

LEVEL C (C1&C2)

2017 A

MODULE 1 Reading comprehension and language awareness

PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read the first page of a short story and respond to the two tasks that follow.

Romance

LOOK magazine

May 2017

Julia's Unexpected Romance

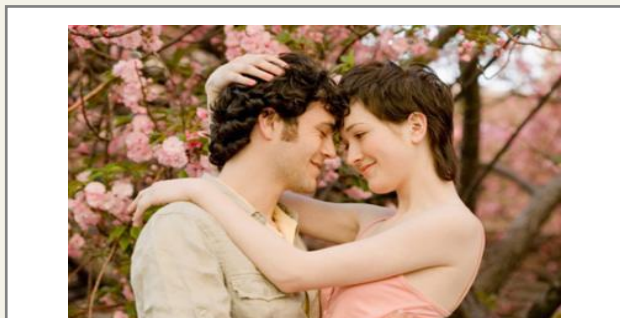
I was born into probably one of the worst jobs in the world. It wasn't my parents' fault really. They both had dreams much higher than working for someone else. Dad wanted to be a chef in one of those fancy restaurants, where they charge \$100 for a mouthful of food. He even wanted to own his own restaurant someday. He thought he'd get his start working as a personal chef for some rich people. Seventeen years later, his dream still hasn't come true. Mom wanted to be a dancer, and from the videos I've seen of her performing, she was good. But she didn't get her dream-come-true either, and she's ended up being a maid for the Townsends, which is how she and Dad met. I guess that is one good thing that came out of it all. If it hadn't been for the Townsends, my parents never would've met.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend live in a huge mansion, while my parents, my little sister, and I live in a small cottage on their estate. It consists of two bedrooms, a tiny bathroom, a kitchen, and a living room. As long as we work for the Townsends, we get a place to live as well as regular salaries. I mean all of us. To make ends meet, my sister and I have to work too, to bring in some extra money. Work keeps us both too busy to do a lot of other things people our age do, so we don't socialize as much.

My only hope for escape is when I go to college and figure out what I want to do with my life. I just hope they can make it a couple of years without my additional income, while I'm away. Of course, I'll have to rely on student loans for tuition, since I have very little money saved up.

Don't get me wrong. We're not living in poverty, struggling for every meal. No, we live comfortably enough. But we don't live in the luxury of the Townsends and they look down on us for that.

The Townsends' come from old money, so basically they've never had to work a day in their lives, making them even more snobbish than normal rich people. Even worse, they have a son, Bobby, who's only a year older than me. Imagine having to



go to school with the son of your employers, who's constantly reminding you of your place and your duties and how easily he can get me and my family fired. He never lets me forget. I couldn't even try to hide my family's situation from my classmates, since Bobby basically went around advertising it.

He liked to make me do mundane chores that he could do himself but was too lazy to, and loved to gloat that he could get me to do them for him. He also liked finding ways to get me in trouble when I wouldn't do his homework. He'd make fun of me at school until I couldn't take it anymore and I'd beat him up. Then he'd run home to cry to his parents and get me in trouble with his parents and mine.

When the Townsends' decided to send Bobby away to a boarding school for "better education" (they were just tired of having a kid around), I wanted to celebrate. High school without Bobby Townsend? That really was a dream-come-true. He'd come for summer, but mostly he'd be out with friends he hadn't seen in months or in his room, too busy to bother with making me miserable, except for a few biting comments here and there.

Now, those four years of peace are coming to an end, because Bobby has just graduated from high school and is coming home for summer vacation before heading off to college. This means three months of tolerating him again. With any luck, he'll be busy making this summer "the best summer ever" since it's his last 'free' summer before he heads off to college. So, my most sincere wish is that he'll leave me the hell alone. Of course, as we all well know, we don't always get what we want.

ATTENTION

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

1.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a, on the basis of the first part of this short story, which continues in the part you do not see here with an unexpected romance.

- 1a. This part of the short story is about Julia's special relationship with
 A. her parents. B. her boss's son. C. the Townsend family.
- 2a. Julia's father is probably
 A. the Townsend's cook. B. a rich personal chef. C. a retired restaurant owner.
- 3a. In the story, Julia is
 A. a high-school student. B. Bobby Townsend's sister. C. at boarding school.
- 4a. Why does Julia have a problem with Bobby Townsend?
 A. He treats her as his inferior. B. Because he's lazy. C. He beats her up.
- 5a. Julia hopes that this summer she won't be
 A. lonely. B. too busy at work. C. hassled by Bobby.

