

LEVEL C (C1 & C2)

November 2015

MODULE 1 Reading comprehension and language awareness

## PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

### ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and respond to the task that follows.

New Research Sl x Ατομο 1

www.openculture.com/2015/09/new-research-shows-how-music-lessons-during-childhood-benefits-the-b

open culture

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### The effects of musical training

As a musician, it's only natural that I want my four-year-old daughter to take an interest in music. I'm convinced of the tangible benefits playing a musical instrument can have on one's personal development. New science, it seems, backs up this intuition. *The Washington Post* reported last year on a recent study from Northwestern University which found that "Music training not only helps children develop fine motor skills, but aids emotional and behavioral maturation as well."



This may not come as a surprise. And yet, the details of the study provide insights about the power of musical education. For one thing, the benefits of learning to play music as a child can last for decades, even if someone hasn't picked up an instrument since those early lessons. As Dr. Nina Kraus explains, good musical timing is strongly correlated with reading skills and general mental acuity. According to a co-author of the study, Dr. James Hudziak, "early musical training was shown to have accelerated cortical organization in attention skills, anxiety management and emotional control." These brain changes can accompany us well into old age.



Another Canadian study, published in February in *The Journal of Neuroscience*, found that childhood music lessons boost the ability of older adults to hear speech, a skill that begins to weaken later in life. The study found significant evidence that "starting formal lessons on a musical instrument prior to age 14 and continuing intense training for up to a decade appears to enhance key areas in the brain that support speech recognition." Even music lessons taken later in life can help rehabilitate the brains of older adults. "The findings," writes *Science Daily*, "underscore the importance of music instruction in schools and in rehabilitative programs for older adults."

### ATTENTION

- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- You have **120 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.
- Provide ONE answer for each item.

**Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a from the text about music training.**

- 1a.** The overall idea in this article is that music training  
**A.** could pay off.                      **B.** may be costly.                      **C.** could rehabilitate us.
- 2a.** The author has a feeling that learning how to play an instrument helps one  
**A.** develop cognitively.                      **B.** seem more mature.                      **C.** be emotionally stable.
- 3a.** Research has shown that music education helps develop skills needed for  
**A.** various academic subjects.                      **B.** all artistic accomplishments.                      **C.** the nervous system.
- 4a.** The effects of the musical training we have as children  
**A.** continue to develop as we grow.                      **B.** stay with us throughout our lives.                      **C.** may disappear if we do not continue training.
- 5a.** Music education is beneficial for the brain if  
**A.** it lasts for at least 10 years.                      **B.** it begins from birth.                      **C.** it starts later in life.

## **ACTIVITY 2**

**Read items 6a-10a and match them with options A-F to make a complete set of news spots. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.**

<b>6a.</b>	A decision of a European court may restrict how companies like Google and FB...	<b>A.</b>	...a peace agreement is signed (soon).
<b>7a.</b>	Rolert Lewandowski of Bayern Munich scored five times in nine minutes and...	<b>B.</b>	...has sharply relaxed.
<b>8a.</b>	The band of resistance in Eastern EU countries to refugee quotas...	<b>C.</b>	...found ways to cheat to improve data.
<b>9a.</b>	When governments started regulating cars, automakers...	<b>D.</b>	..move data around the world.
<b>10a.</b>	Many Libyans doubt that their country's warring fractions will end their power struggle even if...	<b>E.</b>	...has as such offered alternative at the high or low end of the budget spectrum.
		<b>F.</b>	...has thus set a record for the fastest hat trick in Bundesliga history.

**ACTIVITY 3**

**3.1** Read PART ONE of the text and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 11a-15a that follow.

**PART ONE**

# In Houston's Gifted Program, Critics Say Blacks And Latinos Are Overlooked

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 3:55 AM ET

Laura Isensee/Houston Public Media



Fernando Aguilar has five kids and named his only son after his hero, Isaac Newton.

"I looked up to him and so does my son, and hopefully one day we can make contributions to society like he did," says Aguilar.

