

Hello everyone! Today's test is the London Tests of English Level 5. The theme of this test is Human Beauty. This test lasts two hours and fifty-five minutes. There are five tasks. Tasks One and Two are listening. You must listen to the tape and write your answers in this booklet. Good luck!

1. Task One: A Radio Discussion (15 marks)

You are doing some research into the place of the 'beauty industry' in modern society. You hear a discussion programme in which three people discuss this topic. Listen to the first part of the programme and fill in the boxes next to the statements on the opposite page. The first statement is an example.

In **each** box, put a cross (☒) if the person **agrees** with the statement. Leave it blank if they disagree **or** do not say anything about it.

You will hear the discussion twice. Do as much as you can the first time and finish your work the second time.

You have **one** minute to look at the statements.



Example:

The African model deserves the financial rewards of her success

- (a) A top fashion house choosing an African model is not very exciting news.
- (b) The use of an African model could help to change people's attitudes.
- (c) Ideas of beauty are less narrow than they used to be.
- (d) The advertising industry forces people to accept its standards of beauty.
- (e) Being surrounded by images of beautiful people has harmful effects.

Anita Bradley	Bella Davis	Chris Thomas
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total 15 marks)

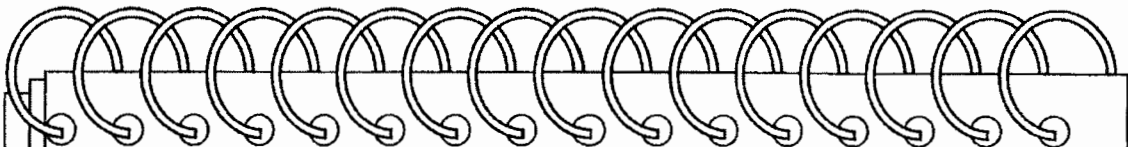
Q1



2. Task Two: A Lecture (15 marks)

To find out some theoretical background, you attend a lecture by Professor Hugh Bailey on the subject of 'Human Beauty'. Listen to the opening part of the lecture and complete the notes below. Write **one to three** words. The first one is an example.

You will hear the lecture twice. Do as much as you can the first time and finish your work the second time. You have **one and a half minutes** to look at the notes.



(Example) Aim of the talk: to try and specify what it means to say a person is good-looking.

1. It is well-known that the idea of 'beauty' is hard to

2. Human beauty is part of beauty in general, ie a question of

3. Two extreme views:

a) attractiveness is a purely subjective matter - no absolute criteria exist.

b) there are features of beauty, eg Beethoven vs pop music or Michelangelo vs Barbie dolls.

4. Prof. Bailey's view: both extremes don't certain evidence.

5. 'Subjectivists' ignore the aspects of biology and

6. Firstly, scientists have proved newborn babies looking at attractive faces.

7. Secondly, there are important ideas of beauty in different societies.

8. Despite some differences (eg preference for certain shapes of in different societies), the similarities are more important than the differences. BUT scientific theory ignores differences, eg many people prefer pop to classical music.

9. This is more noticeable when looking at changes in over the years.

10. Therefore, cultural influence should not be ignored :

even if our determines our basic ideas, these ideas are then influenced by our environment.

Q2

(Total 15 marks)



N 2 3 2 3 8 A 0 4 1 8

3. Task Three: Plastic Surgery

As part of your research, you become interested in plastic surgery (sometimes known as cosmetic surgery), a medical procedure which helps people to change their appearance. You find some information about plastic surgery on the Internet.

Task Three (a): Reading (10 marks)

Read the article on **Perforated Information Sheet 1 for Task Three (a)** and complete the task below.

Indicate who expresses each of the following opinions by putting a cross (☒) in the appropriate box next to the statement and under the person's name, as in the example.

Example: Reality shows cannot be stopped.

1. It is important for plastic surgeons to consider alternatives before undertaking surgery.
2. TV programmes are made primarily for commercial gain.
3. TV shows about plastic surgery are not designed to help patients.
4. Plastic surgeons should question the motives of prospective patients.
5. TV shows don't reflect the serious side of cosmetic surgery.
6. Plastic surgery procedures should not be regarded as simple, harmless operations.
7. TV shows are giving people a misleading impression of plastic surgery.
8. Serious programmes on this subject would provide a necessary balance to existing shows.
9. Some people who want plastic surgery have unrealistic expectations.

