**Test 4\_17**

**Reading Passage 1**



**A** Etymology is the study of the origin of words and how their meanings have changed over time. In response to necessity, words evolve, change in form and meaning and often ‘leap’ from one language to another. ‘Etymology’ is derived from the Greek word 'etymon' meaning ‘true sense’ and 'logos' meaning 'speech'. By examining the origins of a word, it is possible to decipher the true meaning of it but understanding meaning is only one reason why the study of etymology is useful. When words can be traced back to their origins, the path they have taken also tell a lot about the changing fortunes of mankind.

**B** A few thousand years ago, Spanish was not spoken in Spain, Italian was not spoken in Italy nor French in France. Not only were the geographical borders different then but also the languages that were heard within those borders. These languages were all in the process of evolving from an earlier language, Latin, and for this reason there are certain similarities between them. For example, the word for 'hand' is similar in Spanish and Italian - 'mano' and Rumanian 'min?' ; which derive from the Latin - manus. In English, Danish and German, however, the word becomes haend, haand and hant, respectively, indicating a different language source. In Russian, Polish and Serbo-Croatian, ‘hand’ becomes ruka and reka; so these languages were placed in different families. The three families these groups of languages fall under are called Romance, Germanic and Slavic, respectively.

**C** Not every word is different in the three families, however. Many words are similar across different families which led etymologists to suppose that there was an even older single language from which these words originated. This is known as the Indo-European family and almost all European languages as well as the languages of Iran, Pakistan and India are based on it. In fact, the Indo-European language is the foundation of 13 branches including French, Armenian, Greek and Albanian. In these highly disparate geographical and cultural places, there is a common bond from which etymologists and historians have been able to trace the movements of early man.

**D** Consider the word 'nose'. In Latin and Sanskrit1, it is naas; in Old English, nosu. Sanskrit probably originated thousands of years ago in what is now Pakistan so how can there be similarities with some of the European languages? Where languages have a common ancestor, then it is logical to assume that at one time, these people were based in the same area and so spoke the same language; in this case, Indo-European. While etymologists cannot pinpoint exactly where Indo-European was spoken, it is thought to have originated from either the Ukraine or Turkey about 6000 years ago. So, from Turkey or the Ukraine, people then migrated to France, Germany, England and perhaps from there, one group headed toward Pakistan in order to find food or perhaps because of climate change. The language they spoke evolved as they encountered new landscapes, food sources and challenges.

**E** The history of language can be traced back even further. Indo-European evolved from the Eurasiatic family which also gave birth to many other families of languages including the Uralic, from which Finnish and Hungarian have their roots and the Altaic, on which Mongolian, Korean and Japanese are based. By examining the common grammar and roots of words, it was possible for etymologists to discover thirteen large and ancient language families like the Eurasiatic. These, in turn, were traced back further until the discovery of what is widely regarded by many etymologists to be the common ancestor of all the world's languages - the Proto-Human language.

**F** The English language has been shaped by many processes over many years to become a modern functional tool of communication. The majority of words that make up English are of foreign origin with many of them borrowed, not only from languages like Latin and Greek, which asserted themselves from a historical viewpoint, but also from languages newly discovered. Etymologist Anne Howard explains, "As the British Empire expanded in the 16th and 17th centuries, people came across unfamiliar plants, animals and geographical formations as well as experiences. The British explorer needed new vocabulary in order to express and describe what he had seen and done." As a result, there are over 120 languages which have contributed to what is known as English today.

**G** Word creation and changes in language is an ongoing process. New words come into being all the time in a variety of ways. Longer words may be truncated or clipped – what is known as ‘backclipping’ among etymologists - such as the word 'gym' originating from 'gymnasium'. Words may also be 'foreclipped' as in 'phone' originating from 'telephone'. A 'blend' is a new word formed by combining two words to make a new, more exact word. A good example of this is the word 'motel' - formed by combining 'motor' and 'hotel' to mean a hotel designed for motorists in the 1920s. Thus, a new word is formed to describe a modern development that had not existed previously.

**H** Changes in a language reflect the changing times, circumstances, surroundings and fashions. According to historical linguist, Allan Lewis, perhaps the biggest change is yet to come. "Language is about to change dramatically because of modern phenomena like chat rooms and messaging. We are going to have a whole generation of English speakers who think that 'LOL' is a word which describes something funny and ‘nite’ is perfectly legitimate spelling for the word ‘night’." Is this a bad thing? According to Lewis, “It's just change. Language has always adapted to the needs of its speakers. That's the way it should always be."

