

## LITERATURE Percy Shelley – *Ozymandias*

- 1 1 pamphlet 5 stanzas  
2 poetry 6 masterpieces  
3 Romantic 7 prose  
4 chapters
- 3 a for good f rift  
b eloped g expelled  
c drowned h anti-establishment  
d tyranny i exclusive  
e allowance j inspired
- 4 1 Bigger and stronger boys often hurt or frightened him.  
2 At that time it was considered scandalous to promote atheism publicly.  
3 His father wouldn't send him any money and he would not have earned much from sales of his poems.  
4 His rejection of meat-eating could be seen as way of respecting nature, and his opposition to tyranny made clear his belief in freedom.  
5 Writing the novel *Frankenstein*, which has since been made into many films.  
6 Italy  
7 He drowned in the sea. He was 29.  
8 the Protestant Cemetery in Rome
- 5 1 broken statue of a once all-powerful ruler who is now forgotten.  
2 A: 8, 6, a sonnet.  
3 ABABACDC EDEFEF. Half rhymes: 'appear' with 'despair'; possibly also 'sand' and 'command', depending on the speaker.
- 6 1 No. 'I met a traveller from an antique land Who said.'  
2 He was proud, arrogant and a tyrant.  
3 He believed he was superior to all other rulers; that nobody would ever surpass his power and glory.  
4 The King boasts of his great achievements but all that remains there is a huge expanse of sand.  
5 He or she had a good appreciation of the king's negative traits, scorning them and marking them permanently on the sculpture.  
6 Power is only temporary and even the most powerful people are mortal.  
7 Art, in this case sculpture and poetry, can last far longer than power or the people who wielded great power.  
8 The 'level sands' imply that in death all people are equal.
- 7 1b 2a 3a 4b 5a 6b  
7a 8b 9b 10a 11b 12a
- 8 1 'a' in 'traveler', 'an antique land'; 'a' in 'and sands'  
2 'legs of stone stand', 'sneer of cold command', 'boundless and bare', 'lone and level sands'  
3 'Two vast and trunkless legs of stone stand in the desert.'

## LITERATURE Sir Arthur Conan Doyle – *The Hound of the Baskervilles*

- 2 medicine, politics, miscarriages of justice, spiritualism
- 3 1e 2j 3c 4i 5f 6a 7h 8b 9d 10g
- 4 1 F (He told amazing stories at school.)  
2 F (A Study in Scarlet was his first detective novel.)  
3 F (He found his greatest success as a writer of detective novels.)  
4 F (He stopped because he wanted to write more serious literature.)  
5 T  
6 F (He proved the men were innocent, and as a result of this the men were released.)  
7 F (The most famous line from the films is 'Elementary, my dear Watson!')
- 5 They have seen an animal that looks like an enormous hound.
- 6 1 moor 4 hall 7 lawyers  
2 hound 5 to tear 8 throat  
3 ghost 6 footprints 9 sensible
- 7 1 Because he hadn't been called earlier to come and look at where the killing had happened.  
2 Because many people have seen the enormous animal that they think has killed Sir Charles.  
3 Because it has left footprints on the ground.  
4 The last living member of the Baskerville family.  
5 Because he doesn't know what to do with Sir Henry.  
6 To say nothing to Sir Henry, but bring him to meet him.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK? Sample answer

The typical sequence of events in a classic detective story is:  
(1) the seemingly perfect crime; (2) the wrongly accused suspect; (3) the mistakes of dim-witted police; (4) the greater powers of observation of the detective; and (5) the surprising ending, in which the detective reveals how the identity of the criminal was found.

## LITERATURE The fascinating diary of Samuel Pepys

- 2 1 kept 4 eyewitness  
2 recorded 5 entry  
3 code
- 3 1 He stayed away from school without permission  
2 From 1660–1669  
3 The period when the monarchy was brought back  
4 The Great Plague and the Great Fire of London  
5 31st May 1669, because he could no longer see properly.  
6 Lots of what he wrote was considered too shocking to publish

7 In the Pepys Library in Magdalene College, Cambridge

- 4 A2 B1 C1 D3
- 5 1d 2e 3g 4c 5b 6a 7f
- 6 1 Just after one o'clock in the morning  
2 A red cross  
3 6,102 officially, but probably nearly 10,000  
4 The Tower of London  
5 In a bakery in Pudding Lane  
6 They got into boats, or climbed along the stairs at the side of the river.
- 7 **Negative effects:** deaths of nine people, many people left homeless, destruction of historic buildings.

