

Population

Scrambled text

The sequence of the sentences in the following has been altered. Say what the correct order is by answering questions 1-5.

A rapidly greying population

- A. Today, the median age of its 127 million people has doubled to 44 as a result of fewer babies being born.
- B. The only remedy, if this is not to happen, is either to encourage people to have more babies, or immigration.
- C. Japan has one of the most rapidly ageing populations not only in the developing world, but in global terms.
- D. If this trend continues, the forecast population total for 2050 is that it will have dropped to below 100 million.
- E. The decline in its population began just after the Second World War, when its average age was 22.

[adapted from *The Economist*, 24 April 2010, p. 75]

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Which sentence did you put first ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. Which sentence did you put second ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. Which sentence did you put third ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. Which sentence did you put fourth ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. Which sentence did you put fifth ? | A | B | C | D | E |

[5]

Vocabulary knowledge

Choose the best possible answer from the list of options:

6. The best way to deal with this trend is to _____ as many immigrants as possible, since birth rates are much harder to raise.
- A. reciprocate
 - B. accommodate

- C. negotiate
D. prevaricate
7. Many demographic experts in fact promote immigration as a solution to the problems of a greying population; it is therefore an effective, _____ unpopular measure.
A. alternative
B. alienating
C. altogether
D. albeit
8. What has _____ birth rates especially in developed and rapidly developing countries is a combination of government policies, such as China's one child family, and rising standards of living.
A. compressed
B. compromised
C. depressed
D. expressed
9. Many middle class parents of course think that it will _____ the chances their children have to improve their lot if they are not able to devote considerable resources to the education of these children, which immediately puts a damper on having larger families.
A. diminish
B. extinguish
C. relinquish
D. distinguish
10. The _____ offered by these new analyses is not new, but they do indicate that governments now have several further alternative options that might have escaped attention before.
A. foresight
B. delight
C. highlight
D. insight
11. If these trends _____, rich countries in the developed world will have more trouble balancing their budgets than in this, the first and fiscally very difficult decade of the 21st century.
A. persist
B. resist
C. consist
D. exist

12. Policy makers and practicing politicians are always _____ to ignore – at their peril – the glaring inadequacies of these older arrangements, which were not successful during the 20th century, and are unlikely to become so in this century.
- A. declined
 - B. sidelined
 - C. inclined
 - D. outlined
13. The strategies _____ these new policies can be brought about have been known for quite some time, but, considering the political risk attached to them, the political will to execute them has been lacking.
- A. whereas
 - B. wherefrom
 - C. whereabouts
 - D. whereby
14. The more _____ a population is, the greater the risk that is posed by pay-as-you-go retirement schemes.
- A. demure
 - B. mature
 - C. secure
 - D. unsure
15. What all of this comes down to in the end is that change will not happen without the _____ consent of everyone involved.
- A. factual
 - B. contextual
 - C. residual
 - D. mutual

[10]

Verbal reasoning

Consider each of the following, then answer by selecting the right option:

16. He will not be affected by the “pronouncements of this dandy” was the singer’s response when he was asked about his former accompanist’s criticisms of his behaviour on stage.

The phrase in quotation marks implies that the

- A. singer is disdainful about his former colleague’s opinions.
- B. reporter does not wish to use the term “dandy” himself.
- C. author is careful to quote the artist’s direct words.
- D. writer wishes to distance himself from the artist’s response.

17. All countries with ageing populations will do well to consider immigration as a first strategy, and providing incentives for more children as a second, but much more distant one.

One can conclude from this that

- A. no strategy is better than immigration for boosting populations.
- B. it is still a viable option to encourage people to have more babies.
- C. countries should not try other strategies for increasing populations.
- D. doing something to increase numbers is better than doing nothing.

18. One implication of the statement in the previous question (“All countries ... distant one”) is that

- A. there may be better strategies for some countries with older populations.
- B. not all countries have populations that are getting older all the time.
- C. all countries are likely to have problems with older populations in future.
- D. both strategies for dealing with ageing populations are unlikely to work.

19. The saying that one man’s meat is another man’s poison means that

- A. there is disagreement about what is good for all people.
- B. no one can say in advance what will appeal to everyone.
- C. everything is eventually likely to turn out for the better.
- D. there are differences in what people like and do not like.

