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Admissions Test
(LNAT): Mock Tests Full
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INTRODUCTION TO YOUR GUIDE

Hello, and welcome to *Law National Admissions Test Mock Tests (Set 1 and Set 2)*. This guide is the ultimate resource for anyone wanting to practice both the essay and multiple choice sections of their LNAT examination.

The Law National Admissions Test (LNAT) was created in 2004, as a way of assisting University Law Admissions teams. The aim of the test is to help admissions teams identify the best potential undergraduate law students for their course. Law courses are naturally extremely demanding, and therefore the LNAT is unlike any other assessment, in that it does not measure intellectual ability. The test is a measure of common sense, competency and a person's ability to prove that they can handle a university degree in law.

If you are serious about taking a law degree, then it is imperative that you put considerable time and effort into your preparation. This will allow you to score high marks and pass the test.

Good luck, and we wish you the very best with all of your future endeavours.

***LAW
NATIONAL
ADMISSIONS TEST
(LNAT)***

WHAT IS THE LNAT?

The Law National Admissions Test, more commonly known as the LNAT, is a test used by universities to filter through potential candidates prior to accepting their admission. The LNAT ultimately helps universities (who use this form of assessment as part of their selection process), to make fairer choices about the many applicants who wish to study within legal education.

Specific abilities and aptitudes need to be assessed in relation to the set skills and requirements essential to pursue an academic course in law. Fundamentally, the LNAT is a test of aptitude rather than of knowledge. It is not a test that you can simply sit down and revise for. It is a test that requires a mature understanding of social, technological, economical and cultural differences.

The LNAT does:	The LNAT does not:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test candidates' ability in regards to Verbal Reasoning; • Assess candidates' ability in Deductive and Inductive Reasoning skills; • Evaluate candidates' ability in regards to understanding, interpreting and analysing large amounts of information; • Test candidates' ability to distinguish between inferences, generalisations, opinions and conclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess candidates' intelligence regarding the law; • Rely on candidates' knowledge and understanding obtained from previous education; • Expect candidates to have prior knowledge on the topics used in the assessment; • Guarantee a candidates' place at their chosen university.

The LNAT is a test like no other, and will be unlike anything you have encountered before. This is due to the test measuring a particular set of skills; a set of skills required for law students. The skills required to successfully pass the LNAT, are the skills that are essential to furthering your legal education.

WHAT IS THE AIM?

The aim of the LNAT is to allow candidates the opportunity to display a set of skills that are highly valued within legal education. Candidates do not need to know anything beyond a general awareness of current affairs in order to perform well on their LNAT. Candidates can assure themselves of the best preparation by keeping up-to-date with current goings-on in terms of social, political, cultural and financial aspects of society.

The purpose of this guide is to ensure that you are fully equipped for your LNAT. Here at How2Become, we have done our utmost to create a guide packed full of information, insightful hints, tips and advice, and plenty of practice questions for you to work through, in order to better your overall LNAT performance.

WHAT DOES IT MEASURE?

The LNAT predominantly combines strategic measurements and analytical approaches, in order to provide a solid and well-rounded impression of a candidate's aptitude and performance.

A career in law relies upon great determination, skill and merit. The LNAT is used by universities who go beyond the 'normal' selection process, to provide a more in-depth evaluation of potential candidates. This is done by assessing the following areas:

- Analytical Ability;
- Reading Skills;
- Interpretations;
- Comprehensive Understandings;
- Inductive and Deductive Reasoning Skills;
- Verbal Skills;
- Strategic Approaches.

WHO IS REQUIRED TO TAKE THE ASSESSMENT?

Anyone who wishes to study an undergraduate law degree at a university which uses the LNAT as part of their selection process, will need to take the assessment.

You should note, candidates do not need to take the LNAT if the university that they are applying to is not part of the LNAT Consortium.

The LNAT is a requirement for the following universities within the UK, EU and overseas:

UK Universities:

University of Birmingham

University of Bristol

Durham University

University of Glasgow

King's College London

The University of Nottingham

University of Oxford

SOAS University of London

University College London (UCL)

Non-UK Universities:

National University of Ireland (NUI), Maynooth

IE University (Spain)

WHEN SHOULD I TAKE THE LNAT?

The deadline date for the LNAT can vary depending on the university for which you are applying. It is *your* responsibility to make sure that you have checked the relevant deadline information for your chosen institution, and to make sure that you register on time.

It would be constructive to take the LNAT as early in the academic year as possible. This will ensure maximum choice of assessment venue and availability, guarantee your payment transaction goes through, and of course, meet the deadline for applications. The LNAT is a popular assessment, and many people fail to realise just how many others will be taking it. Be sure to secure your slot by registering your application as early as possible.

You need to take the assessment in the UCAS year for which you are applying to university. Your results cannot be carried over from one year to the next, so it is important to work out all your times and dates prior to booking your LNAT. Making a plan with the important dates so that you have something visual to look at and remind you, is highly recommended. The LNAT only allows you to sit the test once during the academic year. That means, from September to June, you can only take the LNAT once.

After you have booked your placement for the LNAT, you will then be able to update your profile (discussed in the following chapter), by rescheduling, cancelling or editing any changes to your personal information.

WHAT ABOUT EXEMPTIONS?

Generally speaking, there are no exemptions granted when it comes to taking the LNAT. Only in extreme circumstances will a university consider an exemption based on individual circumstances, and those circumstances will need to be validated. If you have applied for more than one university, you will need to apply for an exemption to each.

Incidents that may require an exemption, and would be taken into consideration, are listed below:

- There is no test centre in your country;

- A breakout of war, civil conflict, or natural disaster;
- Unplanned hospitalisation.

In the event that one of the above circumstances does arise, a candidate should notify their chosen universities as soon as possible, and ask to be exempt, providing evidence when required.

Under no circumstances shall an exemption be given by faults made entirely by the individual. A candidate who misses the deadline because they had trouble registering, or they did not find out about the LNAT early enough, or arrived late to their assessment, shall not be granted an exemption. Said candidate would need to wait until the following academic year, in order to re-register and repeat the entire LNAT process.

THE LNAT FORMAT

The LNAT is a computer-based test which is conducted and regulated by Edexcel and Pearson Vue; institutions that are renowned for an array of different tests and assessments for both business and educational purposes. With over 500 test centres across 165 countries, this highlights the spectrum of which universities rely on the LNAT as part of their admissions. Details of test centres can be found at the following web address: www.lnat.ac.uk.

Details of the Test

The LNAT will last for 2 hours and 15 minutes, during which you will have two sections to complete. The multiple choice section is computer-based. You will be given 12 passages to read through, and 42 questions to complete. This section will last for 1 hour and 35 minutes. The essay section is computer-based. You will be given a choice of 3 questions, of which you must answer one. You will have 40 minutes in which to complete the essay.

The topics will cover an array of subject matters associated with financial, social, cultural, political, or technological issues.

The essay section is not marked by the test centre and does not contribute to your LNAT score. It is used as an opportunity for you to engage with a subject matter and make a compelling argument.

On the Day

On the day of your LNAT it is important to remain focused, pay attention to the information you are given, and remember to bring with you the required documentation. This would include:

1. Photo identification.
 - a. A current signed passport;
 - b. A current signed photo card of your driving license;
 - c. A current identity card issued by the Government of the country the test centre is located.
2. A printed copy of your confirmation letter, sent to you via email.

Please note, the name and date of birth on your photo identification *must* match the name and date of birth you registered with. If you do not possess any of these forms of identification, other types of identification may be accepted. Please see the official LNAT website for further details: www.lnat.ac.uk.

Failing to bring any of the required documents will result in your inability to sit the test on that day. Consequently, you would then have to re-book and pay for another place, on another day.

THE LNAT RESULTS

Your LNAT results will be available to your chosen university or universities, within 24 hours after completion. Your chosen universities will have access to your results before you.

The LNAT results will be emailed to you on one of two dates, depending on when you sit the assessment in the academic year.

- Candidates who take the LNAT on or before 15th January, will receive their results in early February;
- Candidates who take the LNAT after 15th January, will receive their results in early July.

The specific dates of when your results will be confirmed will be provided to you closer to the time, by the relevant authorities.

***REGISTERING
FOR THE
LNAT***

REGISTRATION

You need to make sure that the year in which you take the LNAT, is for the same year you are applying to university. LNAT scores cannot be carried over to the following academic year.

After you have familiarised yourself with the process of the LNAT, and worked out the deadlines that you are working towards, you will then need to register your application online. This is a simple and quick process and can be completed through the official LNAT website: www.lnat.ac.uk.

Without registering, you will not be able to sit the assessment. You will receive all of the important information through your LNAT account, including: locations of test centres, assessment dates and times, paying for the LNAT, and terms and conditions.

Note that special arrangements can be made for the LNAT if required, and instructions on how to do so can be found on the LNAT website. You should follow these instructions *before* commencing with the process of booking.

Remember to register your account as early as possible to ensure you are guaranteed a slot that suits you. If you leave your registration to the last minute, you are unlikely to get a slot at your nearest test centre or on your preferred date. It is important that you manage your time and register your account as soon as you can.

HOW TO SET UP YOUR LNAT ACCOUNT

In order to book your place for the LNAT, you need to set up an online account. This is easily done through the official LNAT website.

If you are applying through UCAS, and have received your UCAS identification number, you will need this to register. However, if you have applied to sit the LNAT before your UCAS number is provided, you are still able to apply. All you will need to do is edit your profile and enter your UCAS personal identity number once you receive it. Your UCAS number will be needed by your chosen institution, so you *must* remember to edit and update your personal details.

Who Can Register?

You can register your application yourself, or you can get a parent, guardian or teacher to register for you. Make sure that if you ask someone else to register for you, that you have checked all of the information they have provided is correct. Foremost, it is your responsibility to make sure that a) your account gets registered on time, and b) that the information provided on your profile is accurate.

Providing an Email Address

Providing a valid email address is a crucial part of your application. This will be required in order for you to receive all correspondence and information regarding details of the LNAT, as well as your results. So, make sure that a correct email address is given, and is checked on a regular basis.

If you decide to change your email address after registering your profile, you need to notify the exam board by editing your profile. If you do not notify them of any changes, you should assume that your results and any other information will be sent to the original email address.

HOW TO BOOK YOUR TEST

Once you have created your online account and received your LNAT username and password, you are able to book your test.

To book your test, you will need to follow the formulated steps listed below:

1. Log in to your LNAT account using your username and password;
2. Navigate to the menu bar (usually positioned at the top left of the screen) to make a booking;
3. Choose which day you would like to sit the LNAT. The test can be taken on any day that has available slots free at the test centre you have chosen.

You can make a booking through your school or college, but ultimately it is still your responsibility to make sure that you book well in advance of the closing date for applications.

How to Change your Booking

If, for some reason, you are unable to attend on the date you have booked, you can reschedule or cancel your test by logging into your account.

Tests can be rescheduled, without charge, up until noon (UK time) two working days before the date of the test. If you do not reschedule by this time, you will be charged.

IMPORTANT DATES, TIMES AND DEADLINES

The most important thing to remember is to research the dates and deadlines of your chosen institutions. Each university has different deadlines, and again, it is your responsibility to work out which deadlines you need to be adhering to.

Details of deadlines for universities can be found at the following address: <http://www.lnat.ac.uk/registration/dates-and-deadlines/>.

HOW TO PAY FOR YOUR LNAT

Test fees are required for candidates who are partaking in the LNAT. The cost for candidates for the 2016 submission is £50 for UK/EU test centres, and £70 at a test centre outside of the EU.

The fee is payable online, and must be paid at the same time as booking. Under no circumstances shall payment be accepted after the booking date.

Payments can be made by most credit cards (MasterCard, American Express, Visa) and debit cards. Switch or Maestro credit cards are currently not being accepted as a form of payment.

If, for whatever reason, you do not have access to a credit or debit card, you can apply for an LNAT voucher, details of which are listed below.

LNAT Voucher

Applicants who do not have access to a credit or debit card can apply for the LNAT voucher. This will enable them to process their application and still submit it online. They will have to send either a cheque, cash, or make a bank transfer in exchange for the electronic voucher, which you can then enter online at the time of booking.

LNAT Bursary

In some circumstances, candidates may be eligible to apply for the LNAT bursary. This scheme is available to candidates who are having financial difficulty, and cannot pay for their assessment. Candidates who wish to apply for the LNAT bursary, must do so prior booking their test.

Be prepared for the bursary to take at least a week to process, and so applicants should consider this time when planning their application in relation to the deadline.

***PREPARING
FOR THE
LNAT***

HINTS AND TIPS

No-one can teach you the LNAT. Unlike many other tests you have sat previously, this test does not require strong levels of intellectual ability. Yes, the test is tough, and yes, it is used in a competitive selection process, but the aim of the LNAT is primarily to determine 'able' candidates, who illustrate the skills and mind-set needed for law students.



A good way to prepare for the LNAT is to understand the expectations and requirements, to improve your chances of success.

Before your LNAT:

- Ensure you register online as soon as possible, to make sure you receive the date and venue of your choice;
- Make sure you research the deadlines and important dates associated with your chosen institution. Remember, every university has different LNAT deadlines, so it is your responsibility to find out when they are;
- After creating your online account, make sure you update your profile with any changes, to guarantee your acceptance for the LNAT;
- Your personal identification documents need to match the details found on your online account. Any discrepancies will result in your inability to sit the test;
- Payment needs to be made at the same time of booking your slot. Be sure to have a valid credit or debit card at hand;
- You may be entitled to an LNAT bursary. Research prior to making your booking to see if you are eligible for any financial support;
- Bring your photographic identification and the printed confirmation email with you on the day of your assessment. Without it, you will be unable to sit the test;
- Improve your scores by engaging in issues surrounding current affairs, both locally and internationally;
- Read quality newspapers to ensure you improve your knowledge on social, political, financial and technological ideologies.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION TIPS:

- You have 42 questions to answer in the time frame of 1 hour and 35 minutes. You need to make sure to distribute your time wisely;
- Aim for an equal amount of time per question. You will find some questions easier than others, which means you can spend less time on the questions you find easier. Finding the right balance of timing is crucial;
- Reading the passage is extremely important. Read the passage carefully in order to gain a complete understanding of the concepts, tone of voice, position that the author holds and the argument being made;
- Only one answer is correct. Whilst some answer choices may seem relatively similar, the questions are designed by a '*matter of degree*'. Thus, you need to work out the ambiguities of each wrong answer, in order to work out which of the options is the correct answer;
- The test is merely designed to assess your ability to eliminate the wrong answers by working out the discrepancies. Pay attention to what words are used, this may change which answer option is correct;
- You will receive a mark for each correct answer, no marks are deducted for incorrect answers. So, if you really are struggling to work out the correct answer, eliminate the answers that you know to be incorrect, and take a guess out of the remaining answers;
- You can skip a multiple choice question and come back to it by marking them for 'review'. You will need to go back to the question *before* you finish the multiple choice section. ***You will not be able to go back to the multiple choice questions once you begin the essay section.***



ESSAY QUESTION TIPS:

- For this section, you will have 40 minutes in which to answer **one** question from a choice of three possible essay topics;
- Planning your answer and working through a mental structure of what to include in your answer will help in terms of time management. If you make a solid plan before you begin writing, the chances are you will have a better understanding of what you want to include in your essay;
- Generally, the essay section should be between 500-600 words;
- You should aim to spend the first 15 minutes of your time planning and writing your introduction. Spending this much time on this part of your essay will demonstrate to the reader that you have carefully thought about what you want to say;
- You should spend 15 minutes on the main body of your essay. This will include all the main points and arguments you wish to make. Make them straight to the point; do not waffle. Provide evidence and examples to support your reasoning and hypothesis;
- You need to think realistically about how much time you have to make the number of points you want to discuss. Distributing your time between each point will not only make your essay read more coherently, but it will ultimately demonstrate to the reader that you have not spent too much time on one point, and not enough time on another;
- You should spend the remaining 10 minutes concluding and re-reading your essay. Conclusions should demonstrate no new point, and only focus on the points you have already referred to. Summarise your key points and demonstrate your view/opinion on the overall matter;
- Educated assumptions work just as well as hard facts. As long as you clarify what the assumptions are and what they mean in terms of the argument, your essay will still gain strong marks;
- The essay does not want you to 'sit on the fence' with your answers. You need to take a side and make a compelling argument.



READING AND CRITICAL THINKING

The LNAT requires a great deal of attention in regards to reading comprehension and critically analysing information. The test is not a knowledge test. Instead, it focuses on the key skills and qualities that are essential for anyone who wishes to be successful on an undergraduate law degree programme.

The LNAT is extremely difficult because it is hard to revise for. The best preparation for a test like this, is to practice sample papers, practice test questions and improve the key skills and qualities being assessed. Becoming familiar will undoubtedly better your overall performance.

Reading

You can prepare for the LNAT by undertaking lots of reading. Reading quality newspapers will allow you to think critically in regards to:

- Issues being addressed;
- The assumptions being made;
- Information that is relied upon in order to reach a conclusion;
- The position of the author;
- What the main argument is;
- Thinking of counter-arguments to challenge the argument.

As mentioned above, we advise that you spend some time reading quality newspapers.

Listed below are some of the newspapers that are worth reading:

The Economist	The Financial Times	The Guardian
The Independent.co.uk	The NY Times	The Times
The Daily Telegraph	The Washington Post	The Irish Times

***SAMPLE
MULTIPLE CHOICE
QUESTIONS***

Within the multiple choice section of the exam, you will be provided with different styles of questions, in order to assess your comprehension ability. It is important that you understand the skills being tested in this section and how they are extremely specific and tailored to aspiring law students.

The three main types of questions that you can expect to answer during the multiple choice section are as follows:

- Argument Questions;
- Literary Style Questions;
- Analytical Questions.

In order for you to work out these types of questions, you need to have a strong understanding of what they refer to. The following pages will look at these types of questions in further detail, in hope to convey a clearer understanding of the styles of questions involved in part 1 of the LNAT.

Argument Questions

The passages that you will be presented with will be structured in some form of an argument. Whether that be one argument written by one writer, or multiple arguments written by several writers. You will need to be able to recognise what the writer/s is arguing, and the position that they take in relation to the topic being discussed.

These types of questions primarily assess your ability to understand arguments. These questions are usually broken down into phrases such as:

‘The main argument the author is trying to make is...’

Or

‘The writer is arguing that...’

Both of these are types of *positive* phrases used to indicate what the author is trying to argue.

Negative phrases are used to highlight what the author is not arguing. These may include:

'The writer does not argue that...'

Or

'The writer does not claim that...'

Sometimes, you may be required to assess the strength of an argument. Being able to distinguish between strong and weak arguments is a vital skill for any aspiring law student. You need to be able to recognise the importance of the author's assertions, and whether or not these views can be challenged.

You may be given questions in the style of:

'Which of the following best highlights the main argument...'

Or

'Which of the following can be assumed based on the main argument...'

No matter what style of question you are given, understanding the passage is extremely important. If you are able to work out what the author is trying to say, and what claims and/or assumptions are being stated, it will allow you to have a clear vision of the overall argument, and the strengths and weaknesses of the claims that are made.

Literary Style Questions

These types of questions refer to types of expressions and how well the author articulates themselves. Literary style questions will test your understanding of the argument by understanding the contextual meanings of words, phrases, punctuation and tones which have been expressed, usually for a particular reason.

Primarily, these types of questions focus on meaning and intent. Questions may appear as followed:

'Which of the following phrases is used to illustrate...'

Or

'The writer uses the word ----- to suggest...'

Language is an important part of the legal sector. You need to be able to articulate and appreciate the underlying meanings that can often be abstract, obsolete, indifferent or obscure. A key thing to remember is to look at the meaning on its own, as well as reading it in relation to the overall argument.

Analytical Questions

Analytical questions rely heavily on interpretation. They are used beyond the passage and focus on what may follow after, or even prior, to the argument. These types of questions look at the wider framework in which the passage may have been written, and how this could influence the writer's arguments.

Questions regarding analysis could be seen as followed:

'Which of the following is implied, but not stated...'

Or

'What can be assumed from...?'

In order to work out these types of questions, it is important that a) you have a clear understanding of the argument and the point that the author is trying to make, and b) you think about consistency, and what can be related to the ideas and claims which remain consistent throughout the passage.

The Multiple Choice Section

Overall, the multiple choice section of the LNAT is purely intended to test a set of particular skills required for law students. Read the passages carefully and understand what each question is asking you, before attempting to answer. Note, these questions are not designed to trick you. The answer can be found in the extract if you have read it properly and understood the author's argument.

Now, let's take a look at a sample question, and how to answer it.

Diving In Football

Speaker A – The popularity of modern football has reached an all-time high. Football is by far and away the most popular sport in the world. In a way, you could argue that football has transcended sport itself. It has become a language, a means to bridge the gap between different kinds of people. Unless, of course, you are American. Unfortunately, as its popularity grows, so does the desperation to win. Now more than ever, the financial rewards for winning in football have grown disproportionate, and this has given rise to a new form of sporting cancer – diving.

Diving (or flopping as it's known in the USA) is the practice of faking or exaggerating injury, in order to con or cheat the referee – thereby gaining an advantage. Whether that advantage is a free kick or a penalty, the result is irrelevant. The bottom line is that this has to stop. The phrase 'football is a man's game' is horrendously outdated, but there is some truth behind it. Not only is diving cheating, but it slows the game down. It's embarrassing to watch elite athletes, in perfect health, pretending to be hurt – and it's even worse when your team suffers the consequences of it. Cheating is cheating, plain and simple. We need to kick this out of the game, before it kills football altogether.

