

LEVEL C (C1&C2)

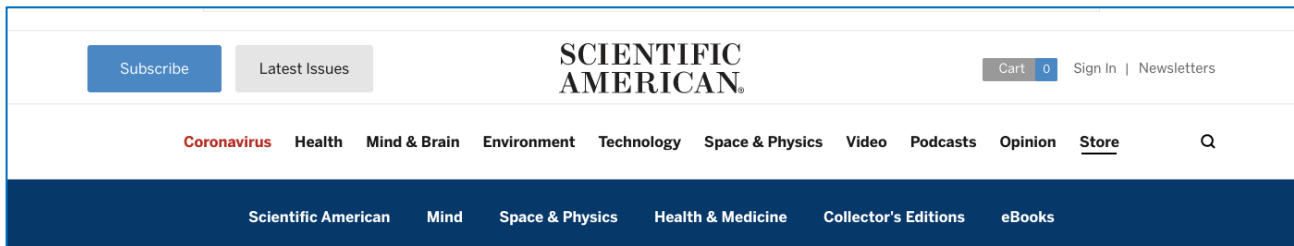
2022 A

MODULE 1 Reading comprehension and language awareness

PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.



The pandemic didn't bring us together, but it did show us what we need to change the most

By Jen Schwartz

In the spring of 2020, a cartoon was making the rounds on social media. It showed a city perched on a tiny island, surrounded by ocean. A speech bubble emerged from the skyline: "Be sure to wash your hands and all will be well." Not far out at sea, a giant wave labeled "COVID-19" was about to crash over the city. Behind it was an even bigger wave marked "recession." And beyond that one was a tower of water that threatened to swallow it all: "climate change."

Yet, in the U.S. the events in the cartoon didn't play out exactly as drawn. The economy actually grew in 2021. Does that mean the damage wasn't as bad as many predicted? That question can only be answered in the context of another superlative: the U.S. claims the highest reported number of COVID cases—as well as COVID deaths—in the world.

The past two years have been full of paradoxes and absurdities. Consider the mRNA vaccines. More than a year after the shots became available, the U.S. has one of the lowest vaccination rates among wealthy countries. Some Americans think the vaccine represents a weapon of oppression, if not a literal weapon.

The politicization of our best tool for ending the pandemic surprised everyone. COVID was never going to be the "common enemy" that finally united Americans. Indeed, former president Donald Trump tried to make an enemy of China by blaming the virus on the Chinese. His xenophobic rhetoric has spread, feeding dangerous conspiracy theories, and leading to a rise in hate crimes.

The virus provoked other reckonings and pivots—not all of them bad. COVID concerns made it easier for European cities to install miles and miles of bike lanes, giving us a glimpse of a car-free urban future. But the very same concerns also worsened inequality and increased the prevalence of depressive disorders.

We should be far more concerned about the shadow of long COVID. If millions of people end up developing persistent health issues after the acute disease stage, they will likely encounter a medical system unable to do much more than shrug. As with the climate crisis, many of us avert our eyes from the specter of long COVID because its effects tend to be more insidious than dramatic, and the fixes aren't quick or easy. Yet for every bleak future there's a hopeful one. Propelled by the force of patient advocates, research into long COVID could lead to new understanding of other post-infection illnesses.

ATTENTION

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

1.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a from the text above

- 1a.** The overall aim of this article is to
A. persuade. **B.** inform. **C.** advise.
- 2a.** The cartoon described at the beginning of the article suggests that climate change is
A. as bad as COVID. **B.** more serious than COVID. **C.** less serious than COVID.
- 3a.** The author suggests that COVID in the US
A. spread widely. **B.** was handled well. **C.** caused a financial disaster.
- 4a.** According to the text, during the pandemic, disorders related to depression became
A. difficult to treat. **B.** infrequent. **C.** more common.
- 5a.** Research into COVID is
A. still developing. **B.** underfunded. **C.** scarce.

