TEST 1
LISTENING ONE

Use your notes about Otzi to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

1 Otzi is especially important to science because of the
   A technique used to mummify his body.
   B good condition his body was in.
   C dry environment he was found in.
   D historical period when he was alive.
   E valuable objects found with him.

2 Otzi was found in a
   A grave near a path used by hikers.
   B grassy area near a wood.
   C cold, high valley in the mountains.
   D heap of rubbish left by climbers.
   E lake near the Italian border.

3 Why did the first attempt to recover the body fail?
   A No suitable transport could be found.
   B Weather conditions were very bad.
   C The frozen body was too heavy to move.
   D No archaeologist was available to help.
   E The body lay under some heavy rocks.

4 The design of the axe found with Otzi
   A was one which archaeologists had never seen before.
   B showed it was a common kind of tool in ancient Europe.
   C proved that the body was more than 5,000 years old.
   D made it particularly suitable for carbon dating.
   E helped give an initial estimate of the age of the mummy.

5 The condition of Otzi’s teeth tells us about
   A how old he was when he died.
   B a disease caused by stress.
   C the injuries he had suffered.
   D the sort of food he lived on.
   E some medicines he had used.
6 The tattoos on Otzi’s skin
A were perhaps made with wooden needles.
B cover most of his body completely.
C show an interesting decorative style.
D look very like tattoos people get today.
E were probably intended to relieve pain.

7 The copper axe that Otzi carried
A could be used for several different purposes.
B had probably been acquired through trade.
C is the best example of this kind of tool ever found.
D shows signs that it had been used in a fight.
E was old even when he owned it.

8 Which of the following is true of the wooden containers?
A Some food was found inside them.
B They were designed to be used when travelling.
C They were heavier than ceramic cooking pots.
D Arrows and tools were carried in them.
E They were badly damaged while they were buried.

9 Otzi carried some pieces of fungus with him because they
A could be used to treat an illness he had.
B provided him with emergency food supplies.
C contained some oil he could use for cooking.
D could be used to trap animals for food.
E would be useful if he needed to trade with anyone.

10 What is surprising about the fur cap Otzi was wearing?
A It indicates a relatively sophisticated lifestyle.
B It was made from the fur of several different animals.
C It survived for thousands of years without damage.
D It was made with a remarkable degree of skill.
E It was decorated with designs made of grass.

11 Some people think that Otzi may have been a shaman, because he
A was a man of high status in his society.
B lived alone high up in the mountains.
C had a special kind of axe among his tools.
D owned objects of religious significance.
E wore the clothes typical of a spiritual leader.
12 The lecturer thinks that Otzi was a
A metal worker.
B trader.
C hunter.
D soldier.
E shepherd.

13 New evidence about how Otzi died
A was discovered due to research by a priest.
B resulted from the analysis of crops.
C came from scientific work on the climate.
D was related to a small object found in his body.
E appeared soon after the discovery of his body.

14 Researchers now believe that before he died, Otzi had
A killed at least one other man.
B suffered a broken arm.
C lost a lot of blood.
D used up all of his arrows.
E fallen over while trying to run.

15 The main purpose of this lecture is to
A give details of some exciting new research on mummified bodies.
B evaluate recent changes to our understanding of prehistory.
C describe the discovery of a prehistoric body and research on it.
D put forward new theories about the lives of ancient peoples.
E spread information about a recent archaeological discovery.
LISTENING TWO

Use your notes about the reliability of information on the Internet to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

16 The speaker asks questions in the introduction in order to

A engage the students in the lecture.
B remind the students of the previous lecture.
C test the students about the lecture topic.
D let the students evaluate the lecture.
E help the students to write useful information.

17 The purpose of the lecture is to help university students

A avoid Internet fraud.
B make quicker Internet searches.
C find information on the Internet.
D do more Internet research.
E use the Internet carefully.

18 According to the speaker, the most important aspect of critical evaluation is checking

A what the source is.
B if the information is reasonable and logical.
C if other sources confirm the information.
D who the author is.
E whether the information is up to date.

