I  VIEWING COMPREHENSION

Watch the video and complete the following statements. You can use from 2 - 6 words:

1. This is the entrance to a private ……………………. and also a ……………………
2. Over there is a ……………………… showing …………………………………
3. This building was …………………………. Junior, the heir …………………
4. He staked ……………………………… and much of his wealth on …………………
5. More ……………… in Rockefeller Centre – in everything from a ………………… to ……………… and ……………….
6. How does the tower ……………………….. and is its ………………………… a problem?
7. Cruickshank has come to meet …………………………… in a ………………… firm.
8. The building is so narrow that …………………
9. The only thing without windows are ……………………………… and …………………
10. Everybody likes to have ……………………………….., because that makes them ………………………….
II    READING COMPREHENSION

a. Read the text below. There are some parts and clauses missing in each paragraph. Put the missing parts and clauses into the proper places.

Two of them are optional. (20 pts)

The term intellectual property has been criticized on 1. ... by exclusive rights laws are in some ways more limited than the legal rights associated with property interests in physical goods - chattels or land - real property. The inclusion of the word property in the term 2. ... proponents of the expansion of exclusive rights in intellectual products, by helping them draw on concepts associated with those older forms of property in support of their argument for removing 3. ... would be generally seen as inappropriate if applied to physical goods. For example, most nations grant copyrights for only limited terms; all limit the terms of patents. Additionally, the term is sometimes misunderstood to imply ownership of the copies themselves, or even the information contained in those copies. By contrast, physical property laws 4. ... of physical copies of a work (something that many copyright laws do restrict).

A common argument against the term intellectual property is that information is fundamentally different from physical property in that there is no natural scarcity of 5. ... once it exists at all, it can be re-used and duplicated indefinitely without such re-use diminishing the original. Stephan Kinsella, in his Journal of Libertarian Studies article "Against Intellectual Property", details his objection to intellectual property on the grounds that the word "property" implies scarcity, 6. ... . Other libertarians, such as Shaun Connell of the Rebirth of Freedom Foundation, argue that intellectual property doesn't exist on any level, and that no person has a "right" to all of the rewards of a concept, whether the person created it or not. Thus there is no direct analogue to "theft"; 7. ... or use the information without permission, which does not affect the original possession (see the tragedy of the commons).

Another, more specific objection to the term, held by Richard Stallman, is that the term is confusing. Stallman argues that the term implies a non-existent similarity between copyrights, patents, trademarks, and other forms of exclusive rights, which makes clear thinking and discussion about various forms difficult. For example, those that pertain to intellectual content (copyrights and patents) have limited terms, hence differ from conventional property, whereas trademarks, which have unlimited terms, 8. ... . Furthermore, most legal systems, including that of the United States, hold that exclusive rights are a government grant, rather than a fundamental right held by citizens.
Though it is convenient for direct incentive beneficiaries to regard exclusive rights as akin to "property", items covered by exclusive rights are, by definition, not physical objects "ownable" in the traditional sense.

Others point out that the law itself treats these rights differently than those involving physical property. To give three examples from US law, copyright infringement is 9. ... or trespass, but rather by an entirely different set of laws with different penalties. Patent infringement is not a criminal offense although it may subject the infringer to civil liability. Willfully possessing stolen physical goods is a criminal offense while mere possessing of goods which infringe on copyright is not. Furthermore, in the United States physical property laws are generally part of state law, while copyright law is primarily federal.

Some proponents of the term argue that in other areas the term "property" is applied to legal rights and remedies of analogous kinds. For example, in some jurisdictions a lease of land (e.g. a flat or apartment) is regarded as intangible property in the same way that copyright is. In these cases too the law accepts that the property cannot be stolen - if someone moves into a flat and prevents the original residents from living there they are not regarded as 'thieves of the lease' but as 'squatters' and 10. ... . Identity theft is another example of the adaptation of physical property laws to intangible items, though that term itself is seen as problematic by some. These examples, however, address the use of the term "property" in a technical legal context, not the meaning of the term as understood in public discourse.

A. because few people are competent enough
B. limitations on rights when those limitations
C. the grounds that the rights conferred
D. not punishable by laws against theft
E. can be seen as favoring the position of
F. rarely restrict the sale or modification
G. with improper assertions of copyright
H. the closest analogue is to copy
I. which may not be applicable to ideas
J. a particular idea or information:
K. are merely signs and lack intellectual content
L. the law provides different remedies
III WRITING

The Times newspaper has asked the public to contribute articles for a series in their Sunday magazine supplement. If we make a concerted effort to conserve energy, could we live without electricity? They wish to receive your views and opinions on this subject. What do YOU think life would be like with no electricity?

Write your article. (120-150 words.) 20 points.