

B 2 L 1

PART 1 Questions 1-10

Question 1

Choose the correct letter, **A, B** or **C**.

1. Why couldn't the friends eat at the restaurant the woman recommended?

- A. It was closed.
- B. There were no tables available.
- C. They couldn't find the restaurant.

Questions 2-5

Which restaurant does the woman recommend for the following types of food?

- A. Mexican
- B. Indian
- C. Argentinian
- D. Italian

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D** next to Questions 2-5.

2. Meat _____

4. Vegetables _____

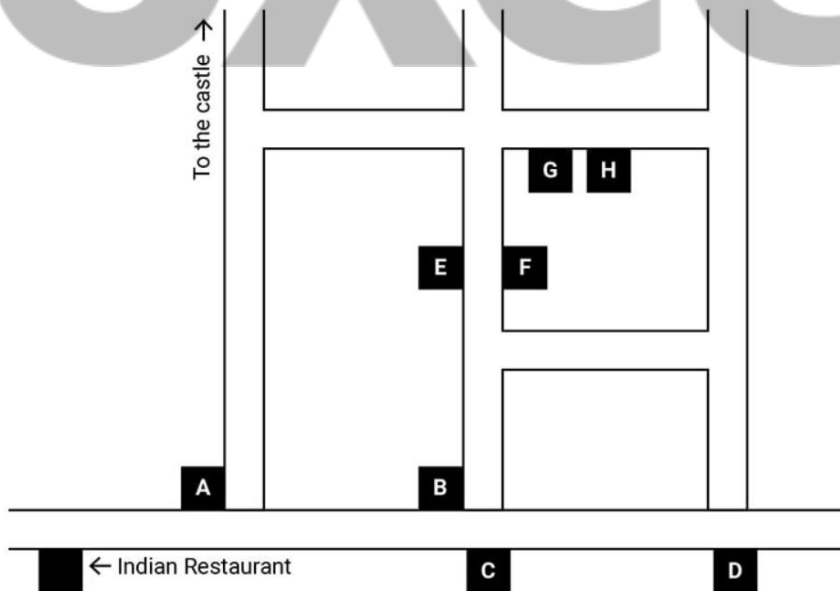
3. Fish _____

5. Spicy food _____

Questions 6-10

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, **A** to **H**, next to Questions 6-10.



6. Mosque _____

7. Flower shop _____

8. Large church _____

9. Antique market _____

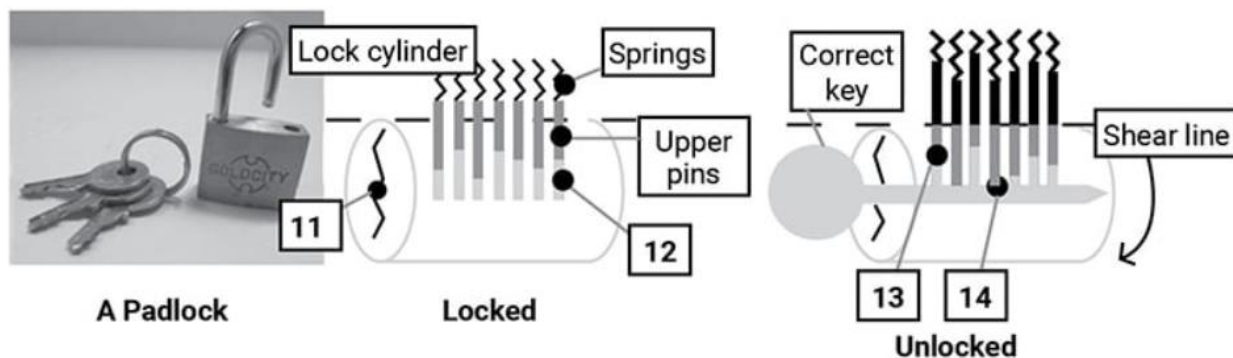
10. Mexican restaurant _____

PART 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-14

Label the diagram below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.



Questions 15-20

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

15. Which of the following is **NOT** a way of opening locks?

- A. Lock shimming
- B. Lock casing
- C. Lock picking

16. Which of these methods can be used to open door locks?

- A. Lock shimming
- B. Lock casing
- C. Lock picking

17. What sort of lock was introduced in the 1980s?

- A. Computerised locks
- B. Cylinder locks
- C. Electronic locks

18. Which is the most common reason people are locked out of their car?

- A. The key fob battery becomes flat.
- B. They misplace their keys.
- C. They leave their keys in their car.

19. Which key type is different in appearance?

- A. Traditional keys
- B. Electronic keys
- C. Computerised keys

20. What is the speaker's final point about the changes in lock technology?

- A. The increased expense of opening locks.
- B. The increased variety of lock types.
- C. The increased security of locks.

PART 3 Questions 21-30

Questions 21-24

What does Peter say to the student counsellor about the subjects he studied for his degree?

- A. had difficulty remembering information.
- B. has always had difficulties in this area.
- C. is particularly interested in this subject.
- D. feels this has a moral dimension.

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** next to Questions 21-24.

