
BBC Education Programme

September 2016
Student's Copy/ Upper Secondary
Where Are All The Clones?

1. Inferential

How does the writer use data to show the limited success of cloning? (1m)

2. Language/Rephrasing Question

Why are big players reluctant to embark on cloning commercially? (2m)

3. Inferential Question

How did Roslin Institute modify the exact clones of Dolly in their work? (2m)

4. Language/ Inferential Question

There are serious limitations to what cloning can achieve for man and animals.

(a) Give TWO factors that limit the effectiveness of cloning in saving endangered species. (2m)

(b) Give ONE difficulty in cloning a deceased pet. (1m)

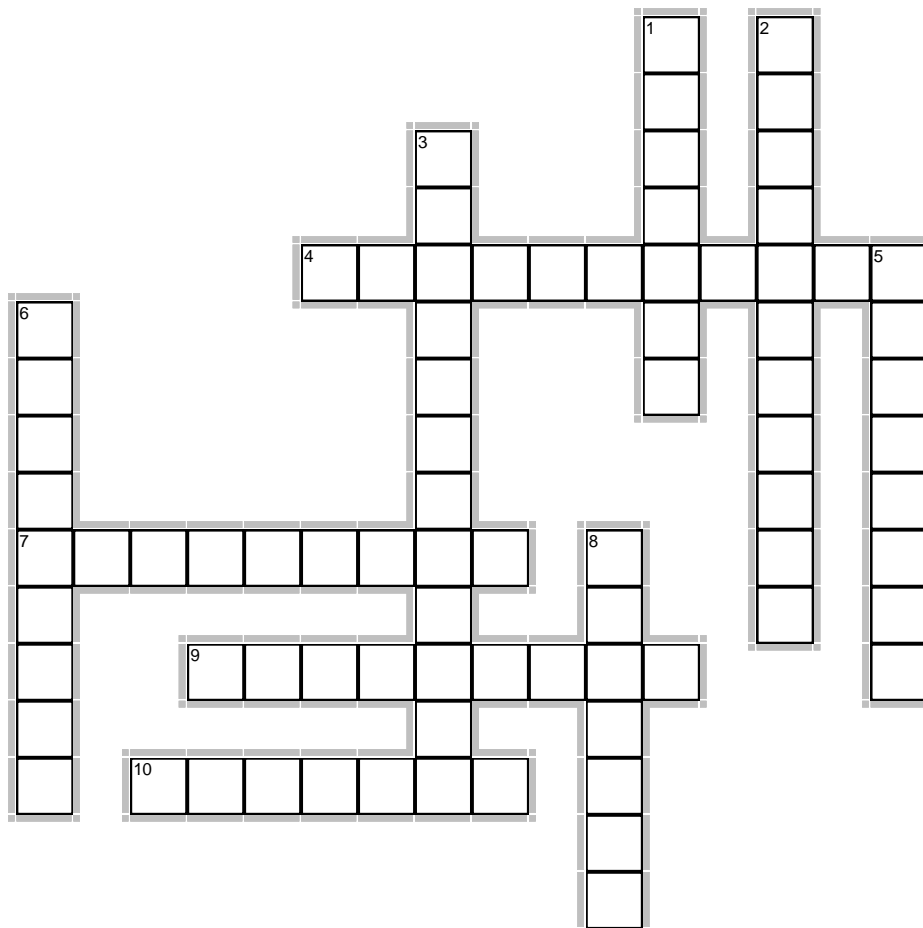
5. Inference Question

How do Chinese scientists use genetic manipulation to modify cows? (1m)

6. Evaluative Question

Why does cloning remain crucial to the scientific research on animals? (1m)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

4. To give (a store, restaurant, hotel, etc.) one's regular patronage; trade with
7. Bewildered; puzzled
9. Continuing or enduring forever; everlasting
10. To go from one country, region, or place to another

Down

1. Clearness or lucidity as to perception or understanding; freedom from indistinctness or ambiguity
2. The quality of being believable or worthy of trust
3. The act of entangling
5. An ingenious or novel device, scheme, or stratagem, especially one designed to attract attention or increase appeal
6. Communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception
8. Minimum amount of any physical entity involved in an interaction

Comprehension Cloze

For questions 1-10, choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined words in the passage.

Twitter, Instagram and Facebook are now being used as vehicles for **1. surveillance** by the police. One example given is a photo sent to the police of a young man trying to break into a car. In fact, however, the young man was helping an old woman who had locked her keys in her car. The problem starts when this sort of photo **2. appears** on Facebook or some other media **3. platform** and people start believing the person is involved in criminal activity. That person might be justified in suing the photographer for damages to his **4. reputation**.