MEANING IN CONTEXT

WHAT DO THE UNDERLINED WORDS / EXPRESSIONS FROM THE TEXT MEAN?

1.2 Choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 6a-10a.

- 6a. But my mom didn't get her dream-come-true either, and she's ended up being a maid for the Townsends...
 A. turned up B. wound up C. finished with
- 7a. To make ends meet, my sister and I have to work too, to bring in some extra money.
 A. cope with our needs B. manage the household C. handle things properly
- 8a. Don't get me wrong. We're not living in poverty, struggling for every meal. No, we live comfortably enough. But we don't live in the luxury of the Townsends...
 A. Don't think I'm lying through my teeth. B. Don't get the wrong end of the stick. C. I wouldn't want you to misunderstand me.
- 9a. He liked to make me do mundane chores that he could do himself but was too lazy to, and loved to gloat that he could get me to do them for him.
 A. delight B. brag C. shine
- 10a. That really was a dream-come-true. He'd come for summer, but mostly he'd be out with friends he hadn't seen in months or in his room, too busy to bother with making me miserable, except for a few biting comments here and there.
 A. sympathetic B. piercing C. sarcastic

ACTIVITY 2

The extracts below are from speeches different people have made. Match each extract (11a-15a) with the type of scripted speech that it is from (options A-F). There is one option you do not need.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| A. | Speech by UN messenger on Earth Day | B. | Military officer's speech | C. | Oscar winning acceptance speech |
| D. | University student's commencement speech | E. | Politician's speech on refugee issues | F. | Preacher's speech to his parishioners |

11a. "We will secure our borders by writing smart laws that protect us while making sure that honest hardworking immigrants have a legal route to come here and work to support their families. No free rides, but an honest, progressive approach to work visas that allows us to accurately account for, and tax, the number of immigrant workers while keeping out the unwanted element. Our children are our future, so let's give them every chance they need to succeed by providing our teachers with the tools needed to do their job."

12a. "I would not dream of refuting the science that shows climate change is happening," she said. "It's happening everywhere. It's already having devastating effects in many parts of the world. The droughts are getting worse, flooding's getting worse. Storms, hurricanes are getting more frequent and more violent. And the main thing is unpredictability. Everywhere I go, people say, 'It's not normally like that at this time of year.'"

13a. "That means so much to me thank you. One of the first people who taught me how to act was Denzel Washington and I just met him for the first time tonight – thank you. And to all the other nominees who did great work, I'm proud to be in your company. You guys are very brave and I admire what you do. And I'm only here really because of the talents and good will of so many people that are impossible to name, but most of all Kenneth Lonergan, who made this part and without this part and without his writing I wouldn't be here for sure."

14a. "Thank you and good morning. First of all, I would like to thank all the parents, guardians and families who dedicated themselves to their sons' and daughters' success. College is a cycle of stripped identity in which we continuously challenge our minds, step outside our comfort zones, and sometimes lapse into being lost. Without you, we would not have a foundation to feel grounded ever so often, so thank you."

15a. "When states have crumbled, His mercy will endure; when dictators have waged their wicked battles for the last time, His mercy will still endure; when shoulders no longer stoop, nor brows wrinkle, nor faces become furrowed, His mercy will endure. Blessed be thy merciful!"

ACTIVITY 3

Read the text about advertising on the next page, and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 16a-20a.

16a. This article is basically about when children begin to

- A. appreciate the value of advertising. B. realise what advertising is trying to do. C. experience the effects of advertising.

17a. According to the text, children who watch a lot of TV

- A. enjoy advertisements more. B. do not care about toys. C. may ask for a lot of toys.

18a. The effect of advertisements on children relates to

- A. unforeseen factors. B. their age mainly. C. intellectual capacity.

19a. Pre-school children do not understand that advertisements

- A. are entertaining programs. B. are trying to sell products. C. are helpful.

20a. A good way of limiting the influence of advertising on school-age children is by encouraging them

- A. to think about which its aims really are. B. to write questions about the products. C. to watch more advertisements.

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CHILDREN AND ADVERTISING

Children see lots of advertising every day. The ability to spot advertising and understand what advertisements are trying to do is an important life skill, which you can help children develop.

Children experience advertising in many forms – on TV, YouTube, apps, radio, billboards, magazines, newspapers, movies, the internet, advergames, text messages, social media and more. And advertising works on children. For example, the more TV a child watches, the more toys that child is likely to want and ask for. This is why it's important for children to learn that advertisements are trying to make you buy something. Ads are trying to influence the way you think or change your mind about something. And advertisers always aim to make their products look good, perhaps even better than they really are.

