

In the next four hours you will have to complete the following tasks:

Part 1	Listening Comprehension	15% of the final mark
Part 2	Reading Comprehension	25% of the final mark
Part 3	Grammar	30% of the final mark
Part 4	Essay	30% of the final mark

At the beginning of your examination you will hear the **Listening Comprehension** passage twice and answer the questions that go with it. Then you will work through the **Reading Comprehension** and the **Grammar** parts.

When you have completed these first three parts, you will hand them in and only keep Page 13 with the essay topics. In exchange you will get a dictionary which you are allowed to use for the **Essay**.

At the end of the examination you are required to put your essay and the sheet with the topics into your folder on the teacher's desk. Thank you.

Good Luck!

	Points	Mark	
Listening Comprehension	<input type="text"/> /24	<input type="text"/> x 0.15 =	<input type="text"/>
Reading Comprehension	<input type="text"/> /51 points	<input type="text"/> x 0.25 =	<input type="text"/>
Grammar	<input type="text"/> /76 points	<input type="text"/> x 0.3 =	<input type="text"/>
Essay		<input type="text"/> x 0.3 =	<input type="text"/>
Sum / Final Mark			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Part 1: **Listening Comprehension**

of 24 points

In the programme *You and Yours* on July 30th, BBC Radio 4 invited two experts to comment on the launch of a new breakfast cereal - Chocolate Weetabix. Jackie Schneider (from the Children's Food Campaign) and Ian Twinn (Director of Public Affairs at ISBA, the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers) spoke to Peter White.



- Abbreviations used in the programme:**
- OFCOM: Federal Office of Communication
 - FSA: Food Standards Agency
 - HFSS: high fat, salt and sugar

You will hear this radio broadcast of about seven minutes twice. Between the two listenings there will be a pause of three minutes. Before hearing the programme for the first time, you have three minutes to read the six sets of statements. Then listen carefully, decide which of the statements are true or false according to what you hear and put a T for *true* or an F for *false* into the appropriate boxes. Each set contains one or more true statements.

1 Chocolate Weetabix ...

- ... is the first chocolate cereal ever to be advertised on children's TV in Britain.
- ... can be advertised legally because it doesn't contain much sugar, salt, and fat.
- ... has been made healthier by the company so that it can be advertised on children's TV.
- ... was introduced to the market in 2007.

2 According to Jackie Schneider, Chocolate Weetabix ...

- ... is a low sugar cereal.
- ... is a new product that is not needed by anyone.
- ... should be eaten by children rather than eggs or wholemeal toast.
- ... is in accordance with the new model for TV commercials for children.

3 Ian Twinn ...

- ... regularly eats Chocolate Weetabix for breakfast himself.
- ... thinks that people will eat less/fewer cereals in the future.
- ... says that the advertising industry has successfully put the tighter rules into practice.
- ... states that the restrictions have made companies come up with new products.

4 Advertising high sugar or high fat food ...

- ... should be banned completely because many kids are still overweight according to Jackie.
- ... cannot legally be broadcast on TV before 9 o'clock in the evening.
- ... is the main reason for the current crisis in children's health.
- ... is seen by a vast majority of the parents as harmful to their kids' health if it is broadcast at times when children are watching.

5 A general behavioural change is desirable ...

- ... in the eyes of the government, who want consumers to act more responsibly.
- ... and that's why Jackie Schneider wants children to do more sports.
- ... and in Ian Twinn's opinion demands further steps to restrict TV advertisements.
- ... but a challenge since many parents need to be educated on health issues first.

6 Another point mentioned during the discussion is the fact that ...

- ... two tablespoons of sugar equal the 15 grams contained in the new chocolate cereal.
- ... an enormous sum of money is spent by advertisers on sweets and sugary drinks.
- ... the concept of junk food is not a valid one.
- ... high energy drinks make the children happier, but not healthier.

Part 2: Reading Comprehension

	of 51 points
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What about the Pursuit of Happiness?

