

### Passage 1. A brief history of Tea

1 viii	... . <b>One summer day</b> while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink. <b>Dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into the boiling water, and as the leaves infused the water turned brown. As a scientist, the Emperor was intrigued by the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing. And so, according to legend, tea was created.</b>
2 iv	... As a result, he is known as the 'Father of Tea' in Japan. Because of this early association, tea in Japan has always been <b>linked with Zen Buddhism.</b>
3ix	... Tea was elevated to an art form in the Japanese <b>tea ceremony</b> , in which supreme importance is given to <b>making tea</b> in the most perfect, most polite, most graceful, most charming manner possible. Such a purity of expression prompted the creation of a particular form of architecture for tea house: duplicating the simplicity of a forest cottage. The cultural/artistic hostesses of Japan, the geishas, began to specialize in the presentation of the tea ceremony. However, as more and more people became involved in the excitement surrounding tea, the purity of the original concept was lost, and for a period the <b>tea ceremony</b> became corrupted, boisterous and highly embellished. Efforts were then made to return to the earlier simplicity, with the result that, in the 15th and 16th centuries, tea was viewed as <b>the ultimate gift.</b>
4 vi	... While tea was at this high level of development in parts of Asia, <b>information</b> concerning the then unknown beverage <b>began to filter back to Europe.</b>
5 v	... This was due in part to tea being <b>very expensive</b> (over \$100 per pound), which immediately made it the domain of <b>the wealthy</b> . Slowly, as the amount of tea imported increased, the price fell,...
6 viii	As the consumption of tea increased dramatically in Dutch society, doctors and university authorities in Holland argued as to its <b>benefits or drawbacks.</b>
7 iii	... As the craze for all things oriental swept through Europe, tea became <b>part of the way of life</b> . Adding milk to the drink was first mentioned in 1680. Around that time, Dutch inns provided the first restaurant service of tea. Innkeepers would furnish guests with a portable tea set complete with a heating

	unit. The Dutchman would then prepare tea for himself and his friends outside in the inn garden. Tea <b>remained popular</b> in France for <b>only about fifty years, being replaced by a preference for wine, chocolate, and exotic coffees.</b>
8 x	... Later in the century, <b>a trade treaty</b> between Russia and China allowed caravans to cross back and forth freely between the two countries. Still, <b>the journey was not easy.</b> The average caravan consisted of <b>200 to 300 camels</b> , and the <b>18,000 kilometre trip took over 16 months</b> to complete
9 D	... As the consumption of tea increased dramatically in <b>Dutch society</b> , doctors and university authorities in Holland argued as to its benefits or <b>drawbacks.</b> The public largely <b>ignored the scholarly debate and continued to enjoy their new beverage</b> , through the controversy lasted from 1635 to roughly 1657...
10 E	.. Tea remained popular in <b>France</b> for only about fifty years, <b>being replaced by a preference for wine, chocolate, and exotic coffees.</b> ...
11 B	... Such a purity of expression prompted <b>the creation of a particular form of architecture for tea house:</b> duplicating the simplicity of a forest cottage. The cultural/artistic hostesses of <b>Japan</b> ,...
12 G	... Later in the century, <b>a trade treaty</b> between <b>Russia</b> and China allowed caravans to cross back and forth freely between the two countries. Still, <b>the journey</b> was not easy. The average caravan consisted of <b>200 to 300 camels</b> ,
13 A	... The story of tea began in ancient China over 5,000 years ago. According to legend, the <b>Emperor Shen Nung was a skilled ruler</b> , creative scientist and patron of the arts. His farsighted edicts required, among other things, that all drinking water be boiled as a hygienic precaution. One summer day while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink. Dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into the boiling water, and as the leaves infused the water turned brown. As <b>a scientist</b> , the Emperor was <b>intrigued by the new liquid</b> , drank some ...

## Passage 2. New filter promises clean water for millions

14. clay 15. water	... The production of the filters is extremely simple. Take a handful of dry, crushed <b>clay</b> . Mix it with a handful of <b>organic material, such as used tea leaves, coffee grounds or rice hulls</b> , add enough <b>water</b> to make a stiff biscuit-like <b>mixture</b> and
16. straw 17. cow manure	... According to Mr. Flynn, used coffee grounds have given the best results to date. Next, surround the <b>pots with straw</b> , put them in a mound of <b>cow manure</b> , <b>light</b> the straw and then top up the <b>burning</b> manure as required. In less than 60 minutes the filters are finished. The walls of the finished pot should be about as thick as an adult's index...
18. 950 degrees	The properties of cow manure are vital as <b>the fuel can reach</b> a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour and will be <b>up to 950 degrees</b> after another 20 to 30 minutes.
19. 60 minutes	Next, surround the pots with straw, put them in a mound of cow manure, light the straw and then top up the burning manure as required. In <b>less than 60 minutes the filters are finished</b> .
20. TRUE	... The invention was born out of a World Vision <b>project involving the Manatuto community</b> in East Timor. The charity wanted to help set up a small industry manufacturing water filters, but <b>initial research found the local clay to be too fine</b> - a problem solved by the addition of organic material...
21. Not given	... <b>The production of the filters</b> is extremely simple. Take a handful of dry, crushed clay. mix it with a handful of organic material, such as used tea leaves, coffee grounds or rice hulls, add enough water to make a stiff biscuit-like mixture and form a cylindrical pot that has one end closed, then dry it in the sun. According to Mr. Flynn, used <b>coffee grounds</b> have <b>given the best results</b> to date...
22 FALSE	The walls of the finished pot should be about as thick as an adult's index. The properties of <b>cow manure</b> are vital as the fuel can <b>reach a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour</b> and will be up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes.
23 NOT GIVEN	Tests with the deadly <b>E-coli bacterium</b> have seen the filters <b>remove 96.4 to 99.8 per cent of the pathogen</b> - well within safe levels. Using only one filter it takes two hours to filter a litre of water.
24. C	The invention was born out of a <b>World Vision project involving the Manatuto community</b> in East Timor. The

