

Britain needs strong tv industry

Comedy writer Armando Lannucci has called for an industry-wide defense of the BBC and British programme-makers. "The Thick of It" creator made his remarks in the annual MacTaggart Lecture at the Edinburgh TV Festival.

"It's more important than ever that we have more strong, popular channels... that act as beacons, drawing audiences to the best content," he said. Speaking earlier, Culture Secretary John Whittingdale rejected suggestions that he wanted to dismantle the BBC.

'Champion supporters'

Lannucci co-wrote "I'm Alan Partridge", wrote the movie "In the Loop" and created and wrote the hit "HBO" and "Sky Atlantic show Veep". He delivered the 40th annual MacTaggart Lecture, which has previously been given by Oscar winner Kevin Spacey, former BBC director general Greg Dyke, Jeremy Paxman and Rupert Murdoch. Lannucci said: "Faced with a global audience, British television needs its champion supporters."

He continued his praise for British programming by saying the global success of American TV shows had come about because they were emulating British television. "The best US shows are modelling themselves on what used to make British TV so world-beating," he said. "US prime-time schedules are now littered with those quirky formats from the UK - the "Who Do You Think You Are"'s and the variants on "Strictly Come Dancing" - as well as the single-camera non-audience sitcom, which we brought into the mainstream first. We have changed international viewing for the better."

With the renewal of the BBC's royal charter approaching, Iannucci also praised the corporation. He said: "If public service broadcasting - one of the best things we've ever done creatively as a country - if it was a car industry, our ministers would be out championing it overseas, trying to win contracts, boasting of the British jobs that would bring." In July, the government issued a green paper setting out issues that will be explored during negotiations over the future of the BBC, including the broadcaster's size, its funding and governance. Primarily Mr Whittingdale wanted to appoint a panel of five people, but finally he invited two more people to advise on the charter renewal, namely former Channel 4 boss Dawn Airey and journalism professor Stewart Purvis, a former editor-in-chief of ITN. Iannucci bemoaned the lack of "creatives" involved in the discussions.

"When the media, communications and information industries make up nearly 8% our GDP, larger than the car and oil and gas industries put together, we need to be heard, as those industries are heard. But when I see the panel of experts who've been asked by the culture secretary to take a root and branch look at the BBC, I don't see anyone who is a part of that cast and crew list. I see executives, media owners, industry gurus, all talented people - but not a single person who's made a classic and enduring television show."

'Don't be modest' Iannucci suggested one way of easing the strain on the licence fee was "by pushing ourselves more commercially abroad".

"Use the BBC's name, one of the most recognised brands in the world," he said. "And use the reputation of British television across all networks, to capitalise financially overseas. Be more aggressive in selling our shows, through advertising, through proper international

subscription channels, freeing up BBC Worldwide to be fully commercial, whatever it takes.

"Frankly, don't be icky and modest about making money, let's monetise the bezeesus Mary and Joseph out of our programmes abroad so that money can come back, take some pressure off the license fee at home and be invested in even more ambitious quality shows, that can only add to our value."

Mr Whittingdale, who was interviewed by ITV News' Alastair Stewart at the festival, said he wanted an open debate about whether the corporation should do everything it has done in the past. He said he had a slight sense that people who rushed to defend the BBC were "trying to have an argument that's never been started".

"Whatever my view is, I don't determine what programmes the BBC should show," he added. "That's the job of the BBC." Mr Whittingdale said any speculation that the Conservative Party had always wanted to change the BBC due to issues such as its editorial line was "absolute nonsense".

Questions 36-40

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

Easing the strain on the licence fees Iannucci recommended increasing BBC's profit by pushing ourselves more 36 He suggests being more aggressive in selling British shows, through advertising and proper international 37..... . Also, he invokes producers to stop being 38 and modest about making money and invest

into even 39 quality shows. However, Mr Whittingdale denied any 40 that the Conservative Party had always wanted to change the BBC because of its editorial line.

Papyrus

Used by the ancient Egyptians to make paper, the papyrus plant has helped to shape the world we live in.