19 The Pacific Northwest Tree Octopus website was created in order to

A inform students about an endangered species.
B teach students how to preserve the environment.
C test if students believe everything they read online.
D show students that some people are skilful liars.
E alert students to an obvious Internet scam.

20 What is one clue on Donald Leu’s website that shows the information is not reliable?

A Bigfoot is listed as one of the threats to the tree octopus.
B Octopuses are unable to adapt and evolve to live in trees.
C The Loch Ness Monster is compared to the tree octopus.
D Research shows that the tree octopus is already extinct.
E There are no photographs on the website.
21 How does Donald Leu feel about the results of his online experiment?
A   Angry
B   Worried
C   Critical
D   Shocked
E   Disappointed

22 The lecturer demonstrates why some people do not trust information on the Internet by referring to a website that is
A   tolerant.
B   boring.
C   racist.
D   unbiased.
E   confusing.

23 The lecturer mentions photographs that have been digitally altered to show that
A   people usually believe everything that they see online.
B   the consequences of sharing unproven information can be serious.
C   information about celebrities and politicians should not be believed.
D   reputable newspapers and magazines cannot always be trusted.
E   it is unwise to store your photographs on your computer.

24 An example of something “going viral” would be
A   an illness that stems from Internet addiction.
B   an Internet video that promotes health products.
C   a photo that is published on a reputable Internet site.
D   a story that gets passed around on the Internet.
E   a virus that damages information stored on the computer.

25 When someone suspects a photo on the Internet is fake, the lecturer recommends
A   relying on answers from the popular website ‘snopes.com’.
B   disregarding it if came from a source such as Facebook.
C   criticizing those who created it for spreading misinformation.
D   reporting it to the relevant authorities immediately.
E   consulting several different sources before believing it is real.
26 According to the lecture, why have some doctors started treating their patients with vitamin D-3?

A Vitamin D-3 supplements are less expensive on the Internet.
B Detailed information about vitamin D-3 is on the Internet.
C Multiple studies confirm the benefits of taking vitamin D-3.
D Synthetic medicines are less effective than vitamin D-3 therapy.
E Patients who consult the Internet have been demanding it.

27 What is Randy Pausch’s opinion of Wikipedia?

A The information on Wikipedia is difficult to verify.
B Wikipedia is as reliable as printed encyclopaedias.
C Using Wikipedia is better than using a library.
D Wikipedia should hire more qualified editors.
E It can be a useful back-up to printed sources.

28 According to the lecture, people tend to become victims of online fraud because

A reputable companies ask for personal details to check identity.
B they try to make money on the Internet quickly and easily.
C they forget to print their receipts for online payments.
D some fake websites look very similar to official websites.
E they are tempted by offers at very low prices.

29 In order to avoid falling for an online credit card scam, the speaker recommends always

A entering your credit card number on the Internet.
B making inexpensive purchases when shopping on the web.
C dealing with famous, well-known businesses online.
D checking the address bar at the top of the web browser.
E comparing the offers made by several other companies.

30 What is the speaker’s attitude toward information found on the Internet?

A Cautious
B Trusting
C Pessimistic
D Cynical
E Surprised
TEST 2

LISTENING ONE

Use your notes about cruise tourism to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

1. According to the speaker, cruise travel
   A. is cheaper than the majority of land based holidays.
   B. has been negatively affected by some recent accidents.
   C. has been the most rapidly expanding sector in the industry.
   D. is expected to suffer from the global economic crisis.
   E. is particularly popular with clients from the USA.

2. Cruise travel today is different from cruise travel in the past because it
   A. offers packages at reasonable prices.
   B. organizes travels for certain age groups.
   C. works together with other tourism providers.
   D. includes longer port visits along the way.
   E. uses smaller and faster kinds of ships.

3. Cruise ships dump most of its waste water without having treated it because
   A. it is difficult to store waste water.
   B. they don’t have the necessary systems.
   C. it is difficult to separate waste water.
   D. they don’t have enough money.
   E. the technology to treat waste water does not exist.

