

Part 2. Questions 34-40 correspond to tasks 6-12 in the test.

Answers A-D correspond to 1-4 in the test.

### Fat Mikey

- 34 (B) The narrator says that the expression on his face seemed *amiable* (friendly) but she also says that she *squinted* (looked with the eyes narrowed, as if having difficulty seeing something) when she looked at him, probably because he had shouted to her from some distance away – he *hailed* (called or shouted to in order to attract her attention) her *from across the vast concrete expanse of the courthouse steps*. She therefore had some difficulty in seeing the expression on his face and so wasn't completely sure that he really did look friendly.
- A: She says that she had *prosecuted him* (been the lawyer saying in court that he was guilty) *on three counts* (examples of a crime a person is accused of in court; offences) of *aggravated assault* (a crime involving a very violent attack on another person) and that he had been in prison for two and a half years, presumably having been found guilty of these crimes. She had therefore played an important part in his going to prison but she does not say or imply that she felt at all guilty about this.
- C: She says that he'd *just been sprung* (released) from *Elmira* (clearly the name of a prison) but what she describes as *pretty surprising* is not that he was now out of prison but that he seemed amiable despite the fact that she had been partly responsible for him going to prison.
- D: She could remember how long his sentence had been but she does not give or imply any opinion on whether this was appropriate or not.
- 35 (A) She says that *to have Fat Mikey as a client was to have an annuity* (a regular annual income) and she gave him her card so that she might be able to have him as a client. The reason why any criminal defence lawyer (we learn in the second paragraph that she now was one, whereas before she had been a prosecutor) would like to have him as a client was that he was one of the three people involved in organized crime who the police *routinely picked up* (collected) for *questioning on matters of Mob-related mayhem* (violent behaviour connected with organized crime, groups of criminals such as the Mafia). A defence lawyer could therefore earn a lot of money from defending him, since he was so regularly accused of crimes, and she gave him her card because she was not unaware of that fact. (Note that this text comes from a US publication and so the US spelling of 'defense' is used.)
- B: She smiled when she went over to him in order to show that she *didn't hold any grudges either* (like him, she didn't continue to dislike someone for a long time after a bad experience with them). However, that was not why she gave him her card, it was why she smiled.
- C: Fat Mikey shook hands with her in the *overly vigorous* (more energetic than necessary) manner of a man who wanted a professional woman to know that he felt comfortable when dealing with professional women. She does not suggest that she gave him her card because she was trying to act in a way that professional women should.
- D: Fat Mikey was clearly capable of aggressive behaviour because when he told her that he wasn't going to kill her, she says that this was *not hyperbole* (exaggeration for effect) *but a promise*, meaning that he was capable of killing people. In addition, he made it clear to her that he *wasn't concealing a Walther PPK* (a make of gun), which means that sometimes he did have one with him. However, the fact that she knew he was capable of violence was not the reason why she gave him her card.
- 36 (C) The narrator says that at the trial she described Fat Mikey as 'a *vulture* (a bird that waits for creatures to die and then eats them) *feasting* (eating energetically and with great pleasure) *on society's entrails* (internal organs)' in her *summation* (summary at the end of a court case), and for that reason it might have seemed *presumptuous* (too familiar, inappropriate because suggesting a closer relationship than the one that really existed) to call him 'Mike', as this might have been something his friends called him. Since she had described him in that way at the trial, she did not feel that she could now call him a name that suggested they were friends.
- A: Fat Mikey tells her that the fact she had said 'whom', together with the fact that she had had *good posture* (way of sitting, standing or walking), had given him the impression that she had *class* (elegance, sophistication). He had therefore been impressed by her use of the word, he hadn't considered it inappropriate.
- B: Fat Mikey said that he had been impressed by her behaviour at the trial, but he makes no reference to how important her role had been in the result of it.
- D: When Mikey said *A girl like you from a good family*, he was not suggesting that it was inappropriate for a girl from a good family to behave in the way she had at the trial, he was suggesting that it was inappropriate for a girl from a good family to be a defence lawyer defending criminals, rather than a prosecutor. He had heard that she had become a defence lawyer before they met again, but when he looked at her business card he also saw that she had changed her job, and that was what caused him to make this comment.
- 37 (D) Fat Mikey asked the narrator whether she thought she really could earn a living from defending people like him and asked her whether that kind of legal work had been what she had *had in mind* (been thinking of or intending) when she was training to be a lawyer. She said that it hadn't been and that she had been *leaning*

toward *Eskimo fishing rights* (thinking that she would probably get involved in the kind of law that dealt with the legal rights of various groups of people) at that time. However she said that defending people like him was what she was good at. He showed that he disagreed by shaking his head at her *folly* (foolishness), and told her that *when a guy's ass is in a sling* (this is a slang term meaning 'when someone is in serious trouble'), he is unlikely to *hire* (employ as his lawyer) a girl who says 'whom' (presumably because this is so grammatically correct that it would suggest to such a man that this lawyer would not be suitable for a case such as his, involving the sort of crimes not usually committed by educated people). She replies that *if he's partial to* (if he likes) *his ass he will*, meaning that if he wants to get out of trouble, he will engage a lawyer who speaks like that – the implication being that such people would employ her, since we already know that she spoke like that at Fat Mikey's trial.