Isaac's in third grade at Herrera Elementary School in Houston. Aguilar thinks his 8-year-old is a smarty, just like the famous physicist: "I think he's going to be a lot smarter than I am."

But when the local school tested Isaac in kindergarten for the gifted and talented program, he didn't qualify.

And Houston's enrollment statistics indicate that Hispanic students like Isaac and African-American students would more likely be identified as gifted if they were white or Asian. That's a trend across the country.

Aguilar is stretched thin between his job building servers for a software company and finishing his college degree in statistics. So, getting to spend time alone with Isaac is really special, but finding time to get involved with his son's school is difficult. Aguilar knows the gifted and talented program exists at Herrera Elementary, though he wasn't aware the school was testing Isaac.

Donna Ford, at Vanderbilt University, thinks that this put Isaac at a disadvantage. She's been researching gifted education for decades, and when it comes to Houston's program she says, "I think it's a clear case of segregation, gifted education being segregated by race and income."

Houston school leaders asked Ford to take a close look at their enrollment in the program, and she gave it a failing grade. "Racial bias has to be operating, inequities are rampant. Discrimination does exist whether intentional or unintentional," she told the school board in May of this year.

**11a.** The aim of this article is

- A. to inform parents.                      B. to promote a school.                      C. to make an allegation.

**12a.** The Aguilar case is mentioned in this article

- A. paradigmatically.                      B. as a good practice example.                      C. in positive terms.

**13a.** Mr Aguilar thinks that Isaac, his son,

- A. is just like him.                      B. deserves an award.                      C. is a gifted student.

**14a.** The children discriminated against are

- A. kids of colour.                      B. poor white kids.                      C. kids with special needs.

**15a.** According to Ford, racial discrimination seems to be a common problem in schools across

- A. Houston, Texas.                      B. the U.S.A.                      C. the primary school sector.

**3.2** Read PART TWO of the text and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 16a-20a that follow.**PART TWO**

Ford found that both Hispanic and black students are underrepresented in gifted programs and that black students are missing out the most. She also found that about half the seats in those programs go to higher-income students, even though the majority of the district is poor.

Ford calls it "a waste of a huge number of students' gifts and talents."



Ford says Houston's entire process is laced with problems. She's seen this in other districts and has ideas on how to improve it, starting with the test.

Houston uses an exam that some educators consider culturally biased, so it may fail to identify a student like Isaac as gifted.

Also, teacher recommendations carry a lot of weight, but can be subjective.

And Ford worries that because the whole selection process is point-based, some families can strategize to get their kids in the program. "Knowing the system, working the system, using that social capital, it does advantage you," she says.

Parents in the know can find tutorials online. Some even spend \$150 for test materials. Meanwhile, other families have no idea the gifted program even exists.

And Adam Stephens says he wants to change that. He's the person at the Houston Independent School District in charge of advanced academics, and says there's no sacred cows when it comes to making changes for the better.

"We're looking at the testing that we use," Stephens says. "We're looking at how we identify students at the campuses, and if it feels like it's really going to allow us to really meet the needs of students in HISD, then it's something that we're committed to moving forward."

And as for Isaac, the district says it will test him for the gifted program again this fall.

- 16a.** What evidence does Ford have about there is racial prejudice?  
**A.** Numbers: Far fewer non-whites.      **B.** Colour: Black kids ever make it.      **C.** Money: Rich parents pay the school.
- 17a.** What is one thing that may be keeping kids of colour outside the gifted students program?  
**A.** Low I.Q.      **B.** Use of wrong tests.      **C.** Parental consent.
- 18a.** Guardians who know how the system works can  
**A.** help kids get into the program.      **B.** purchase the test answers.      **C.** buy their way into school.
- 19a.** The person in charge at the school district now wants to  
**A.** hire evaluators to assess the program.      **B.** ensure fairness when evaluating students.      **C.** create more openings for the program.
- 20a.** The fuss made about racial prejudice in the school district worked to the advantage of  
**A.** Ms Ford, the researcher.      **B.** teachers who were fair.      **C.** the Aguilar.