4. Some cruise ships prefer to dump waste water
   A. close to trade ship routes.
   B. along uninhabited shores.
   C. close to national borders.
   D. near densely populated ports.
   E. in international waters.

5. What is the attitude of some cruise ship companies towards fines?
   A. Indifferent
   B. Discouraged
   C. Annoyed
   D. Cautious
   E. Aggressive
Some cruise ship companies defend themselves against the accusations related to pollution by
A criticizing the materials used for packaging.
B explaining how difficult it is to recycle waste.
C blaming tourists for generating too much waste.
D refusing to admit that they do anything wrong.
E making comparisons with other kinds of ships.

According to the speaker, ‘Cold ironing’ is similar to
A downloading music onto a music player.
B warming up a car engine.
C plugging a laptop into a wall socket.
D keeping a TV set in stand-by mode.
E using refrigeration to keep food fresh.

The speaker mentions ‘cooking oil’ to
A show how much food is consumed on a typical cruise ship.
B exemplify the waste produced by cruise ships.
C demonstrate how some cruise ships protect the environment.
D illustrate the advanced recycling systems used by cruise ships.
E make a point about the difficulty of recycling waste.

Cruise passengers spend very little money at ports because of a lack of
A choice.
B time.
C facilities.
D shops.
E quality.

The most popular activity for a cruise traveller at local destinations is
A trying out local food.
B buying authentic souvenirs.
C looking for local markets.
D visiting entertainment centres.
E going on sightseeing tours.

To make port visits more profitable, some cruise companies
A offer discount coupons to encourage shopping.
B make agreements with local shops to increase prices.
C charge extra money from passengers.
D take passengers to places that they own.
E build their own shopping centres in ports.
Cruise companies claim to have a significant impact on local economies because

A governments give incentives to local shop owners.
B cruise ships buy large amounts of local supplies.
C governments charge extra money from cruise ships.
D cruise companies improve local tourist attractions.
E their passengers are richer than the local people.

Cruise travellers contribute to the economy of ports by

A recommending these places to other holiday makers.
B staying at local hotels at overnight stops.
C returning to these destinations as stay-over tourists.
D going shopping at the local stores there.
E deciding to purchase their own property there.

The attitude of environmentalists towards future ships is

A supportive.
B pessimistic.
C sceptical.
D neutral.
E surprised.

Designers envisage that ships in the future will

A recycle all their waste.
B have unusual shapes.
C produce their own food.
D use solar power.
E travel underwater.
LISTENING TWO

Use your notes about exhaustion to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

16  What major change that has taken place since 2002 does the speaker mention?

A  There are many more exhausted working mothers.
B  Working women are seeking help for exhaustion.
C  Almost everyone is feeling exhausted.
D  People are beginning to talk about exhaustion.
E  Doctors recognize exhaustion as a major problem.

17  According to a study carried out by an insurance company

A  worrying about work prevents many people from sleeping.
B  most people find it hard to get to sleep.
C  almost half the people interviewed don't get enough sleep.
D  lack of sleep is a major cause of depression.
E  people with families sleep better than single people.

18  Back in the 1960s, people believed that life in the 21st century would be

A  much easier.
B  less relaxing.
C  more stressful.
D  more exciting.
E  much healthier.

19  Medical scientists believe that our exhaustion is caused by

A  an emotional imbalance in our way of life.
B  the speed at which society is changing.
C  living with economic stress.
D  our reliance on modern technology.
E  doing too many things at the same time.

20  The speaker refers to 24-hour petrol stations and supermarkets in order to

A  give an example of modern lifestyle trends.
B  explain how working during the day affects your body.
C  show how sleeping during the day makes you ill.
D  show the link between society and exhaustion.
E  give an example of an unnecessary change.
21 The ‘breakneck pace of life’ refers to a society that
A sleeps less.
B is flexible.
C works less.
D is balanced.
E takes risks.

