

PASSAGE 1

THE HIGH COST OF LIMB REPAIR

Limb replacement can take from eight to 20 hours. It needs a surgical team of six, anaesthetists, nurses and assistants. The patient then needs several weeks of care in hospital and several months of physiotherapy. He may need further operations. It is difficult to calculate the cost of such an operation because there are so many variables, but hospital administrators and surgeons agree that £20,000 would not be far wrong. In a time of cuts in the public health care system, is it worth it? Even the best surgeons have their doubts. Cobbett says, 'It's unlikely that a patient will regain sufficient sensitivity in the hand to tell the difference between a coin and a paper clip, and the hand will be capable only of relatively coarse movement.' Another surgeon says, 'I remain to be convinced that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb.'

(ABBS, B. and FREEBAIRN, I.
Studying strategics. Longman - 1982)

16 Passage 1 questions:

- (A) the widespread use of lengthy physiotherapy after limb replacement surgery
- (B) the recent cuts in the public health care system
- (C) the public health care system itself
- (D) the widespread use of limb replacement surgery
- (E) the long hours needed by most limb replacement surgery

17 After a limb replacement surgery, the patient:

- (A) goes home after a short convalescence;
- (B) will have to be given a second surgery;
- (C) needs a lot of care and physiotherapy;
- (D) is faced with a £20,000 bill;
- (E) must often buy an artificial limb.

18 What does Cobbett do? He is:

- (A) a journalist speaking about medicine;
- (B) an administrator;
- (C) a hospital administrator;
- (D) a public health care system official;
- (E) a medical doctor.

19 Surgeons in doubt about the effectiveness of limb replacement surgery support their view by claiming that:

- (A) patients regain very little touch and movement;
- (B) patients still need to be operated on again;
- (C) they use a coin and a paper clip to test their patients' sensitivity;
- (D) it is too expensive an operation for the majority of patients;
- (E) the operation requires too many medical staff.

20 "I remain to be convinced that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb" (lines 19-21) means:

- (A) I am convinced that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb.
- (B) I don't think that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb.
- (C) I have been convinced that a hand sewn back is more useful than an artificial limb.
- (D) I believe that a hand sewn back can be more useful than an artificial limb.
- (E) I know that a hand sewn back is often more useful than an artificial limb.

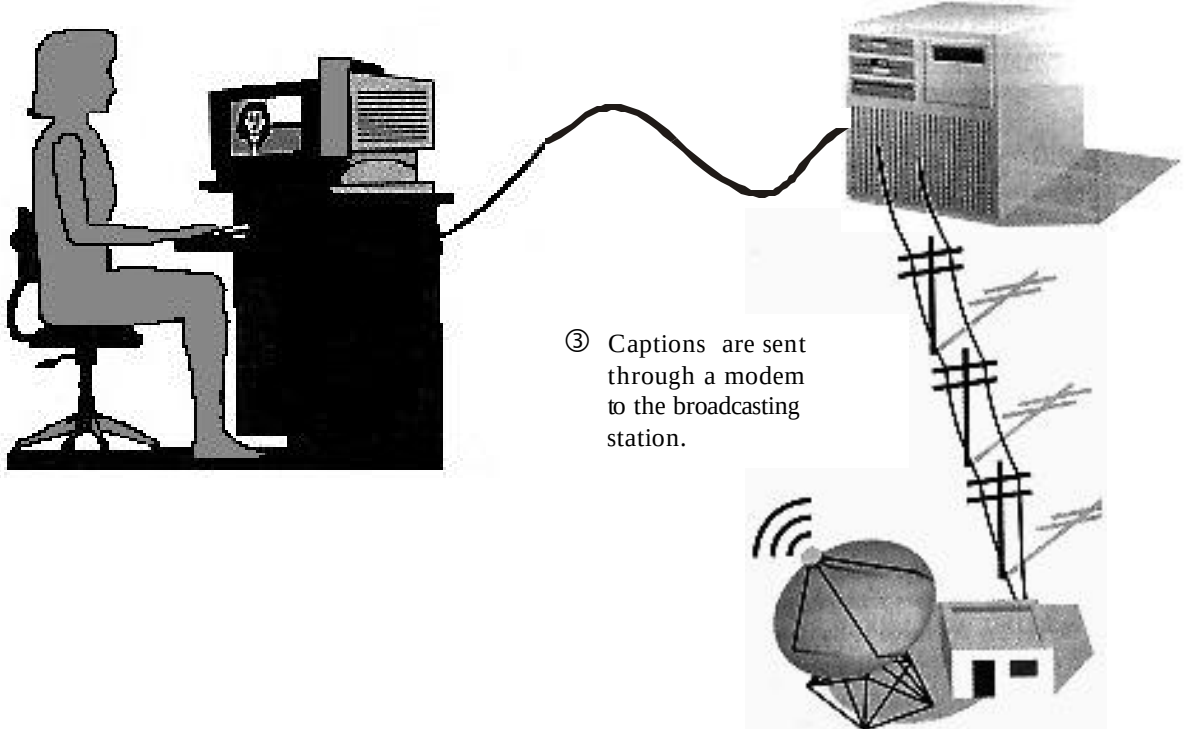
PASSAGE 2

CLOSED CAPTIONING

HOW IT WORKS

DEVELOPED IN 1970, closed captioning is prerecorded or real-time text sent within broadcasting frequencies and displayed on a TV screen as a visual aid for the hearing impaired. TV pictures are composed of 525 lines scanned onto the screen 60 times per second. Line 21 in every scan is reserved for closed – captioning signals, which are decoded by a microchip required on all TV sets 13 inches or larger sold in the United States since 1993.