**ACTIVITY 4**

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete the gaps (21a-25a). There is one option you do not need.

<b>A.</b>	lacked	<b>B.</b>	married	<b>C.</b>	dumped
<b>D.</b>	purchased	<b>E.</b>	brought	<b>F.</b>	imagined

**My mother was a storyteller.  
A weaver of funny tales, who, with her  
voice and movement, could bring joy by  
making words dance off the page.**

I tried to do the same thing for her when I was twelve.

I hadn't saved my allowance so I couldn't buy a Mother's Day card, let alone a gift. I decided to write a poem instead. That little poem (21a) \_\_\_\_\_ her so much joy that it made me want to continue writing, to continue to make words dance. Since then, I've spent my life expressing the wonders and woes of life through verse.



A poem is a small but powerful thing. It has the power to reach inside you, and to inspire you in ways you never (22a) \_\_\_\_\_. There is a feeling of connection and communion when we read a poem that articulates our deepest feelings. That connection can be a vehicle on the road to creativity and imagination.

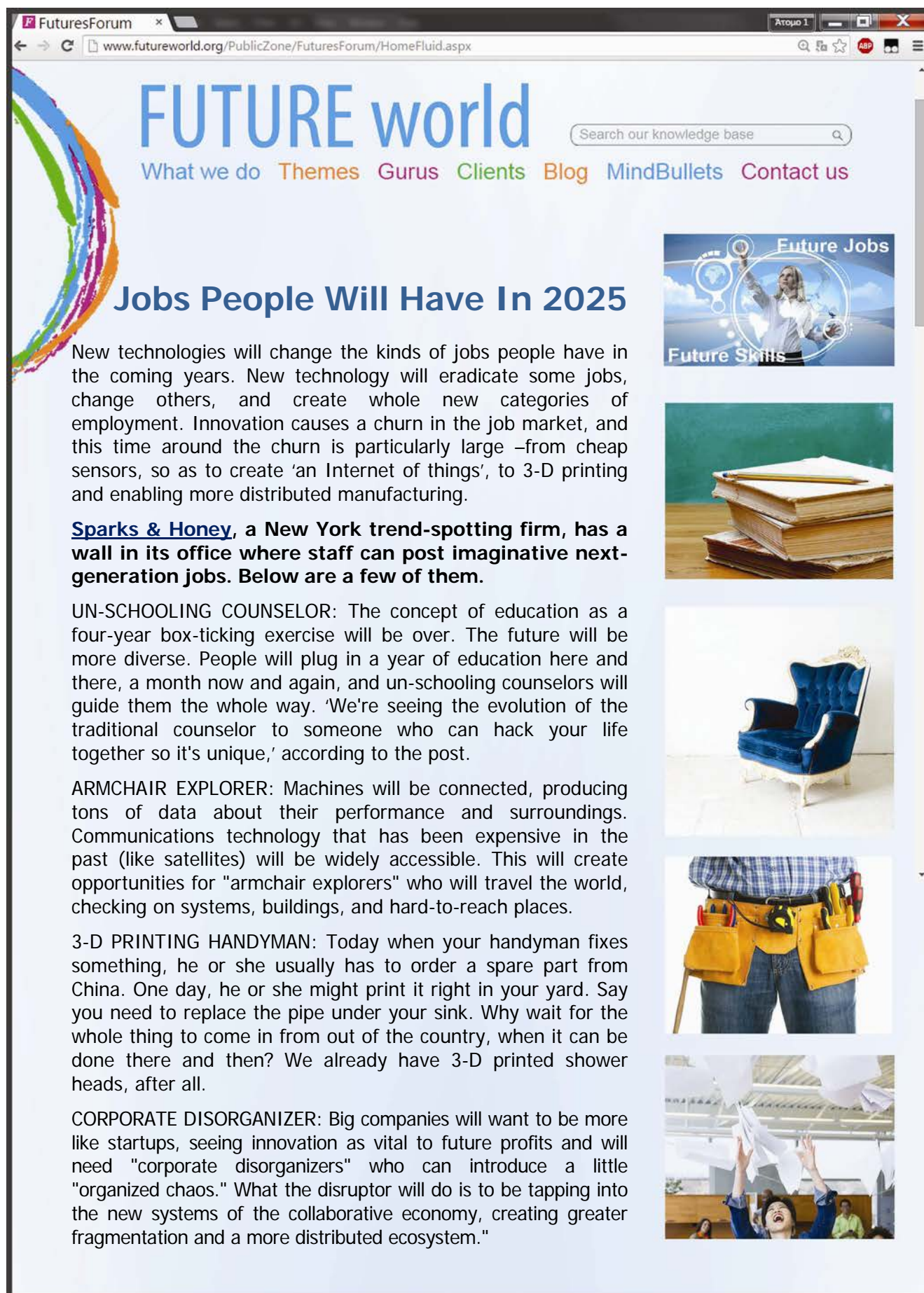
I may not have struggled with composition, but I definitely struggled with cool. That's right, cool! Once, I met a young woman at a book signing. She looked smart, dressed classy, and smiled a lot. And, to top it off, she'd (23a) \_\_\_\_\_ my book. She came up to the table for an autograph and I was spellbound. Words failed me. I (24a) \_\_\_\_\_ the confidence to let her know just how I felt in that moment: I was crushing. We exchanged email addresses and I did what any self-respecting poet would do. I wrote her the poem you see here, on the right.