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

MEANING IN CONTEXT

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

- 6a.** Yet, in the U.S. the events in the cartoon didn't play out exactly as drawn.
A. realise **B.** happen **C.** advance
- 7a.** Some Americans think the vaccine represents a weapon of oppression, if not a literal weapon.
A. a faithful weapon **B.** a real weapon **C.** a fake weapon
- 8a.** His xenophobic rhetoric has spread, feeding dangerous conspiracy theories, threatening scientific research and leading to a rise in hate crimes.
A. planting **B.** Creating **C.** reinforcing
- 9a.** COVID concerns made it easier for European cities to install miles and miles of bike lanes, giving us a glimpse of a car-free urban future.
A. an impression **B.** an idea **C.** a premonition
- 10a.** As with the climate crisis, many of us avert our eyes from the specter of long COVID because its effects tend to be more insidious than dramatic, and the fixes aren't quick or easy.
A. remedies **B.** repairs **C.** predicaments

ACTIVITY 2

Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 11a-15a.

- 11a. This article is about
 A. faithful and virtuous friends. B. new and old friendships. C. inner and outer circle friends.
- 12a. A study carried out at Oxford revealed that
 A. our brain can hold thousands of friendships. B. we can't have a great many very close friends. C. it's not possible to trust more than 6 people.
- 13a. When we are with our closest friends, we feel safe enough to
 A. do as we please. B. criticise one another. C. share intimate information.
- 14a. If our circle of close friends is very big, we may end up with
 A. no-one at all. B. lots of time in our hands. C. little personal support.
- 15a. The last sentence of this article
 A. undermines the title. B. means the same as the title. C. justifies its title.

Sobering Reasons to Keep Your Circle Small



In our earliest school days, everyone was our best friend. There was no reason to keep your circle small when your circle was your entire class. In later school years, having a huge circle of friends was the epitome of “cool” and generally meant popularity and seniority. As we progress through the years, we lose friends and gain them in every new chapter we open – from school, to college, to work. It’s healthy to lose friends as we age. It shows that we’ve matured.

A study carried out at the University of Oxford suggested that our brains are able to hold up to 150 friendships. These friendships are divided into layers, and as the layers increase, the closeness of the bond decreases. This research suggested that we can hold about 5 people in our closest layer, and these become our best friends. The study proved that in groups of more than 6 people, the levels of trust and commitment reported by the participants were much lower than those in smaller groups.

We all contain multiple versions of ourselves that emerge depending on who we are with. A more professional version might appear if we’re talking to our boss, and a sillier version if we’re taking care of children. When we’re with true, authentic friends, we won’t need to be anyone else but ourselves. In a big group of people, some might be barely acquaintances. Due to the less than intimate bonds we have with some of them, we might try to blend in with the group and feel accepted. This means hiding parts of ourselves and agreeing to do things we typically don’t do.

When we keep our circle small, we’re going to be much more tightly bonded to the people around us. Deep, intimate bonds also come with the added assurance of judgment-free friendship. Instead of fearing the reactions of our many friends, we can feel safe opening up to a small circle because we know they won’t judge us.

Perhaps the most superficial reason to keep your circle small is that it’s simply easier to manage. Having a large group of only close friends means having to show up and be present for all sorts of birthdays, events, and parties. Having lots of friends around us can be great and may even make some events feel more fun, but nothing can replace the benefits of keeping one’s circle small. A close-knit group of friends provides us with unwavering support, love, and a sense of deep connection that a big group just couldn’t provide.

ACTIVITY 3

Read the text below and decide if items 16a-20a are True, False, or Not Stated.

STATEMENTS		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
16a.	Paul Erker is a postgraduate student of physics who receives excellent marks.			
17a.	The scientific issue of timekeeping had been thoroughly examined by physicists.			
18a.	Huber has found that engines and clocks differ in the amount of energy they use to function.			
19a.	The Barcelona research team associated garbage and wrinkles with time.			
20a.	Recently, the thermodynamic theory developed by the Barcelona team was strengthened by the findings of another research team.			



New Thermodynamic Understanding of Clocks

Studies of the simplest possible clocks have revealed their fundamental limitations — as well as insights into the nature of time itself. Pretty much anything can be a clock, but some clocks are more useful than others.

In 2013, a master's degree student in physics named Paul Erker searched through textbooks and papers looking for an explanation of what a clock is. "Time is what a clock measures," Albert Einstein famously said. Erker hoped that a deeper understanding of clocks might inspire new insights about the nature of time.