A. Libraries and archives are cultural crossroads of knowledge exchange, where the past transmits information to the present, and where the present has the opportunity to inform the future. Bureaucracies have become the backbone of civilizations, as governments try to keep track of populations, business transactions and taxes. At a personal level, our lives are governed by the documents we possess; we are certified on paper literally from birth to death. And written documentation carries enormous cultural importance: consider the consequences of signing the Foundation Document of the United Nations or the Convention on Biological Diversity. Documentation requires a writing tool and a surface upon which to record the information permanently. About 5,000 years ago, the Sumerians started to use reeds or sticks to make marks on mud blocks which were then baked, but despite being fireproof, these were difficult to store. Other cultures used more flexible but less permanent surfaces, including animal skins and wood strips. In western culture, the adoption of papyrus was to have a great impact. Sheets of papyrus not only provide an invaluable record of people's daily lives, they can also be dated using carbon-dating techniques, giving precise information about the age of the text written on them.

B. Papyrus is strongly associated with Egyptian culture, although all the ancient civilizations around the Mediterranean used it. The papyrus sedge is a tall grass-like plant. It was harvested from shallow water and swamplands on the banks of the River Nile. Manufacturing sheets of papyrus from papyrus sedge was a complex, messy process. Pith from inside the plant's stem was cut into long strips that were laid side by side. These were then covered with a second layer of strips which were laid at right angles to the first, then soaked in water and hammered together. The sheet was then crushed to extract the water, dried and then polished to produce a high-quality writing surface, individual sheets could be glued together and rolled up to make scrolls or folded and bound to form books.

C. In moist climates, the cellulose-rich sheets of papyrus would readily decay, becoming covered by mould or full of holes from attacks by insects. But in dry climates, such as the Middle East, papyrus is a stable, rot-resistant writing surface. The earliest known roll of papyrus scroll was found in the tomb of an official called Hemeka near Memphis, which was then the capital city of Egypt, and is around five thousand years old. In 79CE, nearly 2,000 papyrus scrolls in the library of Julius Caesar's father-in-law were protected at Herculaneum by ash from the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius. However, the most famous discoveries of papyrus have come from the rubbish dumps of the ancient town of Oxyrhynchus, some 160km south-west of Cairo, in the desert to the west of the Nile. Oxyrhynchus was a regional administrative capital and for a thousand years generated vast amounts of administrative documentation, including accounts, tax returns and correspondence, which was

periodically discarded to make room for more. Over time, a thick layer of sand covered these dumps, and they were forgotten. But the documents were protected by the sand, creating a time capsule that allowed astonishing glimpses into the lives of the town's inhabitants over hundreds of years. Collections of documents that record information and ideas have frequently been viewed as potentially dangerous. For thousands of years, governments, despots and conquerors have resorted to burning libraries and books to rid themselves of inconvenient evidence or obliterate cultures and ideas that they found politically, morally or religiously unacceptable. One such calamity, the burning of the Great Library of Alexandria, and the papyrus scrolls and books it contained, has been mythologized and has come to symbolize the global loss of cultural knowledge.

D. Besides their use in record-keeping, papyrus stems were used in many other aspects of Mediterranean life, such as for boat construction and making ropes, sails and baskets, as well as being a source of food. In 1969 the adventurer Thor Heyerdahl attempted to cross the Atlantic from Morocco in the boat Ra, to show that it was possible for mariners in ancient times to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Ra was made from bundles of papyrus stems and modelled on ancient Egyptian craft. As a marshland plant, papyrus sedge stabilizes soils and reduces erosion, while some investigations show that it has potential for water purification and sewage treatment.

E. True paper was probably invented in China in the first century CE. Like papyrus, it was constructed from a meshwork of plant fibres, but the Chinese used fibres from the white mulberry tree, which yielded a tough, flexible material that could be folded, stretched, and compressed. The adoption of this paper by western cultures soon

rendered papyrus obsolete. Despite dreams of paper-free societies, western cultures still use enormous quantities of paper, often in ways that it would be inconceivable to use papyrus for. As a paper substitute, the role of the papyrus sedge in western cultures has been superseded; papyrus is little more than a niche product for the tourist market. What makes papyrus noteworthy for western societies nowadays is its use as the surface upon which our ancient ancestors recorded their lives, their art and their science. In the words of the ancient Roman philosopher Pliny the Elder, it is 'the material on which the immortality of human beings depends'.