Advertising affects children in different ways. How children react to advertising can depend on several things, including their age, what they know or have experienced, and how much opportunity they've had to question and talk about what they see in the media.

At 0-2 years, children can't tell the difference between advertising and actual programs. However, at 3-6 years, children can identify advertisements and distinguish them from programs, but they don't understand that ads are trying to sell something. They tend to think of advertisements as being entertaining or helpful announcements. At 7-11 years, children can understand that advertisements are trying to sell them something, can remember advertising messages, can recognise some advertising techniques like advertisements overstating how good products are. But, they can't always defend themselves by questioning what advertisements are doing, might not always understand that products aren't as good as advertisements say they are, or that advertisers might not be telling them any of the bad points. At 12-13 years, children can usually understand the purpose of advertising, and can use advertised information to decide what they want, might not understand how advertising makes things more expensive, and might not recognise tricky product placement strategies.

Teenagers, over 14, can understand how the marketplace works and can be sceptical about advertisers' claims.

To limit the effects of advertising on school-age children, the most important thing you can do is talk about advertisements and encourage children to think about what they're trying to do. It's a good idea to focus on the advertisements that your child sees most often. For example, you can get your child thinking and developing a questioning attitude towards advertisers' claims by asking him to think about what's being advertised. That is, what's the product in this advertisement? What is it for? Who is it for? You can also ask your child about the strategies that are being used to sell a particular product. This can help your child work out how an advertisement makes its product look good.

You can limit the effects of advertising on teenagers by talking about the way advertisements work to sell ideas as well as products. For example, some advertisements link products with the 'perfect' life the people in the ads seem to have. Older children can also start thinking about the subtle impacts of advertising. For example, you could encourage your child to think about how advertisements influence ideas about what girls, boys, women and men should look like, wear, do, eat and drink.



ACTIVITY 4

Read two of Aesop's fables below, and decide if items 21a-25a are True, False, or Not Stated.

| STATEMENTS | | A | B | C |
|------------|---|------|-------|------------|
| | | TRUE | FALSE | NOT STATED |
| 21a. | The Miser, in the first of Aesop's fables, had hidden a lump of gold that he had acquired, and was content just to have it. | | | |
| 22a. | The person that took the Miser's gold didn't commit a robbery. He simply wanted to relieve the Miser of a heavy lump of gold. | | | |
| 23a. | The second fable calls attention to how friends should stand by each other in times of need. | | | |
| 24a. | Bears use body language and vocalizations to show their intentions. | | | |
| 25a. | The Bear fable has no moral to teach the readers. | | | |

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1 THE MISER

A Miser sold all that he had and bought a lump of gold, which he buried in a hole in the ground by the side of an old wall, and went to look at daily. One of his workmen observed his frequent visits to the spot and decided to watch his movements. He soon discovered the secret of the hidden treasure, and digging down, came to the lump of gold, and stole it. The Miser, on his next visit, found the hole empty and began to tear his hair and to make loud lamentations.

A neighbour, seeing him overcome with grief and learning the cause, said, "Pray, do not grieve so. Find a stone, place it in the hole, and imagine that the gold is still lying there. It will do you the same service because when the gold was there, it was as if you didn't have it since you did not make the slightest use of it."

2 THE BEAR AND THE TWO TRAVELERS

Two men were traveling together. When a hungry Bear suddenly appeared, the younger and slenderer of the two men ran as quickly as he could, climbed up a tree, and concealed himself in the branches. The other, unable to move partly because of fear, reacted in the only way he could, in an effort to avoid being attacked by the bear. He fell flat on the ground and pretended he was dead. The Bear came up, stood right on top of him and smelt him all over. The man held his breath and continued to play the role of the dead man having heard that Bears do not touch a dead body. Sure enough, the Bear soon lost interest and left him. When he was quite gone, the other traveller descended from the tree, and jocularly asked his friend what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear. "He gave me this advice," his companion replied. "Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger. Misfortune tests the sincerity of friends."