After she read the poem I'd written her, she sent me an email that said, "Here's my number, give me a ring." And a few years later—get this!—she (25a) \_\_\_\_\_ me. Poetry works, people. It worked for me, and it can work for you.

*If only  
I could autograph  
your voice,  
Paint  
my signature  
on your tongue,  
write each letter  
between  
your lips,  
Have you sing  
my name.  
If only  
I could autograph  
your heart.*

**ACTIVITY 5**

Read the text below and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 26a-30a.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying [www.futureworld.org/PublicZone/FuturesForum/HomeFluid.aspx](http://www.futureworld.org/PublicZone/FuturesForum/HomeFluid.aspx). The website header features the 'FUTURE world' logo and a navigation menu with links: 'What we do', 'Themes', 'Gurus', 'Clients', 'Blog', 'MindBullets', and 'Contact us'. A search bar is also present with the text 'Search our knowledge base'. The main content area is titled 'Jobs People Will Have In 2025' and includes a sidebar with images labeled 'Future Jobs' and 'Future Skills'. The article text discusses the impact of new technologies on the job market and lists several emerging roles: UN-SCHOOLING COUNSELOR, ARMCHAIR EXPLORER, 3-D PRINTING HANDYMAN, and CORPORATE DISORGANIZER. The sidebar contains four images: a person interacting with a globe, a stack of books, a blue armchair, and a person wearing a tool belt.

## FUTURE world

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### Jobs People Will Have In 2025

New technologies will change the kinds of jobs people have in the coming years. New technology will eradicate some jobs, change others, and create whole new categories of employment. Innovation causes a churn in the job market, and this time around the churn is particularly large –from cheap sensors, so as to create ‘an Internet of things’, to 3-D printing and enabling more distributed manufacturing.

**Sparks & Honey**, a New York trend-spotting firm, has a wall in its office where staff can post imaginative next-generation jobs. Below are a few of them.

**UN-SCHOOLING COUNSELOR:** The concept of education as a four-year box-ticking exercise will be over. The future will be more diverse. People will plug in a year of education here and there, a month now and again, and un-schooling counselors will guide them the whole way. ‘We’re seeing the evolution of the traditional counselor to someone who can hack your life together so it’s unique,’ according to the post.

**ARMCHAIR EXPLORER:** Machines will be connected, producing tons of data about their performance and surroundings. Communications technology that has been expensive in the past (like satellites) will be widely accessible. This will create opportunities for “armchair explorers” who will travel the world, checking on systems, buildings, and hard-to-reach places.