**Positive effects:** killed off the brown rats responsible for the plague that had killed more people than the fire itself, led to the beginning of the insurance industry, brought about the construction of new stone buildings, which were safer.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK? Sample answer

It may have shocked him, led to his interest in being present at historic events. Note: he was later to witness other, even more gruesome, executions.

## HISTORY Queen Elizabeth I

- 1 Most of present-day Benelux was occupied by the Spanish, with continued Protestant resistance in some areas.
- 2 1 executed 4 Edward  
2 1558 5 Spain  
3 1603 6 1587
- 3 1f 2d 3h 4a 5g 6j 7b 8c 9e 10i
- 4 1 monarch  
2 executed  
3 succeeding to the throne  
4 rebellion  
5 subjects  
6 sovereigns  
7 carriage  
8 harsh  
9 assassination plots  
10 overthrow  
11 disputes  
12 accession

## HISTORY The American Revolution

- 1 1 17th century  
2 1775  
3 Thirteen  
4 July 4th  
5 George Washington
- 3 1h 2i 3g 4e 5f 6d 7a 8c 9j 10b
- 4 1 stopping using  
2 got onto/entered  
3 exact copies  
4 a group of non-professional soldiers  
5 take away from  
6 equal for all people

- 5 1 To help pay for cost of defending North America from the French.  
2 Because they did not come with any political representation.  
3 December 1773  
4 To take the weapons away from the local militias.  
5 The United Colonies of America  
6 modern – It asked for a more egalitarian society; old-fashioned – It makes no mention of the rights of women; it assumes that rights come from God.  
7 With money, weapons, ships, and soldiers.  
8 1783
- 6 Both were born to rich families in what is now the USA. Both had military backgrounds but whereas Washington saw active service, becoming commander in chief, Trump did not. Trump was much older than Washington when he became President. Washington won all the votes in the electoral college while Trump won less than 60% and received a smaller share of the popular vote than his rival. Both could be accused of racism. Both wanted to limit American involvement abroad.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?** *Sample answer*

Barack Obama (2008–16) was the first African-American president. Nobel Peace Prize winner, introduced the health insurance scheme known as Obamacare. George W Bush (2000–2008) was the son of a previous US president, was president at the time of 9/11 and ordered the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

**HISTORY True heroines of their age**

- 1 Crimean War 1854–56  
First World War 1914–18  
American Civil War 1861–65  
Battle of Solferino 1859
- 2 Both pioneers in the field of nursing and caring for people in the 19th century. Both born in the 1820s.  
Both came from wealthy families.  
Both helped wounded soldiers.  
Both moved away from their families to pursue their careers.  
Both died at the age of 90.
- 3 **Florence Nightingale**  
1 On 12th May 1820  
2 She was the founder of the modern nursing profession.  
3 *The Lady with the Lamp* because she used to walk around the hospital beds at night with a lamp.  
4 Nursing was not considered a suitable occupation for respectable women, Nightingale improved conditions and training for both nurses and patients, and made the profession respectable.  
5 Until she was 90 years of age.

**Clara Barton**

- 1 On 25th December 1821  
2 She founded the American Red Cross.  
3 *The Angel of the Battlefield* because she nursed soldiers who were injured on the battlefields.

- 4 Barton faced discrimination in pay because she was a woman. She demanded equality of pay for doing the same job, and so improved women's rights in their workplace.  
5 Until she was 90 years of age.
- 4 a midwife g bandage  
b vocation h patient  
c wounded i equality  
d sanitation j disaster relief  
e invalid k victim  
f infirmary

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?** *Sample answers*

Clara Barton and Florence Nightingale helped improve the situation of women in the workplace for the following reasons: In the 1800s in England nurses had a bad reputation. Florence Nightingale changed this and made people believe that nursing was a profession. Women at that time were expected to get married and have children and not work. Florence helped women who wanted a career and improved working conditions for nurses in hospitals, improving sanitation and providing training for the nurses.

In the USA Clara Barton insisted that she was paid the same amount of money as men doing the same job and so helped equal rights in the workplace. She helped found the American Red Cross.

**EARTH SCIENCES Plate tectonics and earthquakes**

**2 Possible answers**

If you are outside, find a spot well away from any buildings, trees, and power lines. Lie down on the ground.

If you are in a car, slow down and drive to a place well away from anything that could fall on you. Stay in the car until the shaking stops.