- A: Mikey's view was not that she would be unsuccessful when defending certain clients – *guys like me* – but that such people would not employ her in the first place.
- B: The advice he gave her was that *a girl should be more particular* (careful) *about the company she keeps* (the kind of people she spends time with), by which he meant that she should not spend time with people like him. He said this *almost paternally* (like a father caring about his child) and *shook a beefy* (fat) *index finger at her* when he said it (this indicated that he was emphasizing his point and being serious when he gave the advice). Although she says that she found out years later *how wise Fat Mikey was* when he gave her this advice, which implies that something we aren't told about in this extract happened years later which made her regret having people like him as clients, she does not say or imply that she had any difficulty in understanding his advice when he gave it to her.
- C: When he asked her whether she could make a living from defending people like him, she says that his question was not *so much sexist as sincerely curious*, which means that she did not think it was intended to be offensive to her as a woman. However, there is no suggestion that he feared that she might have regarded what he said as sexist.

- 38 C The narrator says that she was not the kind of attorney (lawyer in the US) who *got naughty thrills* (excitement caused by doing things they shouldn't do, behaving badly) *socializing with* (spending time outside work with) *hoods* (violent criminals), although it was true that she *delighted in* (greatly enjoyed) *a bad guy's black humour* (making jokes about sad or terrible things) and *a tough* (strong, not emotional) *broad's* (this is a slang word for 'woman' in the US) *cynicism* (negative attitude to life). The implication is that there were attorneys who *got naughty thrills socializing with hoods* but that she was not one of them because she did not go that far in her relationships with her clients.

- A: She implies that she disapproved of the relationships that some attorneys had with their clients, but she does not imply that other people criticized these attorneys for this reason. She simply says that she would not have had such relationships herself, and gives as an example the fact that *You'd never catch me* (I would never be found doing it because I would never want to do it) inviting a client to go shopping or out for a meal with her. The phrase *You'd never catch me* does not imply that other attorneys were caught doing it and criticized or punished for it.
- B: She says that she knew that some of her clients *had been victims of grievous* (terrible, very serious) *injustice* or had had terrible parents but that she could be *sympathetic* to such clients *without getting emotionally involved*. She therefore didn't pay too much attention to their backgrounds because she *never forgot they were criminals*. She does say that other attorneys got too involved personally with some clients, but she does not imply that the clients they got too involved with were those with unfortunate backgrounds or that they got too involved because they were strongly affected by these clients' backgrounds – in fact, the implication is that they got involved with them because they found it enjoyable and had fun with such people.
- D: Her view is that some attorneys got too involved with their clients, but she does not imply that when they did so, they were in any way being insincere or doing it because they felt they should appear more interested in these clients than they really were. In fact, she strongly implies that they were genuinely interested in these clients and enjoyed spending time with them.

- 39 D The narrator says that most of her clients wouldn't think she was *exactly a laugh a minute* (extremely amusing to spend time with) and that she wasn't *whatever their personal definition of a good time was*. Fat Mikey *wouldn't get a kick out of* (get pleasure or excitement from) the kind of things she enjoyed doing, and Melody Ann would only go shopping at Saks (presumably a store the narrator liked shopping at) in order to *knock off* (steal) something from it. Her point is that she had nothing in common with her clients and they would not wish to spend any time with her apart from the time when she was working with them on their legal cases.

- A: She mentions Melody Ann's personal appearance, saying that she had *pink-blond hair that resembled attic insulation* (the sort of thick material that is used on the inside at the top of a house to keep heat in and prevent cold air from coming in) and refers to her stealing *lip liner* (a cosmetic, a kind of pen for drawing a line around the lips) but she does not imply that Melody Ann was typical of her clients in the sense that she cared a lot about what she looked like. She also says that Mikey *looked like what he was* and that what he was was a man who enjoyed attacking others violently, but this has nothing to do with his own attitude to the way he looked.

B: She mentions that for Mikey *aggravated assault was not just a profession but a pleasure* and she refers to Melody Ann stealing from Saks, but she does not say or imply that these were crimes of a kind that were likely to result in them being caught and punished. Her point is not that what her clients had in common was the kind of crime they committed or the likelihood of them being caught after committing it.

C: She says that they would not find her interesting company but she does not suggest that at any point they thought they would have a different relationship with her and were disappointed to discover that this was not the case.

40 D In the first paragraph, the narrator says that even in her *dewy days* (period when she was young and inexperienced), she *never gazed at the world wide-eyed with wonder* (saw the world as a wonderful place and felt very happy because of that). She says that she grew up *too smart* (clever, wise) *to be naive* (foolish because of lack of experience of life). In other words, even when she was young and inexperienced, she was perceptive. In view of that, she wonders *how come* (why), when she was *at the height of her powers* (older, more experienced and as skilled as it was possible for her to be), she wasn't perceptive enough to predict what would happen in the Torkelson case. This implies that what happened in the Torkelson case indicated that she was not as 'smart' as she had thought she was, because if she had been, she would have been able to foresee what would happen in that case.

A: She says at the end of the extract that her clients had no reason or desire to *pass for* (pretend to be and be believed to be) *upper middle class* and that *for that reason alone, Norman Torkelson was different*. This means that Norman Torkelson did try to pretend he was upper middle class and he therefore wasn't really upper middle class.

B: In the first paragraph, she wonders whether what happened in the Torkelson case was a result of her being *too street smart* (having knowledge and skill concerning how to deal with the problems that arise when living in a big city) and having *been around the block* (had experience of life or certain problems) so many times that she had lost her *sense of direction*. What she means here is that she wonders whether she had had so much experience of life that she had become confused and no longer knew what she was doing or what was the right thing to do. Although we learn from the extract that she had changed her career – she no longer worked as a prosecutor for the D.A. (District Attorney – in the US, a public official whose duties include bringing court cases against people accused of crimes) and had become a criminal defence lawyer – the idea that she had *lost my sense of direction* refers to a feeling of confusion. it does not refer to her changing her career.

C: It is implied in the first paragraph that she came to regret getting involved in the Torkelson case, but what is implied there is that this is a particular example of a single case that caused her problems personally, not that it represents the kind of case that any attorney would regret getting involved in.