**3-D PRINTING HANDYMAN:** Today when your handyman fixes something, he or she usually has to order a spare part from China. One day, he or she might print it right in your yard. Say you need to replace the pipe under your sink. Why wait for the whole thing to come in from out of the country, when it can be done there and then? We already have 3-D printed shower heads, after all.

**CORPORATE DISORGANIZER:** Big companies will want to be more like startups, seeing innovation as vital to future profits and will need “corporate disorganizers” who can introduce a little “organized chaos.” What the disruptor will do is to be tapping into the new systems of the collaborative economy, creating greater fragmentation and a more distributed ecosystem.”

Future Jobs

Future Skills

Stack of books

Blue armchair

Person with tool belt


Person throwing paper

- 26a.** The purpose of this article is to  
**A.** inform readers about the future of the job market.      **B.** advise readers to be prepared for the job market.      **C.** warn readers about the possibility of job loss.
- 27a.** One of the potential changes concerns education  
**A.** and distance learning.      **B.** in package deals.      **C.** in a different type of school.
- 28a.** Another change has to do with accessibility of data  
**A.** in confidential websites.      **B.** from afar.      **C.** through built-in systems.
- 29a.** One more change concerns 3-D printing that is likely to  
**A.** demand different skills.      **B.** replace the workforce.      **C.** do away with work.
- 30a.** This article provides  
**A.** innovative ideas.      **B.** challenging information.      **C.** worrying news.

### ACTIVITY 6

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete the gaps (31a-35a). There is one option you do not need.

<b>A.</b>	... using a computer	<b>B.</b>	...not necessarily all for the better
<b>C.</b>	...to my first good fountain pen	<b>D.</b>	...didn't really take off
<b>E.</b>	...how to write eloquently	<b>F.</b>	...and a smudge-free paper



## Did the Ballpoint Pen Kill Handwriting?

The ballpoint's universal success has changed how most people experience ink. Its thicker ink was less likely to leak than that of its predecessors. However, thicker ink also changes the physical experience of writing, (31a) \_\_\_\_\_.

I wouldn't have noticed the difference if it weren't for my affection for unusual pens, which brought me (32a) \_\_\_\_\_. It is a modern one, but it still has some of the troubles that plagued the pens and quills of the old days. I have to be careful where I rest my hand on the paper, otherwise I risk smudging my last still-wet line. And since its thin ink flows more quickly, I have to refill the pen frequently. The ballpoint solved these problems, giving writers a long-lasting pen (33a) \_\_\_\_\_ for the low cost of some extra hand pressure.

As a teacher whose kids are usually working with numbers and computers, handwriting isn't as immediate a concern to me. But every so often I come across another story about the decline of handwriting. Inevitably, these articles focus on how writing has been replaced by newer, digital forms of communication—typing, texting, Facebook, Snapchat. They discuss the loss of class time for handwriting practice that is instead devoted to typing lessons.

Last year, a New York Times article brought up a study suggesting that writing by hand may be better for kids' learning than (34a) \_\_\_\_\_. But is the computer responsible for kid's inability to do cursive writing? Perhaps no. It may not be digital technology that has hindered my handwriting, but the technology that I was holding as I put pen to paper. Moreover, digital technology (35a) \_\_\_\_\_ until the fountain pen had already begun its decline, and the ballpoint its rise.



**ACTIVITY 7**

**7.1** Read **PART ONE** of an excerpt from a transcript of a podcast, and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 36a-38a.

- 36a.** Osborn is being interviewed because the interviewer seems to be interested in  
 A. the field of artificial intelligence.      B. the consequences of technology on employment.      C. predicting future changes in work ethics.
- 37a.** In this part of his interview Osborn claims that, due to the development of digital technology, people will  
 A. lose their jobs.      B. be substituted by machines.      C. need to develop new skills.
- 38a.** The risk of automation is lower  
 A. if emotions are involved.      B. where creativity is concerned.      C. in the United States.

**PART ONE***Social Europe*

An interview with Michael A. Osborne, Associate Professor in Machine Learning and Co-Director of the Oxford Martin Programme on Technology and Employment, at the University of Oxford.