If you see any small fires, put them out. If the fire has taken hold, get away from it.

Expect aftershocks. Every time you feel one, lie down on the ground and wait till it's over.

If you are inside, go outside and wait in an open space, far away from any buildings.

If you can't get out of the building, hide under a desk or table where nothing can fall on you.

Take cover in a doorway.

Don't stand near a window or anything made of glass

- 3 1 inner core 3 mantle  
2 outer core 4 crust
- 4 1 They cause tectonic plates to move.  
2 It is a large slab of solid rock which forms the earth's outer layer. They are important because they are constantly moving.  
3 There are over 50 tectonic plates.  
4 Earthquakes take place on destructive and conservative plate boundaries.  
5 A conservative plate boundary.
- 5 1 plates 4 seismic waves  
2 earthquake 5 seismometer  
3 epicentre 6 Richter scale

**EARTH SCIENCES Petroleum**

- 1 All of them
- 2 We are running out of oil reserves.
- 3 1 The Chinese drilled the first oil wells.  
2 Oil production could peak.  
3 Demand may outstrip production.  
4 We wouldn't be able to drive our cars, have cheap flights, or heat our houses. Food prices would rise.  
5 The rain forest is being cut down. The production of food crops will lessen.
- 4 a peak e barrel  
b afford f oil well  
c decline g biofuel  
d outstrip
- 5 1 Sugar cane, maize, soya bean, coconut, palm, and waste cooking oil.  
2 Ethanol is made by fermenting sugar or starch; biodiesel is made from plant oils.
- 6 1 an alternative  
2 reducing global warming  
3 increase in demand  
4 deforestation  
5 petroleum  
6 and so less goes to make food  
7 famine  
8 algae

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?** *Sample answer*

Solar, wind and wave energy.

**EARTH SCIENCES Climate change**

- 1 Climate change is any long-term significant change in the "average weather" that a given region experiences.
- 2 *Sample answers*  
Evidence for climate change – effects of climate change, weather, floods, desertification.  
Causes of climate change – industrial pollution, greenhouse gases.  
Consequences of climate change – desertification, flooding, extreme weather events.  
The ozone layer – the hole in the ozone layer and its consequences.
- 3 1 Causes of climate change  
2 The ozone layer  
3 Evidence of climate change  
4 Consequences of climate change
- 4 a flood e storms  
b melt f vapour  
c drought g fossil fuels  
d trap h greenhouse effect
- 5 1 They believe it is the increase in the gases released in the burning of fossil fuels to power industry.  
2 It is the rise in temperature associated with the trapping of gases like CO<sub>2</sub> in the Earth's atmosphere.  
3 The demand for energy created by modern industrial processes and population growth.

- 4 Greenhouse gases are causing temperatures to rise, reducing the ozone in the earth's atmosphere, and creating holes in the ozone layer above both the northern and southern hemispheres. This reduction in ozone lessens our protection from the Sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.
- 5 Scientists believe that the holes in the ozone layer, a steady rise in global temperatures and an increase in extreme weather events are linked to global warming.
- 6 Some of the consequences of global warming are: dry areas such as the Sahara could spread further north to Europe; the polar icecaps could melt and cause flooding in many parts of the world; extreme weather could become more severe and common; some low-lying islands could disappear.

6 1d 2a 3c 4b

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK? *Sample answers*

I could recycle more. I could walk or cycle to school. I could use less electricity, by not leaving computers, televisions, etc on stand-by.

### GEOGRAPHY World poverty

- 1 China, India, the United States, Russia, Germany, Italy.
- 2 (All estimates in 2008)  
China: 1,330,044,500  
India: 1,147,995,900  
US: 303,825,600  
Russia: 140,702,100  
Germany: 82,369,600  
Italy: 58,145,300  
India has the fastest population growth rate.  
Italy has the slowest population growth rate.  
The United States has the highest GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita.  
India has the lowest GDP per capita.
- 4 1 desertification 5 susceptible  
2 deforestation 6 eradicate  
3 drought 7 hunger  
4 nutrition 8 resources

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK? *Sample answer*

I don't think the aim to eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere is realistic and achievable by 2030 because this is too short a time, and there are too many poor people in the world. Some of the poorest countries like India also have rapid population growth which is making poverty harder to combat. The richer countries are not always willing to help.

- 6 1 growth 4 union  
2 poverty 5 literacy  
3 rural 6 market
- 7 1 Almost a quarter of India's population survive on less than one dollar a day.  
2 A trade union for poor, self-employed women.  
3 It is based in Gujarat in northwest India.