Speaker B – One of the biggest debates currently raging in football at the moment, particularly in the United Kingdom, is on the issue of diving. Speak to almost any football fan in the UK about the subject of diving, and you'll be met with anger, rage and frustration. You'll hear phrases such as 'football is a man's game' and 'diving is cheating'. Britain's rage towards diving is palpable. More so than any other country, Britain holds the moral integrity of its footballers above all else. The ideal British footballer is strong, quick and above all else – honest. The problem with this image is that it is just not true.

In reality, Britain has become absurdly hypocritical with its footballers. Diving is seen as one of the ultimate evils, yet crunching leg-breaking tackles are openly cheered. A bevy of footballers have lined up to admit that they openly set out to hurt the opposition, and certain managers rejoice in inflicting physical pain on the opposition. Yet in Britain, these people are not villains. Some of them are even seen as heroes. What is worse,

openly jeopardising the career of a fellow professional, or seeking to gain an unfair advantage? Life is about taking advantage of your opportunities. In football, just as in any other area of life, there will be people who cheat to get ahead. I am not suggesting we should let this go unpunished, but it is what it is. Let us not kid ourselves – diving IS cheating. However, it is nowhere near as bad as British football would have you believe; and it certainly does not put other players at risk.

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1. What is the overall point that Speaker A is trying to make?

- A – Diving is not manly.
- B – Diving is embarrassing.
- C – Diving is outdated.
- D – Diving needs to be stopped.

Answer

2. Speaker A starts off his argument by discussing the popularity of football. What is the most likely reason that he does this?

- A – To show that as football becomes more popular, people are becoming more desperate to win.
- B – To show that football has become morally bankrupt.
- C – To show that football risks losing its popularity.
- D – To show that he does not like football.

Answer

3. Which of the following is implied by Speaker B?

- A – Britain has a hypocritical attitude towards diving.
- B – Diving needs to be banned.
- C – UK football fans are angry and frustrated.
- D – Diving is more acceptable than setting out to hurt the opposition.

Answer

SAMPLE QUESTION – ANSWERS

For the sample question above, ‘Diving in Football’, we have provided detailed answers and explanations to show which answer is correct, and the reasons why.

Question 1: What is the overall point that Speaker A is trying to make?

Answer = D. Diving needs to be stopped.

Explanation = Speaker A is clearly trying to show that diving needs to be stopped. While he does describe diving as embarrassing and not manly, these are both just used to illustrate a wider argument. Similarly, the term ‘outdated’ is used to describe the term ‘football is a man’s game’, not diving itself.

Question 2. Speaker A starts off his argument by discussing the popularity of football. What is the most likely reason that he does this?

Answer = A. To show that as football becomes more popular, people are becoming more desperate to win.

Explanation = The author frames his argument by suggesting that there is a relationship between the rising popularity of football, and the desperation to win. Later in the first paragraph, the author directly states, ‘Unfortunately, as its popularity grows, so does the desperation to win.’

Question 3. Which of the following is implied by Speaker B?

Answer = D. Diving is more acceptable than setting out to hurt the opposition.

Explanation = The author does not directly state that diving is more acceptable than setting out to hurt the opposition, but it is strongly implied via his choice of words. For example, the author asks the rhetorical question, ‘What is worse, openly jeopardising the career of a fellow professional, or seeking to gain an unfair advantage?’ He does this to make a point, without directly stating it. Also, while the author mentions Britain’s hypocritical attitude towards diving, he only does so to make a wider point about how he believes ‘leg-breaking tackles’ are a much bigger problem than diving.

***SAMPLE
ESSAY
QUESTIONS***

SECTION B

Answer **one** of the following questions.

Your answer should be a reasoned and substantiated argument, which justifies your response to the question you have chosen

1. "Should fox hunting be legalised?"
2. "Does the Snoopers' Charter infringe on our human rights?"
3. "Does home-schooling damage children's social skills?"

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HOW TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

For Section B, you will be required to answer only **one** question out of three possible choices.

Your answer should be no longer than 750 words, and a standard essay should be between 500 to 600 words. You will only have 40 minutes to conduct the entire essay, and so time management is crucial.

You will need to construct a clear and concise argument that is straight to the point, provides a quality argument, and most importantly, is written in a persuasive, controlled and detailed structure.

Understanding the Question

As mentioned at the beginning of this guide, the LNAT does not require high levels of knowledge, and is not a test which you can study for.

The best preparation for the LNAT essay section, is to practice drafting essay plans and reading high quality newspapers (usually in the form of a broadsheet). Reading newspapers will allow you to gain a basic understanding into the goings-on in the world around you, including current affairs, economics, technological changes, and social developments.

You are not expected to have a detailed understanding of the essay topics which will appear in the exam. What is expected from you, is to create an argument based on explanations, assumptions and analysis that fundamentally form a persuasive and conclusive argument.

Essay Topic

When choosing which question you are going to answer, it is important that you feel comfortable enough to write approximately 600 words on that topic in a clear, informative and analytical manner.

You will need to keep yourself informed of current affairs and read up on what is going on both internationally and locally, if you wish to score high marks on your LNAT.

We advise that you pick a topic in which you feel knowledgeable enough to produce a definitive for or against argument, i.e. are you for or against the claim? Do you agree or disagree with the question?

Structure of your Argument

You need to have the ability to coherently structure your argument so that it reads correctly. The sole purpose of the LNAT essay is for you to demonstrate your ability and skill to persuasively conduct an argument and convey your thoughts in the best light possible.

Although your essay **does not** get marked, and it **does not** form part of your LNAT score, it will be the **only** piece of writing that your chosen university will have access to. If your multiple choice grade is borderline, then it is likely that your university will make their decision based upon your answers to the essay section; therefore it is very important you are prepared for this section. During the planning stages of your essay, you should ask yourself the following four questions:

WHAT? *What* is the motion being put forward? Is the question based on politics, economics, ethics or something else? *What* is the question exactly asking of you? You will need to demonstrate high levels of critical awareness and determine what the question is asking, before attempting to answer it.

1

WHY? *Why* is the question being asked? *Why* is it significant? What might the evidence be to suggest it is accurate/inaccurate? What is the purpose of the proposed statement? *Why* is the question being challenged? *Why* use certain terms, phrases or literary techniques? This section requires your analytical ability and the skill to be persuasive.

2

HOW? *How* is this statement concluded? What are the practicalities of enforcing this statement? *How* can this be challenged? *How* can this be enforced? *How* can this be monitored? You will need to demonstrate how your answer forms a solid conclusion based on the reasoning you have provided.

3

WHAT IF? *What* are the alternatives? Are there any other views to consider? *What* are the practical implications of the argument? How can these be challenged? *What* are the strengths and weaknesses of both sides of the argument?

4

The structure of your essay is important. You need to be able to convey each stage of your thought process. No doubt, you will have had to write lots of essays prior to taking your LNAT assessment. Thus, you will be no stranger to the basic format of any essay: the introduction, the main body and the conclusion. This is no different to the LNAT.

STRUCTURE OF YOUR ESSAY

INTRODUCTION. The introduction will be the first thing the reader will look at, and so it is important to make a clear and concise overview of what your essay is going to be about.

Your introduction should include the purpose of the essay, what your initial thoughts may be, what you hope to achieve/find, enumerate the points you wish to make, and define the overall importance of your argument and why it is relevant/significant.

MAIN BODY. During the main body of your essay, you should remember to keep in mind the questions mentioned previously in regards to *what, why, how* and *what if*.

You need to make points and back them up using examples and evidence in order to strengthen your overall argument. There is no point making a statement if you have nothing to back up the reasoning for it. Your argument needs to be straight to the point, persuasive and significant to illustrate what you are trying to say.

Usually, 3-4 high quality points is enough to make a good argument. Do not waffle. Expand on a few points and provide analysis and detail, as opposed to briefly mentioning lots of points and not going into enough detail about each of them. Your essay needs to read coherently.

CONCLUSION. Your conclusion should summarise your whole argument. It is often said that a reader should be able to read an introduction and a conclusion, and still have a basic understanding of what your argument would be about.

Your conclusion should not introduce any new points, and should only sum up the points that you have written about previously.

The conclusion should be short, to the point and significant. If you can summarise your argument using three to four sentences, your reader will be impressed and know what you were trying to achieve.

Make sure that your conclusion refers back to the question you were given. Make sure that the question has been answered directly, and demonstrate where you stand on the subject matter.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS – ANSWERS

Question 1

“Should fox hunting be legalised?”

This question focuses on your ability to discuss your opinions and provide valuable explanations and examples for both sides, whilst choosing a definitive side of the argument.

To argue ‘for’ legalising fox hunting, the key points you could include are:

- It is a rural tradition. Foxes are a natural choice for hunters behind animals that have now become almost extinct, such as wild boars.
- Those who are arguing against fox hunting have never experienced a hunt, and therefore have no concept of what it is like. This means they have no grounds to argue against it.
- Hunting gives jobs. By legalising fox hunting, we would be helping a number of people who might otherwise be unemployed. This would help economic growth.
- Meat-eaters who oppose hunting are being hypocritical. Every day, thousands of farm animals are slaughtered around the country. Foxes are no different to these animals. If you eat meat, then you have no right to oppose hunting.
- Foxes are pests and cause widespread damage to farming areas of the countryside. They attack, kill and eat lambs and chickens in abundance; and also have a habit of rummaging through bins. By legalising hunting, we would be incorporating a valuable form of pest control. Foxes are also top of the food chain, meaning that they are not eaten by anything else. Therefore, they will continue to cause problems for us unless we put a stop to it.

To argue 'against' legalising fox hunting, the key points you could include are:

- It is incredibly cruel to kill animals for our own amusement. We kill farm animals to eat and survive; we kill foxes for sport. How would we like it if somebody did this to us?
- Whilst foxes do cause problems for farmers, solutions can be incorporated that make pest control easier. Anti-fox fences can be erected around livestock, making it impossible for foxes to get in. Likewise, bins can be weighted to make them 'fox-proof'.
- The hunt itself is a torturous process, chasing terrified animals over long stretches, forcing them to run for their lives in fear, before they are savagely ripped apart by dogs. This is sadistic.
- The fact that fox hunting is considered a tradition does not mean it is right. Human beings also considered slavery a tradition at one point.
- To argue that fox hunting would lead to a significant increase in jobs is unrealistic. This is a small (and cruel) niche that would lead to a small number of people working in a select field; it would not have any significant impact upon the economy.

Question 2

“Does the Snoopers’ Charter infringe on our human rights?”

This question focuses on your ability to discuss your opinions and provide valuable explanations and examples for both sides, whilst choosing a definitive side of the argument.

To argue ‘for’ the Snoopers’ Charter infringing on our rights, the key points you could include are:

- The cost of introducing the changes will hit consumers hardest. The government have not considered the enormous costs involved in collecting and holding such a large amount of data for ISP companies. In order to cope with this, it is inevitable that service providers will have to increase the cost of using their services.
- There is absolutely no need for the government to get involved in what the average person looks at online. The majority of people are law-abiding citizens, who deserve the benefit of the doubt. The government are acting as if all Internet users are guilty of criminal activity.
- By introducing such widespread data collection techniques, the government are asking for trouble. If this data fell into the wrong hands then the results could be disastrous. We are essentially giving unlimited power to ISP employees, who can view all of their customer data, and theoretically use this for their own purposes, i.e. blackmail.
- This extreme level of surveillance is exactly what has been warned about in books such as *1984*, and is reminiscent of the actions of totalitarian dictators in other countries. Do we not have human rights? The government is ramping up the level of control it has over its public, under the guise of protecting them.
- The bill gives organisations such as the Police the power to hack into phones and laptops. This is a rapid expansion on what it began as, which was simply requiring ISPs to store customer Internet data. There is strong evidence to suggest that once the plan is incorporated, the government will take even more liberties with their newfound power.

To argue ‘**against**’ the Snoopers’ Charter infringing on our rights, the key points you could include are:

- We live in a society where it is necessary for the government to monitor our Internet activity. Terrorists are using the Internet and encrypted communications services to plan deadly attacks on human life. If we do not stop this, the results could be catastrophic.
- The government have stated that ISP companies will not be forced to adhere to the bill if it is not cost permissive for them to do so. Therefore, it is unlikely that consumers will feel too much of a financial backlash.
- The argument that ISP employees could exploit the data they have collected is unfounded. Such employees would have to go to great lengths to do so, and could even do so in the current system. Furthermore, if we trust the ISPs themselves to provide us with the Internet, then we should trust their judgement on whom they are employing.
- The Police Service have openly welcomed the bill, stating that they believe it will significantly increase their ability to fight crime. It is integral that we do everything we can to help our Police Service and other digital protection agencies, such as GCHQ, fight criminals within our society. This extends to paedophiles, as well as terrorists.
- The current form of parliament means that comparing the government’s actions to those of dictators such as Stalin is unrealistic. We live in a democratic system, where such behaviour would be immediately stopped. This is particularly true for the media, which cannot be controlled by the government.

Question 3

“Does home-schooling damage children’s social skills?”

This question focuses on your ability to discuss your opinions and provide valuable explanations and examples for both sides, whilst choosing a definitive side of the argument.

To argue ‘for’ home-schooling damaging children’s social skills, the key points you could include are:

- Children need to be able to engage with social surroundings in order to experience certain social situations. You could argue that child development is important. From an early age, children should experience the same level of social activity as every other child.
- Not being properly socialised can lead to shyness, being sheltered from the rest of the world, and being anxious and timid when it comes to engaging in social situations in the future. Ultimately, the choice of home-schooling could have long-lasting effects which will impact upon the way in which that child grows up and interacts when it comes to finding employment, meeting new friends and relationships.
- Age is an extremely important point to consider in relation to socialisation. Children are at the age of learning the expectations and norms of society, and thus would not be able to learn the current social norms if they were to be home-schooled. They would not be engaging with other children of their age, nor would they be experiencing the same education that other children who attended school would be facing.
- Child development is a crucial stage for children to learn and interact with their social surroundings. Being home-schooled takes away that importance of being socially interactive. You could discuss how many theories have been undertaken in regards to child development and social activity, and the majority of theorists suggest that children need the same level of activity and social interaction in order to maintain a stable and healthy development.

To argue ‘**against**’ home-schooling damaging children’s social skills, the key points you could include are:

- You could write about how children in schools can be just as shy and reserved as home-schooled children. You could use examples to explain how children who attend schools can be just as anxious and sheltered from social interactions, and vice-versa. Children who are home-schooled could be active, friendly and interact with others, whilst children who go to school can be shy and awkward. Social development is different for every child, despite their surroundings.
- Education does not spend a great deal of time teaching social skills. Thus, children who are home-schooled can experience the same level of social interaction as children who do attend a school. Social skills are qualities that can be taught outside the classroom, where children are more likely to engage at home or in a park, as opposed to the school grounds.
- Social skills can be taught from home. Parents can develop their children’s social interaction by engaging them in certain social activities. People who spend time nurturing their children, and improve their children’s learning and social interaction, are far more likely to see higher results. This is in contrast to parents who send their child to school with little knowledge of the friendships they’ve made, or how actively involved a child is with other pupils.

Now that you’ve seen how to answer both types of question, have a go at the following two sets of mock LNAT papers. Remember to time yourself during, before comparing your answers with those provided after each paper!

LNAT MOCK TEST: SET 1

Disclaimer: *The content within this guide does not reflect the views of any person associated with, or working for, How2Become. They are solely intended to instigate debate and discussion, to help you practice for the Law National Admissions Test.*

Set 1: Multiple Choice Section

Natural Disasters

Speaker A: The world is obsessed with the idea of natural disasters. From TV to the movie screen, we are bombarded with images of death and destruction. Many of the aforementioned focus heavily on what could happen, rather than what has happened, or will happen.

One particular point of interest for disaster enthusiasts is Cumbre Vieja. Cumbre Vieja is the name for a volcano on the island of La Palma, in the Canary Islands. Much of the rocky flank of the volcano is fairly unstable, and in the event of an eruption, it could dislodge and fall into the sea. This would cause a colossal wave. The impact would be felt across Europe, North Africa, and beyond. Its huge speed, plus 1000 foot height, would allow it to reach the East Coast of the United States. The death toll would be in millions, rather than thousands. The damage would be catastrophic.

Speaker B: While the general populace continues to fearmonger about the prospect of a Cumbre Vieja eruption; I myself am not concerned. There is very little evidence to suggest that a landslide or eruption on the Canary Islands could lead to anywhere near the damage envisioned by some people. Claims of a 2000 foot wave travelling at the speed of a jumbo jet, carrying the power of a nuclear bomb, are wildly exaggerated. No, there are far more pressing natural disasters at hand – namely at Yellowstone. If the Yellowstone supervolcano erupts, then most of the world will feel its impact. America will be devastated, with enormous death tolls and irreparable damage to infrastructure and crops. The eruption would send huge amounts of ash into the atmosphere, drastically lowering global temperatures, blocking out the sun and changing life as we know it. And the worst thing about it? There's nothing we can do. Run for your lives.

Speaker C: Not a day goes by without news of some impending natural disaster. Whether it's Yellowstone or Cumbre Vieja, an asteroid or the plague; humanity, it would seem, is doomed. We cannot escape our fate as helpless victims of Mother Nature, just as we cannot escape the ridiculous news reports that perpetuate this myth over and over again. Humanity is

not doomed. The chance of a full scale Yellowstone eruption occurring in our lifetime is extremely slim, and Cumbre Vieja even less so. Humanity should be less concerned with threats from nature, and more worried about the threat from our own kind.

1. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A, Speaker B and Speaker C?

- A** – Speaker A believes that a natural disaster is due in the near future. Speaker B believes that an eruption at Yellowstone would devastate humanity. Speaker C feels that we should not be concerned about natural disasters.
- B** – Speaker A believes that a natural disaster is due in the near future. Speaker B believes that an eruption at Yellowstone is nothing to be concerned about. Speaker C feels that we should be more concerned by our own behaviour as a species, than natural disasters.
- C** – Speaker A believes that an eruption of Cumbre Vieja would lead to catastrophe. Speaker B feels that we should be very concerned about an eruption at Yellowstone. Speaker C feels that we should be more concerned by our own behaviour as a species, than natural disasters.
- D** – Speaker A believes that an eruption of Cumbre Vieja would lead to catastrophe. Speaker B feels that we should be very concerned about an eruption at Yellowstone. Speaker C feels that we should be more concerned about natural disasters, than our behaviour as a species.

Answer

2. Which of the following is given as a potential consequence of the Yellowstone eruption?

- A** – The loss of thousands of lives, irreparable damage to crops, and a severe negative impact on global travel.
- B** – Significant death tolls on the East Coast of the United States, irreparable damage to crops and the blocking out of the sun.
- C** – Significant death tolls on the East Coast of the United States, irreparable damage to infrastructure and reduced global temperatures.
- D** – Significant death tolls in America, irreparable damage to infrastructure, and the blocking out of the sun.

Answer

3. In his opening line, Speaker B uses the word ‘fearmonger’. What is the most accurate description of this term, in the context of the passage?

- A** – To engage in the spreading of unnecessary and unfounded trepidation.
- B** – To engage in raising anger when there is no reason to do so.
- C** – To engage in the practice of spreading bad news.
- D** – To engage in behaviour which is liable to threaten the general state of harmony in society.

Answer

4. Which of the following best summarises the viewpoint of Speaker C?

- A** – Speaker C feels that we should be far more concerned with the threat of nuclear development, than we should be by Mother Nature.
- B** – Speaker C feels that the idea of Yellowstone and Cumbre Vieja erupting is highly unrealistic, and will not happen during our lifetime.
- C** – Speaker C feels that asteroids or the plague are far more likely to cause the extinction of the human race, than the eruptions at Yellowstone and Cumbre Vieja.
- D** – Speaker C feels that the behaviour of humanity poses a far greater threat to our existence than natural disasters.

Answer

58456

The Assassination Of The Romanov Family

One of the most enduring historical topics, is the assassination of the Romanov Family. Led down into the basement of the house in Yekaterinburg where they had been imprisoned, little did the Romanovs know of what awaited them. The incident is far from the bloodiest in the history of Russia, but has captured the attention of historians for decades. How did it come to pass that an entire family, along with their servants, were brutally executed; and is there any truth to the rumours of one of the children surviving?

Perhaps one of the biggest reasons for our fascination with the tragedy, is the sheer unbridled brutality of what took place. At 2:15am, the family was led downstairs to the basement of the house. 'We're getting out of here,' Nicholas (the former Tsar) told his family. After a half hour wait, while the executioners downed shots of vodka in preparation, Yurovsky and his Bolshevik hit squad moved in. After a short exchange, the horror began. Nicholas was the first to die, shot in the chest. Accounts vary on who was next. A mass of disorganised shooting began, almost at random. The executioners were clumsy and the room was cramped, meaning that even Yurovsky was nearly hit by a stray bullet. Smoke filled the basement. After finishing off the Tsarina and servants, the executioners moved onto the four girls. When bullets would not pierce their diamond encrusted clothing, bayonets were used. Finally, only Alexei was left. Unable to move, due to his debilitating haemophilia, the 13 year old could only sit and watch as his family fell, one by one, to a wave of bloodshed and bullets. Yurovsky shot him in the head. Then he added another bullet for good measure from point blank range. The bodies were piled into the back of a truck and taken a short distance away, where they were burned.

For years, rumours have persisted over the survival of one of the Romanov children. Disney even made a movie about it, *Anastasia*. In recent years however, this has all been proven as a myth. The remains of every single member of the family have more or less been accounted for, with DNA testing to back this up. The evidence is conclusive, the Romanovs died in a small basement room in Yekaterinburg, on July 17th 1918. Russia's second dynasty was no more.

5. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the killings?

- A** – She sees the incident as tragic, and is mortified by what took place.
- B** – She sees the incident as horrific, but is still fascinated by what took place.
- C** – She is uninterested in what took place, and only cares about the facts.
- D** – She is ambivalent to the killings, and believes the Bolsheviks did what was necessary.