- ① Specially trained court reporters watch or listen to a live broadcast and type the text into a stenographic keyboard at speeds as high as 250 words per minute.
- ② A computer converts the stenography into captions.



- ③ Captions are sent through a modem to the broadcasting station.
- ④ Captions are encoded onto line 21 of the television signal and broadcast along with the program.



- ⑤ A decoder within the TV receives the captions and displays them onscreen.

Delivering closed captioning in real time, from the original broadcast to the appearance of captions on the TV at home, takes less than 3 seconds.

(Popular Science, August, 1997)

21 Passage 2 describes and illustrates the process of producing:

- (A) a system of captions on the television screen
- (B) a product for broadcasters
- (C) a visual aid for children
- (D) a microchip required on all TV sets
- (E) a super computer

22 The devices used in delivering closed captioning are (in order of use):

- (A) a computer, a modem, a decoder, a TV set, a broadcast station
- (B) a typewriter, a converter, a broadcasting station, a decoder, a TV set
- (C) a keyboard, a computer, a modem, a broadcast station, a TV set
- (D) captions, a typewriter, a computer, a TV set, a decoder
- (E) a decoder, a keyboard, a computer, a modem, a TV set

23 “Closed captioning” is a visual aid designed specifically to help:

- (A) decoders
- (B) specially trained reporters
- (C) stenographers
- (D) deaf people
- (E) researchers

24 How long has “closed captioning” been available on TV sets in the US?

- (A) For less than 3 seconds.
- (B) Since 1970.
- (C) For as long as twenty three years.
- (D) Since its development.
- (E) For about six years.

25 Which of the following alternatives best describes what is actually seen on the television screen?

- (A) A picture and several drawings at the top of the screen.
- (B) A picture and a line of text at the bottom of the screen.
- (C) A picture and a couple of drawings at top of the screen.
- (D) A line of text and a couple of drawings at the top of the screen.
- (E) A line of text and a picture of a lady stenographer.

PASSAGE 3

DON'T LEAVE LITTER

Every good climber wants to climb Mount Everest, 8,848 metres above sea level, the highest mountain in the world. It stands between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalayas.

5 It is, in fact, quite a ‘young’ mountain – only about two million years old. The Tibetans call it Chomolungma, ‘The Mother of the World’.

10 Only just over 600 people have ever climbed to the top of Everest. You cannot climb the mountain without special permission from the government of Nepal;

- you can only climb it in May or October every year; you must have a booking for your
15 expedition – and at the moment there are no more bookings for the next ten years!

The expeditions which have climbed Everest have all used tents, oxygen bottles and other climbing equipment. Many
20 expeditions have left their old equipment behind them – empty oxygen bottles, old food containers, etc. – so there is now a serious litter problem high up on the mountain.

- 25** The government of Nepal is now trying to clean up the mountain. In May 1993 they gave permission to a team of young Americans to climb the mountain ... but they asked them to bring back litter on their way down again. The expedition brought down 2,850 kilos of litter from the highest slopes of the mountain. This was the start of a plan to clear all the litter from Mount Everest.

(STRANGE, D. *Double Take*. 2. OUP, 1996)

- 26** The main topics of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 are respectively:

- (A) The height of Mount Everest, the number of people who have climbed the mountain, the equipment used to climb Everest, taking the litter up to Mount Everest.
- (B) Erosion on Mount Everest, rules for booking an expedition to Mount Everest, the problem of litter on Mount Everest, possible solution to the litter problem.
- (C) The characteristics of Mount Everest, restrictions on climbing the mountain, the problems of using climbing equipment, clearing the litter in Nepal.
- (D) The characteristics of Nepal and Tibet, characteristics of Mount Everest, the problems of climbing equipment, clearing away the litter from Mount Everest.
- (E) The characteristics of Mount Everest, restrictions on climbing Mount Everest, the problems of litter on Mount Everest, a possible solution to the litter problem.

- 27** If someone decides to climb Everest today, they:

- (A) will only be able to do it in ten years' time;
- (B) can do it in every year in the next decade;
- (C) will need a trained guide;
- (D) can do it straightaway;
- (E) need to take oxygen bottles with them.

- 28** Which is Nepal's plan to clean up Everest?

- (A) People will only be allowed to climb it in May or October.
- (B) No one else will be allowed to climb it.
- (C) Those allowed to climb it must bring down some litter.
- (D) Climbers will have to have a special permission from now on.
- (E) Oxygen bottles and food containers will have to be brought back.

- 29** "Only just over 600 people" (line 9) implies:

- (A) a predictable number of people
- (B) not enough people
- (C) an excessive number of people
- (D) a small number of people
- (E) about the right number of people

- 30** In "they asked them to bring back litter" (line 29), they and them refer respectively to:

- (A) the government of Nepal, the government of Nepal;
- (B) the government of Nepal, the people who have climbed Everest;
- (C) the Tibetans, a team of young Americans;
- (D) a team of young Americans, the government of Nepal;
- (E) the government of Nepal, a team of young Americans.

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