But he found that physicists hadn't bothered much about the fundamentals of timekeeping. They tended to take time information for granted.

The young physicist started thinking for himself about what a clock is — what it takes to tell time. Huber, Erker and their colleagues specialized in quantum information theory and quantum thermodynamics, disciplines concerning the flow of information and energy. They realized that these theoretical frameworks, which undergird emerging technologies like quantum computers and quantum engines, also provided the right language for describing clocks. "It occurred to us" they told us "that, actually, a clock is a thermal machine," Huber explained. Like an engine, a clock uses energy to do work. Engines use energy to propel; clocks use it to tick."

Early in their conversations in Barcelona, they realized that a clock is anything that undergoes irreversible changes. The first thing to note is that pretty much everything is a clock. Garbage announces the days with its worsening smell. Wrinkles mark the years. "You could tell time by measuring how cold your coffee has gotten on your coffee table," said Huber.

Over the past five years, through studies of the simplest conceivable clocks, the researchers have mapped out new relationships between accuracy, information, and energy associated with time. These relationships were purely theoretical until this spring, when the experimental physicist Natalia Ares and her team at the University of Oxford reported measurements of a nanoscale clock that strongly support the new thermodynamic theory.

Nicole Yunger Halpern, a quantum thermodynamicist at Harvard University who was not involved in the recent clock work, called it "foundational." She thinks the findings could lead to the design of optimally efficient, autonomous quantum clocks for controlling operations in future quantum computers and nanorobots.

ACTIVITY 4

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

A.	complicated	B.	unkempt	C.	conscious
D.	sensitive	E.	beneficial	F.	unusual



The intelligence of... mushrooms?

By Sherrie Hurd, A.A.

I once heard this disturbing statement about grass that gave me shivers. The smell emitted from grass when it's being cut is how the grass-blades warn uncut grass that danger is coming. Now, this statement is rather **(21a)** _____ because it almost sounds as if grass has some form of intelligence, and I don't know if it's true. But this isn't about the intelligence of grass, it's about mushrooms. Can they learn, function individually, and make decisions?

Well, according to a number of recent studies, mushrooms can learn things. They can function as one unit or individual, and they can make decisions. They are conscious of their surroundings. Of course, when I speak of consciousness, I mean the ability to be **(22a)** _____ and responsive. It's the ability to be aware that astounds scientists as they study mushrooms.

Explaining the mushroom is **(23a)** _____. The fungi you see above ground are simply the reproductive organs of a much larger species. The rest of the fungi spends its life underground. This part of the mushroom is in the form of microscopic filaments, called 'hyphae', which respond to the environment in different ways. Temperature, the availability of water, and other factors govern how the growth of the hyphae responds. The hyphae can detect objects and grow around them, they can respond to environmental changes much like nerves in the human body.

When fungi interact with living plants, the response can be either destructive or **(24a)** _____. This symbiosis depends on chemical communication between the plant and the fungi. This relationship dynamic is probably the source of the rumor that mushrooms and trees have a wide web of connections throughout the forest.

While studying the behaviour of other organisms doesn't lift eyebrows, the investigation into mushroom intelligence does. So, the next time you see a mushroom, think of how intelligent it may be. Imagine the intricate networks of information being sent back and forth across distances you do not know. Although they may not think as we do, mushrooms just may have their own **(25a)** _____ operation.

ACTIVITY 5

5.1 Here is an extract from Haruki Murakami's short story "The Year of Spaghetti". Read it and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 26a-30a.

- 26a.** The narrator in this short story is a person who has prepared spaghetti dishes
 A. in a spacious kitchen. B. of many different flavours. C. in a pot for shepherds.
- 27a.** What the narrator enjoyed the most about his spaghetti meals was that he ate them
 A. with salad. B. hot. C. in his own company.
- 28a.** Every time the narrator sat down to a spaghetti meal,
 A. it rained. B. he thought about someone. C. he had a visitor.
- 29a.** The narrator talks about spaghetti strands as if they were
 A. authentic. B. animate. C. a weapon.
- 30a.** The main feeling the narrator has about the "spaghetti year" of 1971 is of
 A. yearning. B. resentment. C. disdain.