What is Foreign Aid to developing countries good for? In his article Nicholas Kristof¹ seems to think that aid should not help poor people to seek pleasure but to meet their practical needs. Here is an answer by Mukoma Wa Ngugi to Kristof's article. *The Guardian*, Sunday 6 June 2010 (edited)

When it comes to talking about what can be done to lessen poverty, the first thing we expect is for the poor to sacrifice their pursuit of happiness.

5 But the 1776 US Declaration of Independence, which speaks for millions worldwide, states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable² rights, that among these are

10 Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Unalienable is an important word because it means that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness are part of what makes us human. And

15 one cannot prioritise one over the other, or achieve one without the others. Liberty and the pursuit of happiness are as important as the right to life.

For Nicholas Kristof, the right of Africans

20 to pursue happiness is not so evident. In his



Jude Kokolo has been stuck in first grade for the last five years because his father says he can't afford to pay \$2.50 a month in school fees. But his father says that he averages \$2 a day on alcohol and cigarettes. (from the original column by Nicholas Kristof)

22 May column, *Moonshine³ or the Kids?*, he argues that the poor and more specifically poor African men, when faced with a choice between spending 12 or so dollars a month on alcohol, or rent and school fees, often choose

25 to drink. In short the African poor seek pleasure at the expense of more practical needs.

¹ Nicholas Kristof wrote a letter to the editor of *The Guardian*, a British daily newspaper, to which the present article is a reply - ² *unalienable*: unable to be taken away from or given away by the possessor - ³ *moonshine*: illegally distilled alcohol

As part of the solution, Kristof argues that international aid agencies ought to give money to African women, whom studies have shown to be more likely to spend on meeting family needs. Also such money can be put into “microsavings⁴, which will work to turn a consumption culture into a savings culture”. More bluntly he argues that “the family money now spent on wine and prostitution should be redirected into schooling the children”. Is it really as simple as that?

To begin with, the poor are not just spending money on tobacco and moonshine. The study by two MIT⁵ economists that he uses to bolster his argument gives the example of a region in India where in a year “more than 99% of the extremely poor households spent money on a wedding, a funeral, or a religious festival,” and South Africa, where 90% of households living under \$1 per day spent money on festivals. The study reaches a conclusion that Kristof does not take into consideration: that spending money on festivals, weddings and funerals gives the poor a sense of community. The coming together fulfils the human need for fellowship.

The poor who might choose to buy sugar, or the more expensive rice instead of the less expensive but more nutritious millet⁶, are doing so because they too want to eat what they perceive as rich people’s food. The poor know it does not add up to spend on pleasure. So when Kristof asks one of his interviewees why he drinks when he could pay rent, “he looked pained”. Exactly how we, the credit and mortgage middle class, respond when asked why we are amassing debt on things we do not need. Short of saying we are terrible and irresponsible parents, what other answer is possible?

That the poor may choose immediate pleasure over long-term security appears counter-

intuitive and illogical. Unless you consider the pursuit of happiness as an unalienable right, something as innately in us as the need for food and shelter; it defines who we are as human beings. We cannot ask the poor to prioritise one unalienable right over another. Kristof also argues that cell phones that cost ten dollars a month are an extravagance. But in today’s globalised world, communication and access to information have become unalienable rights. Cell phones have changed rural Africa. Money is exchanged, goods traded and market prices debated using them. Texting, the ability to communicate without censorship, is now a tool of protest. Although formulated more than two hundred years ago, The Declaration of Independence does not exclude future unalienable rights emerging with human progress.

African politicians, religious leaders, and human rights activists have been calling attention to the destructive nature of alcohol abuse among the poor for generations. Where politicians see drinking primarily as a matter of personal responsibility, human rights activists hold the government responsible for spawning⁷ poverty, violence, corruption, and fostering unequal trade between nations that perpetuate poverty. In fact in countries like Kenya, changaa, i.e. illegal moonshine, not only destroys homes but also leads to blindness and death. But we have to see it in the larger framework of the pursuit of happiness.