20. No! Risks too great.
No risks too great!

The first sentence means that

- A. there aren’t any risks, the second that the speaker is prepared to risk everything.
- B. it can’t be done because of risk, the second that the speaker does not intend to risk it.
- C. it can’t be done because the risks are too high, the second that everything can be risked.
- D. one should take heed of the risks, but proceed, the second that no risks should be taken.

[5]

Interpreting graphs and visual information

Read the following passage closely, before completing the mindmap below.

P is for perfect

A guide for pension designers

THE architecture of pension systems matters. Reformers need to consider all the following components:

- **Provider.** In principle this could be the state or the private sector, but generally both provide pensions, forming what are sometimes called the first and second pillars. The extent of private provision varies markedly. In continental Europe the public pillar bears most of the weight, whereas in America and Britain the private pillar takes a lot of the load. In Latin America, private provision has become widespread.

- **Choice.** Membership of a pension plan can be mandatory or voluntary. State systems are generally mandatory, but can have a voluntary component, as has been proposed for America's Social-Security (public-pension) system. Governments can also oblige their citizens to hold private accounts, as they do in Australia and Sweden. And many countries encourage private voluntary plans for retirement saving, often described as the pension system's third pillar.

- **Function.** A pension system has two main objectives: relief of poverty in old age, which is a form of income redistribution; and ensuring that most pensioners can provide for themselves in retirement. The state has an interest in both. It will want to deliver the first itself, and will want to be certain that the second is being met. Where the private sector is responsible for the second task, the government will want to make sure that the coverage is adequate.

- **Structure.** There are two main kinds of pension. "Defined benefit" (DB) plans promise members a set portion of their

working income in retirement. "Defined contribution" (DC) plans pay out in pensions what members have contributed, plus investment returns.

- **Financing.** Most countries rely mainly on public pay-as-you-go pensions. With PAYG, today's pensions are paid from contributions made by today's workers, who in turn hope that their pensions will be paid for by tomorrow's workers. The main alternative is for workers to save to build up their own pot of assets. The part that state pensions play in relieving poverty in old age is best financed through general taxation.