Questions 38-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

How papyrus documents have survived

Papyrus is rich in cellulose and in some conditions will be destroyed by fungal growths or be consumed by 38 However, it can survive for long periods in an environment that is dry. It has been found in a 5,000-year-old 39 in Egypt, and in Herculaneum, many papyrus documents were preserved following a huge 40 in 79 CE. In the town of Oxyrhynchus, unwanted administrative documents were left on rubbish dumps which were covered with sand, preserving them for many years.

Table chart with sample (Sentence formation)

Writing Task 1 :- Table Chart

The table below shows the production of potatoes, cabbage and onions in five countries in 2012.

Production of vegetables in millions of tonnes (Mt), 2012

	Potatoes	Cabbage	Onions
Ireland	72 Mt	20 Mt	4 Mt
Spain	2 Mt	200 Mt	0 Mt
China	9214 Mt	3187 Mt	2602 Mt
Russia	30 Mt	2765 Mt	2039 Mt
Brazil	3 Mt	0 Mt	1417 Mt

INTRODUCTION:- The data regarding the quantity of production of three types of vegetables in five nations during 2012 is mentioned in the given table.

OVERALL:- It is quite evident that China was at first place in overall production of vegetables as compared to the other countries, however, Ireland's average vegetables production was relatively minimum.

SENTENCE FORMATIONS FOR DATA DEPICTION:-

- The quantity of _____ accounted for ___ Mt in _____ was the highest among other catalogued nations.
- The production of potatoes in Russia was minimal whereas cabbage was highly grown, being 30Mt and 2765 Mt respectively along with the cultivation of 2039 Mt of onions.
- In Brazil, potatoes were rarely produced(3Mt), cabbage was never produced and onions were preferred in the agriculture sector(1417Mt).
- It was Spain in which cabbage's production amount was tenfold than that in Ireland while the former country was left behind by the latter one in the cultivation of other two categories of vegetables by 70Mt for potatoes and 4Mt for onions.

[Table chart]

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The assigned table chart depicts the information on the production of three types of vegetables in five distinct nations during 2012.

Overall, it is evident that China had the highest vegetable production compared to other countries, while the tendency was opposite for Ireland.

To begin with, the quantity of potatoes, accounting for 9214 MT in 2012, was the highest among the ~~mentioned~~ nations, followed by Cabbage at 3187 MT.

Surprisingly, the quantity of potatoes in Spain was ~~nearly equal~~ almost on a par with Brazil's at 3%. Interestingly, in Russia, the production of Cabbage exceeded that of onions in 2012, recorded at 2765 mt and 2039 MT, respectively.

Moving ahead, Cabbage consumption was 3187 mt in China and 2765 mt in Russia in 2012. Notably, in the case of onion, China produced a substantial amount of 1417 compared to Spain and Ireland, which ^{was} recorded at 1000 and 400, respectively. The consumption of potatoes in Russia ~~was~~ stood at 30 Mt.

Test 1

Questions 16–20

What does the speaker suggest would be helpful for each of the following areas of voluntary work?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 16–20.

Helpful things volunteers might offer

- A** experience on stage
- B** original, new ideas
- C** parenting skills
- D** an understanding of food and diet
- E** retail experience
- F** a good memory
- G** a good level of fitness

Area of voluntary work

- 16** Fundraising
- 17** Litter collection
- 18** 'Playmates'
- 19** Story club
- 20** First aid

Questions 27–30

What comment do the students make about the impact of the Laki eruption on the following countries?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 27–30.

Comments

- A** This country suffered the most severe loss of life.
- B** The impact on agriculture was predictable.
- C** There was a significant increase in deaths of young people.
- D** Animals suffered from a sickness.
- E** This country saw the highest rise in food prices in the world.
- F** It caused a particularly harsh winter.