As part of the solution to ending cycles of poverty, the poor can invest in community theatre, soccer fields and other pleasurable events that are not self-destructive. They can also put a spending cap on weddings and funerals. But we cannot ask them to forgo a right that defines who we are as human beings - the unalienable right to pursue happiness.

4 microsavings: small financial account offered to lower income families - **5 MIT:** Massachusetts Institute of Technology, US elite university - **6 millet:** African grain (“Hirse”) - **7 spawning:** creating, generating

1 Word Families

Complete the following grid with words of the same family.

NB: Participles are not accepted as adjectives!

	Noun	Adjective	Verb
0	<i>poverty</i> (l. 2)	poor	to impoverish
0	<i>expectation</i>		to expect (l. 2f.)
1	<i>pursuit</i> (l. 3)		
2		<i>equal</i> (l. 8)	
3		<i>evident</i> (l. 20)	
4			to argue (l. 22)
5			to choose (l. 25)
6	<i>conclusion</i> (l. 48f.)		
7			to perceive (l. 58)
8	<i>pleasure</i> (l. 59)		
9			to respond (l. 63)
10	<i>violence</i> (l. 96)		
11			to destroy (l. 100)
12	<i>death</i> (l.101)		
13	<i>solution</i> (l. 103)		
14			to invest (l. 104)

of 10 points

2 Opposites

a Give antonyms with the help of a pre- or suffix:

- 0 *important* (l. 12) unimportant
- 1 *equal* (l. 8) _____
- 2 *human* (l. 14) _____
- 3 *pleasure* (l. 26f.) _____
- 4 *practical* (l. 27) _____
- 5 *likely* (l. 31) _____
- 6 *to appear* (l. 69) _____

b Give antonyms or expressions that mean the opposite in the form given:

- 0 *poor* (l. 22) rich
- 1 *bluntly* (l. 35) _____
- 2 *to spend* (l. 36) _____
- 3 *simple* (l. 38) _____
- 4 *more expensive* (l. 55) _____
- 5 *rural* (l. 81) _____
- 6 *larger* (l. 102) _____

of 12 points

3 Questions

Formulate questions that lead to the given answers.

0 Question: Why is „unalienable“ an important word _____?

Answer: *Because it means that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are part of what makes us human. (l. 12ff.)*

1 Question: _____
_____?

Answer: *They choose to drink. (l. 21ff.)*

2 Question: _____
_____?

Answer: *To bolster his argument. (l. 40ff.)*

3 Question: _____
_____?

Answer: *That it does not add up to spend on pleasure. (l. 58f.)*

4 Question: _____
_____?

Answer: *The destructive nature of alcoholism. (l. 89ff.)*

5 Question: _____
_____?

Answer: *In community theatre, soccer fields and other pleasurable events. (l. 104ff.)*

	of 5 points
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4 Comprehension

Find the answers in the text and write one or two complete sentences in reply to each question. As far as possible use your own words.

1 *What is - according to our expectation - the first thing that can be done to alleviate poverty?*

2 *Why ought international aid agencies to give money to African women, according to Kristof?*

3 *What result does the study of the two MIT economists lead to and what reasons does it give for this conclusion?*

4 *Choosing immediate pleasure over long-term security appears to be counter-intuitive and illogical. Why is it not?*

5 *What is the difference between the points of view of politicians and human rights activists?*

	of 15 points
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5 Reconstruction of the Article of Nicholas Kristof

Write down three arguments of Nicola s Kristof that are referred to in Mukoma Wa Ngugi's reply in complete sentences (not more than 50 words for each argument):

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

	of 9 points
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Part 3: Grammar

	of 76 points
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A Sentence Transformation

*Passive Voice: Turn **all** the verbs in the following active sentences into passive voice. (Omit the by-agent where it is not needed).*

1 A very friendly taxi driver has driven us into town.

2 The Government is now building a lot of new schools in the provinces.

3 They couldn't use the car because the garage was servicing it.

4 A few employees set up a new project while their boss was still considering its launch.

	of 6 points
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B Open Transformation

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

0 The manager had the respect of everyone in the office.

Everyone in the office looked up to the manager.