## What Impact Does The Digital Revolution Have On Work And Inequality?

*Michael, first of all, can I ask you, when you write about the changing nature of innovation, what in particular do you mean? What is changing?*

The developments about which I'm excited have emerged from my own field, which is that of machine learning that many of your listeners might know better by the name of artificial intelligence. Our idea is that developments in the field of machine learning, accompanied by those in mobile robotics, are really going to have quite a transformational impact upon human employment. In particular, we point to the introduction of algorithms that are able to perform sophisticated subtle decision-making in a way that was previously the reserve of humans that are able to navigate the streets, to make recommendations of products to customers and so on. All of these things are very likely to substitute for human workers in the fairly near future. Our most recent study has involved us in determining requirements for different types of skills within 702 occupational classes. These requirements included things like persuasion, manual dexterity, originality –all skills that we thought might be predictive of a job's susceptibility to automation. So, on the basis of that data we used, we were able to predict for all jobs a probability of automation and we arrived at the headline figure that 47% of current US employment might be at high risk of automation over the next 20 years.

*Okay, now according to the international literature, there seems to be a tendency that the jobs that are less likely or the least likely to be substituted are ones based on creativity. Is this something you agree with?*

We agree entirely with that characterisation. In our study we highlighted three bottlenecks to computerisation, as we call them. They were exactly creativity, social intelligence and perception or manipulation. These are exactly the characteristics of jobs that we think are most difficult to automate.



**7.2 Read PART TWO and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 39a-41a.**

- 39a.** In this part of the article, the interviewee is interested in the impact of technology on  
**A.** records on unemployment.      **B.** employment possibilities.      **C.** job loss.
- 40a.** Osborn is basically saying that the new type of businesses starting up now don't necessarily  
**A.** create favourable job conditions.      **B.** generate a lot of new jobs.      **C.** hire low-skilled workers.
- 41a.** Osborn argues that it is less likely for people to be out of work if they are  
**A.** well educated.      **B.** highly skilled.      **C.** hard working.

**PART TWO**

*So we're basically talking about –when it comes to the impact of technology on jobs– three levels. The first level would be what kinds of jobs could be replaced by technology, the second one would be what kinds of jobs will change, maybe even fundamentally, because of the impact of technology and the third one would be job creation, what kinds of jobs will be newly created as a result of technology. What would you say to the third point?*

Again, a very important point we quite explicitly acknowledged in our original study is that it did not consider the prospect for new job growth. However, in subsequent work, my co-author Carl Benedikt Frey has indeed looked at what new jobs have emerged over the last decade within the US and finds, quite alarmingly, that the new industries that have been created now only contain about half of one percent of current US employment. So, these new industries that have emerged haven't necessarily generated a whole host of new employment and perhaps the most emblematic example is found in the tech sector, where a company like WhatsApp, for example, was bought out for 19 billion US, at a point at which it had only 55 employees, which compares quite unfavourably against a business of, kind of, similar valuation, like the fashion retailer GAP, which has about 137,000 employees. So, yes, there are new jobs being created, but it's not clear that there are as many of those new jobs as we might like and it's also not clear that the jobs that are being created might be suitable for the people who are put out of work due to trends in technology. So, if we look at the list of fastest growing occupations since the year 2000, they include jobs like data scientists, IOS developers, Android developers. I don't really think that there are going to be all that many people put out of work by, for example, self-driving vehicles, people like truck drivers, who are able to move very naturally into these quite high-skilled occupations.

**7.3 Read PART THREE on the next page, and decide if statements 42a-45a are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).**

OSBORN CLAIMS THAT...		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
<b>42a.</b>	... highly skilled people are more likely to be replaced by technology in the future.			
<b>43a.</b>	... an indirect result of automation in the job market is social inequality.			
<b>44a.</b>	... the growth of inequality can definitely be avoided.			
<b>45a.</b>	... accumulating huge sums of wealth based on other people's labour is theft.			