	Douglas McGeorge	Norman Waterhouse	Adam Scarle
Example: Reality shows cannot be stopped.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. It is important for plastic surgeons to consider alternatives before undertaking surgery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. TV programmes are made primarily for commercial gain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. TV shows about plastic surgery are not designed to help patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Plastic surgeons should question the motives of prospective patients.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. TV shows don't reflect the serious side of cosmetic surgery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Plastic surgery procedures should not be regarded as simple, harmless operations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. TV shows are giving people a misleading impression of plastic surgery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Serious programmes on this subject would provide a necessary balance to existing shows.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Some people who want plastic surgery have unrealistic expectations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(10)



N 2 3 2 3 8 A 0 6 1 8

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PERFORATED INFORMATION SHEET 1 FOR TASK THREE (a)

Plastic surgery TV shows 'are dangerous'

Cosmetic surgery reality shows were today condemned as trash television at a British conference on plastic surgery. The British Association of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons (BAAPS) said programmes such as MTV's *I Want a Famous Face* and Channel Five's *Plastic Surgery Live* sent out a dangerous message to viewers. The BAAPS said that popular shows preyed on the vulnerabilities of a society increasingly obsessed with physical perfection and encouraged people to seek surgery for the wrong reasons.

Speaking at the BAAPS annual conference in Chester, Douglas McGeorge, consultant plastic surgeon and BAAPS council member, said the programmes were embarrassing. He said: "Shows such as *Plastic Surgery Live* are primarily for the benefit of television and not for the benefit of the patients. They take a grubby look at the seedy side of aesthetic surgery because this looks good on television. It sells television space and advertising space, but whether it actually makes good television is debatable."

Norman Waterhouse, president of BAAPS said programmes such as FX Network drama *Nip/Tuck* and ABC's *Extreme Makeover* trivialised aesthetic surgery. He said: "The doctor-patient relationship in cosmetic surgery is exactly the same as that in cardiological and neurological surgery. We're extremely worried about the message that these programmes are sending out to people."

BAAPS is concerned that reality television viewers may be encouraged to regard extreme changes as the goal of cosmetic procedures. It says that the real aim of plastic surgery is to enhance a person's appearance while preserving their individuality. Adam Searle, from the Royal Marsden Hospital, said it was the duty of plastic surgeons to evaluate whether patients have realistic expectations about the potential results. He said: "There are a small group of patients who seek the impossible. It is the duty of us as responsible, sensible decision makers not to just pick up the scalpel and try to make them look like Hugh Grant. We must first find out why they have these desires and then treat them in a non-surgical fashion if that's the correct way forward."

Mr Waterhouse added: "Wanting to look exactly like a celebrity is a classic example of unrealistic attitudes. The British Association of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons urges those interested in cosmetic procedures to first speak with a qualified surgeon, as they can provide unbiased information and recommendations."

BAAPS also warns that people who base their expectations on another person's surgical results could be disappointed. Mr Searle said that surgeons see numerous people who have no real ideas of what their procedures involve. He added: "Some people think that if you have breast implants you won't be left with a scar, but this is not true. If you cut the skin then you make a scar. And tummy tucks aren't like hair-dos. They're not a quick fix lunchtime trick. It's a major surgical procedure."

The surgeons called cosmetic surgery television embarrassing and said it left them with false baggage on their shoulders. Mr Searle said: "If we can get media coverage of appropriate techniques, it would help our practice immensely. We can't ban these reality shows, but we can turn them off."

www.femail.co.uk

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PERFORATED INFORMATION SHEET 2 FOR TASK THREE (b)

Cosmetic surgery: the new proposals

In order to get rid of the cosmetic cowboys and improve standards of the UK cosmetic industry, new proposals by the cosmetic surgery associations, such as BAAPS, are currently being considered by the Department of Health and will take effect from next spring.