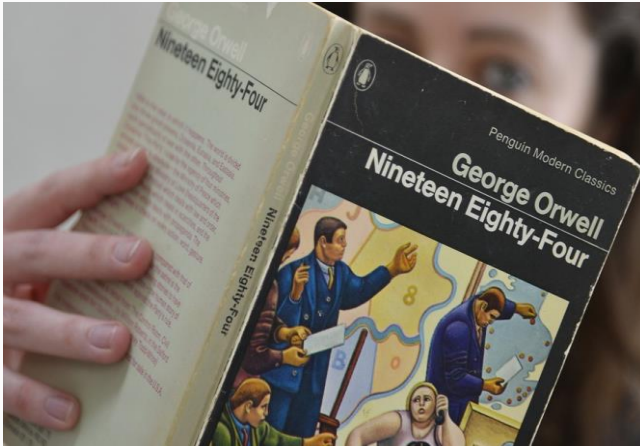
ACTIVITY 5

Read the article and do the task that follows.

Education in 21st Century

BOOKWORM

2017 isn't "1984" - it's stranger than Orwell imagined



A week after Donald Trump's inauguration, George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is the best-selling book on Amazon.com. The hearts of hundreds of English teachers in the U.S.A. must be warmed as people flock to a novel published in 1949 because it helps them to think about their present reality.

Orwell set his story in Oceania, one of three blocs or mega-states fighting over the globe in 1984. There has been a nuclear exchange, and the blocs seem to have agreed to perpetual conventional war, probably because constant warfare serves their shared interests in domestic control.

Oceania demands total subservience. It is a police state, with helicopters monitoring people's activities, even watching through their windows. But Orwell emphasizes it is the "ThinkPol," the Thought Police, who really monitor the "Proles" --the lowest 85 per cent of the population outside the party elite. The ThinkPol move invisibly among society seeking out, even encouraging, thought crimes so they can make the perpetrators disappear for reprogramming.

The other main way the party elite, symbolised in the moustached figurehead Big Brother, encourage and police correct thought is through the technology of the Telescreen. These "metal plaques" transmit things like frightening videos of enemy armies and of course the wisdom of Big Brother. But the Telescreen can see you, too. During mandatory morning exercise, the Telescreen not only shows a young, wiry trainer leading cardio, it can see if you are keeping up. Telescreens are everywhere: They are in every room of people's homes. At the office, people use them to do their jobs.

The story revolves around Winston Smith and Julia, who try to resist their government's overwhelming control over facts. Their act of rebellion? Trying to discover the "unofficial" truth about the past, and recording unauthorised information in a diary. Winston works at the colossal Ministry of Truth, on which is emblazoned **IGNORANCE IS STRENGTH**. His job is to erase politically inconvenient data from the public record. If a party member falls out of favour it is as if he or she never existed. If Big Brother made a promise he could not fulfil, it is as if it never happened.

Because his job calls on him to research old newspapers and other records for the facts he has to "unfact," Winston is especially adept at "doublethink." Winston calls it being "conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully constructed lies... consciously to induce unconsciousness."

Orwell's setting in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is inspired by the way he foresaw the Cold War --a phrase he coined in 1945. He wrote it just a few years after watching Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin carve up the world at the Tehran and Yalta conferences. The book is remarkably prescient about aspects of the Stalinist Soviet Union, East Germany and Maoist China.

Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 26a-30a on the article about Orwell's "1984".

- 26a. This article implies that what is described in Orwell's book, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*,
 A. reminds us of Trump's inauguration. B. is similar to the current situation in the USA. C. is of particular interest to English teachers.
- 27a. The story of the book is set in Oceania which is a
 A. a modern state of the future. B. totalitarian mega state. C. a superstate for the privileged.
- 28a. In Oceania, there is a Thought Police that
 A. discourages thought crimes. B. inspects how people think. C. programmes people's thinking.
- 29a. Winston Smith, the protagonist, works in a Ministry of Truth that is responsible for
 A. supporting the truth and keeping records. B. evidence that the government doesn't lie. C. propaganda and historical revisionism.
- 30a. The author of this article implies that "1984"
 A. mocks authoritarian regimes. B. predicts the future. C. is short of inspirational.

ACTIVITY 6

Read the text below, and choose the best word (A-F) to fill in items 31a-35a. Use each word only once. There is one word you do not need.

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|----------|----|--------------|
| A. | astounding | B. | existing | C. | evolutionary |
| D. | complex | E. | rapid | F. | overall |

Science, Technology, and The Future - April 2017

Discover SCIENCE FOR THE CURIOUS

NOT SO FAST, EINSTEIN!