- 4 SEWA champions the rights of the poorest workers; offers literacy classes and computer classes for teenagers; sponsors doctors in rural areas; organizes agricultural and textile cooperatives; and runs a bank which caters for the poorest women.
- 5 SEWA's two main goals are full employment and self-reliance.
- 6 Because market forces will start to work and will automatically reduce poverty.

### CHEMISTRY Enzymes

- 1 All of them. Other examples include bread and soft-centred chocolates.
- 3 1b 2d 3a 4e 5c
- 4 1 A catalyst is a substance that speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction, without being used up or undergoing any change itself.  
2 They are important in industry because they speed up the production process and therefore reduce costs so that products can be made more efficiently.  
3 It is a biological catalyst. It is a large protein molecule.  
4 Humans and animals use enzymes for the digestion of food and the release of energy for movement.  
5 Enzymes are different from inorganic catalysts because they have higher reaction rates and fewer side effects. They are also easier to control.  
6 Some domestic uses of enzymes are bread-making, brewing, yoghurt making, and biological detergents. Industrial uses include the production of baby food and making soft-centred chocolates.
- 5 1 ☒ Only biological washing powders and detergents contain enzymes.  
2 ☒  
3 ☒ Lipase removes fat-based stains, cellulase conditions and reduces stray ends on fabric.  
4 ☒ Enzymes can remove stains at low temperatures.  
5 ☒

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK? *Sample answer*

Washing powder can be a skin irritant because the enzymes may begin acting on the protein and fat of the skin, which could cause an allergic response.

### SCIENCE Safety awareness in the lab

- 1 1 emergency eye wash station  
2 flammable  
3 toxic  
4 fire extinguisher  
5 harmful or irritant
- 3 1 Preventing accidents  
2 What to wear  
3 In case of emergency  
4 Food and drink  
5 Heating chemicals safely  
6 Precautions for electrical safety

- 4 1 injury 6 trip over  
2 glassware 7 Bunsen burner  
3 vicinity 8 worn  
4 spills 9 dispose of  
5 tongs 10 goggles

- 5 1 You should dispose of all chemicals and solutions properly, and wash your hands well with soap and water.  
2 An apron or a chemical-resistant laboratory coat and safety glasses or goggles. Chemical solutions and flames could be hazardous.  
3 Go to the emergency wash station and wash them for at least 20 minutes, and ask your classmate to tell your teacher.  
4 No.  
5 Make sure all electrical cords are placed safely. Check all electrical equipment for worn cords or loose plugs before using them, and make sure your hands are dry.

### PHYSICS Nuclear power

- 1 1 China, India, Romania, France, and the USA all use nuclear power. Italy doesn't.  
2 The US has the most nuclear power stations.  
3 France has the highest percentage of its total energy supplied by nuclear power.
- 3 15% Nuclear power stations provide about 15% of the world's electricity.  
430 There are more than 430 nuclear power stations around the world.  
100 The USA has more than 100 nuclear power stations.  
19% Only 19% of the US electricity supply is from nuclear power.  
76% More than 76% of France's electricity comes from nuclear power.
- 4 1 ☒  
2 ☒ The price of fossil fuels has risen over the past few years.  
3 ☒ Nuclear power produces no greenhouse gases.  
4 ☒  
5 ☒
- 5 1f 2d 3a 4e 5b 6c
- 6 1 Nuclear fission. 3 Nuclear fission.  
2 Nuclear fusion. 4 Nuclear fusion.

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK? *Sample answers*

Italy doesn't have any nuclear power stations, though it does import some electricity which comes from nuclear power stations. Italians voted to halt work on the nuclear programme in November 1987 after the Chernobyl accident. In 1990 the government shut the remaining reactors and decommissioned them.

I think it would be a good idea to reintroduce nuclear power in Italy as it will reduce our country's dependence on imported oil and gas. The price of these fossil fuels is bound to increase in the future which will make nuclear power an acceptable alternative.

Alternatives to nuclear power include geothermal, solar, wind and hydroelectric energy.