21. Ecology _____

22. Plant physiology _____

23. Economic botany _____

24. Biostatistics _____

Questions 25-30

Which of the postgraduate courses has the following features?

Write the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** next to Questions 25-30.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Postgraduate Courses

- A. Ecology
- B. Tropical Plant Ecology
- C. Plant Cultivation
- D. Tropical Agriculture

25. is NOT located in town. _____

26. is NOT offered by the student's university. _____

27. is the longest course. _____

28. does NOT offer a trip abroad. _____

29-30. Which TWO courses have the same fees? _____

PART 4 Questions 31-40

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

31. The houses of Parliament were built:

- A. in the Middle Ages.
- B. in the Eighteenth Century.
- C. during the reign of Queen Victoria.

32. The speaker mentions the UK houses of parliament in order to:

- A. show its importance for tourists visiting London.
- B. emphasise the importance of Gothic Revival buildings.
- C. illustrate the beauty of Gothic Revival buildings.

33. According to the speaker, Gothic buildings continued to be built in Oxford during the seventeenth century:

- A. as a political gesture.
- B. because of the city's medieval character.
- C. to continue the University's traditions.

34. The speaker says that Horace Walpole was:

- A. a collector.
- B. a novelist.
- C. an architect.

35. The most important influence on early Gothic buildings was:

- A. an interest in the architecture of medieval Europe.
- B. an aesthetic appreciation of Gothic designs.
- C. a romantic idealisation of the past.

36. Pugin considers the Doge's Palace in Venice to be 'the central building of the world' because:

- A. of its location in the centre of Europe.
- B. of its eclectic range of architectural styles.
- C. it was the most important Gothic building of the time.

37. Gothic Revival design became successful largely because:

- A. it suited new types of buildings.
- B. Gothic forms could be made from iron.
- C. it was considered particularly beautiful.

38. Skyscrapers can be seen as:

- A. the result of technical innovations.
- B. a continuation of Gothic architecture.
- C. an American development of pure Gothic architecture.

39. Art Nouveau was seen as:

- A. radically different from what came before.
- B. a development of Pugin's ideas.
- C. important for the development of skyscrapers.

40. What aspect of the Gothic Revival has not survived today?

- A. Its appreciation for space and volume.
- B. Its poetic spirit.
- C. Its ideas of domestic prettiness.

Answers – B 2 L 1

PART 1 Questions 1-10

1. B (There were no tables available at the restaurant.)

Answer 'C' cannot be correct, as the man had clearly found the restaurant to report it was 'fully booked': this means that all the tables had been occupied or reserved in advance by other people, so no tables were available (answer 'B'). Answer 'A' (the restaurant was closed) is incorrect - if the restaurant had been closed the man wouldn't have been able to find out that it was fully booked.

2. C (Argentinian)

The woman said that she didn't eat meat, but she thought 'there's also an Argentinian steak house not far' from where the man was calling from. 'Steak' is a word referring to a thick slice of meat and, without qualification (such as a 'pork steak') generally refers to beef. Argentina, with its large beef ranches, is famous for its steak restaurants.

3. D (Italian)

The woman refers to there being 'a great Italian seafood restaurant' and particularly recommended the tuna. Tuna is a large food fish found in open ocean water around the world.

4. B (Indian)

The woman describes the Indian restaurant as 'the best vegetarian restaurant in town'. While all the restaurants mentioned are likely to serve vegetables, the woman recommended them for other specialities (meat, fish and spicy food), leaving 'Indian' as the only possible answer.

5. A (Mexican)

This answer is reasonably straightforward, as the woman says 'if you still want spicy food' (perhaps that is what attracted her visitors to the Indian restaurant) 'there's also a Mexican taco place'. Mexican food is famous for its use of chilli peppers. Tacos are small corn- or wheat-based flat breads, which are folded and filled with various fillings. A 'taco place' is an informal way of referring to a restaurant that specialises in tacos.

6. C (Mosque)

The woman explains the mosque is opposite a T-junction and the road, the party must go down.

7. B (Flower shop)

There are two buildings cited on corners, 'A' and 'B', but it can't be 'A' as that is on the corner of the road leading to the castle, which the woman said was incorrect meth correct road is the second on the left, and so the flower shop must be 'B' (opposite the Mosque - 'C').

8. E (Large church)

As the party walks up the road, the large church is on the left (building 'E'). Building F, is not correct as it is on the right.

9. G (Antique market)

The Mexican restaurant is 'a little way down the road after the antique market', so it must be building 'G'.

10. H (Mexican restaurant)

This is the building after the antique market 'G'.

PART 2 Questions 11-20

11. keyhole

This is the place where the key is inserted in the 'Locked' diagram. The 'Unlocked' diagram shows a key in the keyhole.

12. lower pins

The pins are coloured black and grey. The black section is labelled 'Upper pins', with the 'Lower pins' indicated in grey, with the division on the 'Shear line' on the 'Unlocked' diagram.

13. (key) tooth/teeth.

The lock expert describes how keys are cut into a series of high 'teeth' - the high points in this diagram of a key (and shorter grey Lower pins').