Human brain evolution seems to be slowing

Jennifer Barone



We may have the most (31a) _____ brains of any primate, says University of Chicago geneticist Chung-I Wu, but chimpanzees' brains are evolving faster. Wu and his colleagues compared DNA sequences of genes expressed in the brains of humans, chimpanzees and Old World monkeys. They found that while other primates seem to be experiencing (32a) _____ changes, humans' brain genes are surprisingly static. "I was expecting to find that a few genes would be evolving rapidly, while probably the (33a) _____ distribution would be changing at the same rate among all the primates, but instead we saw that the brains' gene evolution in the human lineage has actually slowed down," Wu says.

The human brain's (34a) _____ complexity may be at the root of the decelerating genetic changes, he adds. Because genes in the brain code for proteins that interact with many other molecules, the wiggle room for evolutionary tinkering is limited: Change a gene too much and it will be unable to continue its (35a) _____ functions.

Does this mean that other primates are gaining on us? Not necessarily, Wu says. In fact, "the higher rate of evolution in chimps probably just reflects the fact that each gene in that species has fewer other genes interacting with it than in humans," says Wu. And since the complexity of the interactive network likely determines intelligence, the answer is probably the opposite.

ACTIVITY 7

7.1 Read quickly through the short story and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 36a-38a.

36a. The story is set in

A. Dublin.

B. an imaginary city.

C. London.

37a. The story seems to revolve around

A. several characters

B. two main characters

C. a disgraceful character.

38a. The meaning of the short story's title is

A. not obvious from this extract. **B.** related to the incidents here.

C. linked to Ignatius Gallaher.

A Little Cloud

by James Joyce

Eight years before he had seen his friend off at the North Wall and wished him God-speed. Gallaher had got on. You could tell that at once by his travelled air, his well-cut tweed suit, and fearless accent. Few fellows had talents like his, and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success. Gallaher's heart was in the right place and he had deserved to win. It was something to have a friend like that.

Little Chandler's thoughts ever since lunch-time had been of his meeting with Gallaher, of Gallaher's invitation, and of the great city London where Gallaher lived. He was called Little Chandler because, though he was but slightly under the average stature, he gave one the idea of being a little man. His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache, and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief. The half-moons of his nails were perfect, and when he smiled you caught a glimpse of a row of childish white teeth.

As he sat at his desk in the King's Inns he thought what changes those eight years had brought. The friend whom he had known under a shabby and necessitous guise had become a brilliant figure on the London Press. He turned often from his tiresome writing to gaze out of the office window. The glow of a late autumn sunset covered the grass plots and walks. It cast a shower of kindly golden dust on the untidy nurses and decrepit old men who drowsed on the benches; it flickered upon all the moving figures - on the children who ran screaming along the gravel paths and on everyone who passed through the gardens. He watched the scene and thought of life; and (as always happened when he thought of life) he became sad. A gentle melancholy took possession of him. He felt how useless it was to struggle against fortune, this being the burden of wisdom which the ages had bequeathed to him.

He remembered the books of poetry upon his shelves at home. He had bought them in his bachelor days and many an evening, as he sat in the little room off the hall, he had been tempted to take one down from the bookshelf and read out something to his wife. But shyness had always held him back; and so the books had remained on their shelves. At times he repeated lines to himself and this consoled him.

When his hour had struck, he stood up and took leave of his desk and of his fellow-clerks punctiliously. He emerged from under the feudal arch of the King's Inns, a neat modest figure, and walked swiftly down Henrietta Street. The golden sunset was waning and the air had grown sharp. A horde of grimy children populated the street. They stood or ran in the roadway, or crawled up the steps before the gaping doors, or squatted like mice upon the thresholds. Little Chandler gave them no thought. He picked his way deftly through all that minute vermin-like life and under the shadow of the gaunt spectral mansions in which the old nobility of Dublin had roistered. No memory of the past touched him, for his mind was full of a present joy.

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He had never been in Corless's, but he knew the value of the name. He knew that people went there after the theatre to eat oysters and drink liqueurs; and he had heard that the waiters there spoke French and German. Walking swiftly by at night he had seen cabs drawn up before the door and richly-dressed ladies, escorted by cavaliers, alight and enter quickly. They wore noisy dresses and many wraps. Their faces were powdered and they caught up their dresses, when they touched earth, like alarmed Atalantas. He had always passed without turning his head to look. It was his habit to walk swiftly in the street even by day, and whenever he found himself in the city late at night he hurried on his way apprehensively and excitedly. Sometimes, however, he courted the causes of his fear. He chose the darkest and narrowest streets and, as he walked boldly forward, the silence that was spread about his footsteps troubled him; the wandering, silent figures troubled him; and at times a sound of low fugitive laughter made him tremble like a leaf.