Answer

6. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A** – To inform us of the events that took place in Yekaterinburg on July 18th 1918, and address survival rumours.
- B** – To inform us of the specific details of the way that each member of the Romanov family was killed, and address survival rumours.
- C** – To inform us of the events that led to the deaths of the Romanov family, and address survival rumours.
- D** – To inform us of the way that the Romanov family was executed, and address survival rumours.

Answer

7. The author closes her passage by stating that ‘Russia’s second dynasty was no more’. What is the reason for this line?

- A** – To show that the killing of the Romanovs was far more significant than the killing of a family; it was the ending of a dynasty.
- B** – To show that the killing of the Romanovs was a hugely significant event in terms of South American history.
- C** – To show that the killing of the Romanovs had a profound impact on the citizens of Russia.
- D** – To show that Lenin and the Bolshevik party were willing to do whatever it takes to maintain their power.

Answer

58456

Star Signs

Speaker A: Whenever I need inspiration, I always use my star sign for guidance. As a Gemini, it goes without saying that I am a naturally curious person; with an ingrained thirst for knowledge. The problem with us Geminis though, is that we are all quite flighty. We're known to be fiercely independent; and you cannot hold us down. We're always looking for something new. This can be a big problem in relationships, where other fiercely committed partners (such as Leos) can take umbrage with this approach. They see it as a personal slight. It's not, we just cannot be tamed. Life is for living – people to see, places to be. Similarly, if you cannot hold a conversation then it's sayonara to you, I'm afraid. If you want to attract a Gemini, you must be quick witted, interesting and passionate. It's fair to say that we're a rare bunch, us Geminis.

Speaker B: Of all the things that irk me, star signs are definitely one of the worst. What a load of absolute nonsense. To group all people who happened to be born within a set period of days as 'the same' is borderline insulting to variation and personality. The time of the year in which you were born has absolutely no impact on your personality. Adolf Hitler was an Aries, does this mean that everyone who shares that star sign will have genocidal tendencies? No, it does not. Human beings change – our views, opinions and behaviour are malleable. We are subject to intense emotional and physical trial and tribulation over the course of our lifetime. This, as well as our upbringing, is what defines personality. Not the formation of gas spheres, millions of miles away, at the time you were born.

8. Speaker A describes Geminis as ‘flighty.’ Using the rest of the passage, which of the following could best be used to describe this term?

- A** – Someone who finds it difficult to stay loyal, and will often cheat on their partner.
- B** – Someone who gets bored quickly, and therefore moves from person to person very easily.
- C** – Someone who dislikes being stuck in one place, and therefore has problems committing to a relationship.
- D** – Someone who enjoys being in a committed relationship, and therefore has problems with disloyalty.

Answer

9. Which of the following best describes Speaker B’s view on personality?

- A** – Speaker B believes that the personality of human beings is shaped and moulded by the events that take place in our previous lives.
- B** – Speaker B believes that the individual personality of human beings is subject to the events that have occurred over the course of their lifetime.
- C** – Speaker B believes that we have no fixed personality, and that personality is an abstract and limiting concept.
- D** – Speaker B believes that our personality can be defined solely based on what we have experienced during our upbringing.

Answer

10. What is the most accurate definition of the way in which Speaker A approaches star signs?

- A** – Speaker A believes that people can be grouped by their star sign, and believes in the collective unity of all those who share the same sign as him.
- B** – Speaker A believes that Geminis and Leos are incompatible, because of the personal differences that their star signs incur.
- C** – Speaker A is disapproving of anyone who does not share the same star sign as him, and believes that Geminis are intellectually superior.
- D** – Speaker A is understanding of the personal differences between different star signs, but is unwilling to sacrifice his principles as a Leo in order to accommodate this.

Answer

58456

The Grand National

The Grand National is an annual horseracing event, which takes place at Aintree. All around the country, hundreds of thousands of pounds are staked, lost, and won, based on the results of this race.

In recent years, there has been a considerable shift in society's attitude to The Grand National. People have started to recognise The Grand National for what it is – an abject display of cruelty towards the horses involved. During the race, horses are made to jump a number of grotesquely difficult obstacles. Many end up with broken limbs, or worse. Those that cannot recover are often deemed to have passed their sell-by-date. They cannot run anymore, and are duly euthanised. In light of allegations against marine entertainment organisations, and the plight of orcas, are we really this cruel? How has society come to accept such savagery as entertainment?

From 1990-2010, 17 horses died in total, all as a result of taking part in The Grand National. This does not sound very grand to me. You might think that a 'quick flutter' here and there is relatively harmless, but think of the animals. How would you like it if someone forced you to jump leg-breaking hurdles, whilst being whipped for good measure; in order to put money in the pockets of bookmakers and gamblers? Does that sound fair? Horses are noble, majestic animals who are being routinely abused by the betting public.

11. Who does the speaker most feel is to blame for the cruelty of The Grand National?

- A** – The jockeys who ride the horses.
- B** – Bookmakers and gamblers.
- C** – The race organisers.
- D** – The horses themselves.

Answer

12. The speaker refers to horses who cannot recover as having passed their sell-by-date. What is the likeliest meaning of this phrase?

- A** – Horses who cannot recover are no longer fit for racing, and therefore have no further use.
- B** – Horses who cannot recover are no longer able to make bookmakers any money, and therefore have no further use.
- C** – Horses who cannot recover are no longer able to be used in supermarket burgers, and therefore have no further use.
- D** – Horses who cannot recover are no longer able to be used for entertainment, and therefore have no further use.

Answer

13. What is the reason that the speaker compares the treatment of horses to the treatment of orcas?

- A** – To show that while society is in uproar about the way in which orcas have been treated, they do not extend the same attitude towards horses.
- B** – To show that the speaker is someone who feels very strongly about the plight of orcas and the way they are being treated.
- C** – To show that society is all too happy to accept negative behaviour towards animals which are not deemed to be rare or exotic.
- D** – Cannot say.

Answer

Vanity

Vanity can be defined as having excessive pride or admiration in one's appearance or accomplishments. Or can it? That is the question. It is a fact that there are many sections of society who define vanity in much broader terms. My own understanding of vanity is that it is a negative word. If I say, 'you are vain' then by my definition you are conceited, narcissistic or arrogant about your own appearance.

However, there is a fundamental difference between this, and just taking pride in your appearance. Are all those who strive to improve their appearance, yet do not take excessive pride in it, vain? In my view, it is entirely possible to care about your appearance but not be vain. Surely, if you are insecure enough to keep changing your appearance, this is indicative of the fact that you are not vain, because you do not take excessive pride in the way you look? Quite the opposite, in fact.

There are people who suffer from mental disorders, such as body dysmorphia, who do not deserve to be tarnished with the brush, but by society's definition they are in fact vain. Statistically, women are shown to care more about their appearance than men. They take longer to get ready for a night out, and put make-up on in the morning. Does that make all of these women vain? Why should they be tarnished with negative connotations for something that is generally accepted? Vanity is used as a negative term, yet its grey definition means that it extends to almost every single person who pays for a haircut, buys new clothes or gives an inkling about the way they look. Society has always had a tendency to throw around negative terms too loosely, and it seems that it has gone the same way with vanity.

14. In the view of the speaker, what is the central conflict between his opinion and that of society?

- A** – The speaker believes that vanity can be defined as having an excessive love or pride in your own appearance. However, he feels that society has unfairly extended this to include people who are proud of their own accomplishments.
- B** – The speaker believes that vanity can be defined as having an excessive love or pride in your own accomplishments. However, he feels that society has unfairly extended this to include people who are proud of their own appearance.
- C** – The speaker believes that vanity can be defined as having an excessive love or pride in your own appearance. However, he feels that society has unfairly extended this to include anyone who cares or looks after their own appearance.
- D** – The speaker believes that vanity can be defined as having an excessive love or pride in your own appearance. However, he feels that society has unfairly extended this to include anyone who believes their appearance is the most important thing.

Answer

15. What is the reason that the speaker uses body dysmorphia in his argument?

- A** – To show that if we label anyone who cares about their appearance as vain, then we also have to include those with mental disorders in this judgement, which is grossly unfair.
- B** – To show that the behaviour of people with mental disorders exemplifies his definition of the term vain.
- C** – To show that people with body dysmorphia are vain by society's definition, but not by the dictionary definition.
- D** – To compare and contrast the behaviour of people with mental disorders, with that of women.

Answer

16. What is the speaker's view on the relationship between insecurity and vanity?

- A** – The speaker believes that someone who is insecure enough to keep making changes to their appearance cannot be vain, as he defines vanity as being extremely happy with the way you look at all times.
- B** – The speaker believes that people who are insecure are often vain, as worrying over your appearance goes hand in hand with vanity.
- C** – The speaker believes that someone who is insecure enough to keep making changes to their appearance cannot be vain, as vanity means that you are content with maintaining one look.
- D** – The speaker believes that someone who is insecure enough to keep making changes to their appearance cannot be vain, as vanity means that you are someone who never worries over the way you look.

Answer

17. For what purpose does the speaker use women and make-up in his argument?

- A** – The speaker mentions women and make-up to illustrate that by society’s definition, we should be labelling the large majority of women as vain, and this is unfair.
- B** – The speaker mentions women and make-up to illustrate that his definition of vanity is extremely different from those who spend a long time getting ready for a night out, who would class themselves as vain.
- C** – The speaker mentions women and make-up to illustrate that by society’s definition, the large majority of women are not vain, and that this is unrealistic.
- D** – The speaker mentions women and make-up to illustrate that his definition of vanity is most likely similar to those who spend a long time getting ready for a night out, who would not class themselves as vain.

Answer

Is Obesity A Disability?

Speaker A: The world has gone stark raving mad. All I read on the Internet these days, and in the newspaper, is about how obesity should be considered a disability. Should it? Should it really? The bottom line is this – fat people are just lazy. If you do not want to be fat, then exercise, or stop eating rubbish. Mentally disabled people do not have a solution, just a variety of ways to try and get round the problem, god bless their souls. This does not apply to fat people. There is a permanent fix, if they only had the mental endurance to do it. Don't get me wrong, if there is a diagnosed mental reason for why you are obese then my heart goes out to you. But if, like half of the American population, you are just too lazy to exercise and cannot stop eating, then you'll get no sympathy from me.

Speaker B: In more recent times, the human race has extended its heart to people suffering from obesity, and we are much better for it. Whether it makes some people uncomfortable is beside the point; the bottom line is that obesity is a disability. It is a disease, much like gambling or alcoholism, from which enormous numbers of the population are suffering. We are too quick to label fat people as good for nothing and lazy, and suggest that their problems would be easily resolved by exercising. But is it really that simple?

Studies have shown that some people are born with a reduced brain capacity for fat fighting. That is to say, they have mental deficiencies which mean that obesity is far more likely for them than others. Some people have a drastically reduced metabolism, others already have other disabilities which make it much harder for them to stave off obesity. As a human race, we need to be more understanding of the issues that others are facing. Rudeness and unkindness will not solve the problem.

18. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A and Speaker B?

- A** – Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is obese, and believes fat people are just lazy. Speaker B feels that the human race would strongly benefit from being more understanding of obese people.
- B** – Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is obese, but believes fat people are not lazy. Speaker B feels that the human race would strongly benefit from being more understanding of obese people.
- C** – Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is too lazy to exercise, and believes obesity is not a disability. Speaker B feels that the human race would strongly benefit from being more understanding of obese people.
- D** – Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is too lazy to exercise, and believes obesity is not a disability. Speaker B feels that the human race should make a concerted effort to be less rude.

Answer

19. Both Speaker A and Speaker B use the phrase ‘bottom line’. What is the name for this type of phrase?

- A** – Idiomatic
- B** – Platonic
- C** – Idiosyncratic
- D** – Nomothetic

Answer

20. What is Speaker A's view on the relationship between disability and obesity?

- A** – Speaker A believes that obesity should not be considered a disability, but has sympathy for anyone whose obesity is a result of their disability.
- B** – Speaker A believes that obesity should not be considered a disability, and has little to no sympathy for anyone who is disabled.
- C** – Speaker A has sympathy for those who have become obese as a result of their disability, but has no sympathy for those who are disabled without being obese.
- D** – Speaker A has sympathy for those who have become obese as a result of their disability, but has no sympathy for those who are obese but not physically disabled.

Answer

58456

10050 Cielo Drive

The White AMC Rambler backed up past the steel split rail fence, and stopped by the electronic gate. The driver wound down the window. Steven Parent was 18 years old. He'd been visiting his friend, the caretaker of the estate. Less than a minute later, Parent was slumped over in his car seat. He had been shot 4 times. The next morning, Parent would be found along with four other bodies up at the house. The victims had been shot and stabbed multiple times. LA went into meltdown. Celebrities locked their doors, believing they were next. But who did it, and why?

By the time of his release date in 1967, Charles Manson had spent over half of his life in prison. Manson was so familiar with prison, in fact, that he had actually requested to stay. The request was denied, and he was released into a free-love culture gone awry. Compared to the audacious beginnings of the bouncing sixties, the later years were a boiling cauldron of drug fuelled resentment, rebellion and anti-authority anger. This was the perfect environment for Charlie.

Establishing himself as a 'guru', Manson built up a chain of followers. Borrowing ideas from various religions, Manson persuaded his disciples (many of them young girls) that a racial war was coming. Fuelled by drug induced paranoia, and The Beatles, Manson told his 'family' that during the war, they would hide down in a bunker in the desert. When the war was over, they would emerge and rule the world.

As the summer of 1969 drew to a close, Manson became more and more paranoid. He sent a group of 4 followers up to the house at Cielo Drive, with instructions to kill everyone there. Led by Charles 'Tex' Watson, the murderers started with Steven Parent, and ended with the brutal slaughter of the residents of the house – famous actress Sharon Tate and her 3 companions. 'I'm the devil, and I'm here to do the devil's business', Tex told them, before the horror began. Tate was pregnant at the time, making the crime even more sickening. The next night, on Manson's instructions, the family would kill again. This time the victims were Leno LaBianca, a supermarket executive, and his wife, Rosemary.

The later arrest of Manson, and subsequent trial, fascinated the world.

Who was this man, and how had he led a group of seemingly innocent and well brought-up men and women, to such senseless slaughter? During the trial, the defendants shaved their heads and carved an x into their temples; in a show of solidarity for Manson. Each defendant attempted to exonerate him. Manson used the fact that he had not actually participated in the murders as an attempt to escape blame. It didn't work. Not helped by his attempt to attack the judge during the trial, Charlie was sentenced to death; but saved later after the death penalty was abolished in California. For the families of the victims, including Roman Polanski (Sharon's husband) this was scant consolation. More comfortable in prison than in the outside world, and free from the risk of execution, Manson had got exactly what he wanted. Somehow, he had won.

The world has no real answer for why Sharon Tate and the 4 others were killed up at Cielo Drive. Manson, still alive today, is beyond sanity. His babblings are inconsistent and provide only small clues as to why he did what he did. Was it revenge, or a case of mistaken identity? Perhaps it was an attempt to accelerate the war he believed was coming. Regardless of why they happened, the murders at Cielo Drive continue to serve as a haunting reminder of how easily the human mind can be manipulated by drugs.

21. Which of the following is the most accurate description of how the author feels about drugs?

- A** – The author feels that drugs are a gateway to other substances, such as alcohol.
- B** – The author feels that drugs can be used to manipulate the human mind, and lead to resentment and anger.
- C** – The author feels that drugs are closely linked with murder, and that drug users are far more likely to commit such crimes.
- D** – The author feels that drugs are extremely dangerous, and that taking them often results in the user committing other crimes.

Answer

22. The author describes the late sixties as ‘the perfect environment for Charlie’. Using the passage as a whole, what is the reason he believes this?

- A** – Manson exploited the rage, resentment and drug fuelled paranoia of the time, to spread his hateful message, and persuade his followers to commit murder.
- B** – Manson exploited the anti-authority anger of the time, to spread his hateful message, and persuade his followers to commit murder.
- C** – Manson exploited the freedom of the drug market, to manipulate his followers into committing acts such as murder.
- D** – Manson exploited the freedom of the drug market, to manipulate his followers into committing acts such as petty theft and arson.

Answer

23. The author uses the term ‘cauldron’ to describe the late sixties. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate description of this word?

- A** – To represent a combustible environment, where several unstable social variables have come together to produce a dangerous end product.
- B** – To represent a collection of negative social ingredients, which when placed in isolation, produce a dangerous end product.
- C** – To represent a concoction of different social factors, which come together to produce an authoritarian whole.
- D** – To represent a bubbling mixture of different social ingredients, which have been put together to form a final product.

Answer

24. How does the author feel about Charles Manson avoiding the death penalty?

- A** – Terrified.
- B** – Furious.
- C** – Delighted.
- D** – Incredulous.

Answer

58456

Should Cigarettes Be Banned?

Speaker A: One of the most popular topics of debate is on whether the sale of cigarettes should be banned altogether. These cancer-causing sticks are one of the biggest points of contention for the global health services, who have to treat smokers.

Pro-smokers will argue that a ban would infringe on their human rights. If they want to fill their lungs with tar, and their body with nicotine; it's their call. That's fair enough, but not if the hospitals have to foot the bill. While the biggest cigarette providers in the world continue to rake in millions of pounds every day, hospitals have to spend millions to deal with the negative consequences of this. How is that right?

Speaker B: It baffles me that people continue to smoke. The thing that puts me off the most is the adverts on TV. Grotesque and disturbing, the image of seeing a child with a burnt hole in their throat, or the pictures of someone's lungs after half a pack of cigarettes; is enough to deter me. Why would anyone want to do that to themselves? Why would you want to take years off your life?

Speaker C: It's true that smoking is terrible, and I'm all for a ban on passive smoking, but to ban it altogether would open a whole can of worms. If you ban the sale of cigarettes, you have to ban the sale of other unhealthy products, like junk food or alcohol. Cigarettes might pump smoke into your body, but what about substances like saturated fat, or chemicals? The human race is inherently self-destructive, but at the end of the day it's our choice to be so. It's important to keep it that way.

25. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A, Speaker B and Speaker C?

- A** – Speaker A believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they generate an enormous cost for worldwide health services. Speaker B believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they take years off of people’s lives. Speaker C believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because this would infringe on our freedom of choice.
- B** – Speaker A believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because they make cigarette companies millions of pounds. Speaker B believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they take years off of people’s lives. Speaker C believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because this would infringe on our freedom of choice.
- C** – Speaker A believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they generate an enormous cost for worldwide health services. Speaker B offers no opinion on whether cigarettes should be banned. Speaker C believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because to do so would mean banning other more popularly accepted products.
- D** – Speaker A believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they generate an enormous cost for worldwide health services. Speaker B offers no opinion on whether cigarettes should be banned. Speaker C believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because this would infringe on our freedom of choice.

Answer

26. What is the biggest point of contention that Speaker A has with smoking?

- A** – Speaker A is frustrated that while cigarette companies make millions of pounds, global health services are forced to spend millions to help people recover from their ill effects.
- B** – Speaker A is frustrated that smoking leads to people filling their lungs with tar, and their body with nicotine.
- C** – Speaker A is frustrated that while cigarette companies lose millions of pounds, global health services are gaining millions from treating smoking patients.
- D** – Speaker A is frustrated that smoking leads to people developing lung conditions, which global health services then have to pay for.

Answer

27. Speaker C refers to ‘opening a whole can of worms’. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate description of this term?

- A** – To reference the fact that banning smoking would lead to an outbreak of threadworm in hospitals.
- B** – To reference the fact that banning smoking would lead to an increase in the consumption of other products, such as junk food or alcohol.
- C** – To reference the fact that banning smoking would lead to a whole range of other issues.
- D** – To reference the fact that banning smoking would lead to widespread resentment over the breach of our freedom to choice.

Answer

28. Which of the following most accurately describes Speaker B's reasoning for not smoking?

- A** – Speaker B does not want to smoke because he has a child, and cannot bear the thought of forcing his child to passive smoke.
- B** – Speaker B does not want to smoke because he has seen adverts on TV that make smoking look uncomfortable.
- C** – Speaker B does not want to smoke because he is afraid of the adverse hygiene effects of smoking.
- D** – Speaker B does not want to smoke because he is afraid of the adverse medical effects of smoking.

Answer

58456

Are Zoos Ethical?

Speaker A: For years, debate has raged around the idea of whether zoos are ethical. There are various arguments on both sides of the fence, with animal rights campaigners amongst the foremost of these.

Primary amongst the arguments that animal rights campaigners put forward, is the idea that zoos reduce the natural instinct of animals. For example, if a meat-eater that would actively hunt in the wild is hand fed by humans for its entire existence, then it will completely lose its natural instinct to hunt for itself. Thus, zoos are severely limiting the animals under their protection. Secondly, there is the fact that the animals are being used for public entertainment. Zoos might claim that they are providing a safe haven for animals on the brink of extinction, but they completely undermine the benefit of this by offering free reign to the public to observe the animals through cages. Children scream at them, banging on the glass. People ogle and stare and disturb the poor, frightened creatures. How would we like it if someone did this to us?

Speaker B: As a regular zoo-goer and enthusiast, I have always been at odds with the idea of 'how would we like it if someone did this to us?' This is a very flawed concept, but one that do-gooders seem to have adopted as a mantra when it comes to animals. How would you like it if someone put you on a lead, and walked you round the park? Well, my dog seems to enjoy it very much, I'll have you know. Zoos are kind to animals. They feed them and keep them from becoming extinct, and the way that they do this is via the revenue generated from visitors. The proof is in the pudding. Although a noble cause, animal charities and donations do not make anywhere near the profit that zoos make. Many of them struggle to survive, and although the animals are well looked after, these sanctuaries often just cannot be sustained. So the next time you look at a nearly extinct animal, and criticise zoo-goers for ogling it through a cage, remember that these same people are the ones funding the survival of its species.

