

## PART 3

You are going to read an article about the existence of aliens. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs (A-I) the one which fits each gap (14-20). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

## Are we Alone?

Are we alone? Do we, on our little blue planet, occupy a unique position in the cosmos? Is life an experiment that has only been conducted once, right here on earth?

0 ☐ C

He believes that this discovery would raise fundamental questions about the nature of the universe and of life itself. Others hold different views.

14 ☐

It is clear to Savage that the search for alien life is useless. The search for extraterrestrial life, often known as SETI, is an example of the experimenter's dilemma: we haven't found alien life, but is that because there isn't any, or because we aren't looking in the right place?

15 ☐

SETI's second assumption is that if life has evolved elsewhere, it will seek to communicate with other life forms, and that alien races are as interested in finding us as we are in finding them. So SETI had a mission which it was determined to carry out.

16 ☐

Frank Drake, a young radio astronomer, had come to the same conclusion. He began the search by pointing a radio telescope at the nearby stars to look for signals of artificial origin.

17 ☐

For two decades radio astronomers explored large areas of the sky. They found nothing. And though the search has continued, and technological advances have been made, nothing has been found yet. The evolution of life is based mainly on chance. In fact no one knows how life began on earth, or how the first single-celled amoeba developed into human beings.

18 ☐

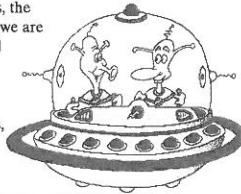
The lottery of life may be still harder to win but, as SETI supporters argue, they're looking for just one other winner. There is another argument to support SETI's search. Life is adaptable.

19 ☐

The other side of this argument is that life forms so different from our own may not bother to try to communicate with other life forms using a particular range of radio waves, or may not wish to communicate at all. There is no doubt that discovering definite evidence of alien life would have a great effect on the human race.

20 ☐

Even if aliens don't offer us free energy or free drives around the stars, the knowledge that we are not alone would change all our lives, and the way we think about our lives, for ever.



- A But SETI's supporters believe that, with 400 billion stars in our galaxy alone, there must be other planets on which life has evolved. It's something like winning the National Lottery. Even with the chances of winning being 14 million to one, about 50 people will win every year.
- B SETI began its mission in earnest in 1959. Two physicists at Cornell University published a paper in the scientific journal *Nature*. They suggested that microwave radio would be ideal for communicating between star systems.
- C These are big questions. Paul Davies - who investigated them in detail in his new book - believes that the discovery of alien life would be the single greatest scientific breakthrough ever made.
- D The basic assumption of SETI is that the Earth isn't a special place. It's a typical planet of an average star in a common type of galaxy. If life can evolve here, it can also evolve in similar environments scattered across the cosmos.
- E New evidence that other life forms do exist has been found, not with radio waves, but in satellite photographs. Unfortunately this evidence is not clear. In fact, some scientists argue that it can not be called evidence at all.
- F At the very least the discovery would begin to answer questions like: how common is life, and under what conditions can it appear? We would also find ourselves asking questions about the very nature of life itself.
- G The radio frequency Drake chose to observe at is the same frequency at which hydrogen, the most common atom in the universe, radiates radio energy. Drake decided that it was this frequency an alien would guess other races could also recognise and tune in to.
- H Marshall Savage, author of the Millennium Project, is convinced that we are alone. He dreams that humans will colonise the galaxy and spread the seed of life to lifeless parts of the universe.
- I Some believe that life is a kind of organising force, bringing more and more order to the universe. This principle should apply to a far wider range of conditions than those on earth and similar planets which are being investigated, so that life could have developed in almost any type of environment.

## PART 4

You are going to read some information about places to visit. For questions 21-35, choose from the extracts (A-E). Some of the extracts may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which tour or tours are suitable for:

someone who is interested in scholarship?

0 ☐ E

lovers of old works of art?

21 ☐ 22 ☐

those who want to see a prehistoric monument?

23 ☐

people who want a guided tour?

24 ☐

those interested in Norman architecture?

25 ☐

those who want to see historic weapons?

26 ☐ 27 ☐

people who are interested in visiting religious sites?

28 ☐ 29 ☐

someone who wants to see buildings which have been altered or expanded?

30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐

those who are interested in 18th century architecture?

33 ☐

someone who wants to visit royal burial places?

34 ☐

someone who wants to see Roman remains?

35 ☐

## Beautiful Britain

## Leeds Castle

A

Leaving Trafalgar Square, we cross the River Thames and head towards Greenwich and Blackheath. We will then reach Leeds Castle, in the heart of the Kent countryside. Leeds Castle was built by a famous minister, Led, in the 9th century. The castle was first made of wood, but was then rebuilt in stone by the Normans in the 12th century. It has been described as the most beautiful castle in the world, and is set in 500 acres of beautiful gardens, parkland and lakes. It is traditionally associated with royalty, and Henry VIII built many of the fine apartments we can see today. The castle has a wonderful collection of furniture, tapestries and art which will be explained to you by experienced guides.

## Windsor and Hampton Court

B

Our journey through the beautiful Thames Valley leads to Windsor Castle. It was originally built by William the Conqueror in the 11th century, but English Kings and Queens have made many changes in the last 900 years. As you walk through Henry VIII's gateway, you reach the place where eight Kings are buried. There is also an amazing variety of swords, helmets, cloaks and flags of every Knight who has been there. After leaving Windsor Castle, we head for Hampton Court. This was first built by the infamous Cardinal Wolsey, who, when he displeased Henry VIII, had it taken away from him. At Hampton Court, you can see two of the earliest English examples of a tennis court and vineyard.

## Salisbury, Stonehenge and Bath

C

We'll see the graceful spire of Salisbury Cathedral long before we arrive in the city. This marvel of 13th century architecture has the tallest spire in England. Salisbury Cathedral is set in acres of beautiful green parkland. From Salisbury we head towards Stonehenge. There are several of these prehistoric sites in

this part of England - Avebury, for example - but Stonehenge is by far the most famous. Built over 4,000 years ago, it is still a religious centre for Druids, and you will hear how ancient Britons erected these huge stones. The last stop will be the city of Bath. It became famous in the 18th and 19th centuries for its healing Spa Baths. Built in Roman times, these baths are now perfectly preserved. The Royal Crescent, built at the height of 18th century elegance, is also well worth a visit.

## Canterbury Cathedral and Dover

D

Canterbury is the religious capital of England. It was in the Cathedral that Thomas à Beckett, then the Archbishop of Canterbury, was murdered in 1170 by men of Henry II. Beckett's tomb became a goal for pilgrims to visit, and Canterbury became one of England's earliest tourist centres. The Cathedral began as a 6th century monastery, and was added to in the 11th and 14th centuries. From there we go to Dover, famous for its white cliffs. The 12th century Dover Castle - designed by Henry II - towers over the ancient town. Used in times of war as an important vantage point, it is possible to see the coast of France on a clear day.

## Oxford and Warwick Castle

E

First we go to Oxford, the "city of dreaming spires" and a centre of scholarship for 800 years. There will be time to visit many of the ancient University buildings, where you can learn about their origins, and also hear about some famous past students and the living traditions of college life. Next we drive to Warwick Castle - impressive and beautifully preserved. You can see the state rooms and the great hall. This is filled with old masterpieces by Rubens and Van Dyck. Along with beautifully laid-out gardens, there is also the famous armoury and dungeon which has a magnificent collection of swords, armour and instruments of torture.