The main proposals are

- Any cosmetic surgeon intending to practise should appear on the specialist register of the General Medical Council. This proves that he/she is fully qualified in one of three main areas of plastic surgery.
- All cosmetic surgery patients must meet the surgeon prior to the operation.
- The operation must not be carried out before two weeks after the initial consultation. This gives the patient a 'cooling off' period and time to change his/her mind.
- The surgeon must point out any risks involved and give guidance to alternative treatments.
- All staff must have completed training in the safe use of any equipment.
- Nursing staff carrying out any cosmetic procedures must be fully trained.
- Patients must be offered the opportunity for psychological counselling before and after the operation.

by NAOMI COLEMAN, femail.co.uk

Cosmetic Surgery Quick Facts: 2003 ASAPS Statistics

New York, NY (February 18, 2004) — Highlights of 2003 cosmetic surgery statistics released today by the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ASAPS):

- There were nearly 8.3 million surgical and nonsurgical cosmetic procedures performed in 2003, according to the most comprehensive survey to date of U.S. physicians and surgeons by the American Society for Aesthetic Plastic Surgery (ASAPS). Surgical procedures represented 22 percent of the total, and nonsurgical procedures were 78 percent of the total.
- From 2002-2003, there was a 20 percent increase in the total number of cosmetic procedures. Surgical procedures increased by 12 percent, and nonsurgical procedures increased by 22 percent.

- Since 1997, there has been a 293 percent increase in the total number of cosmetic procedures. Surgical procedures increased by 87 percent, and nonsurgical procedures increased by 471 percent.
- Women had nearly 7.2 million cosmetic procedures, 87 percent of the total. The number of cosmetic procedures for women increased 16 percent from 2002.
- Men had nearly 1.1 million cosmetic procedures, 13 percent of the total (up from 12 percent of the total in 2002). The number of cosmetic procedures for men increased 31 percent from 2002.
- People age 35-50 had the most procedures -- 3.7 million and 45 percent of the total. People age 19-34 had 24 percent of procedures; age 51-64 had 23 percent; age 65-and-over had 5 percent; and age 18-and-younger had less than 3 percent.

<http://www.surgery.org/press/procedurefacts-apqf.ph>

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PERFORATED INFORMATION SHEET 3 FOR TASK FOUR

Lookism: The Ugly Truth About Beauty

Commentary

By John Stossel

1 We like to think of America as a meritocracy. A lot of us think we value people because of what they **accomplish**, or their character, or generosity, or intelligence — that's what we thought mattered, but are we just putting blinders on?

More often than not it seems qualities other than skill, intelligence or character pay off. Here's an example. Anna Kournikova is ranked 37th in women's tennis, and has never won a major singles championship. So, why is it that Kournikova makes millions more dollars from endorsements than players ranked higher?

Looks don't only make a difference for women. Does New York Giants' cornerback Jason Schorn get so much attention just because he's a top athlete? Is that why he was featured in *Sports Illustrated for Women*?

You probably know about the famous Kennedy-Nixon debates during the US election campaign in the 1960s — people listening on the radio thought Richard Nixon had won. Those watching TV thought the handsome John F. Kennedy won.

When Texas Senator Phil Gramm sought the Republican nomination for president in 1996, he said: "The real question is whether someone as ugly as I am can be elected." Within months, Gramm dropped out of the race.

Did the press **cover** JFK Junior so relentlessly solely because he was the son of a president? Would we have cared so much about Princess Di if she had looked like, say, Princess Margaret?

2 It may seem obvious to most of us that people would prefer to look at beautiful faces. While beauty itself may be only skin deep, studies show our perception of beauty may be hard-wired in our brains.

In studies conducted at Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers have used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology to look at the activity in men's brains when they were shown pictures of beautiful women's faces. They found that the same part of the brain lights up as when a hungry person sees food, or a gambler eyes cash, or a drug addict sees a fix. Essentially, beauty and addiction **trigger** the same areas in the brain.

Some researchers link this addictive pursuit of good looks to evolution. Anthropologist Helen Fisher, suggests that primitive man might have unconsciously thought that a pretty woman had a better chance of bearing healthy children.

3 Likewise, evolution may have led women to prefer taller men. Women will take just about any **shortcoming** in a man, except in the height department, according to Andrea McGinty, who founded the San Diego-based dating service It's Just Lunch.

McGinty helped ABCNEWS put together an experiment to test just how willing women are to date shorter men. We brought together several short men and asked them to stand next to taller men. We invited groups of women to look at the men and choose a date.

To see if the women would go for short guys who were successful, ABCNEWS' Lynn Sherr created extraordinary résumés for the shorter men. She told the women that the shorter men included a doctor, a best-selling author, a champion skier, a venture capitalist who'd made millions by the age of 25.