Countries

- 27 Iceland
- 28 Egypt
- 29 UK
- 30 USA

Communication in Science

- A. Science plays an increasingly significant role in people's lives, making the faithful communication of scientific developments more important than ever. Yet such communication is fraught with challenges that can easily distort discussions, leading to unnecessary confusion and misunderstandings.**
- B. Some problems stem from the esoteric nature of current research and the associated difficulty of finding sufficiently faithful terminology. Abstraction and complexity are not signs that a given scientific direction is wrong, as some commentators have suggested, but are instead a tribute to the success of human ingenuity in meeting the increasingly complex challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make communication more difficult. But many of the biggest challenges for science reporting arise because in areas of evolving research, scientists themselves often only partly understand the full implications of any particular advance or development. Since that dynamic applies to most of the scientific developments that directly affect people's lives global warming, cancer research, diet studies – learning how to overcome it is critical to spurring a more informed scientific debate among the broader public.**
- C. Ambiguous word choices are the source of some misunderstandings. Scientists often employ colloquial terminology, which they then assign a specific meaning that is impossible to fathom without proper training. The term "relativity," for example, is intrinsically misleading. Many interpret the theory to mean that everything is relative and there are no absolutes. Yet although the measurements any**

observer makes depend on his coordinates and reference frame, the physical phenomena he measures have an invariant description that transcends that observer's particular coordinates. Einstein's theory of relativity is really about finding an invariant description of physical phenomena. True, Einstein agreed with the idea that his theory would have been better named "Invarianten theorie." But the term "relativity" was already entrenched at the time for him to change.

- D. "The uncertainty principle" is another frequently abused term. It is sometimes interpreted as a limitation on observers and their ability to make measurements.
- E. But it is not about intrinsic limitations on any one particular measurement; it is about the inability to precisely measure particular pairs of quantities simultaneously? The first interpretation is perhaps more engaging from a philosophical or political perspective. It's just not what the science is about.
- F. Even the word "theory" can be a problem. Unlike most people, who use the word to describe a passing conjecture that they often regard as suspect, physicists have very specific ideas in mind when they talk about theories. For physicists, theories entail a definite physical framework embodied in a set of fundamental assumptions about the world that lead to a specific set of equations and predictions – ones that are borne out by successful predictions. Theories aren't necessarily shown to be correct or complete immediately. Even Einstein took the better part of a decade to develop the correct version of his theory of general relativity. But eventually both the ideas and the measurements settle down and theories are either proven

correct, abandoned or absorbed into other, more encompassing theories.

- G. “Global warming” is another example of problematic terminology. Climatologists predict more drastic fluctuations in temperature and rainfall – not necessarily that every place will be warmer. The name sometimes subverts the debate, since it lets people argue that their winter was worse, so how could there be global warming? Clearly “global climate change” would have been a better name. But not all problems stem solely from poor word choices. Some stem from the intrinsically complex nature of much of modern science. Science sometimes transcends this limitation: remarkably, chemists were able to detail the precise chemical processes involved in the destruction of the ozone layer, making the evidence that chlorofluorocarbon gases (Freon, for example) were destroying the ozone layer indisputable.
- H. A better understanding of the mathematical significance of results and less insistence on a simple story would help to clarify many scientific discussions. For several months, Harvard was tortured months, Harvard was tortured by empty debates over the relative intrinsic scientific abilities of men and women. One of the more amusing aspects of the discussion was that those who believed in the differences and those who didn’t use the same evidence about gender-specific special ability? How could that be? The answer is that the data shows no substantial effects. Social factors might account for these tiny differences, which in any case have an unclear connection to scientific ability. Not much of a headline when phrased that way, is it?

Each type of science has its own source of complexity and potential for miscommunication. Yet there are steps we can take to improve public understanding in all cases. The first would be to inculcate greater understanding and acceptance of indirect scientific evidence. The information from an unmanned space mission is no less legitimate than the information from one in which people are on board.

- I. This doesn't mean questioning an interpretation, but it also doesn't mean equating indirect evidence with blind belief, as people sometimes suggest. Second, we might need different standards for evaluating science with urgent policy implications than research with the purely theoretical value. When scientists say they are not certain about their predictions, it doesn't necessarily mean they've found nothing substantial. It would be better if scientists were more open about the mathematical significance of their results and if the public didn't treat math as quite so scary; statistics and errors, which tell us the uncertainty in a measurement, give us the tools to evaluate new developments fairly.**
- J. But most important, people have to recognize that science can be complex. If we accept only simple stories, the description will necessarily be distorted. When advances are subtle or complicated, scientists should be willing to go the extra distance to give proper explanations and the public should be more patient about the truth. Even so, some difficulties are unavoidable. Most developments reflect work in progress, so the story is complex because no one yet knows the big picture.**

Questions 10-14

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage

Using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 10-14 on your answer sheet.