**Questions 1-4**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-14** which are based on Reading Passage 1.

Complete the summary of Paragraphs **A-C** below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

In etymology, origin and **1** ………………… of words are connected in that by tracing the first, it is possible to understand the second. Similarity in language can be found in countries like Russia and Poland which share the **2** ......................... family whiles the **3**........................... family is the source of German and Danish. Those that study the origin of words have been able to discover the **4** ………………… of people who lived long ago.

**Questions 5-10**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet, write

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | **YES** | if the statement reflects the claims of the writer |
|   | **NO** | if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer |
|   | **NOT GIVEN** | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

**5**      Rumanian is considered a Romance language.

**6** About 6000 years ago there were about 13 languages in the world.

**7**      Language changed as early migrants needed words to describe new experiences.

**8**      The Eurasiatic language existed before the Indo-European language.

**9**      Etymologists agree that all languages evolved from the Proto-Human language.

**10**    Modern English is a mix of many different languages.

**Questions 11-14**

Classify the following language changes as examples of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | **A** | a blend |
|   | **B** | foreclipping |
|   | **C** | backclipping |
|   | **D** | modern messaging |

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**, in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

**11**      The use of the letters 'CU' to mean 'see you.'

**12**      The word 'ad 'from advertisement.

**13**      The combining of ‘camera’ and ‘recorder’ to make camcorder.

**14**      The word 'chute' from parachute.

**Reading Passage 2**

**City Gardens**

**A**  From the stepped slopes of Machu Picchu in 1450 AD to allotment gardens in wartime London to the slums of modern-day Mumbai, the idea of growing food in the middle of a city has been seen as everything from a necessity in response to poverty to a relaxing way to enjoy the fresh air and sunshine. Nowadays, however, urban farms are increasingly being seen as the only way the planet can possibly feed its rapidly growing, urban-intensive population.

**B**  By the year 2050, it has been estimated that 80% of the earth's projected nine billion people will be living in cities. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the world will have to produce 70% more food by then to feed its population. Traditional farming methods will not be able to cope for many reasons; the most important of which is there will simply not be enough land to enable that amount of production. Add the increasing number of crop failures caused by extreme weather conditions and the pessimistic forecasts of climate change and the world could soon be facing food shortages of catastrophic proportions.

**C**  There is hope for the future, however, and it can be found in the most unlikely places. Eight hundred million people are already involved in urban agriculture worldwide and the system has been effectively used by the urban poor in India and China since the 60s and 70s. In Havana, Cuba, 90% of the city's fresh produce comes from local urban farms and gardens and in Cairo, Egypt, wide scale planting on rooftops has been implemented to provide families with fresh, healthy food. In Mumbai, India, Dr Doshi's city garden methods have made many households completely self-sufficient vis-a-vis their fruit and vegetable needs as well as providing an outlet for the consumption all of their organic waste. Integrated into the urban economic and ecological systems, urban agriculture interacts well with a city’s ecosystem and directly impacts the local ecology. The laborers are the city residents, organic waste is used as compost and waste water is used for irrigation.

**D**  Urban farms tend to be more specialised than their rural counterparts largely due to space restrictions. The main produce grown is perishable fruits and vegetables but other crops such as wheat, millet and rice are also of importance in many areas. Animals such as poultry, goats, cattle, rabbits and pigs are farmed in intra-urban and peri-urban areas yielding highly-valued animal products and by-products. Space is available not only inside cities in gardens, allotments and privately owned land but also on public land such as parks as well as areas beside roads, streams and railways. Semi-public land such as schoolyards and hospital grounds can also be used to cultivate crops and breed animals for food.

**E**  With space being at a premium in cities, technology has come into play in more developed countries. Vertical urban farms, many stories high, are being planned in response to the problem of the shortage of horizontal space. Like greenhouses, cheap to construct and safe to operate, these structures may be a key to efficient food supply in years to come. They promise year-round crop production with no weather-related crop failures. All food will be grown organically and all water runoff will be recycled. The concept of vertical farms includes returning traditional farmlands back to nature, with a restoration of the ecosystem and a lessening of the ruinous effects of many farming methods such as use of pesticides and fossil fuel-dependent vehicles and equipment.