1 My views on this subject are exactly the same as yours.

There _____

2 I wished I'd done more to help.

I regretted not _____

3 Whose purse is this?

Who _____

4 Never forget to take along your passport when you travel.

Your passport _____

5 John hadn't heard from his uncle in Australia for over five years.

It was _____

- 6 Such success had not been achieved by many players in the world of soccer.
Only _____
- 7 While I was on holiday, a lot of interesting things happened to me.
During _____
- 8 Peter is the only person who has replied to the invitation.
Apart _____
- 9 I'd rather you didn't use that mobile phone in here.
Would you mind _____
- 10 "Did you see the film on ITV?" Susan asked me.
Susan wanted to know _____
- 11 It started to rain two days ago.
"How long _____?" -
"_____ two days."
- 12 When my brother was a child he was very shy.
My brother used _____
- 13 Although the weather was bad, everyone enjoyed the trip to Rome.
Despite _____
- 14 Selling alcohol to minors is illegal.
You _____
- 15 Cathy was not allowed to stay out late when she lived at home with her parents.
Cathy's parents _____

	of 15 points
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C Tenses

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form.

I [0] (go) into town last night and as I [1] (walk) down the high street, I suddenly [2] (think) about when we [3] (meet) in this exact same spot two years earlier. We [4] (fight) over a coat at the big Christmas sale. We then [5] (get) talking and [6] (find out) we [7] (be) distant relatives. We [8] (be) the best of friends ever since. Who would [9] (think)?

Since then we [10] (not miss) a single sale at our favorite shop. But as I [11] (enter) the shop I [12] (can/not/help/notice) the big red signs that [13] (read) 'Closing Sale'. Can you believe they [14] (actually close) the place down? Sale just [15] (not be) the same without this eccentric shop from now on. We [16] (have) to find ourselves a new place to continue our tradition. As I [17] (do) my shopping there yesterday, I [18] (keep) thinking of all the fun we [19] (have), and that this [20] (can) be the last time I [21] (set) foot in this place. After I [22] (do) all my shopping I actually [23] (take) a picture of the building. Something for us [24] (remember) it by. I hope we [25] (find) a new place to continue our tradition by next Christmas.

- [0] went
- [1] _____
- [2] _____
- [3] _____
- [4] _____
- [5] _____
- [6] _____
- [7] _____
- [8] _____
- [9] _____
- [10] _____
- [11] _____
- [12] _____
- [13] _____
- [14] _____
- [15] _____
- [16] _____
- [17] _____
- [18] _____
- [19] _____
- [20] _____
- [21] _____
- [22] _____
- [23] _____
- [24] _____
- [25] _____

of 25 points

D Open Cloze

Insert one word only in each gap.

Rodney, who had a driver's [0], had made an arrangement to borrow a car for the day from the farm-workers at Metchley a couple of miles [1] the road. He'd regularly got cars this [2] in the past, but this particular [3], the arrangement broke down the day before we were due to set off. Though things got [4] out fairly easily - Rodney walked over to the farm and got a promise on another car - the interesting thing was the way Ruth responded during those few hours [5] it looked like the trip might have to be [6] off.

That day before we went, I remember Ruth and I had been out for a [7], and we came into the farmhouse kitchen [8] Fiona and a few veterans were making a huge stew. And it was Fiona herself, not looking [9] from what she was doing, who told us [10] the farm boy had come in earlier with the message. Ruth was standing just in front of me, so I couldn't see her face, but her [11] posture froze up. Then without a word, she turned and ran [12] me out of the cottage. I got a glimpse of her face then, and that's when I [13] how upset she was. Fiona started to say something like: 'Oh, I didn't know ...' But I said quickly: 'That's not what Ruth's upset about. It's about something [14], something that happened earlier on.' It wasn't very good, but it was the best I could do on the spur of the moment.

