

1. **vii** Various information within Paragraph A.
2. **ii** Various information within Paragraph B.
3. **iv** Various information within Paragraph C.
4. **i** Various information within Paragraph D.
5. **v** Various information within Paragraph E.
6. **viii** Various information within Paragraph F.
7. **C** With the Rosetta Stone, these priests continued the precedent set by Ptolemy III of issuing decrees to the populace, instead of the pharaoh himself. They had the decrees inscribed on stone and erected throughout Egypt.
8. **D** Some knowledge of hieroglyphics continued, however, because of the idea that the bitumen used in the preparation of Egyptian mummies had healing properties.
9. **B** Napoleon originally expected to take Egypt quickly, but, due to British naval opposition, they were forced to stay for three years. This allowed the 167 scientists, technicians, mathematicians, and artists the army had brought with them much time for study of Egyptian culture and artifacts.
10. **A** Finally, the British took the stone as one of the spoils of war to the UK in February 1802.
11. **B*** Except when on temporary loans for other museum exhibits, the Rosetta Stone has been exhibited in the British Museum since 1802
12. **C*** Toward the end of the First World War, in 1917, when the Museum was concerned about heavy bombing in London, the Rosetta Stone was moved to safety along with other portable, important objects. The Rosetta Stone spent the next two years in a station on the Postal Tube Railway 50 feet underground at Holborn.
13. **E*** In July 2003, Dr. Zahi Hawass, secretary general of the Supreme Council of Antiquities in Cairo, demanded the return of the Rosetta Stone. After quite a long period of negotiations, Dr. Hawass proposed to drop his claim for the permanent return of the Rosetta Stone if the British Museum loaned the stone to Egypt for three months, for the opening of the Grand Egyptian Museum at Giza in 2013, and would provide a compromise life-size replica of the Rosetta Stone to put on display in the newly opened Rashid National Museum and this was agreed

14. popularity Despite giant pandas being the feature attraction of zoos around the world - bringing joy to millions of visitors each year - and despite the birth of a giant panda cub in captivity always being headline news

15. identifiable This distinctive black and white creature typically leads a solitary life.

16. hunting Nearly half of all wild giant pandas were lost between the early 1970's and the late 1990's, mainly owing to habitat destruction and poaching.

17. carnivore It is well known that the giant panda almost exclusively feeds on bamboo, in spite of its taxonomic classification as a meat-eater.

18. negative Because of this, various scientists from Michigan State University have recently provided comprehensive forecasts of how changing climate may affect the most common species of bamboo that carpet the forest floors of prime panda habitat in north-western China. Even the most optimistic scenarios show that bamboo die-offs would effectively cause this panda habitat to become inhospitable by the end of the 21st century

19. 17% At the northern boundary of China's giant panda distributional range, the Qinling Mountains are home to about 275 wild giant pandas, which account for 17 per cent of the remaining wild population.

20. (The) (geographic) isolation The geographic isolation of these giant pandas makes them particularly valuable for conservation, but susceptible to climate change.

21. (Its) reproductive cycle However, bamboo can be a risky crop to stake survival on because of its reproductive cycle.

22. (In) fossil records Not many scientists to date have studied bamboo, but there is limited historical proof found in fossil records that does indicate that bamboo development has followed the benefits and devastation of climate change over time.

23. (Natural) bridges The models can point the way for authorities to develop proactive planning to protect areas where the climate increases their potential for providing adequate food sources or to begin making natural bridges to allow giant pandas to escape from bamboo famine.

24. C The results of the Michigan study have shown that giant panda habitat and the effectiveness of protecting this habitat will be severely affected by climate change

25. E The research provides compelling evidence of the need to increase protected area development in many of the ranges of the current giant panda distribution.

26. **B** However, although the Michigan study does not refer to it, it is clear that more time is needed to decide about maintaining these links between areas of good giant panda habitats and conserving habitats for other species.
27. **AF** The discoverer of penicillin himself, Alexander Fleming, warned the scientific community: "The administration of too small doses leads to the production of resistant strains of bacteria."
28. **ET** people may again face life-threatening bacterial infections.
29. **GH** Government health official, Georgina Haynes, explains. "One of the major problems is when antibiotics are used to treat disorders for which they have no efficacy, such as the common cold or other viral complaints, and when they are used widely as prophylaxis rather than treatment, because this exposes more bacteria to selection for resistance."
30. **JH** Fish farmer, Jo Hardwick, explains that this is different now. "Today, vaccines are replacing the antibiotic pellets as a treatment for the disease, but unfortunately, most of the damage has already been done."
31. **ET** Drug company spokesperson, Emma Thompson, explains the challenge facing the drug industry. "A continuous race to discover new and different antibiotics results in an attempt to keep humanity from losing ground in the battle against infection. The fear is that we will eventually fail to keep up in this race
32. **IN** Doctor Iain Nicholson explains. "The concept of genetic selection requires that as close as possible to 100 per cent of the infecting organisms be killed off to avoid selection of resistance.
33. **CO** Chenbo Okonkwa, a pharmaceutical wholesaler, describes the problem. "Although local regulations may require pharmacies to store drugs in air-conditioned premises, most undergo frequent power outages and warehouses are rarely kept cool. Furthermore, unauthorised dealers rarely bother to follow official storage guidelines."
34. **FALSE** Currently, the term antibiotic is also applied to synthetic antimicrobials.
35. **TRUE** Antibiotic resistance has become a serious problem in both developed and underdeveloped nations.
36. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.
37. **TRUE** tropical conditions, such as those often found in Africa, readily cause degradation of medical compounds.

38. **FALSE** These resistant bacteria can contaminate the foods that come from these animals, and persons who consume these foods can develop antibiotic-resistant infections.

39. **(Fish) (food) pellets / (fish) food** To combat the disease, antibiotics were added to fish food pellets, but these were unpalatable to the fish.

40. **appetite** but these were unpalatable to the fish. They were already suffering from loss of appetite due to their infections