The Year of Spaghetti

Haruki Murakami

Nineteen-seventy-one was the Year of Spaghetti. In 1971, I cooked spaghetti to live, and lived to cook spaghetti. Steam rising from the pot was my pride and joy, tomato sauce bubbling up in the saucepan my one great hope in life.

I went to a cooking specialty store and bought a kitchen timer and a huge aluminum pot, big enough to bathe a German shepherd in, then went around to all the supermarkets that catered to foreigners, gathering an assortment of odd-sounding spices. I picked up a pasta cookbook at the bookstore and bought tomatoes by the dozen. I purchased every brand of spaghetti I could lay my hands on, simmered every sauce known to man. Fine particles of garlic, onion, and olive oil swirled in the air, forming a harmonious cloud that penetrated every corner of my tiny apartment, permeating the floor and the ceiling and the walls, my clothes, my books, my records, my tennis racquet, my bundles of old letters. It was a fragrance one might have smelled on ancient Roman aqueducts.

As a rule, I cooked spaghetti, and ate it, by myself. I was convinced that spaghetti was a dish best enjoyed alone. I can't really explain why I felt that way, but there it is.

I always drank tea with my spaghetti and ate a simple lettuce-and-cucumber salad. I'd make sure I had plenty of both. I laid everything out neatly on the table and enjoyed a leisurely meal, glancing at the paper as I ate. From Sunday to Saturday, one Spaghetti Day followed another. And each new Sunday started a brand-new Spaghetti Week.

Every time I sat down to a plate of spaghetti (especially on a rainy afternoon) I had the distinct feeling that somebody was about to knock on my door. The person who I imagined was about to visit me was different each time. Sometimes it was a stranger, sometimes someone I knew. Once, it was a girl with slim legs whom I'd dated in high school, and once it was myself, from a few years back, who came to pay a visit. Another time, it was William Holden, with Jennifer Jones on his arm.

Not one of these people, however, actually ventured into my apartment. They hovered just outside the door, without knocking, like fragments of memory, and then slipped away.

Spring, summer, and fall, I cooked and cooked, as if cooking spaghetti were an act of revenge. Like a lonely, jilted girl throwing old love letters into the fireplace, I tossed one handful of spaghetti after another into the pot.

Spaghetti strands are a crafty bunch, and I couldn't let them out of my sight. If I were to turn my back, they might well slip over the edge of the pot and vanish into the night. The night lay in silent ambush, hoping to waylay the prodigal strands.

And then there was the pitiful, nameless leftover spaghetti carelessly tossed into the fridge.

Born in heat, the strands of spaghetti washed down the river of 1971 and vanished. I mourn them all -- all the spaghetti of the year 1971.

5.2 Read another extract of the same story and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 31a-35a.

- 31a.** The story the narrator tells is really about
A. a year of little failures. **B.** his empty life. **C.** an eventful visit.
- 32a.** The girl called the narrator to find out about her ex-boyfriend,
A. who had stolen a sum of money. **B.** from whom she'd borrowed money. **C.** to whom she had lent some money.
- 33a.** The feelings of the narrator towards the girl were feelings of
A. disapproval. **B.** fondness. **C.** indifference
- 34a.** The narrator told the girl he was cooking spaghetti because he wanted to
A. end the phone call. **B.** change the subject **C.** give her the recipe.
- 35a.** For the narrator, the year of spaghetti was a year of
A. introspection. **B.** solitude. **C.** hard work.

When the phone rang at 3:20 p.m. I was sprawled out on the tatami, staring at the ceiling. A pool of winter sunlight had formed in the place where I lay. Like a dead fly I lay there, vacant, in a December spotlight.

At first, I didn't recognize the sound as the phone ringing. It was more like an unfamiliar memory that had hesitantly slipped in between the layers of air. Finally, though, it began to take shape, and, in the end, a ringing phone was unmistakably what it was. It was one hundred per cent a phone ring in one-hundred-per-cent real air. Still sprawled out, I reached over and picked up the receiver.