Science Communication is fraught with challenges that can easily distort discussions, leading to unnecessary confusion and misunderstandings. Firstly, Ambiguous 10 _____ are the source of some misunderstandings. Common people without proper training do not understand clearly or deeply a specific scientific meaning via the 11 _____ scientists often employed. Besides, the measurements any 12 _____ makes can not be confined to describe in a(n) constant 13 _____ yet the phenomenon can be. What's more, even the word "theory" can be a problem. Theories aren't necessarily shown to be correct or complete immediately since scientists often evolved better versions of specific theories, a good example can be the theory of 14 _____. Thus, most importantly people have to recognize that science can be complex.

Anxiety

Anxiety is a common experience that can be a useful motivator or even a lifesaver in situations that are objectively dangerous. However, when the anxiety is out of proportion to the danger inherent in a given situation, is persistent and is markedly disabling, an anxiety disorder can be developed.

Anxiety is an emotion that all people experience from time to time, and we do that for very good reasons. It has been built into us; we have inherited it from our evolutionary past, because, in general, anxiety has a survival function. If there is a real danger for a primitive man, then anxiety kicks in in an adaptive way. We freeze, we stop doing whatever we were doing, we devote all of our attention to the danger, and our bodies react with a big release of adrenalin, an increase in blood flow to the muscles, getting us ready to run as fast as we can or fight as fiercely as we can.

So some anxiety is adaptive, not only for primitive man, but in modern society as well. It helps us to focus on things when we have deadlines and, if someone is driving too fast when we cross the road, it helps us to jump out of the way quickly. So, there is nothing wrong with anxiety in general, and in fact, we would have difficulties if we did not experience it to some extent, but of course, it can get problematic if the danger is one that is imagined rather than real, or the danger is something that is exaggerated. In those cases, particularly if the perceived danger is out of proportion to the real danger, and it is persistent and disabling, then there is a danger of an anxiety

disorder. About 17 percent of the population will have an anxiety disorder at some stage in their life.

Anxiety can be caused in a variety of different ways, but any mental disorder is always difficult to diagnose. Scientists are looking at what role genes play in the development of these disorders and are also investigating the effects of environmental factors, such as pollution, physical and psychological stress, and diet. Several parts of the brain are key actors in the production of fear and anxiety. Using brain imaging technology and neurochemical techniques, scientists have discovered that the amygdala plays a significant role in most anxiety disorders. By learning more about how the brain creates fear and anxiety, scientists may be able to devise better treatments for these disorders.

Anxiety disorders are a very costly problem in terms of society. Some published figures show that, in the US, it costs \$60 billion in one year in terms of lost productivity and in terms of excessive medical investigations that many people with anxiety seek, often thinking they have a physical problem.

Given all of this, it is rather worrying that anxiety also has a rather low treatment-seeking rate. Only 10 percent of people with an anxiety disorder will seek treatment. That seems to be largely because people do not realise there are effective treatments available. Most people tend to think they have had it for most of their lives, so it is just their personality and they cannot change their personality, and so they feel rather hopeless about it.

The first psychotherapy treatment that was shown to be effective was exposure therapy, which essentially encourages people in a graded way to go into their feared situations and stay in them as long as they can and build up their confidence that way. Often, the therapist will accompany the person to a feared situation to provide support and guidance. Group cognitive behaviour therapy has also been shown to be effective. This is a talking therapy that helps people to understand the link between negative thoughts and mood and how altering their behaviour can enable them to manage anxiety and feel in control.

There are, of course, drugs that can help people with anxiety. Medication will not cure an anxiety disorder, but it can keep it under control while the person receives psychotherapy. The principal medications used for anxiety disorders are antidepressants, anti-anxiety drugs, and beta-blockers to control some of the physical symptoms. With proper treatment, many people with anxiety disorders can lead normal, fulfilling lives.

There is plenty of evidence that exercise can help with anxiety problems. When stress affects the brain, with its many nerve connections, the rest of the body feels the impact as well. Exercise and other physical activity produce endorphins, which are chemicals in the brain that act as natural painkillers. In addition to this, getting physically tired can help people fall asleep faster and have deeper and more relaxing sleep. As many people suffering from anxiety often have problems with

insomnia, just the ability to get a good night's rest can change people's whole perspectives.