## BIOLOGY DNA and genetic engineering

- 2 Although a DNA molecule is very small, it contains our hereditary information.
- 3 1 The molecular structure of DNA and its double helix shape.  
2 Deoxyribonucleic acid.  
3 DNA is shaped like a double helix.  
4 A, G, T, and C are the bases that store hereditary information.  
5 They carry hereditary information.  
6 It is used in industry, medicine, crime solving, and agriculture.
- 4 1c 2e 3a 4b 5d
- 5 1 process 5 grow  
2 plants 6 nutritional  
3 nature 7 molecule  
4 chemicals
- 6 1 Genetic engineering is when genes are artificially modified by being taken from one organism and inserted into the cells of another.  
2 Genetically modified crops have had a gene added from a different crop.  
3 **Advantages:** they survive without pesticides; they last longer; they can grow in poor weather and soil conditions in very hot and very cold countries.  
**Disadvantages:** some people think that they cause allergies; they may not be as nutritious as natural crops; some people consider it unethical to experiment with food this way.

## HISTORY OF ART John Constable

- 1 1 It's by Edgar Degas, who was French. It can be seen in France the Musée d'Orsay, in Paris.  
2 It's by Edvard Munch, who was from Norway. There are two painted versions of the *Der Schrei der Natur (The Scream)*, one in the Munch Museum, Oslo and the other in The National Gallery of Norway.  
3 It's by John Constable, who was English. It can be seen in The National Gallery in London.  
4 It's by Francisco de Goya, who was Spanish. It can be seen in the Museo del Prado in Madrid.
- 2 1 ✓  
2 ✗ He is famous for his landscape painting.  
3 ✗ He only became a member of the Royal Academy when he was 52.  
4 ✗ He brought up seven children after his wife died.  
5 ✗ His works didn't sell well in England. He sold more paintings in France.
- 4 1b 2a 3c 4f 5d 6e
- 5 1 Constable's father wanted him to join the family business.  
2 In 1819.  
3 He thought it was important to paint ordinary, everyday life scenes and not to invent landscapes to suit the fashion.

- 4 When he was 52.  
5 French Romantic painters like Eugène Delacroix, and the Impressionists.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK? Sample answer

Constable means that it is better to paint landscapes in a true to life way, as these will endure more than landscapes that are invented to follow the fashion of the day.

I think Constable is wrong to imagine that a realist's view of a landscape is the only one that matters. An artist's imagination is a very powerful tool, one which can be used to great effect.

- 6 1 rural life 5 awarded  
2 foreground 6 collector  
3 distance 7 returned  
4 exhibited

## HISTORY OF ART Impressionism

- 2 1c 2a 3b 4c 5a
- 4 1 Paintings by artists who conformed to the traditional conventions of French art.  
2 It was a place where Impressionist paintings that had been refused by the Salon de Paris were exhibited.  
3 The first Impressionist exhibition took place in 1874, at the studio of the photographer, Nadar.  
4 The name of the movement came from the title of a work by Monet called *Impression, Sunrise* (1873).  
5 The characteristics of the Impressionist style of painting include: a fascination with light; their use of colour; a desire to capture a spontaneous and emotional response to what they saw.
- 5 1 arguably 4 rejected  
2 prestigious 5 tendencies  
3 brush strokes 6 primary colours

## POLITICS The G8

- 1 1 Canada 4 the USA  
2 China 5 Japan  
3 the UK  
China is not a member of the G8.
- 2 1 Group of Eight 5 Italy  
2 65% 6 Canada  
3 summits 7 Russia  
4 G6
- 4 1 Gross World Product (GWP)  
2 hosts a summit  
3 anti-globalization protests  
4 global recession  
5 bureaucracy  
6 international forum  
7 senior officials  
8 set objectives
- 5 1 An informal gathering of senior financial officials from the US, the UK, Germany, Japan, Italy, and France in 1974.  
2 The G8 comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.  
3 The 'ninth' member is the European Union.

- 4 The main aims of the G8 are: to boost cooperation over trade and finance; to strengthen the global economy; to promote peace and democracy; and to prevent and resolve conflict.
- 5 Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa
- 6 Because they are often the target for anti-globalization protests.
- 7 The G8 countries and the decisions they make are very important for the world's economy because of the size of the economies of the countries involved. However, the G8 decisions are not legally binding.
- 6 1 65,518,000 6 £27,500  
2 London 7 cereals  
3 constitutional 8 fish  
4 pound 9 industry  
5 2.25% 10 manufacturing

## MATHEMATICS Three ancient Greek mathematicians

- 1 **Archimedes:** 'Give me where to stand and I will move the earth.'  
**Pythagoras:** 'Number is the measure of all things.'  
**Plato:** 'Wonder is the feeling of a philosopher, and philosophy begins in wonder.'
- 2 Plato is famous for mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, and education. Pythagoras is famous for mathematics, science, philosophy, and religion. Archimedes is famous for mathematics, and engineering. What they all have in common is mathematics.
- 3 **Plato:** Born in Athens around 429BC. He founded the Academy in Athens. His teacher was Socrates and his pupil was Aristotle.