On the other end was a girl, a girl so indistinct that, by four-thirty, she might very well have disappeared altogether. She was the ex-girlfriend of a friend of mine. Something had brought them together, this guy and this indistinct girl, and something had led them to break up. I had, I admit, reluctantly played a role in getting them together in the first place.

- Sorry to bother you, she said, but do you know where he is now? Nobody will tell me where he is, she said in a chilly tone. Everybody's pretending they don't know. But there's something important I have to tell him, so please tell me where he is. I promise I won't drag you into this. Where is he?
- I honestly don't know, I told her. I haven't seen him in a long time. I was telling the truth about not having seen him for a long time, but not about the other part (I did know his address and phone number). But I wasn't about to tell her where he was. Do that, and next I'd have him on the phone, giving me an earful.
- I'm sorry, I said.
- You don't like me, do you? she said suddenly.

I had no idea what to say. I didn't particularly dislike her. I had no real impression of her at all. It's hard to have a bad impression of somebody you have no impression of.

- I'm sorry, I said again. But I'm cooking spaghetti right now, I lied. I had no idea why I said that. But the lie had already become a part of me -- so much so that, at that moment at least, it didn't feel like a lie at all.
- So? she asked.
- So, I can't talk. The spaghetti will be ruined.

She didn't say anything.

- I'm really sorry, but cooking spaghetti is a delicate operation.
- Are you making it for someone, or are you going to eat alone?
- I'll eat it by myself, I said. I'm sorry I can't help you, I said.
- He owes me money, she said. I lent him some money. I shouldn't have, but I had to.

I was quiet for a minute, my thoughts drifting toward spaghetti.

- I'm sorry, I said. But I've got the spaghetti going, so . . .

She gave a listless laugh.

- Goodbye, she said. Say hi to your spaghetti for me. I hope it turns out O.K.
- Bye, I said.

Now I regret, a little, that I didn't tell the girl anything. Perhaps I should have. I mean, her ex-boyfriend wasn't much to start with -- an empty shell of a guy with artistic pretensions, a great talker whom nobody trusted. She sounded as if she really were strapped for money, and, no matter what the situation, you've got to pay back what you borrow. I want you to understand my position, though. At the time, I didn't want to get involved with anyone. That's why I kept on cooking spaghetti, all by myself. In that huge pot, big enough to hold a German shepherd.

ACTIVITY 6

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete items 36a-40a. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

A	community	B	engagement	C	state
D	ultimate	E	public	F	substitute



Stuart Semple still remembers the first time art made a strong impression on him. It was the late 1980s and 8-year old Semple was at the National Gallery in London, face to face with Vincent van Gogh's Sunflowers. "The painting leapt off the wall; it was like it was hovering. It totally overloaded my system. My mum said that I was shaking," he says. "Looking back, I'd say it was a **(36a)** ____ of awe."

Since then, Stuart Semple has obsessed over ways to make that kind of museum experience available to everyone. He even knows the ideal place to build it. "The internet is probably one of the most powerful **(37a)** ____ spaces we have," he says. "I've always believed that it will be a place that makes art accessible and brings people together. A decade later, he first beheld Sunflowers, in the age of dial-up internet, as Semple built his first virtual gallery using Flash.

Museums and galleries had long worked to share art virtually, but the consensus often remained that it was a **(38a)** ____, never as good as seeing a painting or sculpture in a brick-and-mortar institution. "Art needs to be seen in person," says KV Duong, an artist who curated his first online show last year. "Art lovers want to see the texture, smell the ambiance, meet the people, and just feel that physical space of standing in front of a work. For museums, the biggest tick mark is **(39a)** ____, and I don't know if you'll be able to get that in a virtual space."

In March of last year, Semple assembled a team. Funded by Semple himself, the group's skills spanned art, curation, architecture, and technology. Their **(40a)** ____ goal? Build VOMA—the fully online museum he had dreamt of for so long.

ACTIVITY 7

Read the text and decide what the meaning of each underlined word is (41a-45a). Choose A, B or C.