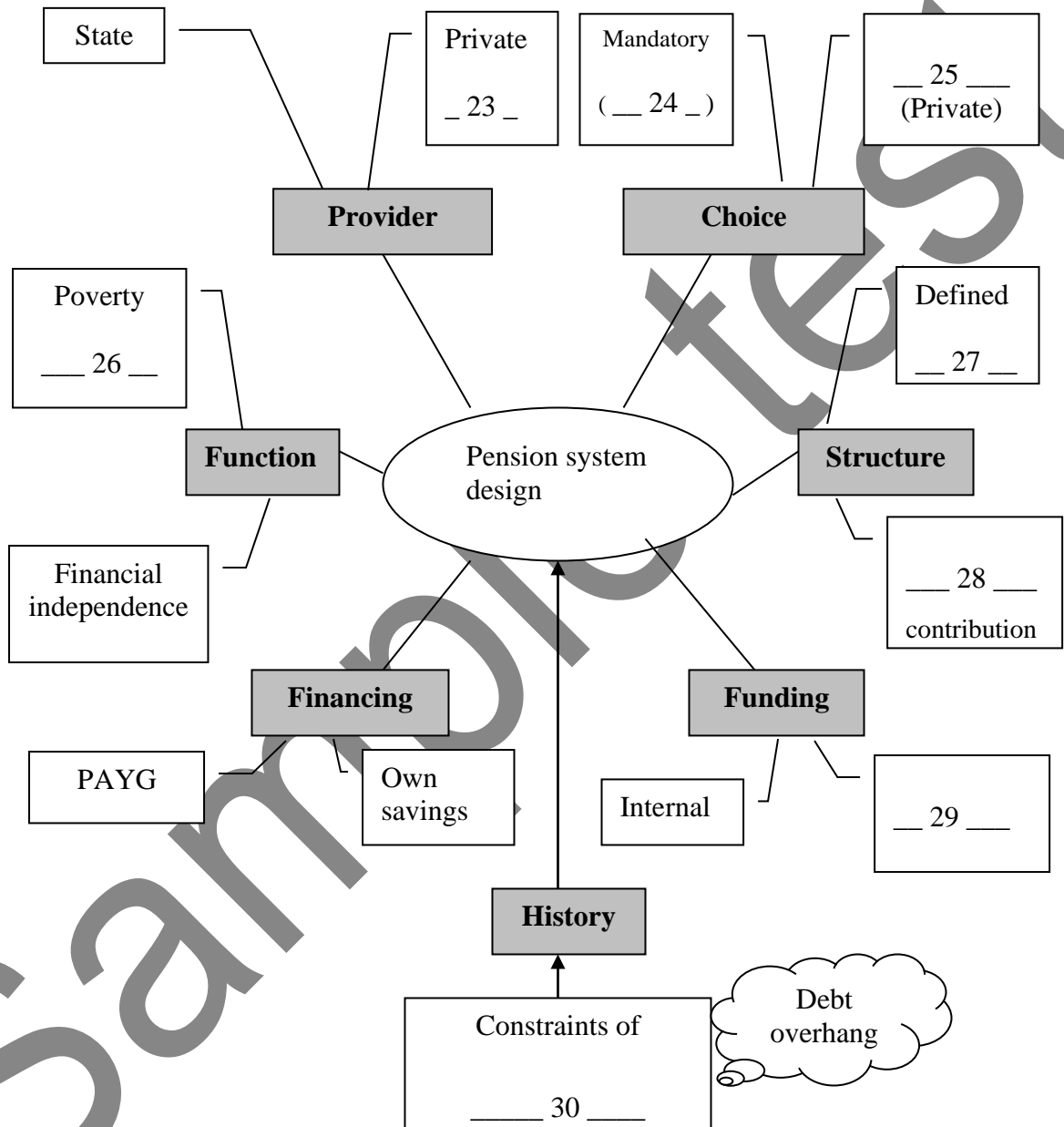
- **Internal and external funding.** The assets built up to back funded pensions can be held either internally or in a fund that invests externally. For public pensions that are partially funded, what matters is the overall effect on net public debt. For private pensions, the main contrast is between company plans that are internally financed through "book reserves", i.e., off the company's own balance sheet; or in a separate pension fund that invests in financial assets.

- **History.** This is often the most important influence of all. In developed economies, policymakers do not have the luxury of starting from scratch. They are constrained by existing designs, notably PAYG schemes that have paid out much more to previous and current generations of pensioners than they paid into them. This creates an overhang of debt that reduces future returns to today's workers.

[From "Pensions: time to grow up. A survey of pensions" in *The Economist*, February 16, 2002, p. 4.]

Now do a summary of this text by completing the following map-like representation:

Scale: CONTINENTAL EUROPE ... ____ 21 ____ ... BRITAIN ... ____ 22 ____



The best words or phrases to complete the representation above are:

21. A. America
B. Britain
C. Latin America
D. Europe
22. A. America
B. Britain
C. Latin America
D. Europe
23. A. pensions
B. sector
C. pillar
D. provision
24. A. voluntary
B. component
C. state
D. governments
25. A. voluntary
B. component
C. state
D. governments
26. A. redistribution
B. alleviation
C. coverage
D. provision
27. A. contribution
B. benefit
C. kind
D. plans
28. A. voluntaries
B. income
C. defined
D. return

29. A. public
 B. investment
 C. reserves
 D. external
30. A. PAYG schemes
 B. existing designs
 C. future returns
 D. current generations

[10]

Register and text type

The sentences below are examples of different text types, such as advertisements, instruction manuals, academic textbooks and the like. You must match an item from the first set (31-35) with an item from the second set (A-E). For example, if you think that the language of 32 comes from the same text type as A, then mark 32 A as your answer.

31. Stockmarkets around the world had a bumpy year, none more so than the Dow Jones industrial average.
32. Exempted Micro-Enterprise (EME): Any organisation with a turnover of R5 million or less qualifies as an EME.
33. Genre literacy studies provide a theory about the role of genre in the social construction of experience.
34. Have you felt the winds of change? Have you experienced the wonder of the world's new centre?
35. Dizziness, irritation of the gastric mucosa and resultant dyspepsia, and haematemesis may occur in some cases.
- A. The study of these mass media and technologies is important because of their pervasiveness and ability to mirror the world.
- B. An explosion at a BP well in the Gulf of Mexico in April killed 11 men and caused a huge oil spill.
- C. Adverse events such as musculoskeletal and respiratory system disorders have been frequently reported.
- D. There is no place else like it. Experience Downtown Dubai. Experience the locality of now.
- E. 50% Black owned: means an organisation in which black people (as defined in the act) hold 50% or more of voting rights.

