**Spot the mistakes: Answers**

**Passage 1: Answers**

When they set out, they decided to take a circuitous but scenic route across the countryside, with the intention of arriving at a famous inn before nightfall. They soon regretted their decision to carry so much, which left them feeling like overloaded donkeys. Throughout the morning, the heat was tremendous. The sun beat down, wearing them out, and they argued and snapped until, eventually, they all decided to give up the attempt and return home before it was even time for lunch.

**Passage 2: Answers**

Modern amphibians began to appear in the Triassic period. These amphibians developed secondary characteristics that are not found in earlier fossil groups. They had a special sensitivity to low sound frequencies, and unique ‘green rods’ in the retinas of their eyes. Their skin also had adaptive features, being permeable and moist to enable it to breathe; glands in the skin helped to keep it moist. Their eye muscles moved in ways that assisted the movement of food along the throat.

**Passage 3: Answers**

Human olfactory skills tend to be under-appreciated and under-developed in modern societies, attracting less attention than our other senses. This is a pity, as our sense of smell could provide us with a wealth of information to help interpret our environment. Our brain receives sensory information associated with scent through different routes than for other senses, and is more strongly associated with emotions and memory than sights or sounds. This enables us to form deep emotional memories associated with place. In turn, that allows myriad applications, such as making emotional connections, sensitivity to environmental dangers, and a means of navigating both known and unknown terrains.

**Passage 4: Answers**

‘Happiness’ is interpreted differently from one culture to another. For some societies, it’s the ultimate goal of human experience, yet others are averse to the pursuit of happiness as a goal. It is hard to describe what happiness definitely is - or is not. It is regarded by certain academics as an emotion akin to joy, yet reports on global happiness generally focus more on factors considered important to ‘quality of life’. These rarely include objective measures of emotion but, rather, consider aspects such as average income levels or access to certain facilities and services. Whilst it could be argued that happiness is an emotion, experience or state of being, Aristotle argued from a philosophical perspective that happiness was active. For him, happiness was about being actively engaged in a life of ‘reasoning’, as the fulfilment of human capabilities. For the Buddha, on the other hand, happiness was conceived more in terms of an absence of suffering.

**Passage 5: Answers**

Renewable energies are those which are unlikely to be exhausted. The environmental benefits of renewable sources are now much vaunted, although not everyone appreciates the aesthetics of large wind farms or fields of solar panels. Whereas the pursuit of alternatives to fossil and nuclear fuels was once considered the preserve of eccentrics, it is now accepted as mainstream and, indeed, big business. In addition, there are enormous political and social benefits. Brazil is a case in point. Once dependent on imported petroleum and subject to the whims of world prices and fluctuating supply, Brazil is now self-sufficient in oil. This is thanks to its huge renewable energy programme, which includes largescale production of ethanol from sugar cane.