

Return of the Violent Fans

PAPER 1 READING
PART 1

You are going to read a newspaper article about football hooliganism. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Inexplicable admiration.
- B Making a bad impression.
- C Military intervention.
- D New measures in English stadiums.
- E Inefficient at controlling chaos.
- F Still causing problems.
- G Violence spreads abroad.
- H Attempts abroad to control violence.
- I Aggression - a thing of the past?

0

Violence, drunkenness and vandalism has led to the English football fan being feared and despised at home and abroad. Now, these habits are being copied by young fans from all over Europe.

are now held financially responsible for fans' behaviour. Supporters are kept separated. The police can now make arrests on the evidence of closed circuit cameras, both inside and outside football stadiums. This has made any involvement with a known gang suddenly very dangerous. Tougher prison sentences are handed out to convicted hooligans. Stadiums are policed more efficiently and facilities inside have been improved.

Riots in Sweden last year confirmed their reputation as the nastiest and most vicious footballing nation.

1

Fans across the continent, from Norway to Greece, are waving British Union flags. They are wearing the colours of British clubs that have the worst reputation for violence. Rival supporters chant not in French or Dutch, but in English. But in Britain itself, the situation is, ironically, quieter than it has been for years.

4

It is also true that football violence has become unfashionable in England. In the 1970's "aggression" fitted in with the cropped hairstyles, heavy boots and casual clothing. Modern youth culture is based on drugs rather than alcohol and this tends to make people much less prone to violence. Many hooligans have moved onto other criminal activities that will actually earn them money.

6

The Germans, like the French, have made significant strides in combating violence at international level. Germany's football clubs investigated the violence and set up an "anti-hooligan" campaign. Since then, body searches and alcohol bans have become compulsory. However, in Germany and Holland this has had sinister repercussions. The violence once contained in the football ground has moved into society in general. The targets are usually immigrants, and the attacks are racist.

2

British football supporters do, however, have a history of violent behaviour. In the 1970's and 1980's battles at matches were a regular event. Football clubs would make little effort to control any outbreaks of violence, while the police looked on helplessly.

5

Unfortunately, whatever the fashion at grounds in England, disgraceful behaviour is still seen as acceptable at football matches at international level. Abroad, English fans still do not know how to behave.

7

It is difficult to see why the unpleasant attitude of the English hooligan is admired and imitated abroad. Young Europeans are very interested in English football culture which they see as more exciting and aggressive - spectators are nearer the pitch and even the play is more aggressive. Many English players have been adopted as role models.

3

As violence became more organised, new laws were introduced. English football clubs

PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 8-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

I crept to the door and listened; they were snoring, so I tiptoed along and got down the stairs safely. I couldn't hear a sound. I looked through a crack in the dining room door and saw that the men who were watching the body were all asleep in their chairs. The door of the parlour, where the corpse was lying, was open, and there was a candle in each room. I went past, but the front door was locked and the key was missing.

Just then I heard footsteps on the stairs behind me. I silently ran into the parlour and cast my eyes about the room. The only place I could see to hide the bag was in the coffin. The lid was pushed along, showing the dead man's face with a wet cloth over it. I tucked the money-bag in under the lid, just below where his hands were crossed. That sent a shiver down my spine; his hands were so cold. Then I ran back across the room and hid behind the door.

The person coming was Mary Jane. She went to the coffin, knelt down and looked in. Then she put her handkerchief to her face and I sensed that she had started crying, although I couldn't hear her and her back was turned. I slipped out. Looking back into the dining room, I saw that the watchers were still all asleep and I hadn't been seen.

As I climbed back into bed, I was a little shaken after all the risks I had just taken. I thought to myself it would be alright if it stayed where it was because when we had gone another hundred miles or two down the river I could write to Mary Jane and she could dig him up and get it. But that's not going to happen because they'll find the money when they screw the lid on. The king will get it back and nobody else will get their hands on it again. Of course, I wanted to sneak back down and get it, but I didn't dare to try. Every minute it was getting later now. Soon some of the watchers would start waking up and I might get caught - caught with six thousand dollars in my hands. How could I explain that?

8 Why didn't the narrator leave the house?
A He heard someone coming before he reached the door.
B He wanted to hide the bag.
C He was locked in.
D He wanted to pay his respects to the dead man.

9 What was the first sound the narrator heard?
A People talking quietly.
B Someone walking down the stairs.
C Mary Jane crying.
D Sleeping people breathing noisily.

10 Where was the corpse?
A Below the stairs.
B In the parlour.
C In the dining room.
D In a morgue.

11 Who did the author hear on the stairs?
A The dead man.
B A watcher.
C Mary Jane.
D The king.

12 How did the author know Mary Jane was crying?
A She dried her eyes.
B He saw her tears.
C He heard her crying.
D Her back was shaking.

13 What is "it" in the phrase "she could dig him up and get it"?
A The corpse.
B The money.
C The coffin.
D The letter.

14 Who did the money belong to?
A The author.
B The watchers.
C The king.
D Mary Jane.

15 What time of day was it?
A The early hours of the morning.
B Mid-afternoon.
C Late evening.
D The middle of the night.