Anxiety is a normal, but highly subjective, human emotion.

While normal anxiety serves a beneficial and adaptive purpose, anxiety can also become the cause of tremendous suffering for millions of people. It is important that people recognise excessive anxiety in themselves as soon as possible, as treatment can be very successful and living untreated can be a misery.

Questions 7-13

Table completion

Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

Treatment for Anxiety

Exposure Therapy	Patients face their fears in a 7 fashion, often with their 8
Group Cognitive Behaviour Therapy	A talking therapy. It explores the links between 9 and feelings. It explores how changing people's 10 can help them regain control.
Drugs	These cannot cure people, but they can help in conjunction with 11
Exercise	By creating 12, the body can help dull the pain of anxiety. It can allow a good sleep for people who suffer from the 13 caused by their anxiety.

☉ Full sample → Task 1 → Table chart

The table below shows the number of visitors in the UK and their average spending from 2003 to 2008.

Year	Number of visits (millions)	Spend (pound billions)	Average Spend per Visits	Average Nights per Visits
2003	24.715	11.855	475	8.2
2004	27.755	13.047	466	8.2
2005	29.971	14.248	471	8.3
2006	32.713	16.002	486	8.4
2007	32.778	15.960	487	7.7
2008	31.88	16.323	511	7.7

The table displays information regarding visitors, spending and the length of their trip to the UK from 2003 to 2008.

Looking first at the quantity of visits, there were 24,715,000 million travellers to the UK in 2003 and this figure climbed steadily by around 2 to 3 million each year until 2006 when it plateaued at about 32 million before receding slightly to 31.8 million to finish the time surveyed. Similarly, average spending in billions of pounds rose sharply from 11.855 to a 16.002 in 2006, then leveled off and, in contrast, rebounded marginally to finish the period at 16.323.

In terms of average spending, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, declined moderately to 266 the next year and then rose consistently to conclude with a final surge to 511 in 2008. The only data to decline was average nights per visit which began at 8.2 in 2003, remained level for a year and then rose by .1 each year until 2006, before a sudden drop to 7.7 nights in 2007 and 2008.

Looking from an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that overall visits, total spending, and average spending rose considerably with only average nights per visit falling towards the end of the period. The largest growth proportionally was for total spending.

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Table chart

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The assigned table chart illustrates the number of travellers in the UK along with their average expenditure from 2003 to 2008.

Overall, it is crystal clear that all statistics increased by passing time. However, the number of staying at night decreased during the given period.

To begin with, 24,715 millions tourists visited the UK in 2003 then this figure grew frequently by around 2 to 3 millions each year till 2006. Interestingly, the number of visitors remained ^{almost} static at about 32,713 in 2006 and 2007. In 2008 ^{in addition} 31.88 people explored the UK in ~~the~~ entire given time period, the number of wanderers who stayed at night over there ranged from 8.20 to 7.7.

Moving ahead, in terms of ~~average~~ spending in pound billions, the figure rose ~~of~~ sharply from 11.855 to 16.002 between 2003 in ^{the} initial four years. However, it showed a minor increment in eventual years; 2007 and 2008. when it comes to average spend. per visits, this figure began at 475 pounds in 2003, after experiencing moderate incline it reached at 511 in 2006.

Questions 15–20

What information does the speaker give about each of the following areas of the museum?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 15–20.

Information	
A	Parents must supervise their children.
B	There are new things to see.
C	It is closed today.
D	This is only for school groups.
E	There is a quiz for visitors.
F	It features something created by students.
G	An expert is here today.
H	There is a one-way system.

Areas of museum

- 15 Four Seasons
- 16 Farmhouse Kitchen
- 17 A Year on the Farm
- 18 Wagon Walk
- 19 Bees are Magic
- 20 The Pond

Questions 23-27

Which comment do the students make about each of the following children in the video?
Choose FIVE answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to Questions 23-27.

Comments

A demonstrated independence

B asked for teacher support

c developed a competitive attitude

D seemed to find the activity calming

E seemed pleased with the results

F seemed confused

G seemed to find the activity easy

Children

23. Sid

24. Jack

25. Naomi

26. Anya

27. Zara