He turned to the right towards Capel Street. Ignatius Gallaher on the London Press! Who would have thought it possible eight years before? Still, now that he reviewed the past, Little Chandler could remember many signs of future greatness in his friend. People used to say that Ignatius Gallaher was wild. Of course, he did mix with a rakish set of fellows at that time; drank freely and borrowed money on all sides. In the end he had got mixed up in some shady affair, some money transaction: at least, that was one version of his flight. But nobody denied him talent. There was always a certain... something in Ignatius Gallaher that impressed you in spite of yourself. Even when he was out at elbows and at his wits' end for money he kept up a bold face. Little Chandler remembered (and the remembrance brought a slight flush of pride to his cheek) one of Ignatius Gallaher's sayings when he was in a tight corner: 'Half-time now, boys,' he used to say light-heartedly. 'Where's my considering cap?'

That was Ignatius Gallaher all out; and, damn it, you couldn't but admire him for it. Little Chandler quickened his pace. For the first time in his life he felt himself superior to the people he passed. For the first time his soul revolted against the dull inelegance of Capel Street. There was no doubt about it: if you wanted to succeed you had to go away. You could do nothing in Dublin. As he crossed Grattan Bridge he looked down the river towards the lower quays and pitied the poor stunted houses. They seemed to him a band of tramps, huddled together along the river-banks, their old coats covered with dust and soot, stupefied by the panorama of sunset and waiting for the first chill of night to bid them arise, shake themselves and begone. He wondered whether he could write a poem to express his idea. Perhaps Gallaher might be able to get it into some London paper for him. Could he write something original? He was not sure what idea he wished to express, but the thought that a poetic moment had touched him took life within him like an infant hope. He stepped onward bravely.

Every step brought him nearer to London, farther from his own sober inartistic life. A light began to tremble on the horizon of his mind. He was not so old - thirty-two. His temperament might be said to be just at the point of maturity. There were so many different moods and impressions that he wished to express in verse. He felt them within him. He tried to weigh his soul to see if it was a poet's soul. Melancholy was the dominant note of his temperament, he thought, but it was a melancholy tempered by recurrences of faith and resignation and simple joy. If he could give expression to it in a book of poems perhaps men would listen. He would never be popular: he saw that. He could not sway the crowd, but he might appeal to a little circle of kindred minds. The English critics, perhaps, would recognize him as one of the Celtic school by reason of the melancholy tone of his poems; besides that, he would put in allusions. He began to invent sentences and phrases from the notice which his book would get. 'Mr Chandler has the gift of easy and graceful verse'... 'A wistful sadness pervades these poems'... 'The Celtic note'. It was a pity his name was not more Irish-looking. Perhaps it would be better to insert his mother's name before the surname: Thomas Malone Chandler; or better still: T. Malone Chandler. He would speak to Gallaher about it.

He pursued his reverie so ardently that he passed his street and had to turn back. As he came near Corless's his former agitation began to overmaster him and he halted before the door in indecision. Finally, he opened the door and entered.

7.2 Read the short story more carefully and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 39a-45a.

- 39a.** Little Chandler is a nick-name the man earned because of his
A. physique. **B.** ideas. **C.** demeanour.
- 40a.** Little Chandler is obviously
A. envious of Gallaher. **B.** offended by Gallaher. **C.** suspicious of Gallaher.
- 41a.** It seems that Corless's is the bar where Gallaher and Little Chandler
A. first met. **B.** have agreed to meet. **C.** have both been hanging out.
- 42a.** As Little Chandler leaves work and walks to Corless's,
A. he's happy about seeing his old friend. **B.** he contemplates about Gallaher's success. **C.** he's considering leaving Dublin for London.
- 43a.** While Little Chandler is walking to meet with Gallagher, he's also thinking about his own
A. failures in life. **B.** family –his wife and son. **C.** stunted writing aspirations.
- 44a.** Little Chandler used to love poetry, but
A. his wife hated that sort of thing. **B.** he gave it up when he got married. **C.** he never attempted to write any poems.
- 45a.** Little Chandler is impressed with Gallaher's notable career writing for English newspapers, though
A. he doesn't think it's something worth bragging about. **B.** he's certain that nostalgia will bring him back home. **C.** he never doubted that Gallagher would do well.