41a	A.	setting	B.	means	C.	middle
42a	A.	origins	B.	stems	C.	sources
43a	A.	top	B.	tiring	C.	unhealthy
44a	A.	hopeful	B.	rising	C.	committed
45a	A.	Wavering	B.	Drifting	C.	Travelling

Major new talents bringing bilingual music to the masses



From aesthetic to sonic inspiration, cultural identity is becoming a bigger and bigger part of music in America today. Over the last couple years, popular musicians have been particularly outspoken about using their work as a **(41a)** medium for reconnecting with their family background.

In a sharp departure from the assimilationist mindsets of older generations, these artists unapologetically showcase their culture through their heritage language — creating space for immigrant communities in a whole new way. And as more and more folks tap into their cultural **(42a)** roots, it's clear that

genre-defying, language-spanning music isn't just a trend.

Black and Japanese rapper Kazuo has never really felt like he belonged to any one place. Born in the US but raised in Yokohama, Japan, the artist and producer often feels like an outcast in both of his 'homes'. Now based in New York City, the bilingual rapper spits his bars at **(43a)** breakneck speed, constantly switching between English and Japanese — sometimes even within the same line. Much like his musical style, Kazuo himself is clear and honest both in and out of the studio.

Pakistani-American **(44a)** promising artist Arooj Aftab makes the kind of music that's easy to get lost in: her soothing, lilting vocals dance between Urdu and English over soaring ambient melodies and soft drums. **(45a)** Floating between Sufi devotional poetry and new age trance, her deeply spiritual music feels rich and layered, but somehow still uncluttered.



ACTIVITY 8

Read the text and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 46a-50a.

- 46a. Roben Dib
 A. has often sold stolen objects. B. was arrested on a ship. C. will be tried in Paris.
- 47a. Roben Dib and Christophe Kunicki are
 A. French. B. cousins. C. art dealers.
- 48a. The Met bought the golden sarcophagus without
 A. checking its documents B. paying the full amount required. C. consulting the Egyptian authorities.
- 49a. In the case of the golden sarcophagus sold to the Met, Dib was found to have worked
 A. with accomplices. B. alone. C. undercover.
- 50a. Dib claims that the artefacts he sold to Louvre Abu Dhabi had been obtained
 A. before 1969. B. legally. C. with difficulty.



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Dealer suspected of selling looted antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Louvre Abu Dhabi detained in Paris



German-Lebanese dealer Roben Dib, who is suspected by US and French officials to have been heavily involved in the sale of looted objects to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the Louvre Abu Dhabi, was collared in Hamburg last week, [The Art Newspaper](#) reports. Via a European arrest warrant, Dib was summarily shipped off to France, where he remains in custody, awaiting trial in a Paris court on charges of gang fraud and money laundering.

Dib is alleged to be connected to French dealer Christophe Kunicki who, with his partner, Richard Semper, was detained in Paris in 2020 and charged with running a widespread trafficking business involving looted antiquities from Egypt and the Middle East. Authorities began looking into Kunicki's doings after he sold a golden sarcophagus to the Met for €3.5 million.

The [National Law Review](#) reported at the time of Kunicki's arrest that the Met, which had not properly reviewed the object's ownership history on receiving it, had later learned the item's provenance had been forged and that it had been nicked during the Arab Spring uprising of 2011. The criminal investigation into Kunicki, undertaken by the Manhattan district attorney's office, revealed that he had obtained the object from Dib and a pair of elderly brothers living in California, Simon and Serop Simonian.

Dib is additionally accused of having sold five important Egyptian works—among them a Fayum portrait and yet another golden sarcophagus—to the Louvre Abu Dhabi for a total of €50 million. The dealer has denied that he came by the items illegally, asserting that he obtained them from the late Simon Simonian, who worked as a dealer in Cairo from 1969 to 1984, and that all the artefacts were attended by and had legitimate export documents dating to that time.

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the gaps (1b-5b) in the text below with the most appropriate word. The first letter is given and the dashes are the number of letters missing from the word.