29. What is the overall tone of Speaker A's passage?

- A – Perplexed.
- B – Accusatory.
- C – Ambivalent.
- D – Terrified.

Answer

30. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of why Speaker B dislikes the statement, 'how would you like it if someone did this to us?'

- A – Speaker B dislikes this statement because she feels that it is counter-intuitive to try and put human beings in the same position as animals.
- B – Speaker B dislikes this statement because she feels that many of the same people who use it also own domesticated pets.
- C – Speaker B dislikes this statement because she feels that it is used in many cases where animals are being treated respectfully and with kindness.
- D – Speaker B dislikes this statement because she feels that it is used in many cases where she does not want to imagine how she'd feel if someone did the same thing to her.

Answer

31. Which of the following best describes the contrast in opinion between Speaker A and Speaker B, on zoos and zoo-goers?

- A** – Speaker A believes that zoo-goers are largely immoral, and spend their time ogling frightened animals. Speaker B believes that zoo-goers are an essential part of the survival of rare species, as they provide revenue for zoos.
- B** – Speaker A believes that zoos are immoral for allowing the public to stare at their animals, through cages. Speaker B believes that zoo-goers are an essential part of the survival of rare species, as they provide revenue for zoos.
- C** – Speaker A believes that zoos are severely limiting the animals in their captivity, by taking away their natural instincts. Speaker B believes that zoo-goers would not gravitate towards animal sanctuaries in the same way they do zoos, if sanctuaries replaced them.
- D** – Speaker A believes that zoos are severely limiting the animals in their captivity, by taking away their natural instincts. Speaker B believes that zoo-goers are a fantastic way of helping zoos, as they can be fed to the lions and tigers.

Answer

32. Speaker B uses the phrase ‘the proof is in the pudding’. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate explanation for this term?

- A** – The fact that animal sanctuaries and charities do not make as much money as zoos, is evidence that public visitation results in better care for the animals.
- B** – The fact that zoos sell pudding in their cafeterias, gives them a major edge over their charity and sanctuary competitors.
- C** – The fact that animal sanctuaries and charities are often closed down due to a lack of money, is evidence that zoos provide a better standard of care than them.
- D** – The fact that animal sanctuaries and charities cannot provide proper care for their animals without generating revenue from visitors, is evidence that zoos are operating ethically.

Answer

Life In The UK Test

Of all the ways to test immigrants looking to gain British Citizenship, the Life in the UK Test might be the most absurd. This is a test which relies on an extensive knowledge of the history of the United Kingdom – and then some! Questions such as, ‘who was the first man to run a mile in under 4 minutes?’ and ‘what poem was written by Lord Byron?’ have absolutely no place in a citizenship test. If you asked 98% of the people living in Britain today half of these questions, they wouldn’t have a clue either! Does this not indicate that we have simply taken the concept of ‘citizenship’ too far?

As someone who is not patriotic, I find the idea of citizenship to be a fairly barren concept. We are all citizens of the world. Whether you are French, Italian or English; you are still a human being and therefore are fundamentally the same. The only difference is that you have been separated by geographical boundaries. With the threat of terrorism looming, Europe has fallen victim to fear. Countries like France have totally closed up their borders, and Britain continues to dig its heels in over the Calais Jungle. Until we accept that we are all one of the same, there will always be conflict – and there will always be ridiculous citizenship tests.

33. On line 3, the speaker states, ‘...and then some!’ What is the most accurate description of why this phrase is used?

- A** – To indicate that having knowledge of the history of the United Kingdom is not enough to help you pass the Life in the UK Test.
- B** – To indicate that in order to pass the Life in the UK Test, you will need to have a working knowledge of the history of the United Kingdom.
- C** – To indicate that in order to pass the Life in the UK Test, you will need to have a qualification in British history.
- D** – To indicate that the Life in the UK Test requires historical knowledge that is beyond reasonable expectation.

Answer

34. What is the biggest issue that the speaker has with citizenship?

- A** – He feels that the citizenship tests currently in place are far too hard.
- B** – He feels that that the Life in the UK Test does not assess candidates on knowledge that they need to know.
- C** – He feels that citizenship has led to issues such as terrorism.
- D** – He feels that citizenship is misplaced. People are all the same and are only separated by geographical boundaries.

Answer

35. Which of the following is not given as a reason for the speaker's dislike of citizenship tests?

- A** – Terrorists have exploited citizenship to create global conflict.
- B** – People who are already citizens would be unable to pass the test.
- C** – Humans are one and the same, we should not have to take tests to prove this.
- D** – The questions asked in citizenship tests are absurd and irrelevant.

Answer

36. Which of the following best describes the speaker's view on Britain's attitude towards the Calais Jungle?

- A** – The speaker feels that Britain is being ostentatious.
- B** – The speaker feels that Britain is being made to look foolish.
- C** – The speaker feels that Britain is being stubborn.
- D** – The speaker feels that Britain is being impertinent.

Answer

58456

Goal-line Technology

Speaker A: For years, football fans have raged over the lack of goal-line technology in the sport, and I am glad that it is finally being implemented. After seeing England robbed during the 2010 World Cup, it's fair to say that this is something long overdue. Almost every other sport puts video technology to good use; so why on earth would the most popular sport in the world be the exception to this rule? It would not slow the game down either, as many people would have you believe. It is important that football is played at a fast pace, and I believe goal-line technology would actually help with this.

For too long, football has sat in the shadow of sports such as tennis; relying on human eyesight to spot miniscule decisions. The referees cannot spot everything, and even the addition of an extra official behind the goal has really done very little to help things. There are gargantuan amounts of money involved in football these days. Points are marginal, the difference is tight. Goal-line technology could mean the difference between a hundred million pound TV deal, or being relegated with nothing. It could mean the difference between a manager losing his job, or winning it all. Whether it means glory or defeat, sheikh funding or total administration; it is imperative that we use the best tools at our disposal.

Speaker B: As much as English football fans love to bang on about goal-line technology, I'm actually against it. Apart from the satisfaction of seeing England get knocked out of the 2010 World Cup vs Germany, I really think that goal-line technology would take away from the quality of the game.

The element of human error, when thrown together with the enormous consequences, makes football so much more exciting. Yes, we might rage about it when our team gets robbed, but does that not add to the thrill? Just like the striker through on goal, who chokes at the last second, it would be boring if refs got it right all the time. It is something to talk about after the game; it makes headlines and adds a level of romantic injustice to everything. Human error keeps football exciting, dangerous and unpredictable. We might well miss it if it was gone.

37. Which of the following best summarises the way in which the two speakers feel towards England's 2010 World Cup?

- A** – Speaker A was extremely disappointed to see England knocked out, whereas Speaker B feels that their exit was just.
- B** – Speaker A feels that England were cheated out of the tournament, whereas Speaker B believes that their exit was just.
- C** – Speaker A feels that England were unfairly treated at the tournament, whereas Speaker B was pleased to see them eliminated.
- D** – Speaker A was extremely disappointed to see England knocked out, whereas Speaker B was pleased to see them eliminated.

Answer

38. What is the biggest reason for why Speaker B feels we should not implement goal-line technology?

- A** – Speaker B feels that goal-line technology would slow down the game, and that this would detract from the quality of the sport.
- B** – Speaker B feels that human error plays an important role in keeping football exciting, and that goal-line technology would detract from this.
- C** – Speaker B feels that human error plays an important role in ensuring that football is played at a fast pace, and that goal-line technology would detract from this.
- D** – Speaker B feels that goal-line technology would take away from the unpredictability of the sport, and that this would lead to reduced viewing figures.

Answer

39. What is the reason that Speaker B compares strikers missing their chances, with referees making mistakes?

- A** – To demonstrate the fact that without mistakes, football would be far less exciting.
- B** – To demonstrate the fact that referee errors can often lead to strikers missing their chances.
- C** – To demonstrate the fact that if strikers scored every single time they were through on goal, football would be far less exciting.
- D** – To demonstrate the fact that if referees got every single decision correct, football would be far less exciting.

Answer

58456

Video Game Violence

When a male adolescent acts violently, society's first port of call is often video games. Much maligned by the press, video games are a natural target for those who see them as providing a virtual reality platform; for kids to realise violent fantasies. If a child commits a crime, the first question everyone asks is, 'what games were they playing?' The second question everyone asks is, 'should we ban violent video games?' and then inevitably fingers start getting pointed at the video game makers themselves.

This is extremely unfair. For me, the game makers are irrelevant. The question I ask is, 'what about the parents?' Just as with violent movies, or other media; video games come with an age rating. If the game is violent enough, then you need to be of a certain age to buy it. Video game makers cannot be blamed for the fact that underage customers are illegally purchasing their product. It is as if society expects them to account for this, and scale down the vivacity of their games as a result.

If an underage child is shown a violent movie, then the parents are the first people we blame, not the director, so why doesn't this apply to video games? Yes it's true that video games put children in a more active and engaging position, where they are not simply watching but simulating, but it is the parents who are responsible for a) letting them purchase the game and b) allowing them to play it. It's their fault. If you cannot supervise your kids properly, then why would you expect video game companies to do it for you?

40. According to the speaker, which of the following is the biggest reason for video games being criticised?

- A** – Video games promote a violent lifestyle, and encourage children to take actions that they would not in real life.
- B** – Video games encourage children to escape from the real world, by engaging them in fantastic and unrealistic scenarios.
- C** – Video games provide children with an immersive platform, where they can act out violence rather than simply watching it.
- D** – Video games enable children to gain access to violent content, which they would not otherwise be able to see in the media.

Answer

41. Which of the following criteria is not used to absolve video game companies from blame for violence?

- A** – The age rating that they put on their games.
- B** – Parents allowing their child to play the games.
- C** – Underage customers purchasing the game.
- D** – The immersion levels of modern games.

Answer

42. Which of the following statements is the most accurate, in summing up the speaker's main argument?

- A** – Video games are a platform which provide children with the opportunity to immerse themselves in violent behaviour. Parents should be blamed for this, not the game makers themselves.
- B** – Video games are a platform which provide children with the opportunity to immerse themselves in violent behaviour. The game makers should be blamed for this, not parents.
- C** – Video games are a platform which allow for immersive and sometimes violent simulation. Because games have an age rating, we cannot blame the game makers for the behaviour of those who play their products.
- D** – Video games are a platform which allow for immersive and sometimes violent simulation. Because games have an age rating, we should blame the parents for allowing their children to play unsuitable games.

Answer

Set 1: Essay Section

Answer **one** of the following questions.

Your answer should be a reasoned and substantiated argument, which justifies your response to the question that you have chosen.

You have 40 minutes in which to draft and write your answer to one essay question.

1. Should we all be vegetarians?
2. Should standardised testing be scrapped?
3. Should all children be vaccinated?

We have provided you with space to write out an answer or draft to the questions above. Additional paper may be required.

1. Should we all be vegetarians?

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2. Should standardised testing be scrapped?

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3. Should all children be vaccinated?

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Set 1 Answers

5846

Multiple Choice Section

1. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A, Speaker B and Speaker C?

Answer = C. Speaker A believes that an eruption of Cumbre Vieja would lead to catastrophe. Speaker B feels that we should be very concerned about an eruption at Yellowstone. Speaker C feels that we should be more concerned by our own behaviour as a species, than natural disasters.

Explanation = Answer option C is the only option that does not contain incorrect information. Option A states that 'Speaker A believes that a natural disaster is due in the near future'. This is not true. Option B states that 'Speaker B believes that an eruption at Yellowstone is nothing to be concerned about.' This is not true either. Finally, Option D states that 'Speaker C feels that we should be more concerned about natural disasters, than our behaviour as a species.' Again, this is also not true.

2. Which of the following is given as a potential consequence of the Yellowstone eruption?

Answer = D. Significant death tolls in America, irreparable damage to infrastructure, and the blocking out of the sun.

Explanation = Answer option D is the only option which gives 3 causes listed as a potential consequence of the Yellowstone eruption. Speaker B states that 'America will be devastated, with enormous death tolls and irreparable damage to infrastructure... blocking out the sun and changing life as we know it.'

3. In his opening line, Speaker B uses the word 'fearmonger'. What is the most accurate description of this term, in the context of the passage?

Answer = A. To engage in the spreading of unnecessary and unfounded trepidation.

Explanation = Answer option A is the most reasonable explanation for the term 'fearmonger'. The word 'trepidation' refers to feeling a fear or anxiety about something.

4. Which of the following best summarises the viewpoint of Speaker C?

Answer = D. Speaker C feels that the behaviour of humanity poses a far greater threat to our existence than natural disasters.

Explanation = Speaker C concludes the passage by stating, 'humanity should be less concerned with threats from nature, and more worried about the threat from our own kind.' The main purpose of the speaker's argument is to show that the speaker considers humanity to be a greater danger to itself, than natural disasters.

5. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the killings?

Answer = B. She sees the incident as horrific, but is still fascinated by what took place.

Explanation = While the author uses words such as 'tragedy', 'brutality' and 'horror', she also makes an expressive point of stating that the topic is 'enduring' and 'fascinating'. Therefore, option B is the best answer.

6. What is the main purpose of the passage?

Answer = D. To inform us of the way that the Romanov family was executed, and address survival rumours.

Explanation = Answer option D is the only option that is correct. Option A provides the wrong date, option B is incorrect as we are not given specific details of every member of the family, and option C is incorrect as we are not told about the historical build up to their deaths.

7. The author closes her passage by stating that ‘Russia’s second dynasty was no more’. What is the reason for this line?

Answer = A. To show that the killing of the Romanovs was far more significant than the killing of a family; it was the ending of a dynasty.

Explanation = The author uses this line to create a sense of poignancy, and to show the significance of the event in Russian history. She does this by referring to the Romanovs as a ‘dynasty’. This is a powerful term, which carries more significance than simply referring to them as a family. It shows that their murder did not just represent the death of a family, but that it also had far-reaching implications for European history and beyond.

8. Speaker A describes Geminis as ‘flighty.’ Using the rest of the passage, which of the following could best be used to describe this term?

Answer = C. Someone who dislikes being stuck in one place, and therefore has problems committing to a relationship.

Explanation = Using the rest of the passage, answer option C is the most suitable choice. This is because he goes on to describe the way in which Geminis are always looking for something new, a habit he uses to contrast them with Leos; as Leos are fiercely committed. He also uses the phrase ‘people to see, places to be’ to further emphasise this point.

9. Which of the following best describes Speaker B’s view on personality?

Answer = B. Speaker B believes that the individual personality of human beings is subject to the events that have occurred over the course of their lifetime.

Explanation = Speaker B states that: ‘Human beings change – our views, opinions and behaviour are malleable. We are subject to intense emotional and physical trial and tribulation over the course of our lifetime. This, and our upbringing, is what defines personality.’

10. What is the most accurate definition of the way in which Speaker A approaches star signs?

Answer = A. Speaker A believes that people can be grouped by their star sign, and believes in the collective unity of all those who share the same sign as him.

Explanation = Answer A is the most accurate definition. Speaker A constantly refers to Geminis (and himself) collectively, by using words such as 'we' and 'us'. He also makes reference to Leos as a collective group.

11. Who does the speaker most feel is to blame for the cruelty of The Grand National?

Answer = B. Bookmakers and gamblers.

Explanation = Throughout the passage, the speaker makes a number of references to indicate that bookmakers and gamblers are to blame. He starts the passage by claiming that every year, hundreds of thousands of pounds are being used for betting, and refers to having a 'quick flutter' in a disdainful tone. He concludes by stating that the horses are being 'abused' by the betting public.

12. The speaker refers to horses who cannot recover as having passed their sell-by-date. What is the likeliest meaning of this phrase?

Answer = A. Horses who cannot recover are no longer fit for racing, and therefore have no further use.

Explanation = The expression 'sell-by-date' in this instance is used to indicate that the horse has no further use. The speaker follows up this expression by stating that 'they cannot run anymore, and are euthanised'. This indicates that the reason they are seen to have passed their sell-by-date is that they are no longer fit for racing.

13. What is the reason that the speaker compares the treatment of horses to the treatment of orcas?

Answer = D. Cannot say.

Explanation = The reason that we cannot say why the speaker is comparing the treatment of horses to orcas, is that we are given no information about the treatment of orcas. Instead, the speaker only loosely infers or implies that they are being mistreated, rather than outwardly stating it. The question asks you for the reason, not to infer or assume based on the passage, and therefore the answer is D.

14. In the view of the speaker, what is the central conflict between his opinion and that of society?

Answer = C. The speaker believes that vanity can be defined as having an excessive love or pride in your own appearance. However, he feels that society has unfairly extended this to include anyone who cares or looks after their own appearance.

Explanation = The speaker clearly states that his definition of vanity expresses overtly negative connotations; that to be vain is to be conceited and arrogant about your appearance. He states that there are many sections of society who view the word in broader terms, and questions the logic of those who believe that anyone who takes any sort of care over their appearance should be classed as vain.

15. What is the reason that the speaker uses body dysmorphia in his argument?

Answer = A. To show that if we label anyone who cares about their appearance as vain, then we also have to include those with mental disorders in this judgement, which is grossly unfair.

Explanation = The speaker mentions body dysmorphia in order to demonstrate that while people with mental disorders do not deserve to be branded with negative connotations, many people are subjecting them to this with their definitions of vanity.

16. What is the speaker's view on the relationship between insecurity and vanity?

Answer = A. The speaker believes that someone who is insecure enough to keep making changes to their appearance cannot be vain, as he defines vanity as being extremely happy with the way you look at all times.

Explanation = The speaker states, 'surely if you are insecure enough to keep changing your appearance, this is indicative of the fact that you are not vain, because you do not take excessive pride in the way you look? Quite the opposite, in fact.'

17. For what purpose does the speaker use women and make-up in his argument?

Answer = A. The speaker mentions women and make-up to illustrate that by society's definition, we should be labelling the large majority of women as vain, and this is unfair.

Explanation = The speaker questions the logic of society's definition of vanity, by indicating that by our definition, we should be labelling an extremely wide demographic of cosmetic/make-up users with the negative term, simply for meeting supposed societal expectations.

18. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A and Speaker B?

Answer = C. Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is too lazy to exercise, and believes obesity is not a disability. Speaker B feels that the human race would strongly benefit from being more understanding of obese people.

Explanation = Answer option C is the most accurate reflection of the difference in viewpoint between the two speakers. The reason that answer option A is incorrect is that it states 'Speaker A has no compassion for anyone who is obese'. This is not true, as the speaker indicates his sympathy for anyone who is obese as a result of a disability.

19. Both Speaker A and Speaker B use the phrase ‘bottom line’. What is the name for this type of phrase?

Answer = A. Idiomatic.

Explanation = An idiomatic phrase is an informal English expression, containing words which mean different to what is used in the expression. For example, ‘bottom line’ does not mean the bottom/lowest/very last line; it means ‘the definitive truth’.

20. What is Speaker A’s view on the relationship between disability and obesity?

Answer = A. Speaker A believes that obesity should not be considered a disability, but has sympathy for anyone whose obesity is a result of their disability.

Explanation = Answer option A is the most accurate reflection on Speaker A’s view. While answer option D is technically correct, it only mentions physical ailments, where Speaker A mentions his sympathy for obese, mentally disabled people instead. Pay close attention to the fact that Option D ‘says for those who are obese but not physically disabled.’ The ‘not physically disabled’ is what makes this answer wrong.

21. Which of the following is the most accurate description of how the author feels about drugs?

Answer = B. The author feels that drugs can be used to manipulate the human mind, and lead to resentment and anger.

Explanation = Answer option B is the only option which does not contain inaccuracies. The author makes specific reference to drugs manipulating the human mind at the end of the passage, and details their effect on Manson and his followers.

22. The author describes the late sixties as ‘the perfect environment for Charlie’. Using the passage as a whole, what is the reason he believes this?

Answer = B. Manson exploited the anti-authority anger of the time, to spread his hateful message, and persuade his followers to commit murder.

Explanation = Answer option B is the most accurate description of the author’s viewpoint. While answer option A is mostly accurate, the author does not make reference to there being an attitude of ‘drug fuelled paranoia’ at the time. He only refers to paranoia in the context of Manson and his followers; not the general time period. However, he does focus heavily on the sense of rebellion and anger when describing the late sixties, making B the right answer.

23. The author uses the term ‘cauldron’ to describe the late sixties. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate description of this word?

Answer = A. To represent a combustible environment, where several unstable social variables have come together to produce a dangerous end product.

Explanation = Answer A is the most accurate description, as it sums up the attitude of the author. The author describes the environment/cauldron as ‘boiling’. This is a reference to being combustible, dangerous or susceptible to negative consequences.

24. How does the author feel about Charles Manson avoiding the death penalty?

Answer = D. Incredulous.

Explanation = The author’s attitude towards Manson avoiding the death penalty can best be described as ‘incredulous’. He states, ‘somehow, he had won’, essentially displaying his bewilderment at the fact that Manson had escaped the one thing he feared the most.

25. Which of the following best summarises the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A, Speaker B and Speaker C?

Answer = D. Speaker A believes that cigarettes should be banned, because they generate an enormous cost for worldwide health services. Speaker B offers no opinion on whether cigarettes should be banned. Speaker C believes that cigarettes should not be banned, because this would infringe on our freedom of choice.

Explanation = Option D is the only answer which does not contain inaccuracies. While it is true that Speaker C believes banning cigarettes would mean banning other products such as junk food, he does not list this as something that is inherently bad, only that it would lead to a conflict of interest/difficult situation. The central point of his argument is that banning cigarettes would take away our right to freedom of choice.

