Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with one suitable word. (20%)

Utilitarianism is a tradition deriving from philosophers ...(1) ... as Bentham and Mill. Its basic principle is that ...(2) ... action is right if it tends to promote happiness and wrong if it has the ...(3) ... effect. Happiness refers here ...(4) ... the happiness of everyone affected by the action, not just ...(5) ... of the person performing it. Strictly ...(6) ... therefore, this is not the same ...(7) ... saying that a man should always look after his ...(8) ... interests, ...(9) ... some people have suggested. But it is not comparable with the majority of ethical theories, ...(10) ... judge acts as right and wrong automatically, without ...(11) ... the consequences into account. Under the heading of consequences, Utilitarians include ...(12) ... the good and the bad results of an action, ...(13) ... they arise while the action is taking ...(14) ... or afterwards. ...(15) ... to Mill, acts should be classified ...(16) ... morally right or wrong only if the consequences are ...(17) ... important that we would like to be ...(18) ... to force a person to act in a different way and not just feel ...(19) ... persuading him to ...(20) ... so.

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (20%)

EXAMPLE: I expect that he will get there by lunch-time.

ANSWER: I expect him to get there by lunch-time.

1. It looks as if he's going to be late.
   He's likely...........................................

2. It's a good thing I saw the cat. I'd have killed it, otherwise.
   I'd have killed the cat if.................................

3. It's not easy to learn to speak another language fluently.
   Learning.....................................................

4. We all felt tired, even you.
   You were tired ........................................

5. I like Dutch painting, Rembrandt's work above all.
   I like Dutch painting, but what..............................

6. 'Where were you when I rang you?' she asked.
   She asked him where...................................

7. 'There may be a good reason for it, but I can't imagine what it is,' she said.
   She said there.............................................

8. I'll come with you, shall I?
   Would you like.................................

9. At that time, low wages were driving agricultural workers into the cities.
   At that time, agricultural workers were......................

10. They must have thought highly of him to have given him the job.
    He must..................................................

Fill each of the numbered blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (20%)

EXAMPLE: How long ... in your present job?

ANSWER: How long have you been working in your present job?
(Alternative answers: have you been, have you been unhappy, etc.)

1. I don't know how she ... her work done. She spends all morning gossiping.
2. 'How did the gang escape?' 'They seem .... a bus that was going past.'
3. I couldn't reach it at first but I .... get it down when I stood on a chair.
4. I wish I .... advice. You were right, and I was wrong.
5. You .... all the washing-up by yourself. I'd have helped you if you'd asked me.
6. I didn't really want to go out with him. I'd much rather .... at home.
7. The town still looked the same to him, in spite of the changes that .... since his childhood.
8. You needn't bother to mention it to Mr. Lynch. I .... to him about it.
9. I'm sorry to .... wait such a long time. I was held up by the traffic.
10. You're .... to the sergeant immediately. He wants to see you urgently.

4. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the words given in capital letters. (20%)

**EXAMPLE:** John inflated the tyres of the bicycle.

**BLEW**

**ANSWER:** John blew up the tyres of the bicycle.

1. It's difficult for me to understand it.
   **HARDLY**
2. I've always had to get up early, so I don't find it a hardship.
   **USED**
3. Things are always going wrong in a school like this.
   **KIND**
4. Nothing frightens me.
   **AFRAID**
5. I gave him to understand that I wouldn't accept any more excuses.
   **CLEAR**
6. The weather was fine when we began our journey to London. **SET OUT**
7. The court acquitted him on all counts.
   **GUILTY**
8. He was too ill to go with them.
   **WELL**
9. A number of famous conductors, like Toscanini and Beecham, have conducted here.
   **SUCH**
10. They said it was the best performance they had ever seen.
    **DESCRIBED**

5. Read the letter below and then answer the question on it. (20%)

Sir:

Like many of your readers I am getting rather tired of the constant references in your columns to 'our responsibilities towards developing countries' in what is now called The Third World. Whatever reasons our ancestors may have had for going to these countries in the first place, the fact is that the colonisers brought commercial advantages to these countries. Now that they have independence, it is up to them to take
advantage of them. In the same way, we gave them law and order and a political system which works perfectly well in the Western world. Some countries have profited from it; others apparently have not. The same is true from a commercial point of view. By all means, let us co-operate with these countries as far as possible, but there is no justification for all this talk of 'exploitation' and 'guilt'.

J. B. FAULKNER, Haywell, Rutland.

Write a letter to the Editor either (a) pointing out the weaknesses in the writer's argument; or (b) expressing your own point of view; or (c) both. Your letter should be about the same length as this one, i.e. about 150 words, or a little longer.