

PART 3

You are going to read an article about light pollution. 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).

The Death of the Night

Gaze up on a winter night and you'll see a bright orange glow instead of stars. Will it ever get dark again?

Electric lighting - the thrilling glow of a city at night - has been a symbol of civilisation ever since Thomas Edison first illuminated the streets of New York in 1883.

0 E

Another 100,000 are being put up each year. As satellite photographs show, the rest of the world shares our enthusiasm for keeping the darkness under control.

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It is caused by streetlights shining wastefully into the sky and their light being scattered by pollution in the air. On the ground, too, millions of people are troubled by what is now known as "light trespass". According to a report released last year, four out of five local councils have received complaints from residents about lights from neighbouring houses or businesses shining into their homes.

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When dozens of airstrip lights were destroyed in North Shore, Alaska, tracks showed that bears had knocked them out one by one. Of equal concern is the fact that light pollution destroys our sight of the wider universe.

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One result of this blocking of the light from distant sources is that astronomers are being forced to move out of cities.

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Unlike Greenwich, the University of London Observatory at Mill Hill Park, has stayed put, but hasn't found it easy. The director, Derek McNally, says: "There are clearly a lot of things we know it is no longer possible to look at."

The authorities of San Diego responded to a similar problem in the 1980's by converting their streetlights to the low-pressure sodium type, saving \$3 million a year in the process.

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Unfortunately, San Diegans were not. They complained that the monochrome yellow light was eerie. Businesses said advertisements didn't look right and car salespeople complained that the lights made all their vehicles look the same.

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The white light they produce is impossible to filter, and astronomers were far from pleased. Such conflicts have been avoided in the UK, and attempts are being made to reduce light pollution by controlling the type and quality of lighting equipment that is being installed.

But the problem is still a real one. We are missing out on one of the most impressive spectacles in nature.

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But astronomers are confident they can see the dark at the end of the tunnel. "I'm hopeful that in ten years' time people in the suburbs - if not the cities - should get the Milky Way back," says McNally.

- A And it's not just humans who have cause for complaint. Many animals are seriously confused by the amount of light there is at night. Loggerhead sea turtles have given up their nesting areas on illuminated beaches along the Florida coast. In other places, nocturnal animals have stopped looking for food. Polar bears get so upset by artificial light sources they have been known to attack them.
- B The beautiful and constantly evolving saga of the night sky remains a total blank for the vast majority of people. It is a discomfiting thought that an illiterate Kalahari tribesman has a great deal more first-hand knowledge of the cosmos than an avid reader of books about the Big Bang.
- C Few of today's city dwellers have ever made out the Milky Way above their heads, let alone the ghostly glow of the "zodiacal light", a cone of light that appears before sunrise and after sunset. Light travelling towards us for billions of years is being swallowed up on arrival in our skies by streetlighting, floodlit golf courses and glowing neon advertisements.
- D Not all the complaints were commercially motivated either. Policemen said they couldn't tell what colour their suspects were. As a result the city council voted to replace the yellow lights with white ones in areas of high crime.
- E Since then, people have been using increasing amounts of electric light to defy the darkness and turn night into day. In the UK alone there are at least seven and a half million streetlamps.
- F The yellow sodium light takes up just two narrow bands of the electromagnetic spectrum. This makes it easy for astronomers to filter out, leaving the rest of the spectrum free. This seemed to be the ideal solution, and the astronomers were pleased.
- G They also say that so much light is bad for our eyes. It seems that exposure to total darkness is necessary to maintain the health of the eyes, and that we are not getting enough of it. But there are solutions to the problem.
- H As far back as 1910 astronomers complained that their view of Halley's Comet was being limited by electric lighting. As the problem grew through the century, the Royal Greenwich Observatory's optical telescopes were moved to Sussex. When lighting followed them there in the 1980's they were moved to the safety of the Canary Islands.
- I From Ahmadabad to Vladivostok, night lighting reduces accidents, deters crime, and eases our ancestral fears of creatures of the darkness. But this security has a hidden cost: the growing problem of light pollution. An orange glow hangs over cities across the world.

PART 4

You are going to read some information about street markets. 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 market or markets:

- can you buy fish from? 0 E
- sell fashionable clothes? 21 22
- have a lot of atmosphere? 23 24
- sells football items? 25
- is very exotic? 26
- begins trading very early? 27
- appeal particularly to your sense of smell? 28 29
- tends to be very expensive? 30
- sells traditional clothing? 31
- is a popular meeting place? 32
- have a long history? 33 34 35

Street Markets

Chapel Street Market, Islington A

Chapel Street is one of North London's oldest street markets. Established well over one hundred years ago, it was recently threatened with closure by the local authority. The general public were so angry, though, that Chapel Market was saved. It has sections for vegetables, jewellery and many other items. There are even stalls selling souvenirs of Arsenal and Tottenham Football Clubs, the two great enemies of North London football. The owners of the stalls shout out what goods they have and try to tempt the shoppers with their competitive prices. Chapel Street Market definitely captures the atmosphere of a very special part of London.

Covent Garden Market B

This is one of Central London's most fashionable markets. Traditionally famous for its vegetables, fruit and flowers, it is now just as well known for its wide range of fashionable clothes and leather goods. On Thursdays, the only things you'll find are antiques, and Covent Garden becomes London's largest antiques market. Although this is not the case any more, Covent Garden was for decades the big collection point in London for vegetables, fruit and flowers. At about three o'clock every morning, hundreds of trucks would come and go, delivering these fresh goods to other street markets all over London. Nowadays, Covent Garden appeals mostly to tourists and other people looking for a special birthday or Christmas gift. But beware of the prices! Covent Garden goods are often overpriced.

Southall Market C

This is one of London's most exotic street markets. The area of Southall has one of London's biggest Indian and Pakistani communities. They first started coming to this area in the 1950's and since then have established a flourishing street market. The first thing you notice on entering the market are the wonderful smells of exotic spices. Everything you could possibly want to cook an excellent curry dish is

laid out before you in thousands of containers. Simply approach the seller, tell him what you want and he will mix your very own bag of spices for you. The traditional Indian women's dress, the sari, is sold in hundreds of different colours and patterns. Some are for everyday wear, while other more elaborate ones are for weddings and special occasions. These are truly fantastic.

Portobello Road Market D

Portobello Road is without question the most trendy of all the London markets. It is situated in West London, and is of particular interest to the young and rebellious. In the 1970's it was one of the few places where punks could buy all their clothes. When leather clothes became fashionable, Portobello Road was the place to find the strangest things. You can also buy exotic jewellery from all over the world. Another feature of Portobello Road are the pubs. There seem to be dozens of them, and they are very popular places to meet friends in, either before or after you have done your shopping.

Billingsgate Market E

Billingsgate is London's main fish market. It dates back to the 12th century, but it did not receive its official licence to be run as a market until 1400. Up until the 17th century it sold other goods such as oranges, coal and onions, but in 1699 it started to sell only fresh fish. Nowadays, the fish comes from every fishing port in Britain and is then sold to markets and supermarkets. Business at Billingsgate starts at about 2 o'clock in the morning from Tuesday to Saturday and if you get up early enough in the morning and head off to the heart of London, you will be able to buy the freshest fish very cheaply, as well as enjoy the smells and unique atmosphere of one of the oldest markets in England.