**PART THREE**

*So we might also see, basically, a polarisation of the labour market? A polarisation into high-end, high-skilled jobs but also very low-skilled personal service sector jobs?*

I think that's absolutely right and, in fact, one bit of analysis we did in our original study was to try and plot the probability of computerisation against two different measures of skill. What we saw, very clearly, is that the probability of computerisation was negatively correlated with these measures of skill. Simply put, the more skilled you are, the less susceptible you are to computerisation, which does indeed suggest only a continuation of this polarisation in the job market.

*And a trend that we've seen even before that, you know the sort of low skill, personalised service sector jobs; they're also very hard to replace with technology, aren't they?*

That's right, but they're not necessarily going to be very highly paid, because as the result of them not requiring much skill, there's going to be a whole host of people who are willing to take on these jobs and this may only lead to an exasperation of the inequality we've seen develop over the last couple of decades.

*But, there is a likelihood with the unfolding impact of technology that these inequalities will get worse, at least in the short to medium term and that we're going to see an exacerbation of inequality. Would you also see it that way?*

I would indeed and, in fact, I think we need not lose sight of the fact that there will be enormous wealth generated by technological change. However the developing inequality will not necessarily be a problem of wealth generation but a problem of distribution.

**ACTIVITY 8**

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete the gaps (46a-50a). There is one option you do not need.

<b>A.</b>	addressing	<b>B.</b>	provoking	<b>C.</b>	delivering
<b>D.</b>	driving	<b>E.</b>	achieving	<b>F.</b>	degrading



European Environment Agency

**THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT  
STATE AND OUTLOOK 2015**



Europe's environment and climate policies have been (46a) \_\_\_\_ substantial benefits, improving the environment and quality of life, while (47a) \_\_\_\_ innovation, job creation and growth. Despite these gains, Europe still faces a range of persistent and growing environmental challenges. (48a) \_\_\_\_ them requires fundamental changes in the systems of production and consumption that are the root cause of environmental problems.

These are some of the key messages from the European Environment Agency's five-yearly assessment 'The European environment – state and outlook 2015', published today. It is an integrated assessment of Europe's environment, and it also includes assessments and data at

global, regional and country levels, as well as cross-country comparisons.

**EU policies have delivered substantial benefits**

Today, Europeans enjoy cleaner air and water, less waste is sent to landfill and more resources are recycled. However, Europe remains a long way from (49a) \_\_\_\_ the objective of 'living well within the limits of the planet' by 2050, as set out in the 7th Environment Action Programme. Although we use natural resources more efficiently than previously, we are still (50a) \_\_\_\_ the resource base that we rely on in Europe and across the world. Problems such as biodiversity loss and climate change remain major threats.

## PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

## ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the missing words (1b-5b) in the text below. The first letter of each word is provided and the dashes correspond to the missing letters.

## Celebrate Spain's Cultural Diversity

There's never been a better time to take that much-anticipated study trip to Spain. The economy is on the rebound, so there's optimism, but prices are still relatively low. Moreover, a **(1b)** p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ aspect of the recession is that it has led the people of the country back to the roots of their culture.

Spain announced last month that it has retaken the number-three spot in world tourism in 2013, overtaking China by welcoming a record 60.6 million **(2b)** i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ visitors. Spain now stands behind only France, with 83 million tourist arrivals, and the U.S. with 67 million. Income from foreign tourists hit record levels, too, a significant contribution to the Spanish economy, emerging somewhat stronger after a five-year recession that left the nation with an **(3b)** u \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ rate of 26%.

Even without the official figures for the whole year, it is already possible to say that 2013 was a record in terms of tourism spending. The tourism industry accounted for 10.9% of Spain's total **(4b)** e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ output in 2012 and 11.9% of all jobs, the government reported. Its tourism industry association Excetur is predicting the industry will grow by 1.8% in 2014.

Spain's diversity makes it a cultural powerhouse. Size doesn't hurt. It's Western Europe's second largest country (after France) in terms of area, and the world's third-largest exporter of wine, fruits, and vegetables. And it's the **(5b)** i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ diversity of its people and passions that holds the key to understanding Spain's eternal appeal.