[5]

Text comprehension

Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow.

The burden of youth

Europe's pension commitments are going through the roof. And young people will be stuck with the tab

BY JENNIE JAMES LONDON

TAKE AN EXCEPTIONAL GUY LIKE Matthew Barrow—a savvy, well-educated 30-something Briton. He has a Master of Philosophy degree from Oxford University. In an era of widespread voter indifference to politics, he is politically passionate. But when it comes to pensions, Barrow is unexceptional and uninvolved. What's his analysis of the U.K. government's strategy to put the onus on individuals to fund their own retirement? "All I know is there was some hoo-ha a couple of years ago about the state pension being cancelled," he shrugs. Er, what are his finances like? "I'm 31," Barrow laughs, "and I've got nothing but debt."

2 Barrow belongs to a big club. This year, more Britons are putting something aside for a holiday than are saving for a pension. The Association of British Insurers estimates a \$39 billion gap between what people are actually saving and what they need to be saving to enjoy a comfortable retirement — and this in a nation whose private pension culture is considered to be the most developed in Europe. But in spite of the best governmental efforts, the message is not getting through. Does Barrow consider a pension to be an important part of, say, an employment package? "I haven't even thought about it."

3 The Matthew Barrow story is playing itself out across the European Union. Many European state pension systems are facing a nasty crunch: as the baby-boom generation ages, the number of retirees is increasing, but because of declining birth rates, there are not enough workers coming through the system to

support them. With time running out and deficits mounting, governments have been searching for ways to alleviate their pension burden — from raising the retirement age to reducing benefits to placing more emphasis on corporate and individual pension plans.

4 Needless to say, this is not a popular activity. Unions and soon-to-be pensioners have mounted vociferous campaigns to preserve the status quo. As for the younger, often cash-strapped generation of workers, like Barrow they tend to have more important savings priorities — even though when they retire in a few decades' time, it is they who will bear the brunt of the pension time bomb. Indeed, the abundance of information on the issue seems to have had a demoralizing effect instead of a motivating one. "The system is broke, and by the time I retire, it will be more so," says Volker Leprich, 34, a musician from Cologne. Lisbon graphic designer Maria Cale, 32, has an equally pessimistic view of her retirement benefits. "What I get will be so small," she says, "it won't even pay the phone bill."

5 What would Otto von Bismarck — the Iron Chancellor who unified the German Empire — make of this state of affairs? It was Bismarck who came up with the concept of a state pension system in the 1880s, to protect old people from intractable poverty. His approach was hardly based on entitlements or handouts — he set the retirement age at 70, well above the life expectancy of the time. But when Europe's governments redesigned their pension systems after the devastation of World War II, they decided not simply to shield their elderly from poverty, but also to ensure that their standards of living did not drop when they retired. Such largesse was to be funded by the tax contributions of the younger, working members of the population — who not

incidentally were in plentiful supply. The pay-as-you-go system was born.

6 But sweeping changes in European demographics are placing pay-as-you-go systems under unbearable pressure, as the ratio of workers to those-who-have-worked declines. In Italy in 2000, there were 270 pensioners per 1,000 working-age people: by 2050, that ratio is expected to rise to 667 per 1,000. What happens in the demographics gets reflected in the economics. In 2000, Germany's expenditure on state pensions — roughly \$220 billion — stood at about 11.8% of GDP, according to the O.E.C.D., while in Greece, the figure was 12.6%. By 2050, the German state pension spend will rise to about 16.9% of GDP. And Greece? An eye-watering 24.8%.

7 For governments trying to resolve the issue, it's double jeopardy. First problem: people live longer. In 1960-65, Europeans had an average life expectancy of 70. It was therefore quite reasonable to assume that a person living in a nation with a retirement age of 65 would spend an average of about five years collecting a state pension. By 2045-50, life expectancy in Europe is projected to reach 82. If governments don't raise the retirement age, they will have the average retiree on their books for 17 years.

