

Reading to learn

PASSAGE 1: Affordable Art

Art prices have fallen drastically. The art market is being flooded with good material, much of it from big-name artists, including Pablo Picasso and Andy Warhol. Many pieces sell for less than you might expect, with items that would have made £20,000 two years ago fetching ¹only £5,000 to £10,000 this autumn, according to Philip Hoffman, chief executive of the Fine Art Fund. Here, we round up what is looking cheap now, with a focus on works in the range of £500 to £10,000.

Picasso is one of the most **iconic**² names in art, yet some of his ceramics and lithographs fetched less than £1,000 each at Bonhams on Thursday. The low prices are because he produced so many of them³. However, their value has increased steadily and his works will only become **scarcer**⁴ as examples are lost.

Nic McElhatton, the chairman of Christie's South Kensington, says that the biggest 'affordable' category for top artists is 'multiples' - prints such as screenprints or lithographs in limited editions. In a Christie's sale this month, examples by Picasso, Matisse, Miro and Steinlen sold for less than £5,000 each.

Alexandra Gill, the head of prints at the **auction**⁵ house, says that some prints are heavily hand-worked, or often coloured, by the artist, making them personalised. 'Howard Hodgkin's are a good example,' she says. 'There's still **prejudice**⁶ against prints, but for the artist it was another, equal, medium.

Mr Hoffman believes that these types of works are currently about as 'cheap as they can get' and will hold their value **in the long run**⁷ - though he admits that their sheer number means prices are unlikely to rise any time soon.

It can be smarter to buy really good **one-offs**⁸ from lesser-known artists⁹, he adds. A limited budget will not run to the **blockbuster**¹⁰ names you can obtain with multiples, but it will buy you work by Royal Academicians (RAs) and others whose pieces are held in national collections and who are given long **write-ups**¹¹ in the art history books. For example, the Christie's sale of art from the Lehman Brothers collection on Wednesday will include Valley with cornflowers in oil by Anthony Gross (22 of whose works are held by the Tate), at £1,000 to £1,500. There is no reserve on items with estimates of £1,000 or less, and William Porter, who is in charge of the sale, expects some lots to go for 'very little'. The sale also has oils by the popular Mary Fedden (whose works are often reproduced on greetings cards), including Spanish House and The White Hyacinth, at £7,000 to £10,000 each.

Large works by important Victorian painters are available in this sort of price range, too. These are affordable because their style has come to be considered **'uncool'**¹², but they please a large traditionalist following nonetheless. For example, the sale of 19th-century paintings at Bonhams on Wednesday has a Hampstead landscape by Frederick William Watts at £6,000 to £8,000 and a study of three Spanish girls by John Bagnold Burgess at £4,000 to £6,000. There are proto-social realist works depicting poverty, too, such as *Uncared For* by Augustus Edwin Mulready, at £10,000 to £15,000.

Smaller auction houses **offer**¹³ a mix of periods and media. Tuesday's sale at Chiswick Auctions in West London includes a 1968 screenprint of Campbell's Tomato Soup by Andy Warhol, at £6,000 to £8,000, and 44 sketches by Augustus John, at £200 to £800

¹ Bán được (giá), mang lại (một số tiền...)

² Icon (n) -> iconic (a) tiêu biểu

³ (Để hiểu điều này hãy nghĩ đến quy luật cung cầu: cái gì hiếm sẽ đắt, cái gì dư thừa sẽ bị mất giá)

⁴ Scarce (a) hiếm

⁵ Bán đấu giá

⁶ Thành kiến, định kiến

⁷ Về lâu dài

⁸ Vật chỉ có một, không có cái thứ hai

⁹ (Một lần nữa, quy luật cung cầu áp dụng ở đây)

¹⁰ Phim/sách/tranh mang lại doanh thu khổng lồ

¹¹ Bài nhận xét

¹² Cool (tuyệt, thu hút sự chú ý của nhiều người) -> uncool

¹³ Đưa ra... (để bán)

each. The latter have been **restored**¹⁴ after the artist tore them up. Meanwhile, the paintings and furniture sale at Duke's of Dorchester on Thursday has a coloured block print of Acrobats at Play by Marc Chagall, at £100 to £200, and a lithograph of a mother and child by Henry Moore, at £500 to £700. A group of five watercolour landscape studies by Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot is up at £1,500 to £3,000.