Nothing worked. The women always chose the tall men. Sherr asked whether there'd be anything she could say that would make the shortest of the men, who was 5 feet, irresistible. One of the women replied, "Maybe the only thing you could say is that the other four are murderers." Another backed her up, saying that had the taller men had a criminal record she might have been swayed to choose a shorter man. Another said she'd have considered the shorter men, if the taller men had been described as "child molesters."

The desire for tall men begins very young, apparently. ABCNEWS gave elementary school students a test, asking them to match a small, medium or large figure of a man with a series of words. The kids overwhelmingly linked the tall figure to the words strong, handsome and smart. They linked the short figure to the words sad, scared and weak. More than half of the kids also chose to link the short figure to the words dumb, yucky and no friends.

4 To conduct an experiment, a company called 20/20 hired actors — some great looking, some not — and put them in situations to gauge how often the "lookers" would get preferential treatment.

In the first test, we put two women next to cars without gas in Atlanta. The women wore the same outfit.

Both Michelle and Tracey stood helplessly by cars with their hoods up. For the average-looking Michelle, a few pedestrians stopped but only made suggestions as where she could walk to get gasoline. But for the beautiful Tracey, cars came screeching to a halt. More than a dozen cars stopped and six people went to get Tracey gas.

The two actresses helped with our second test, at an Atlanta shopping mall where both women set up a table and sold calendars and teddy bears to raise money for charity. Overall, it looked as if both women were doing well with their sales. Then we counted the money and found Tracey collected 50 percent more.

What if we tested something requiring qualifications, like getting a job? Looks shouldn't matter then but would they?

20/20 hired two men and two women to apply for jobs. The clearest difference between them was looks while they shared similar education and work experience backgrounds. To match them up more closely, we rewrote their résumés to match.

Mark, who was our more attractive applicant, and Mike, the more ordinary-looking one, both had corporate experience and had run their own companies. Donia, our more attractive female applicant, and her counterpart, Amy, both had been secretaries and saleswomen. A consultant trained them so their behavior matched.

Hidden cameras captured interviewers being warmer and friendlier to the better looking applicants and being less friendly to the other applicants. With Amy and Donia, for example, one job interviewer told Amy employees got a 45-minute lunch break but with Donia the interviewer said there was a flexible policy about lunch. Who got the job offer? Donia. Amy never even got a call back.

We ran similar tests using Mike and the especially good looking Mark. Would looks make less of a difference when the interviewers were judging men? Apparently not. On the first interview, for a sales job, the interviewer told Mike he'd call him later but he never called. With Mark, the interviewer was eager to have him return for a tryout day.

"It's a non-conscious process," said Tom Cash, a psychologist at Old Dominion University. "They assume that more attractive people have an array of valued characteristics."

We should add the bias of "lookism" to sexism and racism. It's just as bad but we don't need a federal program.

4. Task Four: Reading

You find an article on the Internet called 'Lookism: the Ugly Truth About Beauty'. Read the article on Perforated Information Sheet 3 for Task 4 and complete the tasks that follow.

Task Four (a): (4 marks)

The headings for the four main sections have been removed. Here are the missing headings, plus one extra heading that you do not need.

- A Add 'Lookism' to the List**
- B Like It or Not, Looks Do Matter**
- C Beauty and the Brain**
- D The Problem of Sex Discrimination**
- E The Long and the Short of It**

Put a cross (☒) in the appropriate box below to indicate which of the above headings belongs to each section number.

SECTION	A	B	C	D	E
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(4)



Task Four (b): (8 marks)

Read the statements below and put a cross (☒) in the box next to the phrase that best completes each statement.

(i) The author mentions Anna Kournikova to demonstrate that

- A she is not a world-class tennis player.
- B sporting skill is less important than appearance.
- C the money she makes outside tennis is deserved.

(ii) The examples given of politicians show that

- A people's political views are affected by visual impressions.
- B radio is a more conservative medium than TV.
- C television has an excessive influence on politics nowadays.

(iii) In the ABCNEWS experiments

- A false criminal records were invented for the tall men.
- B the backgrounds of the short men were exaggerated.
- C opinions of the respondents varied according to age.

(iv) In the experiments conducted by 20/20

- A there were some contradictions in the results.
- B male and female subjects reacted differently.
- C an unconscious favouritism was revealed.