8 Second problem: people retire earlier. In addition to the obvious attractions for individuals, some countries have early-retirement programs in order to combat unemployment. In Italy, where the official retirement age is 65 for men and 60 for women, the average age when people retire is 59. And other countries permit civil servants to get full pensions despite an interrupted work history — meaning they receive the full benefit of the system without having made an equivalent contribution to it.

9 The country that has been most successful in shifting the pension burden from the state to corporations and individuals is the U.K. Among other initiatives, between 2010 and 2020 that government plans to raise the retirement

age for women from the current 60 to 65 — the same age as for men.

10 A more ambitious recent move has been the introduction of “stakeholder pensions.” From last October, the government has required all businesses with more than five workers to choose a pension plan for their employees who want to opt out of the standard state occupational pension system. Stakeholder plans are financed entirely by contributions from the individual. Individuals like them because, unlike the state scheme, stakeholder pensions offer them more control over where their money is invested — in mutual funds, for example. But the plan has had negative consequences. In order to cut costs, some corporations are downgrading the pension coverage they provide new employees, by placing them in self-financed stakeholder schemes rather than company plans.

11 Because planning for retirement is a task easily put off for another day, there is neither real urgency nor natural support for reform among workers. Life insurance products already serve as de facto pension plans for most Europeans. And at least some governments can take heart from the good savings habits of their citizens: French households, for example, put away 16.8% of their disposable (i.e., after-tax) income; in Belgium the number is 14%. In the U.K., though, the average household saves a comparatively low 5.6% of disposable income. But then 68% of the British own their own homes, a form of savings.

12 So where is the real momentum to reform pensions to come from? Wherever the impetus comes from, things need to start changing. And soon. — *With reporting by Anthea Carassava /Athens, Blaine Greteman/London, Jeff Israely/Rome, Delphine Schrank/Paris and Steve Zwick/Cologne*

From *Time* magazine, May 20, 2002, pp. 77-79

36. The term 'GDP' stands for:
- A. the governing authority for pensions
 - B. gross domestic product
 - C. Government Department of Pensions
 - D. good deployment practice
37. The word 'this', in the fourth paragraph ("Needless to say, this is not a popular ...") refers to
- A. making individuals and businesses responsible for pensions.
 - B. opposition from unions and soon-to-be pensioners.
 - C. the increasing number of baby-boom retirees.
 - D. government efforts to communicate the impending crisis.
38. According to paragraph six, the impending pension fund crunch is caused, amongst other things, by:
- A. governments allocating too small a percentage of GDP to pensions.
 - B. young people neither caring, nor being aware of the problem.
 - C. pensioners living much longer than expected and planned for.
 - D. Bismarck's inability to foresee the consequences of instituting pensions.
39. Which possible answer (A, B, C, or D) to the previous question refers to the phrase "... sweeping changes in demographics ..."?
- A. ?
 - B. ?
 - C. ?
 - D. ?
40. The phrase "Such largesse" (in paragraph five, that deals with the introduction of pensions by Otto von Bismarck in the 19th century) refers to
- A. Bismarck's decision to institute a state pension scheme.
 - B. the rising life expectations of European populations.
 - C. the destruction of Europe in the Second World War.
 - D. providing for the retention of living standards after retirement.
41. You have already identified the first cause of the impending pension crisis in your answers to prior questions. What is another cause, referred to in paragraph eight?
- A. Unemployment is too high and needs to be combated.
 - B. Civil servants receive full pensions despite a break in service.
 - C. Governments spend too small a percentage of GDP on pensions.
 - D. People now retire earlier, and are actively encouraged to do so.