Finally, with people taking photos with their telephones and posting them online and governments putting up video cameras in public places to **5. deter** crime, we are becoming increasingly a society under surveillance. While people might think this is a good thing and a way to reduce crime, others fear it could be **6. abused** by governments who wish to suppress **7. dissent**.

A political scientist warns that we should **8. remember** that certain governments in the past watched people all the time and threw innocent people into jail on **9. suspicion** of disagreeing with the government. Even today, in certain nations people can be imprisoned for criticizing government policy. Local police however suggest that these new technologies are simply **10. efficient** tools to help keep society safer for everyone, and that we do not have to worry about such abuses of human rights.

1. a. observation
b. supervision
c. vigilance

- d. monitoring
2. a. surfaces
b. presents
c. arises
d. emerges
3. a. programme
b. statement
c. representation
d. avenue
4. a. name
b. regard
c. estimation
d. worth
5. a. discourage
b. prevent
c. restrain
d. arrest
6. a. misused
b. insulted
c. reviled
d. maligned
7. a. disagreement
b. rejection
c. nonconformity
d. difference
8. a. recall
b. recollect
c. harken
d. be aware that
9. a. castigation
b. hint
c. suggestion
d. doubt
10. a. satisfactory
b. competent
c. capable
d. cheap

Editing

Adapted from the Robert Matthews Quantum Weirdness

Carefully read the text below, the first and last lines are correct.

For each paragraph, there is at least one grammatical error. Some lines do not contain any errors.

If there is NO error in a line, put a tick (/) in the space provided.

If the line is incorrect, circle the incorrect word and write the correct word in the space provided.

The correct word you provide must not change the original meaning of the sentence.

<p>Everyone knows quantum theory is weird so that is where all heads when looking for explanations of weird stuff as telepathy, homeopathy and parallel universes. What gets missed is the fact which quantum is not just a grab bag of buzzwords like entanglement or uncertainty. Each has a specific meaning and comes with terms and conditions that show when it apply.</p> <p>Take the New Age claim that quantum entanglement explains telepathy. For many scientists, this one is easy to deal with. There's no evidence that minds could communicate telepathically. Even if there were, entanglements even will not help. Entanglement is all about how it was possible using a very strict recipe to make objects behave as if they are the same objects, even when separated by huge distances.</p>	
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Great Openings for Narrative Essays

What questions spring to mind when you read such openings?

A) The inventors of 'Supaglue' may not have anticipated the use to which I would put their product.

B) It was now lunch-time and we were all sitting under the white canopy of the dining-tent pretending that nothing had happened.

C) The sky above the sea port was the colour of television, tuned to a dead channel.

Now it's your turn. Can you come up with a one sentence opening in 7 mins to a personal recount titled "Frying an egg"?

What other writers say about the importance of a good opening:

I want to ...persuade (my readers) that this road is interesting, one of ultimate promise. My job (first) is to ensure they reach (and want to read) the second paragraph, that the second begets the third and that the whole of the (recount) is strong enough to quiet the TV and block out the conversations around.

Alex Keegan

I've been thinking a lot about opening sentences recently. The book I'm writing at the moment started because one day this whole sentence came into my head -

"I've never told this story to anyone because when I was 11 I swore an oath in blood never to tell it."

I liked the sentence - it intrigued me and it posed all sorts of questions:

What happened when this person was 11?

Who did he swear the oath with?

Why can he tell it now?

From that one opening sentence I kept asking questions and coming up with answers. I have now written 75,000 words of a book!

....something to fire the imagination of reader. Make the reader want to know what happens next - something that pulls them into the story. [Makes them ask questions - who is this, what's happening, what's going to happen?](#)

Not really looking for scene setting or establishing character [It's about grabbing the reader - a bit like saying to your best mate - "hey - you'll never guess what happened to me last night." They're bound to say "what???"](#) - that comes later.

Nigel Hinton.

Something Imaginative

One of the best opening sentences I know is from George Orwell's book '1984': "it was a bright cold day in April and the clocks were striking 13."

There's a great balance to that sentence - the first half seems ordinary and reassuring and then, bang, he hits you with the twist. Clocks striking 13 - what kind of world is this?

The reader has to think:

"What's going on here?"

"What's going to happen next?"

"Why did such and such happen?"

"When did it happen?"