26. What is the biggest point of contention that Speaker A has with smoking?

Answer = A. Speaker A is frustrated that while cigarette companies make millions of pounds, global health services are forced to spend millions to help people recover from their ill effects.

Explanation = Speaker A clearly states, 'While the biggest cigarette providers in the world continue to rake in millions of pounds every day, hospitals have to spend millions to deal with the negative consequences' before asking 'is this fair?'

27. Speaker C refers to 'opening a whole can of worms'. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate description of this term?

Answer = C. To reference the fact that banning smoking would lead to a whole range of other issues.

Explanation = While it is true that the speaker makes reference to a breach of our freedom of choice, he does not mention the effects of this or say anything about widespread resentment. Therefore, option C is the most accurate.

28. Which of the following most accurately describes Speaker B's reasoning for not smoking?

Answer = D. Speaker B does not want to smoke because he is afraid of the adverse medical effects of smoking.

Explanation = The speaker clearly states, 'why would anyone want to do that to themselves? Why would you want to take years off your life?' He also mentions the image of a child with a burnt out hole in their throat from second-hand smoking. This is a direct reference to the medical consequences of smoking.

29. What is the overall tone of Speaker A's passage?

Answer = B. Accusatory.

Explanation = The tone of Speaker A's passage is accusatory. She accuses zoos of undermining the validity of their animal welfare, by allowing the public to ogle the same animals through cages. She also accuses the public of screaming at and scaring the animals.

30. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of why Speaker B dislikes the statement, 'how would you like it if someone did this to us?'

Answer = C. Speaker B dislikes this statement because she feels that it is used in many cases where animals are being treated respectfully and with kindness.

Explanation = While it is true that Speaker B comments on the relationship between people who use this statement and domesticated pets, this is not the main reason she dislikes this statement. She clearly states, 'my dog seems to enjoy it very much, I'll have you know. Zoos are kind to animals. They feed them and keep them from becoming extinct, and the way that they do this is via the revenue generated from visitors.'

31. Which of the following best describes the contrast in opinion between Speaker A and Speaker B, on zoos and zoo-goers?

Answer = B. Speaker A believes that zoos are immoral for allowing the public to stare at their animals, through cages. Speaker B believes that zoo-goers are an essential part of the survival of rare species, as they provide revenue for zoos.

Explanation = Answer B is the only answer which does not contain any inaccuracies.

32. Speaker B uses the phrase ‘the proof is in the pudding’. In the context of the passage, what is the most accurate explanation for this term?

Answer = A. The fact that animal sanctuaries and charities do not make as much money as zoos, is evidence that public visitation results in better care for the animals.

Explanation = Speaker B makes a clear case for the link between revenue generated from visitor numbers, and the capability of the zoo in caring for the animals. She explains that animal sanctuaries and charities are often closed down as they cannot sustain the cost of keeping the animals. This is down to the fact that they do not receive revenue from visitors, like zoos do.

33. On line 3, the speaker states, ‘...and then some!’ What is the most accurate description of why this phrase is used?

Answer = D. To indicate that the Life in the UK Test requires historical knowledge that is beyond reasonable expectation.

Explanation = The use of the phrase ‘and then some’ is used to indicate something extra, or something that goes beyond what you would normally expect.

34. What is the biggest issue that the speaker has with citizenship?

Answer = D. He feels that citizenship is misplaced. People are all the same and are only separated by geographical boundaries.

Explanation = While answers A and B are correct, these are both issues surrounding the citizenship tests, and not the issue of citizenship itself. The speaker's main argument is that all human beings are the same, regardless of the geographical boundaries which separate us.

35. Which of the following is not given as a reason for the speaker's dislike of citizenship tests?

Answer = A. Terrorists have exploited citizenship to create global conflict.

Explanation = Of all the answer options, option A is the only one not given in the passage. Although terrorism is mentioned, any specific motives/tactics are not stated outright.

36. Which of the following best describes the speaker's view on Britain's attitude towards the Calais Jungle?

Answer = C. The speaker feels that Britain is being stubborn.

Explanation = The speaker describes Britain as 'digging its heels in over the Calais Jungle'. This is a phrase used to indicate that someone/something is being stubborn.

37. Which of the following best summarises the way in which the two speakers feel towards England's 2010 World Cup?

Answer = C. Speaker A feels that England were unfairly treated at the tournament, whereas Speaker B was pleased to see them eliminated.

Explanation = Answer option C is the only answer which does not contain inaccuracies. You should have spotted that Speaker B does not comment on whether it was fair that England got knocked out, only that he was pleased to see it happen. Likewise, although Speaker A implies that England were unfairly knocked out, he does not express his opinion on whether he was pleased to see it happen.

38. What is the biggest reason for why Speaker B feels we should not implement goal-line technology?

Answer = B. Speaker B feels that human error plays an important role in keeping football exciting, and that goal-line technology would detract from this.

Explanation = Answer option B is the only answer which does not contain inaccuracies. Nowhere in the passage does Speaker B comment on the speed at which football is played, nor does he make any mention of viewing figures.

39. What is the reason that Speaker B compares strikers missing their chances, with referees making mistakes?

Answer = A. To demonstrate the fact that without mistakes, football would be far less exciting.

Explanation = Speaker B states, 'just like the striker through on goal, who chokes at the last second, it would be boring if refs got it right all the time. It is something to talk about after the game; it makes headlines.' By comparing the two, he is making a wider point about how football would be less exciting without mistakes.

40. According to the speaker, which of the following is the biggest reason for video games being criticised?

Answer = C. Video games provide children with an immersive platform, where they can act out violence rather than simply watching it.

Explanation = The speaker clearly states, 'Much maligned by the press, video games are a natural target for those who see them as providing a virtual reality platform; for kids to realise violent fantasies.'

41. Which of the following criteria is not used to absolve video game companies from blame for violence?

Answer = D. The immersion levels of modern games.

Explanation = The speaker defends video games on all of the other qualities listed, but does not do this for the immersion levels of games.

42. Which of the following statements is the most accurate, in summing up the speaker's main argument?

Answer = D. Video games are a platform which allow for immersive and sometimes violent simulation. Because games have an age rating, we should blame the parents for allowing their children to play unsuitable games.

Explanation = The main argument that the speaker is trying to make is that irresponsible parents are to blame for allowing their child to play violent video games. The speaker quantifies this by stating, 'for me, video game makers are irrelevant'.

Essay Section

Question 1. Should all human beings be vegetarian?

This question requires you to give your opinion on whether all people should be vegetarians/abstain from eating meat. In your essay, you should address issues such as human and animal rights, freedom of choice and various moral issues. You should clearly indicate which side you are on. Do not sit on the fence.

Introduction. In your introduction you should clearly state your opinion on whether all human beings should be vegetarian. You could introduce the central arguments that you expect to make, for example briefly listing/citing moral issues as the basis for your opinion, and include any assumptions/assertions that you'll make in the essay. Make sure you include anything introduced here in the main body of the essay.

For. In order to argue for all human beings being vegetarian, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could point out that in terms of human health, meat has been medically proven to have long term negative effects on our body. This is especially the case for red meat. The consumption of red meat leads to diseases such as cancer, or even mad cow disease.

-Secondly, you could argue that animals have rights too. While human beings have superior intellect, this is not an indication that we have any more moral right than any animal that we choose to kill and eat. You would not eat a human, so therefore it is wrong to eat an animal.

-Thirdly, you could point out that the process of killing animals for food is extremely malicious. Animals are treated like meat before they are even killed, being sent down brutal factory lines and slaughtered in cruel manners. The reason that practices such as this exist is because there is a demand for meat. If there was no demand for meat, there would be no reason for this to happen.

-Finally, and in line with the previous point, you could argue that the process of preparing animals for slaughter is equally debilitating to both ourselves

and the animals. Cows, for example, are on an extremely unhealthy diet. As a result of this, they expel harmful gases such as methane, polluting the air.

Against. In order to argue against all people being vegetarians, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that not allowing humans to eat meat would take away from our freedom of choice. The argument that eating animals is against their rights, ignores the fact that animals eat other animals too. This is nature. Humans are top of the food chain, and have a right to eat all other animals if we wish.

-Secondly, you could argue that many animals are bred to be eaten. This means that these animals have never experienced the freedom of the wild before. Therefore, we are not taking anything away from them by eating them. This is their life purpose.

-Thirdly, you could point out that by people not eating meat, the meat industry would collapse, and this would have a calamitous effect on the economy. This is one of the biggest industries in the world. Millions of jobs would be lost, and we would have a global economic crisis.

-Meat is also a fantastic source of protein. While over-consumption of meat has extreme negative effects on the body, this is the case for any food, including vegetables.

Counter. You could counter the above by arguing that just because there is a global industry for it, this does not mean it is right. There was also an enormous industry for slavery, but human beings realised that this was wrong and abolished it. We should do the same for meat-eating.

Rebuttal. You could respond to the above by stating that our position in the food chain means that we should take advantage of the resources at our disposal. The negative impact that forced vegetarianism would have on human beings should be at the forefront of our minds, rather than the wellbeing of other species. You could argue that in our position, there is no evidence that animals would take a different attitude to us. At the end of the day, every species is out to ensure its own survival, and this applies to humans too.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly state your opinion on whether all human beings should be vegetarian or not, and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

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Question 2. Should standardised tests be scrapped?

This question requires you to give your opinion on whether you believe that schools should stop the practice of giving their pupils standardised tests. This is a very popular topic of debate, which has many pros and cons to each side. In your essay, you could address issues such as the effect these tests have on students, their learning and whether these tests have a significant impact (positive or negative) in later life.

Introduction. In the introduction to your essay, you should clearly state your opinion on whether you believe that standardised tests should be scrapped. You could introduce the central arguments that you expect to make, for example briefly listing/citing educational issues as the basis for your opinion, and include any assumptions/assertions that you'll make in the essay. Make sure you include anything introduced here in the main body of the essay.

For. In order to argue that standardised tests should be scrapped, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could point out that standardised tests strongly detract from the quality of teaching in schools. Because of the fact that these tests are so important to the curriculum, students are not being taught to think independently and question things. They are simply being taught the right answers to the questions which are likely to appear in the exam. This does not improve children's intelligence.

-Secondly, you could argue that standardised tests make learning much more of a chore for children, who then dread coming to school and see learning as something negative. Schools are under huge pressure to generate good test results, and this pressure is then moved onto the pupils. At a vulnerable age, this has a negative impact.

-Thirdly, you could argue that standardised tests have a negative impact on children's individuality and creativity. By forcing them to take standardised tests, we run the risk of creating a future generation that has been creatively stifled, with no new ideas on how things should be done or enthusiasm for learning.

Against. In order to argue against removing standardised testing, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that tests do have educational benefits for students. They encourage pupils to work as hard as they can, and push themselves to their limits, in order to memorise and learn new information. Memory is strongly linked with intelligence, and therefore this is a positive.

-Secondly, standardised testing is an effective way of measuring results. It is unrealistic to measure children without tests, as there are any number of ways in which they could cheat or somehow skip the marking system. Standardised testing acts as a way of 'double checking' what has been learned.

-Finally, you could point out that the process of preparing for standardised testing teaches a number of valuable life skills. Traits such as organisation and time management are closely linked with the ability to achieve good test scores. These are traits which will be hugely beneficial later in life.

Counter. You could counter the above by arguing that the negative emotional effects of testing outweigh the positives. This is especially the case for young children, who are subjected to important tests very early in their school life. Many children display extreme nervousness, and this has a significant impact on the way they perform in the tests. Furthermore, bad test results will lead to a loss of confidence in a child, when the test results themselves are not an indicator of whether the child will be a success or a failure.

Rebuttal. You could respond to the above by pointing out that our whole lives consist of trials and tribulations. Bad test results are not an indicator of failure, but they are an indicator that a child can do better. By looking constructively at bad results, we can generate a system of improvement, which leads to a more well-rounded child.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly state your opinion on whether standardised testing should be scrapped, and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

Question 3. Should all children be vaccinated?

This question requires you to give your opinion on whether you believe that all children should be vaccinated. This is a very popular topic of debate, and often incurs discussion on a number of moral and medical issues. In your essay, you could discuss whether vaccines are harmful, plus the medical and financial conundrums of offering vaccinations to every child.

Introduction. In your introduction, you should clearly lay out whether you believe that all children should be vaccinated or not. You could introduce the central arguments that you expect to make, for example briefly listing/citing medical and moral issues as the basis for your opinion, and include any assumptions/assertions that you'll make in the essay. Make sure you include anything introduced here in the main body of the essay.

For. In order to argue for all children being vaccinated, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could make the obvious point that without vaccinating children, they will be vulnerable to picking up diseases, and then giving these diseases to other children too. Diseases such as measles, the flu and chicken pox can be lethal, especially when unleashed in close quarter environments such as schools. This is both dangerous and irresponsible.

-Secondly, you could point out that there is no evidence to suggest that vaccines cause any of the conditions which people fear them to. There is no link between vaccines and autism, and they do not contain mercury either.

-As a society, it is our responsibility to combat the spread of harmful diseases and illnesses. This is common sense. The more people we vaccinate, the more lives that can be saved.

-Administering vaccines is also far cheaper for hospitals than the medical expenses of treating someone who has a life threatening illness, because they were not vaccinated at an early age.

Against. In order to argue against vaccinations, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that by vaccinating your child, you are subjecting them to an enormous risk. Vaccinations inject a miniscule amount of the disease into the bloodstream. While in most cases this is not harmful, there is always a risk that something could go wrong.

-Secondly, you could argue that vaccines are unnatural. We are placing our body in a position where it is forced to fight off an infection, instead of letting it naturally happen.

-Thirdly, you could point out that vaccines are absolutely loaded with poisonous and dangerous substances, which could have negative effects equal to or worse than the disease itself. There is so much money in vaccines, especially in the USA where they are administered by private companies, that disputes have been raised over whether we can really trust these companies. The fact they are making so much profit from preventing disease, when it has been proven that the cost is not as great as we pay, shows that they are immoral and greedy.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly state your opinion on whether all children should be vaccinated, and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

LNAT MOCK TEST: SET 2

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Set 2: Multiple Choice Section

Bugsy Siegel: Part 1

The American Mafia is often closely associated with death and betrayal. This is perhaps best exemplified by the death of Bugsy Siegel, which has captured the attention of Mafia experts for generations. Never officially solved, there are a wealth of theories on who was responsible for the death of one of America's most notorious mobsters.

Born in 1906, Bugsy was part of the new wave of mobsters that took aggressive control of the Mafia in 1931. Best friends with Meyer Lansky and Lucky Luciano, Siegel actively participated in dispatching the former bosses Maranzano and Masseria from power. He seemed infallible. Aided by his wild, dangerous and often humorous disposition, Bugsy went from strength to strength. Known as someone who was utterly fearless (if not stupid), Bugsy was a valuable asset in an organisation that awarded loyalty and taking action above all else.

Unfortunately, in 1945, things started to go wrong. Siegel wanted to be seen as a legitimate businessman, and as such was given control of various gambling joints in Vegas, using the Mafia's money as a platform to do so. Siegel immediately ran up enormous debts, the hotel/turned casinos were a bust; and his Mafia investors were beginning to lose their patience. Anxious to buy his friend more time, Lansky persuaded Luciano and the rest of The Commission to be patient. It didn't pay off, and by 1947 even Lansky was fed up. Despite Siegel turning a profit on 'The Flamingo', the game was up.

On the night of June 20th, 1947, Bugsy was sitting in the living room of his girlfriend's home, reading the paper. He didn't suspect a thing. A car pulled up outside. Bugsy was shot several times, twice in the head, with one of the shots infamously blowing out his eye socket. This is something that has been parodied in many a gangster movie; and there are numerous images online that display the gruesome crime scene in all its glory.

So, was it his Mafia associates who 'wacked' Siegel, or someone else? Over the years, numerous candidates have come forward to suggest

alternative theories to the murder. Some say it was a revenge killing, some say that Virginia Hill (Siegel's girlfriend) sought to have him removed, once and for all. Given his list of enemies, it's no surprise that Bugsy was killed, but by who? Perhaps we will never know the answer. The enduring mystery goes on.

1. Which word best describes the author's attitude towards the death of Bugsy Siegel?

- A – Curious
- B – Ambivalent
- C – Disinterested
- D – Perplexed

Answer

2. Inferring from the passage, which of the below statements is the most likely to be correct?

- A – The author believes that Luciano, Lanksy and the rest of the Mafia Commission were responsible for the hit. He does not believe that Virginia Hill was involved.
- B – The author believes that Luciano, Lanksy and the rest of the Mafia Commission were responsible for the hit. However, he is willing to consider that Virginia Hill was involved.
- C – The author believes that Siegel was murdered by associates to whom he owed significant amounts of money. He does not believe that revenge was the motivation for the crime.
- D – The author believes that Siegel was murdered by associates to whom he owed significant amounts of money. He does not believe that Luciano, Lanksy and the rest of the Mafia Commission were responsible for the hit.

Answer

3. In paragraph 2, the author describes Bugsy as ‘infallible’. In the context of the passage, which of the below statements most accurately reflects the meaning and reasons behind this?

- A** – Bugsy seemed infallible because he played a leading part in the Mafia Commission. Combined with his bravery and ability to take action, this kept him alive in an organisation that is often associated with death and betrayal.
- B** – Bugsy seemed infallible because he was closely associated with Lanksy, Luciano and the rest of the Mafia Commission. Combined with his bravery and ability to take action, this kept him alive in an organisation that is often associated with heartbreak and betrayal.
- C** – Bugsy seemed infallible because he was best friends with Lanksy and Luciano, 2 leading members of the Mafia Commission. Combined with his bravery and ability to take action, this kept him alive in an organisation that is often associated with death and betrayal.
- D** – Bugsy seemed infallible because he was best friends with Lanksy and Luciano. Combined with his bravery and ability to take action, this kept him alive in an organisation that is often associated with death and betrayal.

Answer

4. Which of the following best describes the reason for why Bugsy ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos?

- A** – The reason that Bugsy Siegel ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos was due to the post-war economic climate, combined with a lack of interest in gambling on the part of the American public.
- B** – The reason that Bugsy Siegel ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos was due to a lack of funding from his Mafia associates, who withdrew their funds as soon as things started to go wrong.
- C** – The reason that Bugsy Siegel ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos was due to poor planning from his architects, planners and other associates; who failed to calculate the cost that construction would incur.
- D** – The reason that Bugsy Siegel ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos is not mentioned in the passage, and therefore we cannot evaluate why this occurred.

Answer

Self-Help Guides

Speaker A: Have you ever picked up a self-help guide and wondered why someone would bother to write a book full of mind-numbingly dull tips, which would not help anyone? If so, you might not be alone. Evidence suggests that the general populace is getting sick and fed up of every Tom, Dick and Harry releasing their own tips on how other people should improve their lives. Human beings are unique. We certainly are not one-size-fits-all, and anyone who treats it that way certainly isn't qualified to write a book on how to help people. Do I need to be told that I should brush my teeth every day, or the best way to roll out of bed in the morning? Absolutely not. That isn't self-help, but fleecing readers who want good quality advice.

Speaker B: The rise of self-publishing means that a huge number of authors have found a way to put their voice out there, when they would not have had this chance before. While some people feel that this has led to a saturation of the market, I think it's wonderful. It would be extremely conceited for me to sit here and claim that my voice is better or more relevant than yours, and vice versa. Everyone has something important to say, and if they want to say it, where is the harm in giving them the platform to do so?

Speaker C: It's fair to say that self-publishing has created quite a literary conundrum, for consumers and experts alike. On the one hand, you could argue that it's essential for us to give people a voice. By opening up the publishing world to those who could not access it before; we have positively smashed down the borders so closely governed by the big publishing houses, complete with watchtowers and trained literary snipers.

On the other hand, this means that we now have a literary market which is absolutely saturated with what is, in all honesty, mediocre talent. Amazon search 'self-help' and I can almost guarantee you that the first ten books in the search rankings will give you more or less the same tips, just in a different order and with a different voice narrating them. Likewise, poor quality fiction books are becoming more and more the norm. Without the need of a serious publisher to check them over, people are releasing books

that have not been proofread into the marketplace; further devaluing the achievement of a published book.

There is a reason that big publishing houses are big publishing houses. They know how to spot talent, and they know how to reject it. We have significantly displaced the commanders of the literary kingdom, but do the common folk really know how to rule?

5. Which of the following best sums up the way in which the three speakers feel towards self-help books?

- A** – Speaker A feels that self-help books are a waste of money and give generic advice. Speaker B feels that self-help books are important, as they provide authors with a voice. Speaker C feels that self-help books are all extremely similar in content.
- B** – Speaker A feels that self-help books are a waste of money and give generic advice. Speaker B does not offer his opinion on self-help books. Speaker C feels that self-help books are a way of de-establishing publishing boundaries.
- C** – Speaker A feels that self-help books are all the same, and give generic advice. Speaker B feels that it's good for new authors to be given a voice. Speaker C feels that self-help books are a way of de-establishing publishing boundaries.
- D** – Speaker A feels that self-help books are a waste of money and give generic advice. Speaker B does not offer his opinion on self-help books. Speaker C feels that self-help books are all extremely similar in content.

Answer

6. Which of the below statements most accurately reflects Speaker C's view on self-publishing?

- A** – Speaker C believes that while de-establishing the publishing status quo is a positive step, this has opened the door for many lower quality books which do not deserve to be published.
- B** – Speaker C believes that while de-establishing the publishing status quo is a positive step, this has opened the door for self-help authors who publish extremely similar material.
- C** – Speaker C believes that de-establishing the publishing status quo has been negative, as it has opened the door for many lower quality books which do not deserve to be published.
- D** – Speaker C believes that de-establishing the publishing status quo has been positive, as it has allowed self-help authors to publish extremely similar material.