	charity wanted to help <b>set up a small industry manufacturing water filters,...</b>
25 B	Other commercial ceramic filters do exist, but, even if available, with prices starting at US\$5 each, they are often outside the budgets of most people in the developing world. The <b>filtration</b> process is simple, but <b>effective</b> . The <b>basic principle</b> is that there are passages through the filter that are <b>wide enough for water droplets to pass through, but too narrow for pathogens</b> .
26. A	With all the components being widely available, Mr. Flynn says there is no reason the technology couldn't be applied throughout the developing world, and with <b>no plans to patent his idea</b> , there will be <b>no legal obstacles</b> to it <b>being adopted in any community that needs it</b> .



### Passage 3. The cause of Linguistic Change

27. sound laws	Such <b>regular changes</b> are <b>often called <u>sound laws</u></b> . There are no universal sound laws (even though sound laws often reflect universal tendencies),
28. fashion	It is also possible that <b><u>fashion</u></b> plays a part in the process of change. It certainly plays a part in the spread of change: <b>one person imitates another</b> , and people with <b>the most prestige</b> are most likely to be imitated
29. imperfect	A less specific variant of the argument is that <b>the imitation of children is <u>imperfect</u></b> : they copy their parents' speech, but never reproduce it exactly. This is true, but it is also true that <b>such deviations from adult speech are usually corrected in later childhood.</b>
30. principle of ease	One such force which is often invoked is the <b><u>principle of ease</u></b> , or <b>minimization of effort.</b>
31. FALSE	The changes that have caused the most disagreement are those in pronunciation. <b>We have various sources of evidence for the pronunciations of earlier times,</b>
32. false	It is also possible that fashion plays a part in the process of change. It certainly plays a part in the spread of change: one person imitates another, and people with the most prestige are most likely to be imitated, so that <b>a change that takes place in one social group</b> may be imitated (more or less accurately) by speakers in another social group goes up or down in the world, its <b>pronunciation of Russian</b> , which had <b>formerly been considered desirable</b> , became, <b>on the contrary, an undesirable kind of accent to have</b> , so that people tried to disguise it...
33. Not given	<b>Hunting</b> by humans has often been put forward as a <b>contributory cause of extinctions of the Pleistocene mega fauna</b> . The team, though, said their new date for the Irish elk's extinction hints at an <b>additional human-made problem - <u>habitat destruction</u></b> .
34. TRUE	... This, however, cannot explain changes in pronunciation unless it can be shown that there is some systematic trend in the failures of imitation: if they are <b>merely random deviations</b> , they will <b>cancel one another out</b> and <b>there will be no net change in the language.</b>
35. TRUE	One such force which is often invoked is <b>the principle of ease, or minimization of effort</b> . The change from fussy to fuzzy would be an example of assimilation, which is a very common kind of change. Assimilation is the changing of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one. For

	example, <b>the word scant</b> was once <b>skamt</b> ,
36. NOT GIVEN	Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to increase efficiency. It is very common for <b>consonants to be lost at the end of a word</b> : in Middle English
37. TRUE	Sometimes a whole syllable is dropped out when two successive syllables begin with the same consonant (haplology): a recent example is <b>temporary</b> , which in Britain is often pronounced <b>as if it were tempory</b> .
38. C	When we study the pronunciation of a language over any period of a few generations or more, we find there are always <b>large-scale regularities in the changes</b> , for example, over a certain period of time, just about all the long [a:] vowels in a language may change into long [e:] vowels, or <b>all the [b] consonants in a certain position</b> (for example at the end of a word) <b>may change into [P] consonants</b> .
39. B	Assimilation is the changing of a sound under <b>the influence of a neighbouring one</b> . For example, the word scant was once skamt, but the /m/ has been <b>changed to /n/</b> under the influence of the following /t/...
40.	Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to <b>increase efficiency</b> . It is very common for consonants to be lost at the end of a word: in Middle English, word-final [-n] was often lost in unstressed syllables, so that baken to bake changed from ['bakan) to ['ba:k3], and later to [ba:k). Consonant-clusters are often simplified. <b>At one time there was a [st]</b> in words like castle and <b>Christmas</b> , and an initial [K] in words like