Affordable works from lesser-known artists and younger markets are less safe, but they have the **potential**¹⁵ to offer greater rewards if you catch an **emerging**¹⁶ trend. Speculating on such trends is high-risk, so is worthwhile only if you like what you buy (you get something beautiful to keep, whatever happens), can afford to lose the **capital**¹⁷ and enjoy the necessary research.

A trend could be based on a country or region. China has **rocketed**¹⁸, but other Asian and Middle Eastern markets **have yet to**¹⁹ really emerge. Mr Horwich mentions some 1970s Iraqi paintings that he sold this year in Dubai. 'They are part of a sophisticated scene that remains little-known.' Mr Hoffman tips Turkey and the Middle East. Meanwhile, the Sotheby's Impressionist and modern art sale in New York features a 1962 oil by the Vietnamese Vu Cao Dam, a graduate of Hanoi's Ecole des Beaux Arts de Indochine and friend of Chagall, at \$8,000 to \$12,000 (£5,088 to £7,632). The painting shows two girls boating in traditional **áo dai dresses**.

A further way of making money is to try to **spot**²⁰ talent in younger artists. The annual Frieze Art Fair in Regent's Park provides a chance to buy from 170 contemporary galleries. Or you could gamble on the future fame trajectory of an established artist's subject. For example, a Gerald Laing screenprint of The Kiss (2007) showing Amy Winehouse and her ex-husband is up for £4,700 at the Multiplied fair.

QUESTIONS 1-5

Use information from the passage to complete the table below. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each space.

Example of artist	Name of work/Type of art form	Reason for low price
1	ceramics and lithographs	he produced many
2	Valley with cornflowers	3
John Bagnold Burgess	a study of three Spanish girls	4
Vu Cao Dam	5	Asian region (except China) is not popular at the moment

QUESTIONS 6-9

Choose one of the endings (i-viii) from the List of Endings to complete each sentence below. Write the appropriate letters next to questions 6-9. The information in the completed sentences should accurately reflect what is said in the text.

6 'Multiples' are

8 Gross and Fedden are

7 Prints are

9 Victorian painters are

List of Endings

i artists that have never been popular at all.	v top artists that sell many works.
ii hand-made and personal art works.	vi artists who have used a particular type of material.
iii items that are not really popular with buyers but good value for money.	vii relatively cheap limited editions prints.
iv artists that seem to like real life topics.	viii artists whose work is not often seen by the wider public.

¹⁴ Trùng tu, phục hồi

¹⁵ Tiềm năng

¹⁶ Emerge (v) nổi lên (cả nghĩa đen và nghĩa bóng) -> emerging trend: xu hướng đang nổi lên

¹⁷ Vốn, vốn đầu tư

¹⁸ Rocket (n) -> rocket (v) (từ hình ảnh tên lửa bay vọt lên dẫn đến nghĩa (giá cả) tăng vọt)

¹⁹ Have yet to do sth = have not done sth yet

²⁰ Nhìn ra, nhìn thấy được (một vấn đề/vật khó thấy)

QUESTIONS 10-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading passage 1? Write:

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

10 Picasso, Warhol, Matisse, Miro and Steinlen are big-name artists

11 It is possible to buy a painting by Picasso for less than £5,000

12 Greeting cards can sell for up to £10,000 each

13 It is not worth investing in new artists or markets because there is a great risk of losing all your money

PASSAGE 2

A The race to reach 33 miners entombed²¹ for 64 days 700m (2,300ft) below the bare brown mountains of the Atacama Desert in Chile could be completed²² as early as tonight. The chief engineer said this afternoon that within 24 hours the chamber²³ will have been reached. He added that bringing the miners out could begin in three days' time. Three giant drills²⁴ were boring rescue shafts down through the layers of rock. Laurence Golborne, the Mining Minister, had announced yesterday. How quickly the miners can be extracted²⁵ once the shafts have reached the men depends on a careful inspection of the shaft, 70cm (28in) wide, by video cameras. If the rock walls are deemed stable²⁶ the miners could be brought out, one by one, within another two or three days. It is estimated that it will take between 36 and 48 hours to bring them all out.