22 From the lecture we can infer that people who work from home
A are less exhausted than office workers.
B work very long hours.
C spend more time with their family.
D suffer less mental stress.
E like not having to travel to work.

23 People are afraid to talk about being tired because they
A think people will call them selfish.
B don't want to talk about their private life.
C are afraid they could lose their job.
D don't want to appear less intelligent than their colleagues.
E find the problem embarrassing.

24 A major difference between the Second World War and now is that during the Second World War people
A were more supportive of each other.
B didn't suffer from tiredness.
C were less demanding than now.
D had no families to help them.
E didn't expect to have any leisure time.

25 Alvin Toffler is well known because he
A helped people cope with exhaustion.
B made predictions about the future.
C wrote about life in the USA.
D criticized modern society.
E advised people on their lifestyle.
26 According to Toffler, the Second Wave Society was characterised by a change from

A hunting to agriculture.
B agriculture to globalisation.
C agriculture to industrialisation.
D mass to globalized production.
E mass to individual concerns.

27 One common feature of the move from one wave to another is

A a rise in the middle class.
B health problems.
C mass production.
D social unrest.
E changes in family structure.

28 Massage and hot baths won’t really help in the fight against exhaustion because

A they actually make you more tired.
B stronger types of medicines are needed.
C the only real cure is a change in work habits.
D exhaustion is a mental, not physical, problem.
E they can damage the health of some people.

29 According to the speaker, the only way to solve the problem of exhaustion is by

A relying more on modern medicine.
B having a new technological revolution.
C accepting a lower standard of living.
D placing more emphasis on personal relationships.
E making sure we eat and drink properly.

30 The main focus of the lecture is to

A report the symptoms of exhaustion.
B describe how new trends are affecting us.
C compare life in the past with now.
D explain how to avoid becoming exhausted.
E evaluate ways of dealing with stress.
TEST 3
LISTENING ONE

Use your notes about conservation and indigenous peoples to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

1  The speaker gives the example of a new national park that was set up in
   A  South America.
   B  India.
   C  Australia.
   D  Africa.
   E  Siberia.

2  Which one of the following was introduced by President Roosevelt?
   A  Large-scale National Parks
   B  Conservation Groups
   C  Protection of the Rain Forests
   D  Legal Recognition of Indigenous Groups
   E  Good Forestry Practice

3  The speaker quotes from President Roosevelt’s book in order to
   A  show how America has always led the way in conservation.
   B  give an example of how politicians can help with conservation.
   C  point out the conservation movement has been around for a long time.
   D  exemplify an important point that he is trying to make.
   E  highlight how the conservation policies have been changing.

4  The speaker criticises the large international conservation groups because he feels that they
   A  interfere in government policy.
   B  are too rich and powerful.
   C  damage local conservation groups.
   D  are out of touch with reality.
   E  have too many policies.

5  The problem for the indigenous people in the Chiquitania forest was that a
   A  logging company came in and cut down the trees.
   B  pipeline destroyed their natural habitat.
   C  chemical factory polluted the rivers and streams.
   D  government decision forced them from their land.
   E  conservation group made them stop working.
6  

The Bolivian example shows us how

A indigenous groups and conservation organisations can work positively together.
B large, powerful international companies control the major conservation organisations.
C conservation organisations can limit the damage done by the oil and timber companies.
D indigenous groups can benefit from working together with international companies.
E conservation organisations and governments try to protect rich forest areas.

7  

A recent trend among indigenous groups has been to

A integrate more fully into mainstream society.
B physically defend their lands against development.
C set up their own small conservation groups.
D work closely with the government of their country.
E take legal action against oil and timber companies.

8  

The problem for the Awes Tingi Indians was that they

A were not considered to belong to Nicaragua.
B could not support themselves on their land.
C did not have their rights officially recognised.
D would not recognise the Nicaraguan government.
E were not allowed to join a conservation group.