Toni Morrison: First Black American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature

On October 7, 1993, Toni Morrison became the first and, as of now, the only Black American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. She is the third most recent (1b) w _ _ _ _ _ , after Louise Glück, who won last year, and Bob Dylan who won in 2016. In retrospect, of course, she's a shoo-in. Morrison is universally recognized as one of the greatest American writers in modern history. In 2016, *Beloved*, first published in 1987, was an (2b) i _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ sensation and voted the best work of American fiction of the previous 25 years. After

Morrison's death in 2019, the literary world overflowed with (3b) t _ _ _ _ _ _ of all kinds—visual, literary, and physical. It's hard to think of a more influential writer working in the modern era or any American who (4b) d _ _ _ _ _ _ a Nobel more.

Of course, Morrison was more than just a (5b) g _ _ _ _ _ novelist; she was a moral and intellectual giant, whose perspectives on language, writing and race were as important as her works themselves. "The systematic looting of language can be recognized by the tendency of its users to forgo its nuanced, complex, midwifery properties for menace and subjugation," Morrison explained in her Nobel lecture.

ACTIVITY 2

All the statements below are from the back cover of a novel by Kamila Shamsie "Burnt Shadows". Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete statements 6b-10b in Column A.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
6b. Scientists have found that humans use a sing-song cadence when talking to dogs – regardless of the age of the animal. But the tone only draws the attention of puppies: older dogs showed _____.	speech over normal preference no human
7b. The researchers found that when talking to dogs, humans typically use higher-pitched, slower tempo speech with _____ in pitch than when talking to each other.	a variation greater of degree
8b. The fact that human speakers employ dog-directed speech to communicate _____ is interesting because it could mean that we use this kind of speech to facilitate interaction with a non-speaking listener, and not only a juvenile listener	all dogs with of ages
9b. Adult dogs showed no difference in their response to the recordings. That is unexpected, the authors say, and could be down to dogs showing less interest in _____.	age of they strangers as voices the
10b. She points out that the two forms of speech have many differences – not only _____ and how they are articulated, but also in interactions between adults and juvenile listeners.	the in type of used words

ACTIVITY 3

Find ONE appropriate synonym for each of the underlined words (11b-15b) in the text below.

Mountain Glaciers Have Less Ice Than Previously Thought



Many of the world's glaciers contain (11b) significantly less ice than scientists previously estimated. That means some mountain communities that rely on melting ice may run out of fresh water faster, according to new research. Glaciers in the Andes Mountains of South America, in particular, may contain far less ice than previous studies suggested. That means they may shrink faster than scientists expected.

The study, led by Romain Millan of Grenoble Alpes University in France, uses satellite images to piece together the (12b) volume of ice contained in all the world's glaciers — more than 200,000 of them in total. The amount of ice a glacier contains depends not only on its surface area, but also on the thickness of the ice itself.

The new study uses a special technique that takes advantage of a unique physical characteristic of glacier ice. While it may (13b) appear to be frozen in place, it actually oozes, very gradually, like slow-moving molasses. Thicker ice tends to flow faster than thinner ice. That means the speed of the ice can help scientists estimate how thick it is — and how much water it contains.

Millan and colleagues analyzed hundreds of thousands of satellite images taken of the same glaciers at different times. They compared the change, or flow, of the ice over time at each location and then used these findings to (14b) estimate the amount of ice each glacier contains.

On the whole, averaged globally, they found that the world's glaciers contain about 20 percent less ice than previous studies had suggested. If all of the glaciers were to (15b) suddenly melt away, they'd likely raise global sea levels by around 10 inches — that's nearly 3 inches less than previously estimated.

ACTIVITY 4

“Break” is one of the most important words in the English language. If we combine it with other words, we can create many different meanings, such as in the statements below. Fill in gaps 16b-20b with words which, combined with “break”, create meanings in the statements below.



- 16b.** Following a 10-year crisis, many local businesses have at last reached the point at which their revenue and cost are equal and are satisfied with having broken ____.
- 17b.** In some countries, working conditions can be challenging, especially when temperatures are very high, and people have to be at work well before the break of ____.
- 18b.** Students often feel nervous before the oral exam, so examiners try to break the ____ by asking a few general questions to put them at their ease.
- 19b.** The Press Office has been uncharacteristically quiet for four full days but finally broke their ____ this morning with a statement denying any involvement in the recent negotiations.
- 20b.** After many hours of hiding, the soldiers decided to break ____ and dashed towards the woods.

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

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