B The miners have been trapped underground since August 5, more than twice as long as any other known survivor of a mining accident. A stream of rescue vehicles, satellite television trucks and vehicles carrying journalists from around the world are heading up to the shallow bowl in this lunar landscape that will be a centre of attention over the next few days. In the past 48 hours a specially trained 16-man rescue team, three slim metal rescue capsules, a giant crane, winches and much other equipment have been delivered to Camp Esperanza, as the makeshift settlement is known.

C Once the shaft is safe, two volunteers, a mining expert from Codelco, the state-owned mining conglomerate, and Sergeant Roberto Rios Seguel, 34, a naval medic and commando, will act as human guinea pigs²⁷, descending to where the miners are in the Phoenix - a steel capsule specially made by the Chilean Navy and designed by them together with NASA engineers. It has been painted in the red, white, and blue colours of the Chilean flag. The Phoenix is named for the mythical bird that rose from its ashes, and is the biggest of three custom-built capsules that will be used. It weighs 420 kg. Its interior height is 6 feet, 4 inches (1.9 metres). The miners have been restricted to a diet of 2,000 calories a day to ensure that they can fit into the capsule, which is 53cm wide. The capsule has oxygen tanks in the bottom part. It also has a camera, its own lighting system and a sound system. It has two sets of retractable wheels around it, one near the top and one near the bottom, to help it travel up and down the rescue shaft. The roof of the capsule contains LED lights. If something goes wrong during the rescue, the top part of the capsule can be released and the bottom two thirds of the capsule would then be lowered back down. Should²⁸ the capsule become jammed, the occupant can open the escape hatch in the base and go back down the shaft.

D The capsule will be lowered by a large crane at a speed of up to 3ft (91 cm) per second. The miners will be wearing a suit with a harness over it, which will allow them to be strapped to the centre of the cylinder in an upright position for the estimated twenty-minute journey to the surface. They will also wear an oxygen mask, a pair of dark glasses to protect their eyes from

²¹ Tomb (n) mộ, ngôi mộ -> entomb (v) [*The miners were entombed: những người thợ mỏ bị chôn vùi (khi hầm sập)*]

²² See end note 22

²³ Hốc, khoang (bên dưới mặt đất)

²⁴ Cái khoan

²⁵ Take out [*to extract a tooth: nhổ một cái răng*]

²⁶ Ổn định

²⁷ Chuột bạch (để thí nghiệm; trong trường hợp này, những người tình nguyện sẽ xuống cứu người mắc nạn, tuy nhiên họ có thể cũng sẽ bị mắc kẹt bên dưới luôn, vì vậy họ được coi như những con chuột bạch trong thí nghiệm: họ có thể thành công cũng có thể thất bại)

²⁸ Should sth/sb do, ... = If sth/sb should do (nhỡ như điều gì đó xảy ra)

exposure to the desert sunlight, and a helmet which is specially adapted with a microphone and a wired headset to enable them to communicate with the surface. Doctors will **monitor**²⁹ the miners' **vital signs**³⁰ using information gathered from a biometric belt. They will conduct a preliminary assessment of the miners' mental and physical health. The miners will then be divided into three groups. The strongest will be the first to make the hazardous ascent to freedom, in case the capsule hits problems, then the weakest. They will be winched up one by one in the slender capsule, rising at just under a metre a second, meaning that each ascent will take about 15 minutes. The entire rescue is expected to take 30 to 40 hours.

E As each man finally emerges, he will be taken to the nearby field hospital wearing Californian-made sunglasses that filter out all UV rays to protect his eyes. There the men will be given a thorough check-up and, if strong enough, they will be allowed to meet three relatives designated in advance. The miners will then be flown by helicopter to the hospital in Copiapo, where a whole floor has been set aside for them. They are expected to remain there for at least two days.

QUESTIONS 14-15

Reading Passage 2 has five paragraphs A-E. Which paragraphs state the following information? Write the appropriate letters A-E.

14 The miners' situation is of global interest

15 The length of the operation will be determined by the stability of the physical environment.

QUESTIONS 16-20

Complete the summary below.

Choose your answers from the box below the summary and write them into spaces 16-20. You can only use each answer once.