9  

According to the speaker, some people say that indigenous groups are part of the conservation problem because they

A are often uneducated and don’t understand the issues.
B have an agricultural policy that damages the environment.
C are totally unaware of the global conservation needs.
D have little interest in working with conservation groups.
E are often against new government policies.

10  

How does the speaker feel about the future?

A Energy companies will soon see the need to change their policy.
B The international conservation groups will lose their importance.
C Indigenous groups will finally have a say in decision making.
D Progress will be made slowly regarding conservation issues.
E International companies and governments will start working together.
11 The speaker says that indigenous groups must
A be involved in decisions about their lands.
B have recognition by their government.
C set up their own conservation groups.
D fight for their rights through the law courts.
E must change their attitude towards conservation.

12 The speaker believes that the large conservation groups can actually damage indigenous groups' rights because they
A encourage indigenous groups to fight against the government.
B make existing conflicts between indigenous groups much worse.
C ignore the important differences between indigenous groups.
D cause indigenous groups to break the law if necessary.
E make indigenous groups feel as if they are causing the problem.

13 According to the speaker, what is probably not a realistic solution to the problem?
A To stop giving financial support to large conservation groups.
B To make it illegal for the oil companies to support conservation groups.
C To ban oil and timber companies from areas such as the Amazon.
D To put someone from an indigenous group on the Board of Directors.
E To make large conservation groups work with the government.

14 In regard to large conservation groups, the speaker believes that not enough
A money is given to fund large-scale conservation projects.
B attention is paid by conservation groups to the public.
C time is allocated to ensure the success of conservation projects.
D information is available about the success of conservation projects.
E support is given to large conservation groups by the governments.

15 The attitude of the speaker towards the large conservation groups is
A supportive.
B optimistic.
C hostile.
D critical.
E neutral.
LISTENING TWO

Use your notes about meat consumption to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C or D for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

16 In the introduction to the lecture, the speaker refers to higher education in America in order to show that

A people who are better educated tend to eat less fast food.
B people spend more money on fast food than on higher education.
C fast food is becoming the standard diet of university students.
D research has been carried out into the effects of eating fast food.
E it is necessary to educate people about the need to eat better.

17 The two main resource costs that the speaker refers to are the environment and

A health.
B money.
C construction.
D animals.
E land use

18 In his book, *Diet for a Small Planet*, the writer says that one hamburger is equivalent to how many bowls of cereal?

A 10
B 35
C 60
D 5
E 45

19 According to the speaker, which of the following is true of factory farming?

A Animal waste is used as fertilisers.
B An enormous amount of water is wasted.
C The animals are kept in unhygienic conditions.
D The meat produced is of a higher quality.
E The animals are given insufficient food.
20 Why does the speaker mention the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska?

A To show that only certain types of environmental disasters make the news.
B To show how oil tankers are potentially more polluting than factory farms.
C To compare the environmental risks that come from different kinds of pollution.
D To emphasise that only some environmental pollution has worldwide effects.
E To give an example of damaging publicity after an environmental disaster.

21 How many fish were killed in the North Carolina disaster?

A 25 million
B 12 million
C 14 million
D 19 million
E 40 million

22 What effect did the court case have on McDonald’s?

A They were fined for destroying a large section of the rain forest.
B They had to close a number of their restaurants.
C They could no longer buy meat at a reduced price.
D They stopped using so much beef in their products.
E They started to be more aware of their environmental responsibilities.

23 The speaker says that the amount of water used for beef production in the USA is more than all the water that is used annually to

A supply the state of California.
B produce fruit and vegetables in the US.
C provide drinking water in the US.
D grow crops in California.
E keep American homes clean.

24 According to the speaker, some scientists believe that the human body

A cannot properly digest uncooked meat.
B can only cope with a small amount of meat.
C can only process certain types of meat.
D cannot function without a meat diet.
E can only digest meat if it is mixed with other foods.
25. The main reason for giving antibiotics to animals in factory farms is to
   A. keep the animals healthy.
   B. prevent Salmonella.
   C. make the animals bigger.
   D. stop the animals feeling stressed.
   E. improve the taste of the meat.

