**Spot the mistakes: Passages 1-5**

**Passage 1**

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

**Passage 2**

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 sensitivities to low sound frequencies, and unique ‘green rods’ in the retinas of their eyes. Their skin also had adaptive features, been permeable and moist to unable it to breath; glands in the skin helped to keep it moist. Their eye muscled moved in ways that assisted the movement of food along the throat.

**Passage 3**

Human olfactory skills tend to be under-appreciated and under-developed in modern societies, attracting less attention than are other senses. This is a pity, as our sense of smell could provide us with a wealth of information to help interpret our enviroment. Our brain recieves sensory information associated with scent through different roots 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 make emotional connections, sensitivity to environmental dangers, and a means of navigating both known and unknown terrains.

**Passage 4**

‘Happiness’ is interpreted differently from one culture to another. For some societies, its 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 definately 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 fulfillment of human capabilities. For the Buddha, on the other hand, happiness was concieved more in terms of an absence of suffering.

**Passage 5**

Renewable energies are those which are unlikely to be exhausted. The environmental benefits of renewable sources is now much vaunted, although not everyone appreciates the aesthetics of large wind farms or fields of solar panels. Whereas the pursuit of alternitives to fossil and nuclear fuels was once considered the preserve of eccentrics, it is now excepted as mainstream and indeed, big business. In addition, there are enormous political and social benefits. Brazil is a case in point. Once dependant 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.