ACTIVITY 8

Read the extracts below (46a-50a) and choose the best definition (A-F) for each underlined word. There is one definition you do not need.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| A. | element contributing to a particular result or situation | B. | capability in dealing with a situation | C. | overwhelm with an excess of something |
| D. | something provided or supplied | E. | a mental view or standpoint | F. | overwhelming or unbearable |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 46a. | The argument in this <u>perspective</u> is that each of the biological parents is an important resource of emotional support, practical assistance, information and guidance. The amount of resources children lose in relation to parental absence may vary with the factor that led to this absence. | |
| 47a. | I am married and a grandmother, but I have no one to talk to and nothing to do. Meaning, I listen to lectures, I walk and I eat every day. But relationships with people? Zero. Loneliness is a painful and <u>devastating</u> feeling. | |
| 48a. | Linguists concerned with code-switching have been trying to answer questions such as: (i) Is code-switching rule-governed? (ii) How do social and linguistic <u>factors</u> interact? (iii) What kind of grammar or grammars are involved when people code-switch? Today we will address the first of these questions. | |
| 49a. | The Maya can't go back to worship in their old temples because they're <u>swamped</u> with tourists! Still, the Maya are increasing in numbers and are hopeful. A new king will awaken in the ancient city of Chichen Itza, they say. He will rise along with thousands of warriors who have been frozen in time. Perhaps those tourists had better take their cameras and run! | |
| 50a. | The cuisine of Indonesia, a country made up of a chain of islands, is based around fresh <u>produce</u> that is simple and quick to prepare. Due to the position of Indonesia on the world's trading routes, the influences of Indian, Arab, Chinese, Dutch and Portuguese cooking are strong. | |

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

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

CENTURY magazine

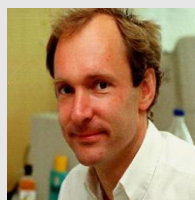
April 2017

Claim to fame in the 20th century

We know many people who became famous during their lives in the 20th century, because of their accomplishments –people like Einstein, Gandhi, Sigmund Freud, Walt Disney and Princess Diana. But there are others who did extraordinary things and we may not know about them. Find out:



Perhaps the finest nature writer of the 20th c., **Rachel Carson** (1907-1964) is (1b) r _ _ _ _ _ most today as the woman who challenged the notion that humans could obtain mastery over nature by chemicals, bombs and space travel than for her studies of ocean life. Her sensational book *Silent Spring* (1962) warned of the dangers to all natural systems from the misuse of chemical pesticides, and questioned the scope and direction of modern science, initiated the contemporary environmental movement.



The inventor of the World Wide Web, Sir **Tim Berners-Lee**, who was born on 8th June 1955 in London, England, is a scientist and an academic whose visionary work has transformed almost every aspect of our (2b) l _ _ _ . While dedicated to enhancing and protecting the web's future, in 2012 he co-founded the Open Data Institute (ODI) which advocates for Open Data in the UK and globally. Sir Tim has advised a number of governments and corporations on ongoing digital strategies.



Emmeline Pankhurst –whose maiden name was Goulden-- founded the Women's Social and Political Union that fought to enfranchise women in the UK. After studying in Paris, she returned to her home in Manchester, where she met Dr Richard Pankhurst, a lawyer who supported a number of radical causes. She married him and gave birth to five children but (3b) r _ _ _ _ _ involved in politics. Her political activity, for which she was imprisoned several times, contributed to British women being granted full voting rights in 1928.



Kurt Gödel, born in 1906, in what is now Brno in the Czech Republic, was one of the principal founders of the modern, metamathematical era in mathematical logic. He is known for his Incompleteness Theorems, but his work (4b) t _ _ _ _ _ every field of mathematical logic. In his philosophical work, Gödel formulated and defended mathematical Platonism –the view that mathematics is a descriptive science; in other words, the view that the concept of mathematical truth is objective.



Martha Graham, born in Pennsylvania in 1894, is considered by many to be the 20th century's most important dancer and the mother of modern dance. Throughout her teens, she studied dance in Los Angeles at Denishawn. In 1926, she (5b) e _ _ _ _ _ her own dance company in New York City and developed an innovative, non-traditional technique that spoke to more taboo forms of movement and emotional expression. She danced well into her 70s and choreographed until her death in 1991, leaving the dance world forever changed.