He believed everything in the universe is based on the five geometric solids already known to Greek mathematicians. The philosophical assumption behind his ideas was that everything in the universe can be explained through mathematics.

**Archimedes:** Born in Syracuse, in Sicily, around 287BC. He was reputed to have been murdered by a Roman soldier during the siege of Syracuse around 212BC.

He developed methods of accurate mathematical calculations using the 'method of exhaustion.' This method used a geometric shape, the polygon, to calculate the area of any shape, and with it he accurately calculated  $\pi$ . He was also the first person to work out the square root of 3 very accurately.

**Pythagoras:** Born in Samos, Greece, around 570BC. A philosopher and religious leader. He lived a strictly controlled monastic life.

Famous for his mathematical theorem, Pythagoras based a lot of his theories about numbers on the relationship between music and mathematical equations. They can be used to calculate area and volume.

- 5 1 the square root 7 Pi  
2  $x$  squared 8 a right angle  
3 plus 9 square  
4 minus 10 triangle  
5 equals 11 circle  
6 infinity 12 cube

6 It must have a right angle.  
1a /3b 2c hypotenuse

- 7 1  $c^2 = a^2 \times b^2$   
2  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$   
c squared equals a squared plus b squared  
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$   
c equals the square root of a squared plus b squared

8  $c = 10$

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Answer 5.46

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION Sport and diet

- 1 A weight training  
B rowing machine  
C treadmill  
D aerobics class  
E exercise bike

2 To stay healthy and to look good.

- 3 1 concentration  
2 fit  
3 equipment  
4 flexibility  
5 toned

- 5 1 The food we eat should contain seven essential items.  
2 There are two different types of carbohydrates simple and complex carbohydrates.  
3 Simple carbohydrates are sugars found in things like cake and chocolate.  
4 Polyunsaturated fats are found in fish oils and products made from vegetable seeds.  
5 It is healthier to eat white meat rather than red meat.  
6 It is important to eat more carbohydrates than protein for a balanced diet.

6 1f 2d 3g 4e 5a 6b 7c

7 An athlete needs a diet which is strictly controlled and has a higher than average carbohydrate content.

- 8 1 An average diet is lower in complex carbohydrates and higher in protein and fat compared to a sporting diet.  
2 They are stored in the liver and muscles as glycogen.  
3 The amount and type of exercise you do.  
4 Endurance sports.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Sample answer

Perhaps young people do less exercise because they spend a lot of time watching TV and playing computer games. Young people don't always eat healthily, because they often eat a lot of fast food and other things which are high in sugar and fat. The consequences could be bad health in later life, for example,

obesity, arthritis, heart disease, or high blood pressure.

## PHILOSOPHY Two British philosophers

1 1c 2a 3b

2 **Thomas Hobbes:** English. Born 1588, and educated at Oxford University. Died 1679.

Believed that human beings can live together in peace and avoid the danger and fear of civil conflict but in order to achieve this, an effective government must have absolute authority.

Famous books: *Leviathan*

**David Hume:** Scottish. Born 1711, and educated at Edinburgh University. Died 1776

He believed we rarely have rational justification for the things we believe to be fact. Much of what we claim as knowledge can actually be traced back to custom or habit, not empirical demonstration. He believed knowledge comes to a person exclusively through experience.

Famous books: *A Treatise of Human Nature; Dialogues concerning Natural Religion; The History of Britain*

- 4 1642 The first English Civil War started in.  
1651 Hobbes wrote *Leviathan*.  
1734 Hume travelled to France.  
1779 Hume's book *Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion* was published posthumously.

5 1c 2b 3d 4f 5a 6e

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Sample answers

Hobbes took an overly negative view of people's nature. He almost viewed human beings as being evil, thinking they would treat each other as enemies and act in purely selfish ways. He viewed an authoritarian version of government as the only solution. Although government is necessary to preserve the natural law, it does not need to control our lives completely.

I think in many cases governments have too much control. They should be held responsible to the people who elected them at all times. Referenda should be held, so governments are not able to make unpopular decisions, like going to war or building nuclear weapons.