**F** Depending on the crop, one indoor acre is equivalent to the output of four outdoor acres. A one-acre large greenhouse on a supermarket roof can yield up to 900,000 pounds, or 400,000 kilograms, of produce in one year. This is sufficient to meet, or even exceed, the requirements of an average supermarket for perishable produce.

**G** Another prototype sustainable urban farm also bodes well for the future. A barge, floating on the Hudson River in the middle of New York, is powered by solar and wind power as well as biodiesel. Using hydroponics, which entails running nutrient-rich water past the roots of the plants suspended in the air, the system needs less floor space as it ‘trains’ plants to grow up rather than out. According to the manager of the project, John Simmons, 'A system like this is up to 10 times more efficient than field agriculture. Also, because it's a closed loop, there is no agriculture runoff so we're not tipping any unwanted nutrients into our ecosystem.' With high yields, relatively low operating and labour costs and a low carbon footprint1, urban farms may hold the key to future food production.

**Questions 15-20**

**READING PASSAGE 2**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 15-20** which are based on Reading Passage 2.

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A-G**.

Choose the correct heading for the paragraphs **A-G** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-x** in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

|  |
| --- |
| **List of Headings** |
|   | **i** | A fourfold profit |
|   | **ii** | A design for the future |
|   | **iii** | Greenhouse production data |
|   | **iv** | Taking advantage of every space |
|   | **v** | Past and present successes |
|   | **vi** | Alarming future statistics |
|   | **vii** | A successful urban farm |
|   | **viii** | An old solution to a new problem |
|   | **ix** | Negative effects of urban farming |
|   | **x** | Employment in the city |
|       Example          Paragraph A |       Answer           viii |

**15**       Paragraph B

**16**      Paragraph C

**17**      Paragraph D

**18**      Paragraph E

**19**      Paragraph F

**20**      Paragraph G

**Questions 21-23**

Complete the sentences.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21 - 23 on your answer sheet.

**21** The greatest future threat to established approaches to farming is lack of..................

**22** Two major problems in the future will be over-population and climate change which, in turn, may cause........................

**23** Urban farms use resources available within the city including ......................... to fertilise the crops.

**Questions 24-27**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 24 – 27 on your answer sheet, write

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | **YES** | if the statement reflects the claims of the writer |
|   | **NO** | if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer |
|   | **NOT GIVEN** | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

 **24** In the near future, there will be a major population shift from rural to urban areas.

**25** Urban agriculture depends on what land is available on the outskirts of the city.

**26** An advantage of vertical urban farms is they are unaffected by extreme climate conditions.

**27** There are plans to make more floating urban farms on the Hudson River.

**Reading Passage 3**

**Immigration**

According to estimates published by the International Labour Organisation, about 120 million people have chosen to reside in a country they were not born in. Another 60 million are economic or political refugees. These figures increase by 2.5 million every year; of which one million are temporary asylum seekers and the remainder permanent emigrants. Never before in the history of migration has the world experienced such a shift in demographics and faced such a universal ethical dilemma.

Migration is not a new phenomenon. In the 17th and 18th centuries, 15 million people were enslaved and forced to migrate to other lands and at the beginning of the 19th century, as many as 40 million indentured workers emigrated from China and India to foreign lands. They were little better than slaves with the only difference being they were bound into the service of others by a legal written agreement. Between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century, 60 million people left Europe in search of land to cultivate and a better life. War is often responsible for political and religious refugees who comprise a significant proportion of migration, past and present.

The reception migrants face when arriving at their destination is not always a welcome one. Government policy concerning migration depends on the country's economic strength, past affiliations and need for labour, all of which can change with the political wind. Until the beginning of the 19th century, there was virtually no control over immigration basically because of the need for settlers in newly colonised countries. After a period of time where controls were changed regularly, the more developed countries curbed legal migration dramatically by imposing strict controls on immigration in the 1970’s and this remains the status-quo today. Illegal migration, however, is another story. Unauthorised or irregular migration is growing in scale and is a problem of increasing importance for developed countries. According to the International Organisation of Migrants and Migration, there are between 30 and 40 million illegal migrants worldwide and they have been responsible for the fastest single form of migration during the last decade.