(8)



Task Four (c) (8 marks)

Find the word or phrase (A – L) below that has the same meaning as each word (1 – 8) below as used in the text. Words (1–8) are highlighted in the text.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A measure | G range |
| B moved | H achieve |
| C by a big majority | I fault |
| D write about | J lack of height |
| E stimulate | K persuaded |
| F arriving late | L too much |

Put a cross (☒) in the appropriate box. Be careful: there are more words or phrases (A–L) than you need. Do not put a cross (☒) under a letter more than once.

Words	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1. Accomplish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Cover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Trigger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Shortcoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Swayed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Overwhelmingly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. gauge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. array	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(8)

(Total 20 marks)

Q4



5. Task Five: Writing (20 marks)

Choose ONE of the following tasks.

EITHER

- (a) Your teacher has shown you this announcement in a magazine and suggested that you should write an article.

MEN AND BEAUTY: HAVE YOUR SAY

Recent research shows that more and more men are spending more and more money on perfumes, cosmetics and their appearance in general. A welcome change, or an unnatural trend? Let us know what you think. We'll print the best article.

Write an article for the magazine.

If you refer to information or ideas from other parts of the test, you should use your own words as far as possible.

OR

- (b) Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following subject.

“The beauty business is an immoral industry, making money by exploiting people’s insecurities.” Discuss this statement.

Write the essay.

If you refer to information or ideas from other parts of the test, you should use your own words as far as possible.

Write 300–350 words



Leave
blank

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Q5

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST



KEY
LONDON TESTS OF ENGLISH

May 2005
Level Five

Listening

Task 1 (15 marks)

A very difficult exercise. Minimal confidence in key choices.

	Anita	Bella	Chris
Ex		X	X
a	X	X	
b		X	
c		X	X
d	X		
e	X		X

Listening

Task 2 (15 marks)

NB: 1 to 3 words. Several must change form.

Ex *good-looking*

1 define/pin down

2 aesthetics

3 universal

4 take into account

5 culture

6 prefer

7 similarities in

8 ears (NOT ear lobes!)

9 fashion

10 biology

Task 3 – Plastic surgery TV shows ‘are dangerous’

Task 3a Reading (10 marks)

	Douglas McGeorge	Norman Waterhouse	Adam Searle
Ex			X
1			X
2	X		
3	X		
4			X
5		X	
6			X
7	X	X	
8			X
9			X

Task 3b Integrated Reading and Writing (20 marks)

Letter. No bulleted points, however the questions in the stimulus extract constitute the points to be answered. Use only information from readings, i.e. not outside information and personal knowledge of the subject. Attribute sources/quotes from reading texts.

- 1 - TV shows give false impression. (BAAPS)
Plastic is serious surgery like cardiovascular. (Waterhouse)
- 2 - 87% of surgeries are on women (more concerned with beauty?)
45% are age 35-50 (concern about aging vs beauty?)
Some of these are unrealistic about goals: expect vast changes, want to look like stars
- 3 - Therapies nearly tripled (293%) in past decade (since 1997)
- 4 - Apart from usual surgical risks: scarring, possible disappointment w/results
- 5 - At present no regulation; new rules under consideration. List.

Task 4 Lookism: The Ugly Truth About Beauty**Task 4a (4 marks)**

SECTION	A	B	C	D	E
1		X			
2			X		
3					X
4	X				

Task 4b (8 marks)

	A	B	C
i		X	
ii	X		
iii		X	
iv			X

Task 4c (8 marks)

Define words as used in text

1	Accomplish	b	achieve
2	Cover	d	write about
3	Trigger	e	stimulate
4	Shortcoming	i	fault
5	Swayed	k	persuaded
6	Overwhelmingly	c	by a big majority
7	gauge	a	measure
8	array	g	range

NB: Swayed could also mean b. moved, in the sense of being 'moved to do something'. Persuaded is stronger, meaning convinced. Both are possible. Ambiguous item.

Task 5 Writing (20 marks)**Task A – Article**

Men and Beauty: Have your say

OR

Task B – Essay

Beauty business is an immoral industry.

No bulleted points for either choice.

Both are ‘opinion/argumentative’, however the tone of the article should probably be lighter and that of the essay more serious, i.e. It appears register may be considered by examiners.

NB: ‘use your own words as far as possible’.