However, if all goes well, they could be 16 by 17 emergency workers in the next few days. Preparations are already under way. As soon as the miners have been 18 the real rescue operation can start: a specially 19 capsule will be sent down to retrieve them one by one. It is 20 that bringing all of the men back up will take up to forty hours

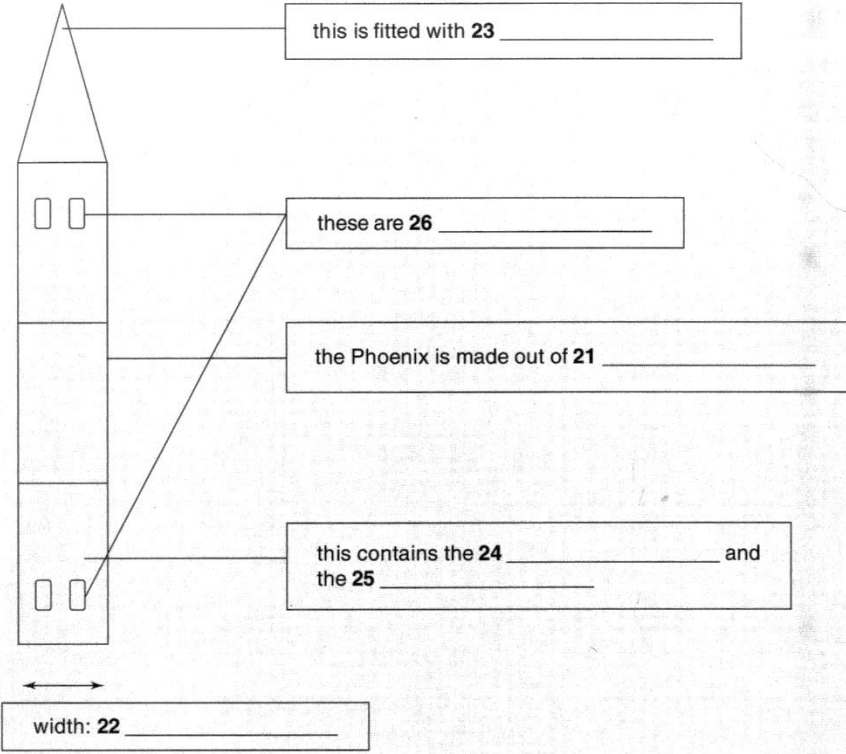
trapped	made safe	designed	estimated
trained	freed	completed	known
reached	guessed	carried	restricted

QUESTIONS 21-26

Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage to complete each blank in the diagram on the next page.

²⁹ Giám sát, theo dõi
³⁰ Dấu hiệu sự sống

The Phoenix



QUESTION 27

From the list below, choose the most suitable title for the whole of Reading Passage 2. Write the appropriate letter A-D.

- A Mine rescue on verge of breakthrough
- B Journalists and rescuers race to Chile
- C Engineers save the day
- D The Phoenix will rise

PASSAGE 3: High-tech crime-fighting tools

A Crime-fighting technology is getting more **sophisticated³¹** and rightly so. The police need to be equipped for the 21st century. In Britain we've already got the world's biggest DNA database. By next year the state will have access to the genetic data of 4.25m people: one British-based person in 14. Hundreds of thousands of those on the database **will never have been charged³²** with a crime.

B Britain is also reported to have more than £4 million CCTV (**closed circuit television**) **cameras³³**. There is a continuing debate about the effectiveness of CCTV. Some evidence suggests that it is helpful in reducing shoplifting and car crime. It has also been used to successfully identify terrorists and murderers. However, many **claim³⁴** that better lighting is just as effective to prevent crime and that cameras could displace crime. An **internal³⁵** police report said that only one crime was solved for every 1,000 cameras in London in 2007. In short, there is conflicting evidence about the effectiveness of cameras, so it is likely that the debate will continue.

C Professor Mike Press, who has spent the past decade studying how design can contribute to crime reduction, said that, in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be used in a targeted way. For example, a scheme in Manchester records every licence

³¹ Phức tạp

³² See end note 32

³³ Camera giám sát (thường thấy ở phi trường, cửa hàng lớn)

³⁴ Cho rằng...