Answer

7. How does Speaker A feel towards those who are publishing self-help books?

- A** – He believes that too many people are publishing self-help books, without the qualifications to back their writing up.
- B** – He is not interested in reading self-help books that are published by people whom he considers to be nobodies.
- C** – He does not care about the content of self-help books which are written by people looking to make a cheap buck.
- D** – He is uninterested in self-help books which are written by people who have no university qualifications in the subject.

Answer

Has Grammar Gone Too Far?

Walk into an English classroom these days; and you might get quite a shock. Primary school kids are learning material that is far beyond anything we could imagine. On the surface, this sounds great. However, expose the dark underbelly of English comprehension, and you may pull up some nasty surprises. Namely, the fact that it is all fairly pointless. Why teach kids to think about grammar in such a complex fashion, when you could just be teaching them to write instead? I do not think about conjunctions or personal pronouns or past and present participles when I write; that is much too hard. I just do it! It's instinct, something I learned from reading, without needing any mumbo-jumbo. The basics are essential. Teach children about commas, verbs, full stops and how to write a good sentence, but don't overload their brains with nonsense. Grammar is not ICT. We are confusing our children, and it needs to stop.

8. Why does the speaker compare the way that he writes, with the way that children today write?

- A** – To show that the way he writes is fairly basic, and that children today are being provided with a better quality of education.
- B** – To show that the way he writes is fairly basic, but he believes this is better than the way children today are writing.
- C** – To show that the way he writes is fairly basic, but he learned via instinct, rather than through complex definitions.
- D** – The speaker does not compare the way that he writes with the way that children today write.

Answer

9. On line 4, the speaker references ‘the dark underbelly of English comprehension’. Why does he use this phrase?

- A** – To compare and contrast English education with a criminal organisation.
- B** – To compare and contrast the exterior positives of English education, with the negatives hidden beneath the surface.
- C** – To show that despite the positives of English education, the teaching quality is extremely poor.
- D** – To show that despite the external positives of English education, the teaching quality is robotic and confusing.

Answer

10. Which of the following is implied by the speaker?

- A** – That he did not learn to write using complex terminology, such as past and present participles.
- B** – That he learned to write through reading, and using his instinct to construct sentences.
- C** – That primary school children are learning about grammar in a way which is far more complex than how he learned.
- D** – That primary school children are learning about grammar in a way which is confusing and unhelpful.

Answer

11. Which of the following does the author assume in his passage?

- A** – The author assumes that because he finds it hard to apply complex grammatical theory when writing, school children will have the same issue.
- B** – The author assumes that because he does not apply complex grammatical theory when writing, school children should not either.
- C** – The author assumes that because children are confused by the grammatical theory being taught to them, this is evidence of the schooling system gone awry.
- D** – The author assumes that because children are confused by the grammatical theory being taught to them, they should be home schooled instead.

Answer

Sending Your Child To School

Speaker A: As a new parent, nothing scares me more than the prospect of sending my little one off to school. This is the reason why I have decided, when the time comes, that home-schooling is the way forward. There is no way I want to send my child into that environment. It is not just the mean spirited kids that you have to worry about, but the teaching too. Schools are notorious for establishing a 'system' of learning, where children are taught specific answers to specific questions. They have test scores to meet, and this means teaching through a combination of gold star stickers, and naughty steps.

This is not the way that I want my child to learn. Learning things is not about being rewarded, or avoiding punishment. It should not be a chore. Learning should be something that is done because the child has a genuine desire to do so, and enjoys it. The more enjoyable the learning, the more engaged the child will be, and more they will want to keep on doing it.

Speaker B: In my opinion, home-schooling is irresponsible and irreversibly damages the children upon whom it is inflicted. Parents are depriving their child of basic social interaction with their peers. Contrary to popular belief, this is not something that can be attained in an alternative environment to school. School isn't just about learning, it's about playing too. It's about learning how other people interact and how to socialise with them, their habits and attitudes, opinions and beliefs.

School introduces children to a wide variety of viewpoints that they would not experience at home, where they will only have one viewpoint – that of their parents. Coincidentally, this is the same viewpoint that they will have listened to for the last 5 years of their life, so what further value will it have? Ignorance is the basis for conflict. It encourages hate and violence. By failing to bring our children up in established educational systems, we are failing to bring them up in a way which teaches them to accept and appreciate the values of others. We are breeding a violent generation, consumed by hate and anger. We are breeding terrorism, war and genocide.

12. Which of the following best sums up the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A and Speaker B?

- A** – Speaker A feels that home-schooling irreversibly damages the children upon whom it is inflicted. Speaker B believes that home-schooling does not carry the same educational weight as regular schooling.
- B** – Speaker A feels that home-schooling provides children with the chance to learn in an enjoyable environment, rather than being forced to do so. Speaker B believes that home-schooling fails to introduce children to cultural and social values.
- C** – Speaker A feels that home-schooling gives children the choice of whether to learn or play outside, rather than being forced to do so. Speaker B believes that home-schooling provides children with a dangerous misunderstanding of cultural and social values.
- D** – Speaker A feels that home-schooling protects children from other mean spirited individuals of their age. Speaker B believes that home-schooling causes children to become ignorant, as they are not taught religious values.

Answer

13. How does Speaker B link home-schooling to genocide?

- A** – Speaker B does not link home-schooling to genocide. Although both are mentioned, there is no direct link provided.
- B** – Speaker B believes that genocide is a natural product of home-schooling, as the latter breeds ignorance, which leads to anger and murder.
- C** – Speaker B believes that genocide comes about due to anger and ignorance, both of which are outcomes of home-schooling.
- D** – Speaker B believes that genocide is intrinsically linked to home-schooling, as those who are home-schooled are not taught to appreciate the values of others.

Answer

14. What is the biggest issue that Speaker A has with normal schools?

- A** – Mean spirited kids, who will seek to victimise her child.
- B** – A learning system which is designed around teaching specific answers to specific examinations.
- C** – Schools make learning a chore, and therefore kids take no enjoyment from their lessons.
- D** – Schools need to meet test scores, and therefore have systemised their approach to teaching. This makes learning less enjoyable.

Answer

Wasps

Speaker A: The wasp is a curious, and often maligned creature. The fact that such a little insect causes larger species so much fear, is testament to the impressive biological makeup of the wasp. Equipped with a fierce stinger, wasps do not suffer from the same drawback as bees. That is to say, they will not die when they sting you. In fact, if they want to continue stinging, they may very well do so. In the minds of humans, this makes wasps extremely dangerous. Their stingers are potent and painful; and occasionally can prove fatal. They are undeniably aggressive, and seek to monopolise territory and any food that is brought into their domain.

That being said however, there are many misconceptions about the wasp. Firstly, wasps do not actively seek to sting humans. It is often repeated that an animal is more scared of you than you are of it, and for good reason. Wasps do not actively want to risk their lives taking on bigger opponents, especially those who have proven to be far more destructive, aggressive and malicious than themselves. Really, they will only do so if they feel it is necessary. What is a sharp little sting in comparison to somebody swatting a wasp, and actually ending its life? If you had been maltreated for most of your existence, you'd be bitter too. Human beings need to be more conscientious about our own flaws, and concentrate less on the flaws of creatures that are smaller than them.

Speaker B: Wasps are evil. There is no doubt about it. Every summer, the winged devils take to the skies with one goal in mind: to create widespread fear and devastation. In their quest for domination, wasps seek to monopolise each and every single piece of food available to them; and that does not just extend to their territory either. Your food is up for grabs, and if you do not give it up, then you'll be stung. Perhaps bitter over their long term treatment, if you dare to fight back, then these horrifying creatures will release a pheromone into the air, attracting all the other beasts from their hive.

It is even rumoured that the sting from a wasp has an orgasmic effect on the insect itself. That is to say, they relish it. They feed on fear, licking their yellow lips at the prospect of sinking their stingers into human flesh. Like tiny hurricanes of terror – wings beating, bottoms exposed – wasps machismo

their way through the insect world. Their worst treatment is reserved for bees. Poor, innocent bumblebees, who are no harm to anybody, have their hives invaded and are promptly savaged; torn limb from limb. Their larvae are then collected and consumed. How can this be right? Why haven't we taken action yet?

15. How do Speaker A and Speaker B feel towards bees?

- A** – Speaker A feels that bees are extremely friendly, and pose no risk to anybody. Speaker B believes that bees are amicable and unfairly targeted by wasps.
- B** – Speaker A feels that the reason bees are not feared by humans, is because there is too much risk for them to sting us. Speaker B believes that bees are friendly, and are treated very badly by wasps.
- C** – Speaker A does not offer his opinion on bees. Speaker B believes that bees are friendly, and are treated very badly by wasps.
- D** – Speaker A does not offer his opinion on bees. Speaker B believes that while bees are friendly, this is only because they cannot sting repeatedly.

Answer

16. What is implied to be the reason behind wasps' behaviour towards humans?

- A** – Wasps are extremely territorial, and seek to control as much land mass as they can.
- B** – Wasps have been targeted by humans in the past, and are now taking it out on them.
- C** – Wasps are angry and immoral creatures, who seek to cause as much pain as possible.
- D** – Wasps are only aggressive towards humans who frighten them.

Answer

17. How does Speaker A feel towards human beings?

- A** – Speaker A feels that human beings are extremely flawed, but they ignore this in favour of criticising other species.
- B** – Speaker A feels that human beings are only too happy to accuse other species of being aggressive, when they are the most destructive species on earth.
- C** – Speaker A feels that human beings are a prime example of natural selection gone awry. We complain about little stings, yet think nothing of ending the life of an insect.
- D** – Speaker A feels that human beings are justified in their quest to exterminate other species. As the dominant race, we can do whatever we like.

Answer

18. Speaker B states that ‘wasps machismo their way through the insect world’. What does he mean by this?

- A** – Wasps aggressively pursue what they believe to be theirs, and will stop at nothing, even if that means the extinction of humans.
- B** – Wasps are bullies and exert extensive, physical retaliation against any insects who oppose them.
- C** – Wasps are prone to extensive bursts of aggressive behaviour, and will often bully other insects into giving them what they want.
- D** – Wasps are physically intimidating, and take extensive physical action against other insects in order to achieve their goals.

Answer

58456

The Problem With English Football

For many years, a great deal has been made of England's failure to produce or sustain young footballing talent, on the level of countries such as Spain, Italy or Germany. A huge number of theories have been bandied around about the reasons for this. Primary amongst these theories is the idea that English footballers are simply brought up wrong. That is to say, smaller, agile and more technically gifted players are weeded out of the selection systems early; with bigger and more physical players given priority. While this is true to some extent, there is much more to it than that.

As a good example, let us examine the recent success of Spain. When Spanish youngsters are just 15 years old, talent scouts from the national team perform a nationwide scout of all of the 'top rated' youngsters. These youngsters, whilst still turning out for their youth/club sides, will then spend 2 or 3 days per week training at what could best be described as a national academy. This system also extends to the 16, 17, 18, 19 and under 21 year brackets. Gradually, the number is cut down, so that the list goes from 200-150, and 150-100, and so on. The more time these youngsters spend playing together, learning a particular way of playing football – pass and move – the better they become accustomed to each other, not just as teammates, but as friends.

The academy does not just teach football skills, but life skills too. It teaches the kids about brotherhood, respect, teamwork and loyalty. It breaches the divide, early, between different potential factions and weeds out conflict, rather than talent. Thus, every Spain team from the age of 15 upwards has trained and played together, and been taught the tactical fundamentals needed to succeed as a unit.

From 2002-2012, the Spanish national team won over 10 major national tournaments at youth level and higher. This is absolutely unprecedented, and should tell you everything you need to know. Meanwhile, the English national team is often laden with criticism; ranging from players who do not care, to arguments and dressing room revolts. So, why can't England take the same approach as Spain?

While steps have been taken in the right direction, the sad truth is that the

majority of English clubs just would not allow their young talent to take part in something such as this. The physical constraints and financial difficulty of approving this would prove too much for most clubs. Unfortunately, this is what breeds contempt within young English players for the national team, and is the reason why you see would-be English talents smoking on street corners rather than practising rondos or hanging out with their national team mates.

Confederations Cup aside, Spain has won everything there is to win in the spectrum of international football. The new generation – players like Thiago, Koke, Isco and Morata – are just around the corner. Meanwhile, England continues to rely on the same, cumbersome strategies.

19. What is the reason that the speaker compares Spain to England?

- A** – To show that England could strongly benefit from adopting Spain's approach to youth football.
- B** – To show that England will never be able to apply the same strategies as Spain, as they are constricted by football clubs.
- C** – To show that England is largely inferior to Spain when it comes to youth football, and probably always will be.
- D** – To show that English football prioritises stronger, more physical players, whereas Spanish football favours smaller and more technically gifted players.

Answer

20. Which of the following does the speaker best believe to show the benefits of the Spanish national academy, in contrast to English football?

- A** – The national academy teaches players the value of teamwork. Meanwhile, the English national team is beset with infighting.
- B** – The national academy teaches players to perform drills such as rondos. Meanwhile, the English national team can barely pass the ball.
- C** – The national academy teaches players to play in one particular style, which they grow up playing. Meanwhile, the English national team represents a mix of different styles.
- D** – The national academy teaches players to have respect for the national cause. Meanwhile, the English national team is made up of players who would rather be playing for their clubs.

Answer

21. How does the speaker feel towards the idea that the problem with English football is in selecting bigger, physical players over smaller and more technical talents?

- A** – The speaker feels that this is the main reason for why the English national team has struggled so much.
- B** – The speaker agrees with this statement, but feels that a lack of planning and discipline is also to blame.
- C** – The speaker disagrees with this statement, and believes that the England's failure comes from not having a national academy, like Spain.
- D** – The speaker agrees with this statement, but feels that this is not the only reason for England's failure.

Answer

22. According to the passage, which of the below statements is false?

- A** – English clubs would not allow their young talent to take part in a national academy.
- B** – The Spanish national team has won everything that there is to win in international football.
- C** – From the age of 15 years old, young Spanish talents are selected to take part in the national academy.
- D** – The English national team often struggles with problems such as infighting, arguments and team revolts.

Answer

58456

Vegetarianism

Speaker A: As someone who loves meat, I often find myself extremely conflicted when it comes to animals. I am the classic case of ‘animal lover’ who at the same time cannot help herself from snacking on supermarket meats, and other non-vegetarian produce. It is true that I pay attention to the brutal news reports; I’ve seen the celebrity-fronted documentaries that expose the realities of fast food chains, and I do my utmost to purchase organic wherever possible. I want the chickens to have a good life, at the very least, before I serve them with my roast potatoes.

Speaker B: It seems these days that almost every single person you speak to is ‘an animal lover’. Unfortunately, the majority of these people are extremely happy to eat meat, and think almost nothing of the same animals who died to accommodate their meal. Tell me again about how you are an animal lover, whilst you stuff your face with roast chicken. Organic or not, the animals are being killed for you. If there was no demand, this would not be happening. You are the customer, and you fund the murder. For vegetarians such as myself, this is disgusting.

Speaker C: I love a good ham sandwich. There are few things that satisfy me more, in fact. Don’t get me wrong, I’m all for animal appreciation, but I appreciate them so much more when they are between two slices of bread. Really I’m not a fan of roast chicken at all actually; I do not like the taste...but don’t even get me started on roast beef. Perhaps the best of all the meats – when lightly salted it is delicious. The bottom line is that we are the dominant species. We can do whatever we like. In fact, it is our duty to do so, in the name of good food.

Speaker D: As a vegan, I am horrified by the amount of ignorance in the world. It seems that vegetarians and meat-eaters alike are extremely happy to ignore the reality of what goes on. Do not even get me started on pescetarians. At least meat-eaters are consistent with their immoral stance. Vegetarians are all over the place, and are definitely worse than meat-eaters. Very happy to consume products such as cheese and milk, which are a result of sustained animal abuse, these people then preach to the world about their higher moral values and love for animals. It is unjust and unfair. All species are equal, and there are plenty of plants to go around.

23. Which word most accurately reflects Speaker C's feelings towards eating meat?

- A – Unrepentant.
- B – Guilty
- C – Indifferent.
- D – Obstinate.

Answer

24. Which of the following best describes the difference between Speaker B and Speaker D?

- A – Speaker B is disgusted by animal cruelty, and believes the meat trade is something that should be stopped. Speaker D believes that vegetarians are hypocritical, but no worse than meat-eaters.
- B – Speaker B is disgusted by animal cruelty, and believes that consumers are to blame for this happening. Speaker D believes that consuming products such as milk and cheese is worse than eating meat.
- C – Speaker B is disgusted by animal cruelty, and believes that consumers are to blame for this happening. Speaker D believes that vegetarians are extremely hypocritical, and worse than meat-eaters.
- D – Speaker B is disgusted by animal cruelty, and believes the meat trade is something that should be stopped. Speaker D believes that vegetarians and meat-eaters alike are extremely hypocritical.

Answer

25. Looking at all of the passages, what is the common consensus on ‘animal lovers’?

- A** – All of the speakers agree that the term ‘animal lover’ is just a term for someone who eats meat.
- B** – All of the speakers agree that despite loving animals, meat is just too delicious to resist.
- C** – All of the speakers agree that loving animals does not necessarily constitute eating meat.
- D** – All of the speakers agree that there are people who claim to love animals, who consume meat anyway.

Answer

58456

The Long Goodbye

The Long Goodbye is regarded by some to be the finest of all Chandler's works. Published in 1953, the book focuses on the character of Philip Marlowe, and is the 6th book in the Marlowe series. There are two things that make *The Long Goodbye* stand out from its predecessors. Firstly, there is the way the book was written. Written during a time of tremendous heartache for Chandler; as his wife was dying, the book is darker and far more sentimental than any of his previous works. Secondly, there is the impact that this has on Marlowe himself. Naturally, Chandler's hero feels the literary effects of this, and the Marlowe we see in *The Long Goodbye* is a world apart from the optimistic beginnings of *The Big Sleep*.

Over the years, there has been a small sub-section of debate over the character of Eileen Wade. Traditionally considered the classic femme-fatale, Eileen appears – on the surface – to be a classic cold-blooded killer. However, this is not the case, and there is far more to the character than meets the eye. A study of old drafts, obtained through the Bodleian Library, seems to prove this point. Chandler dramatically edited the behaviour of his 'villain', in order to make her more sympathetic. Eileen Wade differs from other villains of the series, in that she is not motivated by greed. She is a woman who has had her heart broken twice, by the same lover, and her actions speak for this. A murderer is a murderer, and her actions absolutely cannot be excused, but they can be considered in a different way.

In *The Long Goodbye*, there are no inherently evil characters. There are selfish characters, who commit extraordinarily terrible acts, but every single one of these characters has a human quality to them. While Chandler was the master of visual description, it is easy to see some of the characters from earlier books in purely black and white terms. Critics have traditionally ignored the aforementioned analysis of Eileen Wade, seeing her in an extremely unsympathetic light. Eileen Wade is not just a murderer. She is not Velma Valento or Al Degarmo or even Carmen Sternwood. In fact, one could argue that she is not even the villain of the book. This role surely falls on Terry Lennox, who is both the instigator of the action and of the final twist in the tale.

Terry's remorse, which only comes when Marlowe outright rejects him at the end of the book, is palpably lacking in terms of genuine regret for the dead bodies that have accumulated as a result of his selfishness. Yet at the same time, it is a testament to the genius of Chandler that we are genuinely sorry to see him go: 'I listened to his steps going away down the imitation marble corridor. After a while they got faint, then they got silent. I kept on listening anyway. What for? Did I want him to stop suddenly and turn and come back and talk me out of the way I felt? Well, he didn't. That was the last I saw of him.' (Chandler, 1953, 320)

In many ways, Terry himself takes on the role of femme fatale in this novel. He teases and taunts and ultimately leaves Marlowe wanting more than he's got, despite his final revulsion and rejection of Terry. As with all classic femme fatales, Terry is the cog on which the novel turns. Even if he is not present for the majority of the book, we feel and sense his presence through the mystery and through Marlowe. He is an inescapable force, and provides Marlowe with perhaps the most complex inner dilemma of all the novels. It is this which makes him so deadly to our central character. The biggest risk for the reader does not come in whether Marlowe will pursue a sexual relationship (a taboo that Chandler breaks in this novel), whether he will be shot, arrested or whether the killer will get away with it. No, the scariest thing about *The Long Goodbye* is that it forces our friendless, lonely detective to make an emotional decision on whether to stick by his principles, or abandon them in favour of the only genuine friend he has ever had. The decision, ultimately, is never in doubt. Marlowe always chooses the law.

26. Which of the following best describes the author's feelings towards Eileen Wade?

- A** – The author feels that Eileen Wade is treated by critics in a way that Marlowe did not intend for her to be.
- B** – The author feels that Eileen Wade is a murderer, and murder cannot be justified.
- C** – The author feels that Eileen Wade is a murderer, but that she has an excuse for her behaviour.
- D** – The author feels that Eileen Wade is different from all other female characters in the series, as she is not motivated by greed.

Answer

27. What does the author use to rationalise his belief that Eileen Wade is a sympathetic character?

- A** – The first draft of *The Big Sleep*, obtained from Bodleian Library.
- B** – The fact that Terry Lennox is the main villain of the novel.
- C** – That Eileen Wade's motivation does not involve greed.
- D** – Early versions of the novel, obtained through a library.

Answer

28. Why does the author believe that *The Long Goodbye* is different from other books in the series?

- A** – The central character of *The Long Goodbye*, Philip Marlowe, is less optimistic in this book.
- B** – *The Long Goodbye* was written at a time of tremendous heartache for Chandler, and therefore he was frequently drunk whilst writing it.
- C** – The characters within *The Long Goodbye* are more fleshed out and human than in all the other books from the series.
- D** – Cannot say.