42. One relatively easy way of solving the problem is to
- increase the retirement age.
 - be prepared to sacrifice employment.
 - lower the retirement age.
 - increase government spending on pensions.
43. According to paragraph eight, the fact that unemployment needs to be combated by governments is one of the indirect
- effects of increased life expectancy.
 - causes of the impending pension crisis.
 - results of World War II.
 - consequences of government largesse.
44. Which word in the following list does not, in the context of the text, belong in the list?
- crunch
 - burden
 - devastation
 - ambitious
45. The increase in life expectancy in Europe in the eighty or so years between 1965 and 2045 is, over that period, a good
- 12% higher.
 - 14% higher.
 - 15% higher.
 - 17% higher.
46. Show how the authors of the article reach the conclusion that by 2050 “governments ... will have the average retiree on their books for 17 years,” by assigning values to x and y in the sum
- $$x - 17 = y$$
- $x = 82, y = 65?$
 - $x = 2045, y = 2028?$
 - $x = 1965, y = 1982?$
 - $x = 69, y = 52?$
47. What, respectively, do x and y stand for in the previous sum?
- the retirement year and retirement age
 - life expectancy and retirement age
 - double jeopardy and life expectancy
 - retirement age and life expectancy

Complete the following:

Steps to unburden government of responsibility for pensions

Make the ___ 48 ___ at which workers retire higher.

Make businesses responsible for putting their own pension ___ 49 ___ in place.

Make the ___ 50 ___ that government will have to pay less.

Place a greater responsibility on ___ 51 ___ pensioners-to-be.

48. The word that fits best into the first step above is

- A. plans.
- B. future.
- C. age.
- D. proportion.

49. The word that fits best into the second step above is

- A. plans.
- B. future.
- C. age.
- D. proportion.

50. The word that fits best into the third sentence above is

- A. plans.
- B. future.
- C. age.
- D. proportion.

51. The word that fits best into the first step above is

- A. plans.
- B. future.
- C. age.
- D. proportion.

52. Identify or scrap the statement that is NOT applicable:

‘Stakeholder’ pensions are retirement plans that

- A. are not part of the normal state occupational system.
- B. are financed entirely by the individual employee.
- C. allow individuals control over where to invest their funds.
- D. provide wider coverage than before to new employees.

53. If the countries referred to in the article had to be ranked in terms of savings rates, the ranking would be, from lowest to highest:

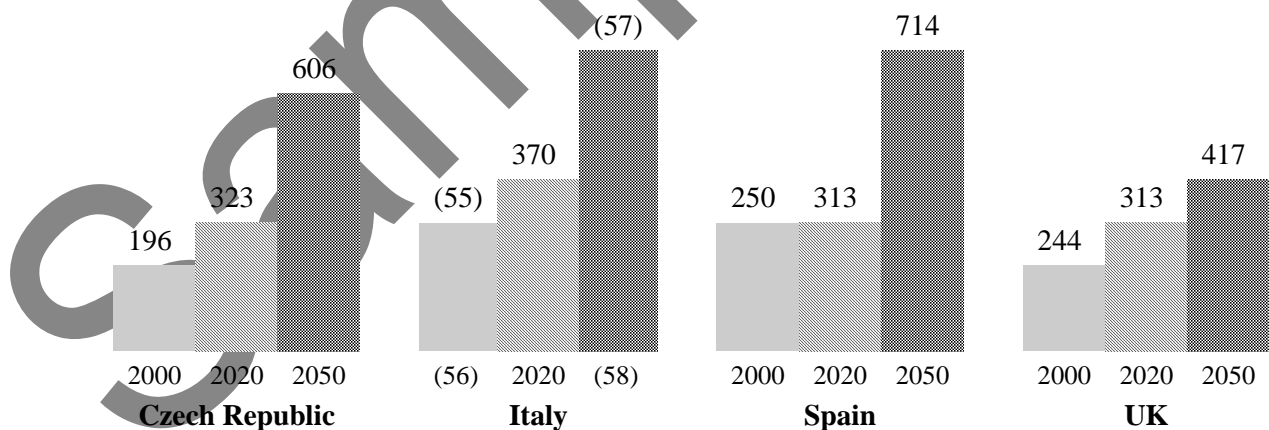
- A. Britain, France, Belgium
- B. Belgium, Britain, France
- C. France, Belgium, Britain
- D. Britain, Belgium, France

54. If Germany had a domestic savings rate of 11.8% of after-tax income, where would it fit in on the ranking above?

- A. before Britain and Belgium
- B. between Britain and Belgium
- C. between Belgium and France
- D. after Belgium and France

Complete the graph that follows with information from the text, showing the details for each country:

Number of pensioners per 1000 people of working age



55. What number belongs here (55)?

- A. 2000
- B. 270
- C. 300
- D. 667

56. What number belongs here (56)?

- A. 2000
- B. 270
- C. 300
- D. 667

57. What number belongs here (57)?

- A. 2000
- B. 270
- C. 300
- D. 667

58. What number belongs here (58)?

- A. 2000
- B. 2020
- C. 2030
- D. 2050

59. Given the arguments presented in the text, in which of the four countries in the table above would one rather retire in the year 2050?