26. Which of the following is normal practice in chicken factory farms?
   A. Keeping all the birds in one cage
   B. Clipping the birds’ wings
   C. Cutting off the birds’ beaks
   D. Killing the smaller birds
   E. Keeping the birds in the hot sun.

27. The speaker mentions the family farms of the past in order to
   A. emphasise that we cannot return to the past.
   B. show how chickens should not be raised.
   C. raise the issue of animal rights.
   D. argue that conditions are improving.
   E. provide a contrast with factory farms.

28. When did the term vegetarian replace the term Pythagorean?
   A. 1971
   B. 1847
   C. 1975
   D. 1857
   E. 1947

29. According to a survey carried out in 1998, 26% of people who became vegetarians did so because of
   A. ethical concerns.
   B. health problems.
   C. cultural reasons.
   D. environmental concerns.
   E. economic reasons.

30. It can be inferred that the speaker is not convinced that a vegetarian diet
   A. can be dangerous.
   B. provides a balanced diet.
   C. is a healthy alternative.
   D. includes enough protein.
   E. is varied enough.
TEST 4
LISTENING ONE

Use your notes about Science Fiction to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

1 The speaker stresses that quality science fiction should be written
   A speculatively.
   B humorously.
   C technologically.
   D rationally.
   E excitingly.

2 Which of the four features that the speaker describes is perhaps the most important aspect of science fiction?
   A The first
   B The second
   C The third
   D The fourth
   E All of them

3 The speaker calls science fiction the ‘literature of ideas’ because it makes us think about
   A the possibility of other life forms in the universe.
   B issues such as nanotechnology and robotics.
   C how scientists will work in the future.
   D how the laws of nature can be contradicted.
   E future political or social systems and their impact.

4 What does the writer Lester del Rey say about the science fiction genre?
   A It includes a range of subgenres and themes.
   B It is a realistic speculation about future events.
   C It is based on adequate knowledge of the real world.
   D It is a genre that has almost no limits.
   E It needs a knowledge of science to understand it.

5 Sci-fi differs from science fiction in that the latter is
   A of far better quality.
   B known as pulp fiction.
   C focussed more on aliens.
   D found in B movies.
   E a more recent development.
6 People can often relate to fantasy fiction because the main characters are
A people we can admire.
B generally poor people.
C faced with day to day challenges.
D described in a realistic way.
E recognisable to us.

7 People often confuse fantasy fiction and science fiction because both
A have common characters.
B are set in a different world.
C present the characters with a challenge.
D have elements of the supernatural.
E involve characters with magic powers.

8 The speaker mentions Aslan from Narnia to exemplify
A someone from a world similar to our own.
B a non-human character in a fantasy novel.
C man’s struggle between good and evil.
D the power of a superior being.
E a being with supernatural powers.

9 What is the sixth feature of a fantasy novel?
A Overcoming serious obstacles in life
B Escaping from enemies.
C Battling with the Guardians
D Defeating an evil power
E Starting on a journey to find something

10 How does the speaker conclude the section about fantasy fiction?
A Fantasy fiction and science fiction are very different genres.
B Fantasy fiction is generally more popular than science fiction.
C Fantasy fiction is less probable than science fiction.
D Fantasy fiction and science fiction share 4 common traits.
E Fantasy fiction is better written than most science fiction.

11 One of the earliest science fiction books, written by Lucian of Samosata,
A closely reflected Homer’s Iliad.
B included the first description of robots.
C gave details about time travel.
D described a journey to the moon.
E was a story about monsters.
12 The 17th century was an important time for the development of science fiction because

A for the first time, people were witnessing incredible changes during their lifetime.
B the novel had just emerged as a new literary form and was ideal for science fiction.
C until that time people had been unable to think of any reality other than their own.
D the first science fiction novel - the Story of the Future Century - was written.
E for the first time, there were many people with time to read fiction.