³⁵ Nội bộ

plate at the entrance of a shopping complex and alerts police when one is found to belong to an untaxed or **stolen car**³⁶. This is an effective example of monitoring, he said. Most schemes that simply record city centres continually - often not being watched - do not produce results. CCTV can also have the opposite effect of that intended, by giving citizens a false sense of security and encouraging them to be careless with property and personal safety. Professor Press said: 'All the evidence suggests that CCTV alone makes no positive impact on crime reduction and prevention at all. The weight of evidence would suggest the investment is more or less a waste of money unless you have lots of other things in place.' He believes that much of the increase is driven by the marketing efforts of security companies who promote the crime-reducing benefits of their products. He described it as a 'lazy approach to crime prevention' and said that authorities should instead be focusing on how to alter the environment to reduce crime.

D But in reality, this is not what is happening. Instead, police are considering using more technology. Police forces have recently begun experimenting with cameras in their helmets. The **footage**³⁷ will be stored on police computers, along with the footage from thousands of CCTV cameras and millions of pictures from **number plate recognition cameras**³⁸ used increasingly to check up on motorists.

E And now another type of technology is being introduced. It's called the Microdrone and it's a toy-sized remote-control craft that **hovers**³⁹ above streets or crowds to film what's going on beneath. The Microdrone has already been used to monitor rock festivals, but its supplier has also been in discussions to supply it to the Metropolitan Police, and Soca, the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The **drones**⁴⁰ are small enough to be unnoticed by people on the ground when they are flying at 350ft. They contain high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an **infrared night vision capability**⁴¹, so even in darkness they give their operators a **bird's-eye view**⁴² of locations while remaining virtually **undetected**⁴³.

F The worrying thing is, who will get access to this technology? Merseyside police are already employing two of the devices as part of a **pilot scheme**⁴⁴ to watch football crowds and city parks looking for antisocial behaviour. It is not just about crime detection: West Midlands fire brigade is about to lease a drone, for example, to get a better view of fire and flood scenes and aid rescue attempts; the Environment Agency is considering their use for monitoring of illegal **fly tipping**⁴⁵ and oil spills. The company that makes the drone says it has no plans to **license**⁴⁶ the equipment to individuals or private companies, which hopefully will prevent private security firms from getting their hands on them. But what about local authorities? In theory, this technology could be used against motorists. And where will the surveillance society end? Already there are plans to introduce 'smart water' containing a unique **DNA code identifier**⁴⁷ that when sprayed on a suspect will cling to their clothes and skin and allow officers to identify them later. As long as high-tech tools are being used in the fight against crime and terrorism, fine. But if it's another weapon to be used to invade our privacy then we don't want it.

³⁶ Ở các nước tiên tiến, hệ thống an ninh của cảnh sát được kết nối trên toàn quốc. Do đó, một xe hơi bị cắp ở tiểu bang này của Mỹ, đưa sang tiểu bang khác vẫn bị cảnh sát phát hiện nếu không thay bảng số xe. Ngay khi cảnh sát nhập số đăng ký trên bảng số vào máy tính (xe cảnh sát ở Mỹ đều có kết nối mạng), thông tin về chiếc xe đó sẽ hiện ra ngay.

³⁷ Đoạn video

³⁸ Camera nhận dạng số xe. Lưu ý rằng khi một camera chụp hình một bảng số xe, thì các chữ số chỉ là hình ảnh, và máy vi tính không thể hiểu đó là số gì. Do đó hình chụp từ camera phải được một phần mềm xử lý chuyển thành chữ số để máy tính hiểu.

³⁹ Bay lơ lửng

⁴⁰ Máy bay không người lái loại nhỏ

⁴¹ Khả năng nhìn trong bóng tối bằng hồng ngoại

⁴² Cảnh nhìn từ trên xuống

⁴³ Detect... (v) phát hiện -> detectable (a)

⁴⁴ Chương trình thử nghiệm

⁴⁵ Đổ chất thải bất hợp pháp (không xử lý, không đổ vào nơi quy định)

⁴⁶ Cấp giấy phép sử dụng; trong tình huống này là bán những sản phẩm đó cho cá nhân hoặc công ty tư nhân sử dụng

⁴⁷ Chất nhận diện bằng mã ADN

QUESTIONS 28-32

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs A-F. Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs B-F from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in spaces 28-32.