14. (key) notch/notches.

The lock expert then describes how there are lower 'notches' between high 'teeth' - the lower points in the key diagram (the longer grey 'Lower pins').

15. 'B' (lock casing) Two methods of opening locks are mentioned, picking a lock and shimming (used on padlocks), with 'lock casing' mentioned as part of a padlock, not a method of opening.

16. 'C' (lock picking)

Lock casing (option 'B') is part of a padlock (as mentioned above), while "lock shimming' (option 'A') is used with padlocks, not door locks, leaving "lock picking' as the correct option.

17. C (electronic locks)

'Cylinder locks' (option 'B') are not a recent innovation. Both 'computerised locks (option 'A') and 'electronic locks' (option 'C') were introduced the being twentieth century, but 'electronic locks' were stated as introduced first, in the 1980s.

18. B (they misplace their keys)

Option 'C', leaving keys inside a car, was a common problem in the past but not now, when losing [keys] remains the most frequent cause of lockouts".

19. C (computerised keys)

Both 'traditional keys' (option 'A') and 'electronic keys' (option 'B') have blades which are inserted into keyholes (like in the diagram above) but these are not present in 'computerised keys' which are needed to be in the car before it is started by pushing a button.

20. A (the increased expense of opening locks)

Though both the increased variety of locks (option 'B') and the increased security of locks (option 'C') are mentioned, the speaker's final point is about the 'penalties for losing [keys]' which have increased as the greater expertise of locksmiths 'comes at a cost'.

PART 3 Questions 21-30

21. C (is particularly interested in this subject)

The student mentioned that his interest in ecology started at school, when he was 'hooked', meaning developing an intense interest in a subject.

22. A (had difficulty in remembering information)

The student mentioned he 'couldn't remember all the terminology' when discussing plant physiology.

23. D (feels this has a moral dimension)

The student said he felt he had a 'real mission', a moral imperative, to study economic botany as a way of feeding the hungry.

24. B (has always had difficulties in this area)

The student stated that he had 'never been good at maths' explaining his poor results in biostatistics.

25. C (Plant Cultivation)

The counsellor mentions that this course is run 'on our out-of-town campus'.

26. D (Tropical Agriculture)

The course in 'Tropical Agriculture' is offered by the 'Farming Institute' at the same time, but not in the same educational institution. All the other courses are run by the student's present university.

27. D (Tropical Agriculture)

This course is one semester longer than the other two-semester courses. because of the trip to a tropical location.

28. A (Ecology)

This can be answered by a process of elimination, as all the other courses do have trips abroad. (The Tropical Agriculture course has an extended trip to a tropical location, the Tropical Plant Ecology course has a month-long field trip abroad and the Plant Cultivation course includes an optional trip to France)

29-30. A and C (Ecology and Plant Cultivation – in any order)

Again, this can be answered by a process of elimination, as the Tropical Agriculture course (mentioned as 'tropical farming') is almost twice the cost and the Tropical Ecology course is one-and-a-half times the price of the remaining two ('A' - Ecology, and 'C'- Plant Cultivation).

PART 4 Questions 31-40

31. C (during the reign of Queen Victoria)

Though they seemed to 'be rooted in Britain's ancient past', and inspired by the architecture of the 'Middle Ages', the Houses of Parliament were "Victorian' (Le: built in the reign of Queen Victoria).

32. B (to emphasise the importance of Gothic Revival buildings)

This opening section's main aim is to show the importance of the Gothic Revival internationally, with the Houses of Parliament being a well-known example

33. A (as a political gesture)

Although Oxford is described as England's most 'medieval city', the continuation of Gothic architectural style during the period of Parliamentary rule, was seen as a statement of loyalty to the King and the royal establishment: to show its support for royalty.'

34. A (a collector)

Though Walpole was a writer, penning the first Gothic novel, he wasn't a professional architect but built his villa to house his collection of antiques, many of which were medieval Gothic religious relicts.

35. C (a romantic idealisation of the past)

The speaker mentions this period sought a 'romantic', historical mood. Aesthetic appreciation was important but associated with later designers, such as Pugin, while an academic interest in historic architecture was characteristic of nineteenth century architects.

36. B (its eclectic range of architectural styles)

The text mentions the combination of Gothic, classical and Arabic elements, so it is central to three great architectural traditions.

37. A (it suited new types of buildings)

Railway stations, exhibition halls and museums were all mentioned.

38. A (the result of technical innovations)

Skyscrapers were made possible by the development of cast iron frameworks and the invention of the safety lift.

39. A (radically different from what came before)

Though some skyscrapers did incorporate Art Nouveau (and later Art Deco) detailing, their development resembled some Gothic forms. Art Nouveau deliberately broke away from a historical view of design and looked to nature for its inspiration.

40. B (its poetic spirit)

The same sense of space and volume, which was important to later Gothic architecture is still prominent in modern building design, while Gothic detailing is still used to decorate modern housing. The lecturer concludes that the Gothic Revival's 'original romantic sense of gloom and melancholy did not survive into modern times.