In the end, as I said, the vehicle crisis got [15], and early the next morning in the pitch [16] the five of us got inside a bashful but perfectly decent Rover car. The way we sat was with Chrissie up front next [17] Rodney, and the three of us

[0] licence

[1] _____

[2] _____

[3] _____

[4] _____

[5] _____

[6] _____

[7] _____

[8] _____

[9] _____

[10] _____

[11] _____

[12] _____

[13] _____

[14] _____

[15] _____

[16] _____

[17] _____

sat in the [18]. That was what had felt natural, and we'd got in like that without [19] about it. But after only a few minutes, once Rodney had brought us out of the dark winding lanes onto the proper roads, Ruth, who was in the middle, [20] forward, put her hands on the front seats, and began talking to the two veterans.

[18] _____
 [19] _____
 [20] _____

Shortened and adapted from *Never Let me Go* by Kazuo Ishiguro

[] of 20 points

E Prepositions

Insert suitable prepositions.

There is a photograph [0] existence of Aunt Sadie and her six children sitting around the tea-table at Alconleigh. The table is situated, as it was, is now, and ever shall be, [1] the hall, [2] front of a huge open fire of logs. [3] the fireplace, plainly visible [4] the photograph, hangs an enormous stick, [5] which Uncle Matthew had beaten eight Germans to death as they crawled [6] [7] a dug-out [8] 1915. It is still covered [9] blood, an object [10] fascination [11] us children. In the photograph Aunt Sadie's face appears strangely round, but it is unmistakably she who sits there [12] little Robin, in oceans [13] lace. The other children sit round the table dressed [14] party costumes, holding cups or mugs according [15] age, all of them gazing [16] the camera, with large eyes opened wide [17] the flash. There they are, held like flies - click goes the camera and on goes life, the minutes, the days, the years, the decades, taking them further and further away [18] that happiness [19] youth and the dreams they dreamed [20] themselves. I often think that there is nothing quite so poignantly sad as old family pictures.

[0] *in* _____
 [1] _____
 [2] _____
 [3] _____
 [4] _____
 [5] _____
 [6] _____
 [7] _____
 [8] _____
 [9] _____
 [10] _____
 [11] _____
 [12] _____
 [13] _____
 [14] _____
 [15] _____
 [16] _____
 [17] _____
 [18] _____
 [19] _____
 [20] _____

Shortened and adapted from *The Pursuit of Love* by Nancy Mitford

[] of 10 points
 (1/2 each)

Part 4: Essay

Choose one of the following ideas and write a text of 300 to 350 words about it:

1. Letter to the Editor

React to Makoma Wa Ngugi's article in a letter to *The Guardian*. Express your own opinion, criticism or comment and give a title to your text.

2.



Jude Kokolo has been stuck in first grade for the last five years because his father says he can't afford to pay \$2.50 a month in school fees. But his father says that he averages \$2 a day on alcohol and cigarettes.

from the original column by Nicholas Kristof in *The Guardian*, May 22, 2010

Looking after Jude Kokolo

In an interview Noam Chomsky, Professor of Linguistics at the MIT, once said: "The people in the Third World need our sympathetic understanding and, much more than that, they need our help." Thinking of Jude Kokolo, what do you think *sympathetic understanding* and *help* should be?

3. Drugs - a Short-cut to Happiness?

Since the dawn of time we have sought short-cuts to happiness. Early man got high on psychotropic drugs. Alcohol has been around since the stone age. The designer drugs of today promise ecstasy in a pill. Now neuroscientists are beginning to manipulate happiness in the brain by implanting electrodes.

Comment on your attitude towards a society that is always happy because of drugs.

4. "There is not only a right to happiness, but also a right to be unhappy."

Discuss or write a story about this topic. You can refer to a personal experience.