- A. Czech Republic
- B. Italy
- C. Spain
- D. United Kingdom

60. Which sentence from the text contains evidence that your choice of answer the name of the country you have chosen as an answer to the previous question (in which country would you rather retire in 2050?) demonstrates that your selection is indeed the best? The first sentence of paragraph

- A. three.
- B. six.
- C. seven.
- D. nine.

61. Which two countries have exactly the same proportion of pensioners and people of working age in the year 2020?
- A. Czech Republic and Italy
 - B. Czech Republic and Spain
 - C. Italy and Spain
 - D. Spain and the UK
62. The proportion of people who have already retired to those still working in the Czech Republic will between 2000 and 2050 have increased more than
- A. twofold.
 - B. threefold.
 - C. fourfold.
 - D. fivefold.
63. Of the four European countries for which we have information in the graph, the worst off in 2020 will be
- A. Czech Republic
 - B. Italy
 - C. Spain
 - D. UK
64. Of the four countries compared in the graph, the country worst off by 2050 is probably
- A. Czech Republic
 - B. Italy
 - C. Spain
 - D. UK
65. Both Italy and Spain will be more than
- A. twice worse off in 2050 than Britain was in 2020.
 - B. three times worse off in 2050 than Britain was in 2020.
 - C. four times worse off in 2050 than Britain was in 2020.
 - D. five times worse off in 2050 than Britain was in 2020.

66. One of the problems that the text refers to in passing in paragraph nine is that there is still
- A. discrimination between men and women in terms of retirement age in Britain.
 - B. too heavy a burden on the state in the UK, and that that will become worse.
 - C. not enough recognition in the UK that the strategies proposed will be unpopular.
 - D. no acknowledgement in Britain that increasing the retirement age is a solution.
67. The word 'them' in the fourth sentence of paragraph ten refers to
- A. individual contributions.
 - B. pension systems.
 - C. stakeholder plans.
 - D. state schemes.
68. The implication in paragraph ten is that
- A. the notion of stakeholder plans is an ambitious strategy of the government that needs support.
 - B. individuals like the scheme so much that they are likely to continue to support it in future.
 - C. businesses with fewer than five employees stand to lose more than they will gain if they choose this.
 - D. there is a disadvantage to the plans in that pension coverage is being reduced by some companies.
69. If one disregards home ownership, the country with the best rate of private savings is
- A. the UK.
 - B. Europe.
 - C. Belgium.
 - D. France.
70. A synonym for the word 'impetus' in the second sentence of the last paragraph is
- A. real.
 - B. momentum.
 - C. reform.
 - D. changing.

71. Complete the following comparison, with reference to paragraph three:

baby boomers : ageing = X : increasing

In this comparison, "X" stands for

- A. crunch.
- B. retirees.
- C. births.
- D. workers

72. With reference to the same paragraph, complete this comparison:

birth rates : declining = X : getting fewer

In this comparison, "X" stands for

- A. generation.
- B. retirees.
- C. workers.
- D. Pensions.

73. Find, in that same paragraph, an antonym for the word 'exceptional' in the first paragraph:

- A. savvy
- B. widespread
- C. passionate
- D. uninvolved.

74. Find an antonym for the word 'indifferent' in the first paragraph, in that same paragraph:

- A. well-educated
- B. widespread
- C. passionate
- D. uninvolved

75. An antonym for 'raising' in paragraph three, that can be found in that same paragraph, is

- A. increasing.
- B. declining.
- C. coming.
- D. mounting.