## ACTIVITY 2

Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete statements 6b-10b in Column A.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
6b.	"Wealth is so concentrated that a large segment of society ____ .	unaware of existence is virtually its
7b.	Electric bikes are increasingly popular in the UK, ____ but Britain still lags behind other EU countries –with some 120,000 in Holland and 400,000 in Germany,	sold estimated with 25,000 every an year
8b.	"The UK, ____ is open for business with Russia by accepting money that originates from Russia through its tax havens.	political adopting while a harsh stance
9b.	Marion Cottillard has warned that quotas for female directors in cinema would create division within the industry. Gender based quotas ____ to boost the representation of women in the film industry.	Cannes proposed at a panel were by
10b.	Education is not only instruction in the classroom; it is the habit of reading. If the government's imaginative ____ and in bulk helps inculcate that practice in even a minority of children, it will be a bargain for schools and a lasting benefit for their pupils.	classic scheme to books provide cheaply

**ACTIVITY 3**

Fill in the missing words (11b-15b) in the text below. The first letter of each word is provided and the dashes correspond to the missing letters.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [crisisobs.gr/en/2015/07/upgrading-or-polarisation-long-term-and-global-shifts-in-the-employment-structure-eu](http://crisisobs.gr/en/2015/07/upgrading-or-polarisation-long-term-and-global-shifts-in-the-employment-structure-eu). The page features the Crisis Observatory logo and navigation links: The Crisis Observatory, Events, Publications, Interviews, Brussels Update, and Library. The article title is "Upgrading or polarisation? Long-term and global shifts in the employment structure". The text contains several gaps for word completion: (11b) c \_ \_ \_ \_ by the global financial crisis in 2008 and (12b) i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ by the euro zone single-currency crisis in 2010–2011. In the last year, aggregate employment levels have (13b) r \_ \_ \_ \_ faster than at any time since 2008. This, the fourth annual European Jobs Monitor report, looks in detail at shifts in the employment structure at Member States and aggregate EU level over 2011–2014. The objective is to (14b) a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ the extent to which recent shifts are polarising, arising from a decline in mid-paid jobs, or upgrading as a result of growth in high-paid jobs. The analysis finds that the most recent pattern is more downward-skewed, mainly as a result of stronger growth in less knowledge-intensive services. The report also (15b) s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ the main findings from two other analyses of labour market shifts: one centres on developments in six European countries, while the other focuses on six non-EU countries. [Read more...](#) ([Download pdf \(3 MB\)](#))

**ACTIVITY 4**

Fill in each of the gaps 16b-20b with one word (pairing up with the word BLUE) so that the statements below make sense.

16b.	Over the last several decades Americans have been bearing witness to the growth of a disturbing streak of aristocratic bias increasingly manifesting itself in popular views and assumptions about people who work with their hands. Culturally speaking, American comedy has increasingly become a forum for abusing blue _____ worker values.
17b	Because Anthony's great-grandparents made millions, he is regarded as one of the city's blue _____ bachelors, even though his employment status and education do not warrant it.
18b	It's one of those common events in contemporary art that small communities organise. We don't expect much but it is also true that once in a blue _____, an image will, literally, take your breath away.
19b.	A ten-year-old boy in China, Bin Bin, a pupil at a primary school in Heyuan city in Guangdong province, has become the poster boy for anti-family cruelty campaigners after being beaten _____ and blue by his violent stepmother.
20b.	Danny Dyer is engaged to his long-term girlfriend Joanne Mas. The 37-year-old actor said 'yes' when his childhood sweetheart popped the question. The couple –who have three children together– have certainly had their ups and downs, and it seemed that things would stay that way. But then on Valentine's Day, she proposed. 'It was completely _____ of the blue', Danny said, 'but I'm so glad she did it. I love the fact that Jo took the initiative!'

**ΣΑΣ ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΖΟΥΜΕ ΟΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΕΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1**

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**