Answer

29. Why does the author believe that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered?

- A** – The author believes that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered, as he befriends the central character before forcing him into a moral dilemma.
- B** – The author believes that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered, as he provides the impetus for the mystery of the novel.
- C** – The author believes that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered, as he tries to force him to abandon his morals.
- D** – Cannot say.

Answer

Diamonds Are Forever

Speaker A: One of the most personally baffling things for me about the human race, is why we continue to validate the cost of diamonds. All around the world, diamonds are selling for millions of pounds. Think about that for a moment: 1 million pounds. *1 million pounds*, for what is in principle just a shiny rock. Yes, they might be rare, but that seems crazy to me. Are the human race really that aesthetically orientated? I cannot pretend that I've never spent lots of money on something that looks nice before, but a diamond is so small. And what does it do? It sits and shines and looks pretty but it does not get you from A to B, it's not something used to attract the opposite sex, it's not something that you can even wear without fear of being mugged or robbed or some person taking a swipe at you.

To further cement this, the diamond market is utterly corrupt. People are murdering each other for these things. Third world citizens; mining employees, are being treated in the lowest possible way. We focus the majority of our critical attention on the working practices of sports-leisure factories, yet ignore one of the most vehemently immoral industries out there. But it's okay, because diamonds are shiny...

Speaker B: It is true what they say, diamonds are forever. If you want to impress your lady, there is no greater gift than a diamond. Your love might be warm and fuzzy, but it does not shine or sit on her finger. It does not say, 'look at my diamond'. There is something mysterious, beautiful... otherworldly even, about a good diamond. Status, power, beauty, mystery, all thrown into a million dollar ball of natural goodness. Is it any wonder that people pay such a fortune for these rare items? I still remember my first diamond. A 1.3 carat, emerald ring; given to me by my first husband, worth over twenty thousand dollars...I sincerely hope the thieves who stole it are taking good care of it.

30. Which of the following most accurately reflects Speaker A's general feelings towards diamonds?

- A** – Speaker A does not understand how people can pay lots of money, just for aesthetic value.
- B** – Speaker A sees diamonds as ostentatious and vulgar.
- C** – Speaker A believes that diamonds have extremely limited functionality, and are a risk to take outside.
- D** – Speaker A believes that the diamond industry is extremely corrupt, and therefore the public should not be funding it.

Answer

31. Why does Speaker B compare love and diamonds?

- A** – To show that aesthetically, love cannot compare to diamonds.
- B** – To demonstrate that to her, diamonds are more important than love.
- C** – To show that love does not garner the same mystery as diamonds.
- D** – To show that love does not grant its beneficiaries with status, like diamonds do.

Answer

32. How do the two speakers contrast in their view of paying money for diamonds?

- A** – Speaker A understands the value of paying top dollar for a car, but not for diamonds. Speaker B believes that paying millions of pounds for a diamond grants you with strong status.
- B** – Speaker A cannot understand why consumers continue to purchase from a corrupt and greedy industry. Speaker B believes that the amount of money being paid for diamonds is reasonable, as they are extremely rare.
- C** – Speaker A cannot understand why consumers pay millions of pounds for something so small. Speaker B cannot understand why you would not pay such huge amounts of money.
- D** – Speaker A cannot understand why consumers purchase diamonds, when the same diamonds are liable to be stolen. Speaker B understands why her diamond was stolen, but would like another one.

Answer

Modern Art

The concept of modern art is extremely alien to me. While I am by no means an artist, or any kind of expert; when you say art I immediately think of paintings. The likes of the Mona Lisa, and Pablo Picasso, spring to mind. Therefore you can imagine my shock and horror when I recently visited a famous 'modern art' gallery and discovered that modern art has apparently nothing to do with this anymore.

It seems that these days, artists do not use paint and a canvas like the masters of old. No, they stick 3 chairs in the middle of a square, place a rock between them, and label it as 'art'. Many of these abstract and bizarre pieces of art are given a leading spot in modern museums, which seem to have embraced the idea of the bizarre and the ridiculous. I frequently found myself saying, '*But I could do that!*' when confronted with a 'masterpiece' which in reality was no more than an odd arrangement of objects or furniture. Some of the art on display looked like something created during my pre-school years – just a few colourful pieces of paper stuck up on a board. Where on earth is the creativity? Of course, there were also a wide variety of impressive paintings, which I very much enjoyed; but the overwhelming feeling that I attained from this exhibition was just one of confusion.

How has talent become so abstract? Do museums really pay that much money for such whimsical rubbish? Society has developed an appreciation for imagination, creativity and expression. This can only be a positive thing. However, that does not mean we should endorse *every single* creative piece that is created, and we certainly should not stick them all in a national gallery. As for the creators themselves, either they know that they are scamming the museums, or they truly believe that the way they have arranged their furniture is somehow 'different'. This does not make you an artist, it makes you a pretentious twerp.

33. Which of the following reasons is *not* given for the author's negative feelings towards modern art galleries?

- A** – The author believes that he is capable of creating work on the level of some of the pieces in the gallery.
- B** – The author believes that modern artists do not use a paint and canvas anymore.
- C** – The author believes that modern art demonstrates a lack of creativity.
- D** – The author believes that modern artists are scamming museums.

Answer

34. What does the author imply about society and imagination?

- A** – He implies that society has allowed artists' imagination to run wild, and this needs to be tempered.
- B** – He implies that while imagination is a positive thing, not every imaginative idea is warranting of a place in a museum.
- C** – He implies that society's appreciation of creativity has allowed pieces which are not creative to gain national attention.
- D** – He implies that society's appreciation for imagination has allowed pieces which are not imaginative to gain global recognition.

Answer

35. Using the passage, which of the following is the best definition of ‘pretentious twerp’?

- A** – Someone who believes that their creative ideas are worth more than their real value.
- B** – Someone who believes that furniture deserves a place in modern art galleries.
- C** – Someone who believes that their art has a deeper meaning to society.
- D** – Someone who believes that arranging furniture is imperative to the modern art movement.

Answer

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Ladybugs

One of the most popular and well-respected insects is the ladybug. Also known as 'ladybirds', these insects are often on the positive side of the human spectrum. That is to say, human beings do not react in the same way towards a ladybug as they perhaps might towards a wasp, or a spider. Ladybugs are in fact extremely beneficial to human society. For example, they are natural predators of a great many pests, especially aphids. In my mind, it goes without saying that you should rescue them.

The ladybug comes in many different colours, and is usually formed in a distinct oval shape. They can be yellow, pink, red, black or orange; and each type of ladybug is marked by a number of distinct spots. These spots serve as a warning for any other potential predators. Along with this, ladybugs also release an odorous fluid when threatened. This is why, when you attempt to pick up a ladybug on a tissue or piece of paper, you might find the item marked by yellow spots afterwards. Ladybugs tend to gravitate towards homes for the winter, when looking for a safe place to hibernate. When doing this, they survive by living off their own body fat. The only risk when this happens is that, because many of our homes are not humid enough, the ladybugs dehydrate. If in the mood, you might consider bringing your spotted visitors a bit of water from time to time. I like to pour a small drop on the windowsill, just to keep them going.

The ladybug is an extremely peaceful insect, and presents no harm to humans. They do not eat clothes, they do not bite and they will generally try to stay out of our way. If you do see a ladybug in your bedroom, toodling along, the best thing to do is to pick it up on a piece of paper, take it outside and let it run onto a small leaf; ideally on a garden plant. It is here that the ladybug will feed and flourish.

36. Using the passage as a whole, which word most accurately describes the author's feelings towards ladybugs?

- A** – Ambivalent.
- B** – Befuddled.
- C** – Affectionate.
- D** – Detached.

Answer

37. The author describes ladybugs as 'well-respected'. Using the passage, which of the following best sums up the reason for this?

- A** – Ladybugs are well-respected by humans, as they consume pests such as aphids. They leave yellow spots on clothing and bedsheets, and do not invoke the same fear as spiders.
- B** – Ladybugs are well-respected by humans, as they do not invoke the same fear as spiders. They do not eat clothes and clean up pests such as wasps.
- C** – Ladybugs are well-respected by humans, as they do not invoke the same fear as wasps. They do not eat clothes, and clean up pests such as aphids.
- D** – Ladybugs are well-respected by humans, as they mind their own business. They do not eat clothes, and release an odorous fluid when threatened.

Answer

38. How does the author actively participate in ‘rescuing’ ladybugs?

- A – He takes them outside and places them on a plant leaf in the garden.
- B – He pours them a drop of water so they will not dehydrate.
- C – He feeds them up with live aphids.
- D – He squashes them like spiders and wasps.

Answer

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Bugsy Siegel: Part 2

The murder of Bugsy Siegel is, along with the disappearance of Jimmy Hoffa, one of the most famous unsolved crimes in American history. Over the years, there have been a number of theories thrown around, about the identity of the killer and why they did it. The following is just one of these...

Bee Kittle was an aspiring dancer, who landed her first real job at The Paradise, right in the centre of Manhattan's theatre district. Young, feisty and carefree; Bee was not put off by the prospect of performing at a hangout for notorious mobsters and mafia. It was there that she would meet Moe Sedway.

Already fairly high in the Mafia, Moe Sedway was seen as 'one of the good guys'. Or as good as a Mafia man could be, anyway. After their first meeting, Moe was smitten. He admired Bee's smart mouth and fiery temper. He sent her roses after every show. Although considerably older than her, a courtship began that would change the course of history.

It was only a short time later than Moe introduced Bee to one of his best friends. He took her up to an office near The Paradise, and it was there that she met Benjamin 'Bugsy' Siegel. After exchanging more than a few insults, with Bee giving as good as she got, Bugsy took quite a liking to the girl. He accompanied Moe and Bee on their honeymoon, a luxury cruise to Panama, and determined to take her under his wing. He wanted to teach her what it meant to be married to a gangster. Lessons such as how to walk into a room and posture became a top priority, and the pair developed a close friendship. Bugsy called her 'his little lunatic'.

After giving birth to a son, Moe and Bee later moved west; so Moe could have a bigger hand in Bugsy's racket. Despite Moe's womanising, Bee was determined to have a good time. Never one to feel sorry for herself, it was on a Friday night out in L.A. that she first met Moose Pandza. At 6 foot 3, and weighing 250 pounds, Moose was a giant. But he was a gentle, shy giant, and when Bee approached him, he declined to dance. For months the two saw each other in secret, before Bee decided to tell her husband.

Although Moe was shocked by the admission, he demanded to meet the

man whom Bee had told him 'she wanted to marry'. Over a home-cooked meal, the pair unexpectedly bonded, and in private it was agreed that the two men would 'share' Bee. Moose moved into the family home, and very quickly became an invaluable associate of Moe. The Slavic-born giant and his tiny Jewish boss made quite a pair, and Bee often joked with Moose that she had 'lost him to her own husband'. Moose was a soft soul, who took it all in good grace, but Bee bossed him around. She would stomp and yell and not speak to Moose for days on end. He was terrified of her, yet he would do anything for her.

By 1947, things had started to go wrong for Bugsy. In crippling debt to his investors, he lashed out at those closest to him. That included Moe. Tired of the feeling that Moe was there to 'supervise him', Bugsy eventually told The Commission that it was time for 'Moe to go'. Another meeting was called. This time, however, Bugsy wasn't invited. When the likes of Lansky gave their blessing to the hit, Moose raised his hand. It had been decided that nobody in the family could be involved. Who better than a foreign crane operator, with no criminal record? Nobody would suspect him. Moose had a good shot; he'd been hunting plenty of times as a child. Most importantly, however, he'd do it for Bee.

On June 20th, 1947, Moose followed Siegel to a Spanish rental home on Linden Drive. He walked up the driveway, and rested his carbine on the window ledge. Nine rounds later, Siegel was slumped forward on the sofa. Moose was already back in his car. He tossed the gun into the ocean and made his way home.

In January 1952, Moe died of a heart attack. His death devastated Bee, who drank every day for a year. True to his word, Moose married Bee – fulfilling a lifelong promise to his friend.

The story of the Jewish gangster, his wife and the man she loved; has become a small footnote on one of America's most notorious murders. Many doubt the validity of Bee's claims altogether. While there are countless other theories, those who believe in Bee's tale stand by the fact that Bugsy Siegel, one of the greatest American gangsters, was not killed for money, but for love.

39. How does the author feel towards Bee's murder theory?

- A – Detached.
- B – Sceptical.
- C – Disgusted.
- D – Amused.

Answer

40. Using the passage, which of the following provides the best description of the relationship between Bee and Bugsy Siegel?

- A – Bugsy Siegel was friends with Bee's husband, Moose Pandza. Bee and Bugsy had a fiery and tempestuous relationship.
- B – Bugsy Siegel was friends with Bee's husband, Moe Sedway. Bee and Bugsy had a close and loving relationship.
- C – Bugsy Siegel was friends with Bee's husband, Jimmy Hoffa. Bee and Bugsy had a close and loving relationship.
- D – Bugsy Siegel was friends with Bee's husband, Moe Sedway. Bee and Bugsy had a close and nurturing relationship.

Answer

41. The author describes Bee's story as a footnote on one of America's most notorious murders. What does he mean by this?

- A** – In the opinion of the author, the American public has forgotten about Bee's role in the event, as is more interested in the death itself.
- B** – In the opinion of the author, the American public has refused to believe Bee's role in the event, and generally considers her story to be implausible.
- C** – In the opinion of the author, the American public sees Bee's story as just one potential theory of many, and is more interested in the death itself.
- D** – In the opinion of the author, the American public sees Bee's story as something that is unimportant to the event, and is more interested in the death itself.

Answer

42. Which of the following is the most accurate description of why Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel?

- A** – Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel because Bugsy owed both him and the Mafia, significant amounts of money.
- B** – Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel because Bugsy was threatening to kill the husband of the woman he loved.
- C** – Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel because Bugsy was threatening to kill one of his best friends.
- D** – Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel for reasons unknown. We cannot determine his reasons based on the passage.

Answer

Set 2: Essay Section

Answer **one** of the following questions.

Your answer should be a reasoned and substantiated argument, which justifies your response to the question that you have chosen.

You have 40 minutes in which to draft and write your answer to one essay question.

1. Should life mean life?
2. Should Britain leave the EU?
3. Should overweight people pay more to fly?

We have provided you with space to write out an answer or draft to the questions above. Additional paper may be required.

1. Should life mean life?

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2. Should Britain leave the EU?

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3. Should overweight people pay more to fly?

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Set 2 Answers

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Multiple Choice Section

1. Which word best describes the author's attitude towards the death of Bugsy Siegel?

Answer = A. Curious

Explanation = The best way to describe the author's attitude is 'curious', He cannot be perplexed, as he does not claim to be surprised by the fact that Bugsy was killed in the first place. Also, he uses rhetorical questions and refers to the case as an 'enduring mystery'.

2. Inferring from the passage, which of the below statements is the most likely to be correct?

Answer = B. The author believes that Luciano, Lanksy, and the rest of the Mafia Commission were responsible for the hit. However, he is willing to consider that Virginia Hill was involved.

Explanation = The author spends a great deal of time talking about how Lanksy and the Mafia Commission authorised the murder. This strongly implies that he believes them to be behind it. However, at the end he acknowledges (without dismissing) the possibility that Virginia Hill was involved.

3. In paragraph 2, the author describes Bugsy as 'infallible'. In the context of the passage, which of the below statements most accurately reflects the meaning and reasons behind this?

Answer = D. Bugsy seemed infallible because he was best friends with Lanksy and Luciano. Combined with his bravery and ability to take action, this kept him alive in an organisation that is often associated with death and betrayal.

Explanation = The passage does not state that Lanksy and Luciano played a leading role in the Mafia Commission. Nor does it state that Bugsy was directly involved in the Commission. However, the passage does link his infallibility with his friendship to Lanksy and Luciano, and his fearless disposition.

4. Which of the following best describes the reason for why Bugsy ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos?

Answer = D – The reason that Bugsy Siegel ran up enormous debts at his hotels, bars and casinos is not mentioned in the passage, and therefore we cannot evaluate why this occurred.

Explanation = The passage simply states that the debts occurred, not why they occurred.

5. Which of the following best sums up the way in which the three speakers feel towards self-help books?

Answer = D. Speaker A feels that self-help books are a waste of money and give generic advice. Speaker B does not offer his opinion on self-help books. Speaker C feels that self-help books are all extremely similar in content.

Explanation = Out of all the answer options, this is the only option which does not contain inaccuracies. While option C is technically correct, the question is asking about self-help books, and therefore it is incorrect to use Speaker B's feelings towards new authors in this context.

6. Which of the below statements most accurately reflects Speaker C's view on self-publishing?

Answer = A. Speaker C believes that while de-establishing the publishing status quo is a positive step, this has opened the door for many lower quality books which do not deserve to be published.

Explanation = Speaker C states that 'without the need of a serious publisher to check them over, people are releasing books that have not been proofread into the marketplace; further devaluing the achievement of a published book'. This implies that he is fully aware of the arguments against self-publishing. However, he also states that 'it's essential for us to give people a voice... by opening up the publishing world to those who could not access it before' showing that he also acknowledges the positives of this.

7. How does Speaker A feel towards those who are publishing self-help books?

Answer = B. He is not interested in reading self-help books that are published by people whom he considers to be nobodies.

Explanation = Speaker A uses the term ‘every Tom, Dick and Harry’ to describe people who are publishing self-help books. This is a colloquial term used to refer to generic nobodies, whom he has not heard of before.

8. Why does the speaker compare the way that he writes, with the way that children today write?

Answer = D. The speaker does not compare the way that he writes with the way that children today write.

Explanation = The speaker does not compare the way that he writes with the way that children today are writing. Instead, he compares the way he learned to write, with the current format of English and grammar lessons.

9. On line 4, the speaker references ‘the dark underbelly of English comprehension’. Why does he use this phrase?

Answer = B. To compare and contrast the exterior positives of English education, with the negatives hidden beneath the surface.

Explanation = The phrase ‘dark underbelly’ is used to reference something that is hidden beneath the surface/not visible until you look closely. In this case, the negatives of the way that English is being taught.

10. Which of the following is implied by the speaker?

Answer = A. That he did not learn to write using complex terminology, such as past and present participles.

Explanation = The author implies but does not directly state that he did not learn to write using complex terminology. After speaking about such terminology, in broad terms, he states, ‘it’s instinct, something I learned from reading, without needing any mumbo-jumbo.’ All of the other answer options are directly stated in the passage.

11. Which of the following does the author assume in his passage?

Answer = A. The author assumes that because he finds it hard to apply complex grammatical theory when writing, school children will have the same issue.

Explanation = The author describes the current system as ‘confusing’ to children but does not back this up with any evidence. Furthermore, since we know that he finds it hard to apply complex grammatical theory (as he states this) and he is against teaching this to children, it becomes evident that he believes this will provide children with the same issues that he has had. Finally, Answer B (which is the only viable alternative) is not an assumption, but a statement.

12. Which of the following best sums up the difference in viewpoint between Speaker A and Speaker B?

Answer = B. Speaker A feels that home-schooling provides children with the chance to learn in an enjoyable environment, rather than being forced to do so. Speaker B believes that home-schooling fails to introduce children to cultural and social values.

Explanation = Of all the answer options, this is the most accurate. Option A is wrong as Speaker B does not reference the educational value of home-schooling. Option C is wrong as Speaker B talks about not teaching children social values. Option D is wrong as Speaker B does not reference religious values.

13. How does Speaker B link home-schooling to genocide?

Answer = C. Speaker B believes that genocide comes about due to anger and ignorance, both of which are outcomes of home-schooling.

Explanation = After claiming that home-schooling leads to ignorance, Speaker B states that ‘ignorance is the basis for conflict. It encourages hate and violence’ before linking this to genocide.

14. What is the biggest issue that Speaker A has with normal schools?

Answer = D. Schools need to meet test scores, and therefore have systemised their approach to teaching. This makes learning less enjoyable.

Explanation = Speaker A states that 'schools are notorious for establishing a 'system' of learning, where children are taught specific answers to specific questions. They have test scores to meet, and this means teaching through a combination of gold star stickers, and naughty steps. This is not the way that I want my child to learn.' This clearly indicates that his problem with schools is with their systemised approach to teaching.

15. How do Speaker A and Speaker B feel towards bees?

Answer = C. Speaker A does not offer his opinion on bees. Speaker B believes that bees are friendly, and are treated very badly by wasps.

Explanation = Speaker A offers no personal opinion on bees, only factually stating that they cannot sting repeatedly. Speaker B states that 'poor, innocent bumblebees, who are no harm to anybody, have their hives invaded and are promptly savaged; torn limb from limb.'

16. What is implied to be the reason behind wasps' behaviour towards humans?

Answer = B. Wasps have been targeted by humans in the past, and are now taking it out on them.

Explanation = Speaker A states, 'If you had been maltreated for most of your existence, you'd be bitter too' and Speaker B states, 'Perhaps bitter over their long term treatment, if you dare to fight back then these horrifying creatures will release a pheromone into the air.'

17. How does Speaker A feel towards human beings?

Answer = A. Speaker A feels that human beings are extremely flawed, but they ignore this in favour of criticising other species.

Explanation = Answer option A is the only answer which does not contain any inaccuracies. Option B is wrong as the speaker does not claim that human beings are the most destructive species on earth, option C is wrong as the speaker does not mention natural selection, option D is wrong as this does not reflect the opinion of the speaker.

18. Speaker B states that ‘wasps machismo their way through the insect world’. What does he mean by this?

Answer = D. Wasps are physically intimidating, and take extensive physical action against other insects in order to achieve their goals.