76. Find an antonym for 'demoralizing' in paragraph four, in that same paragraph:

- A. cash-strapped
- B. abundance
- C. motivating
- D. pessimistic

77. The word 'abundance' in paragraph four means
- A. wealth.
 - B. scarcity.
 - C. lack.
 - D. overwhelming.
78. Find a synonym for the word 'protect' in paragraph five, in that same paragraph:
- A. set
 - B. redesign
 - C. shield
 - D. ensure
79. The phrase "de facto" in paragraph eleven means
- A. actual.
 - B. factual.
 - C. definite.
 - D. stop-gap.
80. The word 'disposable' in paragraph eleven is derived from a Latin word which means to
- A. place where you cannot find it again.
 - B. put in (a number of) different places.
 - C. use on buying sanitary cloth for babies.
 - D. provide the freedom to be unconcerned.

[45]

Grammar and text relations

In the text below some words have been deleted. First read through the whole text, then answer the questions that follow.

Into the unknown

The world has never seen population ageing before. Can it cope?

UNTIL the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank had that something big was happening. In a report entitled “Averting the Old Age Crisis”, it argued pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

For the next ten years a of books, mainly by Americans, sounded alarm. They had titles like “Young v Old”, “Gray Dawn” “The Coming Generational Storm”, and their was stark: health-care systems were heading the rocks, pensioners were taking young to the

cleaners, and soon there be intergenerational warfare.

Since then the has become less emotional, not least a lot more is known about subject. Books, conferences and research papers have proliferated. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits.

([Online]. Available and adapted from <https://members.weforum.org/pdf/GLF/ASlowBurningFuse.pdf>. Accessed 9 January 2011.)

In the following, you have to indicate the possible *place* where a word may have been deleted, and which *word* belongs there. Here are two examples:

Until the early 1990s nobody much thought about whole populations getting older. The UN had the foresight to convene a “world assembly on ageing” back in 1982, but that came and went. By 1994 the World Bank [i] had [ii] that something [iii] big was [iv] happening. In a report [i] entitled “Averting the Old Age [ii] Crisis”, it [iii] argued [iv] pension arrangements in most countries were unsustainable.

Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).**
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

Which word has been left out here?

- A. team
- B. eventually
- C. noticed**
- D. really

Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).**

Which word has been left out here?

- A. provisionally
- B. that**
- C. population
- D. convincingly

Now answer the following questions in the same way:

For the 81&82 [i] next ten [ii] years a [iii] of [iv] books, 83&84 [i] mainly [ii] by [iii] Americans, sounded [iv] alarm. They 85&86 [i] had [ii] titles like “Young v Old [iii]”, “Gray Dawn” [iv] “The Coming Generational Storm”, and 87&88 [i] their [ii] was [iii] stark [iv]: 89&90 [i] health-care [ii] systems were [iii] heading [iv] the rocks, 91&92 [i] pensioners were [ii] taking young [iii] to the [iv] cleaners, and 93&94 [i] soon there [ii] be [iii] intergenerational warfare [iv].

81. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

82. Which word has been left out here?

- A. whole
- B. full
- C. scholarly
- D. succession

83. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

84. Which word has been left out here?

- A. the
- B. older
- C. authored
- D. but

85. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

86. Which word has been left out here?

- A. always
- B. catchy
- C. age
- D. and

87. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

88. Which word has been left out here?

- A. invariably
- B. really
- C. reality
- D. message

89. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

90. Which word has been left out here?

- A. for
- B. now
- C. operational
- D. that

91. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

92. Which word has been left out here?

- A. that
- B. people
- C. now
- D. dry

93. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

94. Which word has been left out here?

- A. globally
- B. violent
- C. would
- D. pretty

Since 95&96 [i] then the [ii] has [iii] become [iv] less emotional, not 97&98 [i] least [ii] a [iii] lot more [iv] is 99&100 [i] known [ii] about [iii] subject [iv]. Books, conferences and research papers have proliferated. International organisations such as the OECD and the EU issue regular reports. Population ageing is on every agenda, from G8 economic conferences to NATO summits.

95. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

96. Which word has been left out here?

- A. little
- B. actually
- C. debate
- D. this

97. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

98. Which word has been left out here?

- A. the
- B. whole
- C. information
- D. because

99. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

100. Which word has been left out here?

- A. now
- B. information
- C. the
- D. topic

[20]

[Total: 100 marks]