. By similar means
- 9) The new model of car is very to the old one.
A. same B. similar C. common
- 10) Her political opinions are to mine.
A. same B. exactly C. identical

IV Grammar

Choose the correct answers: a), b) or c).

- 1 I'm sorry I didn't mean what I just said. I b it all back.
a) give b) take c) put d) pull
- 2 I'm really looking forward _____ you later.
a) to see b) seeing c) to seeing d) see
- 3 That sales assistant was so _____ – in fact she was downright rude.
a) diplomatic b) tactful
c) helpless d) unhelpful
- 4 Please _____ papers now and correct your partner's answers.

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VI Speaking – 20 points

TOTAL 100 points