Explanation = The term ‘machismo’ is stereotypically associated with masculinity and strength. Therefore, describing wasps as ‘taking extensive physical action’ is the most accurate way to reflect this. You should note that option B refers to ‘retaliation’ which is not strictly mentioned in the passage.

19. What is the reason that the speaker compares Spain to England?

Answer = A. To show that England could strongly benefit from adopting Spain’s approach to youth football.

Explanation = The aim of the passage is to highlight the way in which England could improve, by comparing them to a nation which already takes a positive approach to youth football. While Option B is still relevant, it is a side point rather than a main point.

20. Which of the following does the speaker best believe to show the benefits of the Spanish national academy, in contrast to English football?

Answer = A. The national academy teaches players the value of teamwork. Meanwhile, the English National Team is beset with infighting.

Explanation = The speaker reels off a list of everything that the Spanish team has won, before then comparing this to England, stating that ‘meanwhile, the English national team is often laden with criticism; ranging from players who do not care, to arguments and dressing room revolts.’

21. How does the speaker feel towards the idea that the problem with English football is in selecting bigger, physical players over smaller and more technical talents?

Answer = D. The speaker agrees with this statement, but feels that this is not the only reason for England's failure.

Explanation = While Option D is fairly vague, it is also the only correct answer. The speaker states that 'while this is true, there is much more to it than that.'

22. According to the passage, which of the below statements is false?

Answer = B. The Spanish national team has won everything that there is to win in international football.

Explanation = The speaker directly states that Spain have not won the Confederations Cup.

23. Which word most accurately reflects Speaker C's feelings towards eating meat?

Answer = A. Unrepentant.

Explanation = Speaker C is extremely unrepentant towards eating meat. He even states, 'we can do whatever we like'. While it would be possible to argue that 'obstinate' could describe his attitude, his paragraph does not convey any feelings of pressure to change. The speaker is generally unapologetic about his behaviour, not indignant towards those who disagree with him.

24. Which of the following best describes the difference between Speaker B and Speaker D?

Answer = C. Speaker B is disgusted by animal cruelty, and believes that consumers are to blame for this happening. Speaker D believes that vegetarians are extremely hypocritical, and worse than meat-eaters.

Explanation = Answer C is the only answer which does not contain inaccuracies. Speaker D makes specific reference to the fact that she believes vegetarians 'are definitely worse than meat-eaters.'

25. Looking at all of the passages, what is the common consensus on ‘animal lovers’?

Answer = D. All of the speakers agree that there are people who claim to love animals, who consume meat anyway.

Explanation = Every single one of the speakers makes direct reference to ‘animal lovers’ or ‘animal appreciation’ before going on to state that they are either animal lovers/appreciators who eat meat, or know of people who are.

26. Which of the following best describes the author’s feelings towards Eileen Wade?

Answer = B. The author feels that Eileen Wade is a murderer, and murder cannot be justified.

Explanation = Answer option B is the only answer which does not contain inaccuracies. Remember that the question asks which of the statements best describes the author’s feelings. Even though the author actually sees Eileen Wade in a sympathetic light, and the statement in Option B is inherently negative, the author states that ‘her actions absolutely cannot be excused’. The rest of the options are incorrect. Therefore, this is the only option which can be used.

27. What does the author use to rationalise his belief that Eileen Wade is a sympathetic character?

Answer = D. Early versions of the novel, obtained through a library.

Explanation = The author states that, ‘A study of old drafts, obtained through the Bodleian Library, seems to prove this point. Chandler dramatically edited the behaviour of his ‘villain’, in order to make her more sympathetic.’

28. Why does the author believe that *The Long Goodbye* is different from other books in the series?

*Answer = A. The central character of *The Long Goodbye*, Philip Marlowe, is less optimistic in this book.*

Explanation = The author states that, 'the Marlowe we see in *The Long Goodbye* is a world apart from the optimistic beginnings of *The Big Sleep*.'

29. Why does the author believe that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered?

Answer = D. Cannot say.

Explanation = Pay very careful attention to the wording of the question. The author does not state that Terry Lennox is the most dangerous threat that Marlowe has encountered, he merely states why he is dangerous. Therefore, the answer is cannot say.

30. Which of the following most accurately reflects Speaker A's feelings towards diamonds?

Answer = C. Speaker A believes that diamonds have extremely limited functionality, and are a risk to take outside.

Explanation = Answer option C is the most accurate. Answer option A is incorrect as the author does not have a problem with spending lots of money on something that looks nice, he has a problem with it because diamonds do not 'get you from A to B, it's not something used to attract the opposite sex, it's not something that you can even wear without fear of being mugged or robbed...'

31. Why does Speaker B compare love and diamonds?

Answer = A. To show that aesthetically, love cannot compare to diamonds.

Explanation = Speaker B states, 'your love might be warm and fuzzy, but it does not shine or sit on her finger. It does not say, 'look at my diamond'.

32. How do the two speakers contrast in their view of paying money for diamonds?

Answer = C. Speaker A cannot understand why consumers pay millions of pounds for something so small. Speaker B cannot understand why you would not pay such huge amounts of money.

Explanation = Speaker A states his confusion by saying, 'I cannot pretend that I've never spent lots of money on something that looks nice before, but a diamond is so small'. In contrast, Speaker B states, 'Is it any wonder that people pay such a fortune for these rare items?'

33. Which of the following reasons is *not* given for the author's negative feelings towards modern art galleries?

Answer = D. The author believes that modern artists are scamming museums.

Explanation = The author does not state whether he believes this or not, he claims that this is an alternative to artists who are deluded about the quality of their own work.

34. What does the author imply about society and imagination?

Answer = C. He implies that society's appreciation of creativity has allowed pieces which are not creative to gain national attention.

Explanation = Option C is the only correct statement. It refers to national attention (not global) and does not make reference to a museum, which is factually incorrect.

35. Using the passage, which of the following is the best definition of 'pretentious twerp'?

Answer = A. Someone who believes that their creative ideas are worth more than their real value.

Explanation = The passage in general is referring to artists whose work and ideas, in the author's opinion, are not up the required standards of an art gallery. The other answer options all refer to more specific ideas, some of which are not given.

36. Using the passage as a whole, which word most accurately describes the author's feelings towards ladybugs?

Answer = C. Affectionate.

Explanation = The author's attitude in general is affectionate towards ladybugs. He makes specific reference to rescuing them, their effectiveness in controlling pests and encourages people to provide them with water/take them outside and put them on plants. He also refers to them as 'toodling along' which could be seen as a term of endearment.

37. The author describes ladybugs as 'well-respected'. Using the passage, which of the following best sums up the reason for this?

Answer = C. Ladybugs are well-respected by humans, as they do not invoke the same fear as wasps. They do not eat clothes, and clean up pests such as aphids.

Explanation = Answer option C is the only option which most accurately sums up all of the positives that ladybugs bring to human beings, making them well-respected in the eyes of the author.

38. How does the author actively participate in 'rescuing' ladybugs?

Answer = B. He pours them a drop of water so they will not dehydrate.

Explanation = While Option A may be technically correct, the author does not expressively state that he does this. However, he does refer directly to pouring them water, making this the correct answer.

39. How does the author feel towards Bee's murder theory?

Answer = A. Detached

Explanation = The author tells the story as it is, and analyses it studiously, without giving opinions as to what he believes himself.

40. Using the passage, which of the following provides the best description of the relationship between Bee and Bugsy Siegel?

Answer = D. Bugsy Siegel was friends with Bee's husband, Moe Sedway. Bee and Bugsy had a close and nurturing relationship.

Explanation = The author states that Bugsy 'wanted to teach her what it meant to be married to a gangster.' He also states that the pair developed a close friendship. This implies that the two had a nurturing (and close) relationship.

41. The author describes Bee's story as a footnote on one of America's most notorious murders. What does he mean by this?

Answer = D. In the opinion of the author, the American public sees Bee's story as just one potential theory of many, and is more interested in the death itself.

Explanation = Answer D is the most accurate. Option A is wrong as this would imply that the American public generally believe Bee's story. Option B is wrong as the passage does not state that the American public have completely rejected Bee's story. Option C is wrong as the phrase 'a footnote' essentially refers to a smaller part of a large scale event. The fact that there are many theories does not make Bee's story a footnote. Therefore, the most accurate answer is D, as it highlights the lack of interest/perceived unimportance (in the opinion of the public) towards Bee's story.

42. Which of the following is the most accurate description of why Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel?

Answer = B. Moose Pandza killed Bugsy Siegel because Bugsy was threatening to kill the husband of the woman he loved.

Explanation = The passage states that, 'Most importantly...he'd do it for Bee'. This makes it clear that the reason Moose killed Bugsy, was because he was threatening to kill Bee's husband, Moe. Also, the author closes his writing by suggesting that Bugsy Siegel was killed 'for love', rather than money.

Essay Section

Question 1. Should life mean life?

This question requires you to give your opinion on whether a life sentence in prison should actually mean that the prisoner stays in prison for the rest of their life. This is a hotly debated topic, especially in the UK, where prisoners are often given maximum sentences of 20-25 years. In this question, you will need to give your opinion, recognise valid counter arguments and then dismiss them; as well as using sustained reasoning to back up your argument.

Introduction. You should start off your essay by clarifying your understanding of the question, and whether you believe that 'life in prison' should mean that criminals spend their whole life there. You could introduce points such as whether this only applies to murder, or whether it should apply to other serious crimes too. You could include any assumptions or assertions that you expect to make during your essay, but make sure you address these during the main body.

For. In order to argue for life meaning life, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could address the issue of murder. If someone is guilty of murder, then they have taken another human life. In terms of retribution, and justice, it is only fair that they are penalised by spending the rest of their life in detention. Not only has this person taken a life away from the other person, but they have taken it away from that person's family and friends. These people have, in effect, received an emotional 'life sentence'. Therefore, the criminal should have the same.

-Secondly, you could argue that giving someone who has committed murder a 'second chance' is not representative of the crime they have committed. The person who they have murdered has no second chance at life, they are gone. Therefore it is only just that the murderer should receive a sentence that equates with this.

-Thirdly, you could point out that the fear of an actual life sentence would reduce the risk of murder in the first place. At present, prisoners know that

their chances of release even before the 25 year maximum can be improved with 'good behaviour' and they will likely get to spend some time in the outside world if they do not die before they are released. In order to deter crime, it is crucial that we make the sentences reflective of this. Otherwise, how can we expect people to keep within the justice system?

Against. In order to argue against life meaning life, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that by imprisoning offenders for their whole lives, you are counteracting the point of prison in the first place. Prison is meant to be somewhere where we can rehabilitate offenders, teaching them why their crime was wrong and how to correct their behaviour.

-Secondly, you could argue that a life in prison represents a breach of human rights. Everyone is entitled to justice, forgiveness and rehabilitation. Locking prisoners up for their entire life is arguably worse than the death penalty.

-Thirdly, you could argue that murder is not always so black and white. People make mistakes, sometimes they are provoked or lose control in a moment of anger. Should this one moment define their entire life?

Counter. In order to counter the above, you could argue that it is grotesquely unfair on the families and friends of the victim, to allow the murderer to walk around and live their life. This will serve as a constant reminder to them of what has happened, and invoke a sense of injustice. It could even lead to vigilante behaviour, in which case it is actually safer for the offender to be behind bars. Conversely, you could argue that prison is not just for rehab. It is also designed to keep members of the public, who keep to society's laws and regulations, safe from those who do not. Certain criminals are just too dangerous not to spend their lives in prison. Countries such as America utilise the 'life' system to great effect, and Britain should do the same.

Rebuttal. To respond to the above, you could point out that we do not inflict life sentences on paedophiles or rapists; and therefore the concept of prison as a 'protective' shield for the public is obsolete. While it's true they are protected in the short term, you cannot guarantee long term protection by imprisoning murderers for life, unless you also do the same for other criminals. This would lead to a huge number of issues and legal grey area

over the degree of murder, the severity of the crime and how much of a danger the person poses to the public.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly state your opinion on whether a life sentence should mean a life sentence or not, and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

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Question 2. Should Britain be part of the EU?

This question requires you to give your opinion on whether you believe that Britain should be a part of the European Union. This is one of the most popular topics of debate in the UK, where the pros and cons are widely debated back and forth in parliament, and in academic and political circles.

Introduction. In your introduction, you should clearly state your opinion on whether Britain should be a part of the European Union. You could address the current state of affairs at the time of the examination, and use this as the basis for your argument, backing up your points with sustained reasoning. In your introduction, you could also include any assumptions or assertions that you expect to make during your essay.

For. In order to argue for Britain being a part of the EU, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that not being in the EU could constitute economic suicide for Britain. Millions of jobs would be lost, and Britain would lose its biggest trading partner. This is a trading partner which is worth over £300 billion a year, and contributes to 52% of British trade.

-Secondly, you could argue that not being in the EU could generate tension towards Britain from other countries. The laws of the European Union are designed to stop dangerous individuals from gaining power, and likewise protect the power of employees.

-Thirdly, you could argue that leaving the EU would have a devastating cost effect on the citizens of the UK. The price of foreign cars would massively increase, as would the cost of air travel. British citizens will have to pay enormous shipping costs for what will now be deemed as overseas goods. Along with this, there is no guarantee that Britain will receive free-trade deals with the likes of America or China.

Against. In order against Britain being a part of the EU, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that being a member of the EU could take away

from the independence of the United Kingdom. Britain will slowly lose its sovereignty, and become just a 'region' of Europe. Britain deserves more say over how the country is run, and should not have to adhere to the rules of the European Union. These laws are restrictive and controlling.

-Secondly, you could argue that being a member of the EU would drastically reduce Britain's military capability. The EU has plans to incorporate a wider 'European Army'. Contributing to this would take away from Britain's ability to defend itself, and maintain its worldwide territories.

-Thirdly, EU membership requires a far more lenient approach to border control. It is an unfortunate fact that we live in a world where terrorists and criminals are seeking to, and have, taken advantage of these laws. By not being in the EU, Britain would have far greater control of its borders, and would be allowed to decide who exactly it wants to come in and out. Immigration is a huge point of contention in the UK.

Counter. To counter the above, you could argue that whilst being a member of the EU, Britain would not be forced to completely integrate with the EU. They would be able to maintain the British pound, keep their own border controls and in doing the latter; would be able to enforce their own welfare restrictions for migrants. Therefore, Britain could remain in the EU but still maintain its independence.

Rebuttal. You could respond to the above by arguing that being a member of the EU, but not agreeing to their guidelines, is tantamount to not being in the EU at all. This will lead to conflict regardless. Britain cannot be an exemption to the rules, and still expect to reap the benefits. This is why we must leave the EU.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly indicate whether you feel that Britain should, or should not, be a part of the EU; and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

3. Should overweight people be charged more to fly?

This question requires you to discuss and give your opinion on whether you believe that overweight people should be charged more when flying. This is a fairly controversial topic, which has been addressed by a number of people over the years. Your argument could centre around any number of points, including the impact that overweight flyers have on airlines, other passengers and the cost of flying for other people with bodily stigmas.

Introduction. In your introduction, you should clearly lay out whether you believe that overweight people should be charged more to fly, or not. You should reference current airfare laws, which do not require overweight people to pay extra. There is a charge if a passenger desires more room, but the involuntary taking up of space does not constitute this. You could also include any assumptions or assertions that you expect to make in your essay.

For. In order to argue for overweight people being charged more to fly, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that overweight passengers have a significant impact on the comfort of other passengers. If someone is extending into your seat, because they are carrying so much excess weight, this reduces from your comfort/space and takes away from the quality of the flight. This is not fair.

-Secondly, you could argue that passengers have to pay extra to bring heavier/extra luggage onto the plane. This should apply for weight too. It is unfair that passengers have to pay such huge amounts for extra luggage, when everyone pays the same price for seats; regardless of the personal weight they are bringing onto the plane.

-Thirdly, you could argue that we should not expect passengers who are uncomfortable to suffer in silence. The majority of people, even if they are uncomfortable because the passenger next to them is large enough to infringe on their personal space, would not say anything in order to avoid embarrassing that person. Therefore, it is up to airlines to charge overweight passengers more money, to compensate for this.

-Finally, you could argue that airlines have every right to charge overweight

flyers extra, because fuel usage is impacted by the weight that the plane is carrying. That is to say, a plane carrying ten overweight passengers will use less fuel than a plane carrying 1 overweight passenger.

Against. In order to argue against overweight passengers being charged more, there are a number of points that you could make:

-Firstly, you could argue that being overweight is not always something that is the fault of the individual. Some people have physical or mental conditions which result in an inability to lose weight/a tendency to gain weight rapidly. We should not penalise these people for this.

-Secondly, you could point out that being overweight does not necessarily constitute taking up more seat room. If you charge people who are overweight for this, then you would have to do the same for people who take up space for other reasons; such as having muscular arms etc.

-Thirdly, you could argue that to charge passengers who are overweight extra, would be extremely problematic. There would be no way to implement this without embarrassing that person, as they would have to weigh themselves at the check in desk.

Counter. You could counter the above by arguing that if a regular passenger wanted two seats, then they would have to pay for this. Similarly, if you are tall and require extra leg room, then there is a charge for this. With this being said, why should people who are wider (as opposed to longer) get away with paying the same as everyone else?

Rebuttal. You could respond to the above by pointing out that it is the responsibility of the airline to build bigger or wider seats, and not the responsibility of the passengers to accommodate for this. Many airlines have been highly criticised for 'taking shortcuts' with their seating approach, i.e. there are an enormous number of seats crammed onto a plane, leaving little space for passengers to move around.

Conclusion. In your conclusion, you should clearly state your view on whether overweight passengers should be charged more to fly, and the reasons for this. You should back your conclusion up with points from your essay, in order to come to a reasonable final decision. Remember to pick one side, and do not sit on the fence.

***A FEW
FINAL WORDS***

You have now reached the end of your Law National Admissions Mock Tests Guide, and no doubt will feel more prepared to tackle your LNAT. We hope this guide has given you a valuable insight into the admissions test, and has helped you understand the expectations regarding your assessment.

For any type of test, we believe there are a few things to remember in order to better your chances and increase your overall performance.

REMEMBER – THE THREE P’s!

- 1. Preparation.** This may seem relatively obvious, but you will be surprised by how many people fail their assessment because they lacked preparation and/or knowledge regarding the test itself. You want to do your utmost to guarantee the best possible chance of succeeding, so be sure to conduct as much preparation as possible prior to your assessment. Not only will plenty of practice increase your chances of passing, but it will also make you feel at ease and reduce stress levels going into the test.
- 2. Perseverance.** You are far more likely to succeed at something if you continuously set out to achieve it. Everybody comes across setbacks or obstacles in their life. The important thing to remember when this happens, is to use those setbacks and obstacles as a way of progressing. It is what you do with your past experiences that helps to determine your success in the future. If you fail at something, consider ‘*why*’ you have failed. This will allow you to improve and enhance your performance for next time.
- 3. Performance.** Your performance will determine whether or not you are likely to succeed. Attributes that are often associated with performance are *self-belief*, *motivation* and *commitment*. Self-belief is important for anything you do in life. It allows you to recognise your own abilities and skills and believe that you can do well. Believing that you can do well is half the battle! Being fully motivated and committed is often difficult for some people, but we can assure you that nothing is gained without hard work and determination. If you want to succeed, you will need to put in that extra time and hard work, and make lifestyle choices that will give you your best chance of getting to where you want to be.

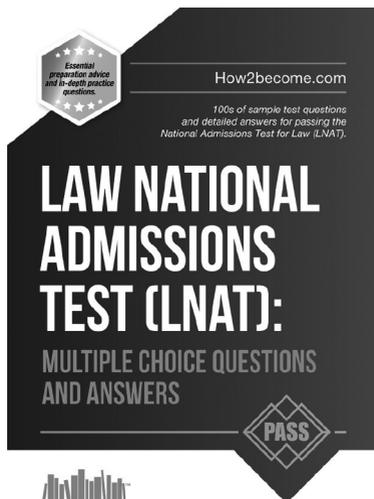
Good luck with your Law National Admissions Test. We would like to wish you the best of luck with all your future endeavours.

The how2become team

The How2become team

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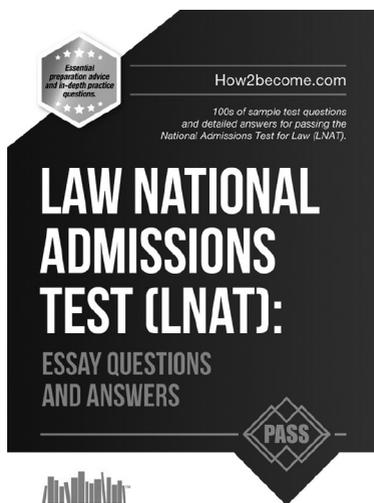
WANT MORE PRACTICE RESOURCES FOR THE LNAT?



Packed full of insider tips and tricks, this book will teach you: what skills the LNAT assessors are looking for, how to analyse and break down question passages and how to select the best answer from a choice of FOUR possible answers.

What's more, we've provided you with plenty of sample questions, to help test your understanding and knowledge.

If you want to master the first stage of the LNAT assessment, then make sure you pick up this essential guide!



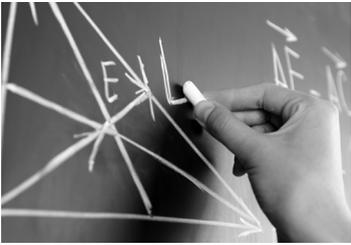
Packed full of insider tips and tricks, this book will teach you: what skills the LNAT assessors are looking for, how to improve your essay writing style and how to convey your arguments in a clear and logical fashion.

To add to all of this, we've provided you with 24 sample questions, to help test your understanding and knowledge.

If you want to master the second stage of the LNAT assessment, then make sure you pick up this essential guide!

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE LNAT,
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