List of Headings

- i The spy in the sky
- ii The spread of technology
- iii The limitations of cameras
- iv The cost of cameras
- v Robots solving serious crimes

- vi Lack of conclusive evidence
- vii Cars and cameras
- viii Advantages and disadvantages
- ix A natural progression
- x A feeling of safety

28 Paragraph B

31 Paragraph E

29 Paragraph C

32 Paragraph F

30 Paragraph D

QUESTIONS 33-35

Choose the appropriate letters A-D to finish sentences 33-35.

33 Britain has already got

- A four million CCTV cameras.
- B more data about DNA than any other country.
- C the most sophisticated crime-fighting technology.
- D access to the genetic data of one in fourteen people living in Britain.

34 Professor Press

- A works at the University of Manchester.
- B studies car-related crime.
- C is concerned about the negative impact of the use of CCTV.
- D feels that some marketing departments lie about the crime-reducing benefits of CCTV.

35 The Microdrone is

- A a type of toy in the shape of a plane.
- B being used by the Metropolitan Police.
- C being used by the government.
- D able to film in the dark.

QUESTIONS 36-37

Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage, answer the following questions.

36 Give examples of 2 events where technology is used to watch crowds

37 According to the passage, who do we not want to use the Microdrone?

QUESTIONS 38-40

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3? Write:

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer.

NO if the statement contradicts what the writer thinks.

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to know what the writer's point of view is.

38 The British authorities use too much technology to monitor their citizens

39 Microdrone is currently not used to check drivers

40 Technology should not be used to check on people's private affairs

Further explanation

²² **The race** to reach 33 miners entombed for 64 days 700m (2,300ft) below the bare brown mountains of the Atacama Desert in Chile **could be completed**

Any sentence, no matter how long or complicated, has a subject and a verb that goes with it. In the sentence above, the subject and verb are in bold. Then what added elements can make the sentence long and complicated? Below are some elements that are normally inserted into a simple sentence.

- a. NOUN + to infinitive
- b. NOUN + V-ing/V-ed
- c. NOUN + adj clause
- d. NOUN + prepositional phrase

In the following examples, the noun subject tool is modified in different ways discussed above.

- a. **The tool to drill** through the hard rock was very expensive.
- b. **The tool bought** yesterday for the mission was very expensive.
- c. **The tool which the company bought for the mission** was very expensive.
- d. **The tool with several diamonds** at its tip was very expensive.

A noun object can be modified in the same way.

³² Hundreds of thousands of those on the database **will never have been charged** with a crime.

The structure *will not/never have done sth* is used to make a speculation about the past when you are almost certain that what you guess is true. Thus, the sentence above means “Hàng trăm ngàn người trong số đó chắc chắn chưa bao giờ bị kết tội (mặc dù họ đã từng phạm tội)”

Score out of 40	IELTS band
15+	5
19+	5.5
23+	6
27+	6.5
30+	7
33+	7.5
35+	8

Questions 1-5

1 Picasso/Pablo Picasso (Picasso is one of the most iconic names in art, yet some of his ceramics and lithographs fetched less than £1,000 each at Bonhams on Thursday.)

2 Anthony Gross (It can be smarter to buy really good one-offs from lesser-known artists, he adds. ... For example, the Christie's sale of art from the Lehman Brothers collection on Wednesday will include Valley with cornflowers in oil by Anthony Gross)

3 lesser-known artist (It can be smarter to buy really good one-offs from lesser-known artists, he adds. ... For example, the Christie's sale of art from the Lehman Brothers collection on Wednesday will include Valley with cornflowers in oil by Anthony Gross)

4 'uncool' style (These are affordable because their style has come to be considered 'uncool... For example,... a study of three Spanish girls by John Bagnold Burgess at £4,000 to £6,000.)

5 oil painting (Meanwhile, the Sotheby's Impressionist and modern art sale in New York features a 1962 oil by the Vietnamese Vu Cao Dam)

Questions 6-9

6 vii (the biggest 'affordable' category for top artists is 'multiples' — prints such as screenprints or lithographs in limited editions)

7 iii ('There's still prejudice against prints; these types of works are currently about as 'cheap as they can get' and will hold their value in the long run)

8 vi (Valley with cornflowers in oil by Anthony Gross; The sale also has oils by the popular Mary Fedden)

9 iv (The examples suggest that Victorian painters seemed to like real life topics, and the following are mentioned: landscapes, three Spanish girls, works depicting poverty.)