Despite the crackdown on immigration, migration did increase during the 1980's and the early 90's which is why it is a major factor shaping world demographics today. One reason for the increase in migration in the late 20th century was the formation of the European Union where citizens of member countries were free to work anywhere within the community. This has promoted the flow of economic migrants. The growth of multinational companies has resulted in an open internal market for immigrants because they need the freedom to alleviate the skills shortage in one area by relocating skilled workers from one country to another. In fact, the traditional view of the non-skilled immigrant is evolving as the demand for skilled workers in some countries has eased the requirements for those with the right qualifications. However, as stated by Terry King in his book The Distribution of Trade and Income, '…this may not be a positive step for the country from which these workers originate as the 'brain drain' may significantly hamper economic development.’

The issue of immigration is one which occupies politicians, economists, social scientists and everyday citizens most of whom are sharply divided as to whether migration is advantageous to a country or leads to more problems than it solves. On the one hand, according to demographic expert, Pat Fenwick, ‘The fact that populations are ageing in the more advanced economies is of major concern because the number of pensioners requiring welfare and healthcare are increasing while the number of workers who contribute to the state budget are decreasing.’ Immigrants tend to be young and in need of work so they increase the proportion of active workers compared with retired people. Taxes are lower because there are more people paying them. Additionally, the more people work, the more money they have and the more they are able to consume. As a result, jobs are created. A final argument put forward in favour of more open border controls is that immigrants often work in menial jobs like domestic servants, cleaners and factory hands which many natives of the country are not so eager to undertake.

On the other hand, there is a fear that because immigrants accept low wages, this may have the effect of undercutting or keeping wages lower for local workers. Immigrants who work in the less skilled jobs may lack the education, language fluency or economic strength to stand up for their rights and so the conditions under which they work are often dangerous and unsanitary. It is claimed that if the wages were acceptable and the working conditions reasonable, native workers would be willing to take the jobs now dominated by immigrant workers. Also, many immigrants nowadays are highly skilled professionals who are eligible for the more upmarket jobs - they are no longer willing to sweep the streets but are more than capable of performing brain surgery.

Immigration, with all the resulting upheaval and upset that accompanies any change is, and always has been, an agent of social and political transformation. The world has become a huge melting-pot of cultures, races, religions and politics and whether or not this is desirable, acceptable and beneficial, the issue of immigration will continue to dominate the international and development agenda for some time to come.

**Questions 28-40**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3.
**Questions 28-31**

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

Write your answers in boxes 27 – 30 on your answer sheet.

**28** According to statistics, ………………..

 **A** there are currently 2.5 million permanent immigrants.

 **B** the majority of immigrants emigrate unwillingly.

 **C** temporary asylum seekers become permanent emigrants.

 **D** migration is responsible for changing world populations .

**29** In the early 19th century, mass migration occurred because ………………..

 **A** economic conditions were bad in China and India.

 **B** Europeans wanted a better life and land to work on.

 **C** millions of workers were contracted to work abroad.

 **D** refugees fled their homes in fear of their lives.

**30** Which factor commonly plays NO part in the formation of immigration policy?

 **A** historical relationships

 **B** the state of the economy

 **C** preserving the status-quo

 **D** necessity of a working class

**31** How do multi-national companies affect migration?

 **A** they need to locate trained workers where they are most needed

 **B** they have opened internal market places

 **C** they only employ workers with the right qualifications

 **D** they have eased the requirements for non-skilled workers

**Questions 32-36**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 31 - 36 on your answer sheet, write

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | **YES** | if the statement reflects the claims of the writer |
|   | **NO** | if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer |
|   | **NOT GIVEN** | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

**32**     Globally, there are around 1.5 million permanent emigrants per year.

**33**     The definition of immigrants as ‘unskilled’ is changing.

**34**     Politicians agree that immigration benefits a country.

**35** Immigrants provide a welcome boost to an economy.

**36**     Most immigrants do not speak a second language.

**37**     Working conditions are better for immigrants than local workers.

**Questions 38-41**

Choose **FOUR** letters, **A-H**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 38-41 on your answer sheet.

The list below contains arguments for and against migration. Which **FOUR** arguments are mentioned by the writer?

**A** the more people paying tax, the less individual tax is paid

**B** more employment opportunities are created

**C** multiculturalism contributes to political upheaval

**D** developed countries need to change the worker to non-worker ratio

**E** many immigrants find the culture in the host country strange

**F** some employers take advantage of immigrant workers

**G** highly skilled migrant workers are taking jobs away from university graduates

**H** many immigrants burden the welfare system