ACTIVITY 2

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

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B |
|----------|--|--|
| 6b. | Extract from an article in <i>the Guardian</i> Supporters and those who work with _____ say it is unique in addressing both nutrition and education. Bill O'Keefe, vice-president of government relations at Catholic Relief Services (CRS), described it as extremely significant. | programme - the - ground - on - the |
| 7b. | Extract from an article in <i>Daily Mail</i> Being present for the demonstration shows people in the city are united in support of democracy, said Ayesha Malik. The 34-year-old mother-of-two, also from Surrey, said: 'As a visible Muslim I think it was important to show solidarity with _____, the principles of plurality, diversity and so on. | we - principles - dear - that - all - the - hold |
| 8b. | Extract from an article in <i>the Guardian</i> Christopher Knight was only 20 years old when he walked away from society, _____ for more than a quarter of a century. He had been working for less than a year installing home and vehicle alarm systems near Boston, when abruptly, without giving notice to his boss, he quit his job. | again - to - seen - be - not |
| 9b. | Extract from an article in the <i>Independent</i> A woman and two men were rushed to hospital after a silver people carrier ploughed into crowds outside a pub in Islington. The occupants of the car fled on foot but were later tracked down by police, who said a knife was _____ and another blade was found inside the car. | lying - street - the - spotted - in |
| 10b. | Extract from an article in <i>Woman's Own</i> Kate landed the iconic role of 'Rose' in smash-hit Titanic in 1997. Her incredible performance propelled her to international stardom. However, with her growing fame came increased criticism and scrutiny over her appearance. The head-strong actress didn't _____. | define - or - her - let - critics - her - defy |

ACTIVITY 3

Fill in the missing words (11b-15b) in the text below. The first letter is provided.

all green
Think. ACT. protect



all green magazine - April 2017

Golden eagle population set to soar after £1.3 million funding injection

The population of an iconic bird of prey is poised to soar after a scheme to (11b) b _ _ _ _ golden eagle numbers attracted £1.3 million in funding. The South of Scotland Golden Eagle Project attracted funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and plans to increase numbers in Dumfries and Galloway and the Scottish Borders. The project (12b) i _ _ _ _ _ RSPB Scotland, Scottish Land and Estates, Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Buccleuch and the Langholm Initiative, who have been working together for more than a decade. There are now two to four pairs of golden eagles in the south of Scotland but a study has shown there is suitable habitat for between 10 and 16 breeding pairs. The Langholm Initiative will have a key role in hosting the project and in fostering the long-term economic and (13b) s _ _ _ _ _ benefits to enhance the influence and legacy of this project.

Recent satellite tagging work of golden eagles has shown the south of Scotland population is isolated from larger (14b) p _ _ _ _ _ in the Highlands. Over a four-year period from 2018, the scheme hopes to bring between five and 10 young eagles south. Single eagle chicks from the broods in the Highlands will also be raised and released at a hidden location in the Borders. Lucy Casot, head of the Heritage Lottery Fund in Scotland, said: "We have some wonderful native wildlife in Scotland and collectively we have a (15b) r _ _ _ _ _ for its survival. It is the prospect of glimpsing rare species, such as these glorious golden eagles, that attracts visitors to our shores bringing much-needed tourist income to our communities."

ACTIVITY 4

'UP' is perhaps one of the most important two-letter words in the English language. If you combine it with other words, you can create many different meanings, such as in the statements below. Fill in gaps 16b-20b with words which, combined with UP, are meaningful in the statements below.

| | |
|------|--|
| 16b. | When the political rally was over, we agreed to all go get something to eat. But just as we were dissembling, the police started arresting people who had protested against the new anti-environmental policy that the USA is embracing –which was crazy because the rally was over! So, we decided to _____ up, so we could get away quickly and meet later at Ben's home. But there was a mix up and Helen went to Theo's instead. |
| 17b. | We're afraid we have taken up a lot of your time and have delayed you from your meeting. But it was important to convince you to _____ up at the next meeting. If we don't manage to get those who are in favour of gun ownership to listen to all of us, we don't stand a chance of changing anything in our state. |
| 18b. | Parents are encouraged not to _____ up on convincing their youngsters to volunteer for this wonderful community service. Besides giving them a chance to have a new feeling of belonging, they're sure to have a lot of fun while we clean up the beach. In addition, they will become aware of how harmful the waste that we do away with is for the environment. |
| 19b. | We're done for the day. There is much more to do, including to write up the darn report. If we stay on any longer, we'll _____ up like last time. Exhausted and unable to do anything of value to us or to others! |
| 20b. | OK. Enough said. Please, let's tie it up and vote on the issue. It's obvious that additional arguments are not going to _____ up this misunderstanding. |

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