Questions 10-13

10 TRUE (In paragraph 1, Picasso and Warhol are named as 'big-name artists'; Picasso, Matisse, Miro and Steinlen are mentioned in paragraph 3 as 'top artists'.)

11 NOT GIVEN (Ceramics and multiples (screenprints and lithographs) have sold for this amount, but paintings are not mentioned.)

12 NOT GIVEN (We may know that this is unlikely, but the text does not say anything about the price of greeting cards. It just says that oils by Mary Fedden have been sold for that amount of money, and that her works are often shown on greetings cards.)

13 FALSE (It is true that the risks are high, but the main idea in this sentence is that 'investing in new artists or markets is not worth it'. However, the passage states that it can be worthwhile: 'worthwhile only if...'; 'A further way of making money'.)

Questions 14-15

14 B (A stream of rescue vehicles, satellite television trucks and vehicles carrying journalists from around the world are heading up to the shallow bowl in this lunar landscape that will be a centre of attention over the next few days.)

15 A (If the rock walls are deemed stable the miners could be brought out, one by one, within another two or three days.)

Questions 16-20

16 freed, 17 trained, 18 reached, 19 designed, 20 estimated

Questions 21-26

21 steel

22 53cm

23 (LED) lights

24 oxygen tanks/escape hatch

25 escape hatch/oxygen tanks

26 (retractable) wheels/sets of wheels

Question 27

A (All the other headings apply to the text to some extent, but the main purpose of the text is to announce the good news that the miners are likely to be rescued soon.)

Questions 28-32

28 B vi [Some evidence suggests that it is helpful... However, many claim that better lighting is just as effective... there is conflicting evidence)

29 C iii [in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be used in a targeted way. Most schemes that simply record ...do not produce results. CCTV can also have the opposite effect of that intended. 'All the evidence suggests that CCTV alone makes no positive impact on crime reduction and prevention at all.)

30 D ii [police are considering using more technology.)

31 E i (a toy-sized remote-control craft that hovers above streets or crowds to film what's going on beneath... small enough to be unnoticed by people on the ground.. .high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an infrared night vision capability... bird's-eye view of locations... virtually undetectable)

32 F viii (disadvantages:... who will get access to this technology? In theory, this technology could be used against motorists. And where will the surveillance society end?... if it's another weapon to be used to invade our privacy then we don't want it: advantages: looking for antisocial behaviour... crime detection ... aid rescue attempts ... monitoring of illegal fly tipping and oil spills ...As long as high-tech tools are being used in the fight against crime and terrorism, fine.)

Note: B mentions the cost of cameras (iv), C mentions a (false) sense of safety (x), D and F mention 'cars and cameras' (vii) and E mentions 'serious crime' (v) but those are not the main points of the paragraphs.

Questions 33-35

33 B (In Britain we've already got the world's biggest DNA database.) Incorrect answers:

- A: 4 million is not the same as £4 million.
- C: This is not mentioned in relation to Britain.
- D: This will happen next year.

34 C (CCTV can also have the opposite effect of that intended, by giving citizens a false sense of security and encouraging them to be careless with property and personal safety.)

Incorrect answers:

- A: Manchester is mentioned but we do not know where Professor Press usually works.
- B: A particular study is mentioned but he studies design and crime prevention.
- D: Professor Press believes that some marketing departments (those of security companies) 'promote the crime-reducing benefits of their products'. He does not say that this is a lie but suggests that there are other ways to reduce crime.

35 D (They contain high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an infrared night vision capability, so even in darkness they give their operators a bird's-eye view of locations while remaining virtually undetectable.)

Incorrect answers:

- A: The Microdome is not a toy, and its shape is not mentioned.
- B: The Metropolitan Police do not use it (yet).
- C: The government is not mentioned.

Questions 36-37

36 rock festivals, football

37 private security firms

Questions 38-40

38 NOT GIVEN (The author comments on the fact that Britain uses a lot of technology to fight crime, that technology is improving and that the police need it these days, but it does not say anything about whether the amount used is right or not.)

39 YES (The author says that it could be used against motorists in theory.)

40 YES (The last sentence in the passage says that it should not be used to invade privacy.)