13 The science fiction written in the 18th century can generally be classified as

A pessimistic.
B unrealistic.
C technological.
D shocking.
E frightening.

14 The speaker lists many of the technological developments of the 19th century in order to

A show how science fiction led to some real inventions.
B give the background to the development of real science fiction.
C help us understand how a novel like Frankenstein could be written.
D demonstrate how the modern world was shaped by science fiction.
E explain why more and more people were reading science fiction.

15 Mary Shelley’s second science fiction novel deals with

A a man of science.
B man and the environment.
C the industrial revolution.
D the end of the world.
E a social revolution.
LISTENING TWO

Use your notes about Politics to answer the following questions. On the answer sheet, mark the letter A, B, C, D or E for each question. Give only one answer to each question.

16 The speaker says that the problem with politics today is that
   A the Watergate scandal gave politics a bad name.
   B there is too much corruption involved.
   C the original meaning of the word has been lost.
   D there are too many cynical politicians.
   E the issues are too complex for people to understand.

17 The word politics comes from the Greek word “polis” and this concept originally meant the
   A setting up of a police force to protect the state.
   B best way to keep society peaceful.
   C problems concerned with creating a better society.
   D measures that need to be taken to govern a state.
   E notion of what makes an ideal state.

18 According to the speaker, a city state emerges when a
   A number of villages rule themselves.
   B group of people become self-sufficient.
   C strong family takes control of the city.
   D natural place for people to live is developed.
   E group of families build a new village.

19 Plato’s work ‘The Republic’ emerged as a result of Plato’s
   A analysis of a number of social problems.
   B great interest in political science.
   C detailed study of the city state.
   D criticism of political science at that time.
   E dissatisfaction with the society around him.

20 Plato’s ruling class, the Guardians, had to be
   A selfless.
   B rich.
   C kind.
   D childless.
   E critical.
21  Plato’s vision of the ideal city state was a place where children
A were taught to be free and happy.
B received an education at an early age.
C were the centre of the family.
D took an active role in politics.
E were brought up by everyone.

22  What did Aristotle mean when he said “Man is by nature a political animal”?
A The concept of politics is man-made.
B The nature of politics is cruel and basic.
C Only men can understand politics.
D The notion of politics is part of man.
E Everyone needs to study politics.

23  Which of the following sciences is concerned with making beautiful, useful things?
A Household Science
B Practical Science
C Productive Science
D Contemplative Science
E Creative Science

24  According to Aristotle, the role of Political Science is to
A help to provide a healthy way of life for citizens.
B design the best possible constitution.
C ensure that laws are in place to control the state.
D provide a way of life for the citizens of the city state.
E provide a body of knowledge that politicians can use.

25  Which one of the following is not mentioned as being part of the Constitution?
A Laws
B Institutions
C The Military
D Moral Education
E Customs with other states

26  Citizens were allowed to take part in politics because they were
A educated people.
B rich people.
C powerful people.
D moral people.
E property owners.
27 Aristotle believed that the success of the political system depended on having

A a powerful army.
B a contented population.
C an organised structure.
D the right to own slaves.
E a strong ruler.

28 One of the major differences between Plato and Aristotle involved the belief that

A all citizens are responsible people.
B the city state needed a constitution.
C everyone had a role to play in politics.
D a strong military commander should rule.
E society could be perfected.

29 Why does the speaker quote from Aristotle at the end of the section on the differences between Plato and Aristotle?

A To show how Aristotle felt about parents not being involved in bringing up their children.
B To reinforce Aristotle’s opinion about the need for different forms of rule.
C To emphasise that disorder and injustice would be the result of Plato’s form of political rule.
D To underline the importance of political rule for citizens and despotic rule for slaves.
E To suggest that Aristotle’s ideas are superior to those of Plato.

30 What is the main point that the speaker is making in the conclusion?

A The importance of Plato and Aristotle’s political theories
B The importance of power as a control element of politics
C The need to remember the real meaning of politics
D The government is the underlying feature of politics
E The need for everybody to be involved in politics