

TASK 1: WILD BISON TO RETURN TO UK FOR FIRST TIME IN 6,000 YEARS

GAP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARAGRAPH	C	B	F	H	E	A	D

TASK 2: EXCERPTS FROM THE MOST RECENT FILM REVIEWS

STATEMENT	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PARAGRAPH	H	D	I	C	B	F	E	G	G

TASK 3: MODERN SLAVERY

GAP	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LETTER	D	D	C	C	B	C	A	A	D

TASK 1: THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE CHOOSES THE U.S. PRESIDENT

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANSWER	A	B	A	C	A	A	A

TASK 2: GERMAN AND U.K. PANDEMIC RESPONSES

8	THREAT
9	GRASP
10	PRINCIPLE
11	SLOWING
12	SLACK
13	SWAMPED
14	TRACING
15	(EVEN) RECRUITED
16	RELUCTANT
17	HUMBLE

** No se penalizarán los errores de ortografía que no alteren esencialmente el significado de la palabra, frase o expresión requeridas.*

TASK 3: RADIO REPORTS

EXTRACT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LETTER	B	B	B	B	A	B	C	A
	[18]	[19]	[20]	[21]	[22]	[23]	[24]	[25]

TRANSCRIPT

TASK 1: THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE CHOOSES THE U.S. PRESIDENT

AILSA CHANG, HOST: A lot of things about President Trump's 2016 victory upset Democrats, but maybe the biggest is this. Hillary Clinton got more votes - nearly 3 million more - but those votes aren't how the United States picks its president - well, not exactly.

(SOUNDBITE OF SONG, "I'M GONNA SEND YOUR VOTE TO COLLEGE")

JACK SHELDON AND SCHOOLHOUSE ROCK: (Chanting) E-L-E-C-T-O-R-A-L.

CHANG: Reach back into the middle-school civics part of your brain and you will remember that the Electoral College chooses the president. Each state gets one elector for each member of Congress - that's House members and senators. And in most states, they all go to whoever won the popular vote in that state. Then those electors get together in December, and they actually vote for the president. Why do we do it this way? Well, it all goes back to 1787, the Constitutional Convention - you know, Philadelphia. That is where NPR's Ramtin Arablouei... And Rund Abdelfatah... went back to look at how we landed on this complicated system and how it's persisted.

ARABLOUEI: So the framers of the Constitution spent a lot of time debating this question - how should the president be chosen?

AKHIL REED AMAR: The presidency is perhaps the hardest nut to crack at Philadelphia.

ARABLOUEI: That's Akhil Reed Amar, a professor at Yale University Law School.

ABDELFATAH: And while a direct popular vote might seem like an obvious solution, at the time, there were a bunch of objections. Some just thought you couldn't trust the people at large with a choice so important.

ARABLOUEI: The people should be in air quotes here because, really, only white landowning men were allowed to vote.

ABDELFATAH: Others argued that because different states had different population sizes, it wouldn't be fair to let big states have all the say.

ARABLOUEI: The other big obstacle to a popular vote for president...

AMAR: In one word, slavery.

(SOUNDBITE OF MUSIC)

AMAR: The fundamental problem with direct election is the South will lose every time because a huge percentage of its population are enslaved people, and obviously, slaves won't be voting.

ARABLOUEI: And this is where the three-fifths compromise comes in.

ABDELFATAH: Here's how it worked. In order to pad their population numbers, Southern states wanted enslaved people in their states to count. Why? Well, because the bigger your state's population, the more money you'd receive from the federal budget and the more representation you'd get in Congress - more people, more money, more power.

ARABLOUEI: And so, after a series of debates, Northern delegates reached a deal with Southerners. Enslaved people would count as three-fifths of a human being towards the population numbers.

ABDELFATAH: I know - it's really disturbing.

OK, so back to the Constitutional Convention. Many delegates from slaveholding states wanted that racialized population calculus carried over to electing the president. Direct popular vote wasn't gonna work. Instead, they landed on a plan for a representative body to elect the president, a kind of mini-Congress. They didn't give it a name at the time, but it would come to be called the Electoral College.

AMAR: We're not gonna elect a president by direct popular vote. Instead, each state will be assigned a number of electors based on the number of seats that it has in the House of Representatives plus the number of seats it has in the Senate.

ABDELFATAH: That meant Southern states, with their huge enslaved populations and the representatives that went with them, locked in an advantage.

(SOUNDBITE OF MUSIC)

ARABLOUEI: The Electoral College outlasted slavery. After the Civil War, three-fifths became five-fifths. The Southern states gained even more electoral clout, even though they systematically kept Black citizens from voting. Over the years, hundreds of amendments were proposed to

change the Electoral College. None of them really got that close to being passed - that is, until the presidential election of 1968.

There were three candidates in the race - Republican former Vice President Richard Nixon, Democrat and current Vice President Hubert Humphrey and a third-party candidate named George Wallace.

(SOUNDBITE OF ARCHIVED RECORDING)

GEORGE WALLACE: And I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow and segregation forever.

ABDELFATAH: His campaign centered on stirring up the fears of white voters all over the country.

ALEX KEYSSAR: It looks like there's a very good chance that he will win enough states in order to prevent either Nixon or Humphrey from getting an Electoral College majority.

ABDELFATAH: That's Alex Keyssar, a Harvard professor and author of *Why Do We Still Have The Electoral College?*

KEYSSAR: He would basically trade the votes he controlled for a commitment to go slow or reverse things on civil rights and voting rights.

ABDELFATAH: So the election happens, and the political establishment's worst fears didn't come to pass. Nixon won the Electoral College decisively. But George Wallace's candidacy and the tight popular vote were enough to push Congress to consider an amendment to the Constitution that would essentially end the Electoral College.

KEYSSAR: In an extraordinary development, in September of 1969, a constitutional amendment calling for ending the Electoral College, replacing it with the national popular vote, is passed by the House of Representatives.

ARABLOUEI: But then it hit a wall.

(SOUNDBITE OF MUSIC)

ARABLOUEI: The proposal is defeated by filibuster. The Electoral College survives.

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TASK 2: GERMAN AND UK PANDEMIC RESPONSES

STEVE INSKEEP, HOST:

The U.K. and Germany are both leading democracies and not far apart on the globe. They took very different approaches to the pandemic with very different results. The U.K. has suffered the most COVID-19 deaths in Europe. Germany, with a much bigger population, has lost far fewer people. NPR's correspondent in each country - Rob Schmitz in Berlin and Frank Langfitt in London - have been talking among themselves.

ROB SCHMITZ, BYLINE: So tell me, what happened in the U.K.?

LANGFITT: There were so many mistakes. A big reason is the government, honestly, doesn't really seem to think ahead. Boris Johnson, you remember, he sold Brexit to the British people in 2016 with no plan on how to execute it. So when the virus began spreading here, Johnson - of course, he's now Prime Minister - he was slow to recognize the threat. So, by April, Johnson is in an ICU with COVID-19. I was talking to Ian Boyd. He's a member of the scientific group that advises the government.

IAN BOYD: The U.K. didn't really grasp the speed with which the epidemic was entering the country. And there are all sorts of reasons for that, some of which are down to a lack of organizational capability. Sometimes when there's very high uncertainty, you simply have to shut things down really quickly.

SCHMITZ: And, Frank, here in Germany, that's what they did. On January 27, the first known case of coronavirus was sent to Dr. Clemens Wendtner, chief physician at the Munich Schwabing Clinic.

CLEMENS WENDTNER: We have very similar principle like the Boy Scouts - be always prepared.

SCHMITZ: Wendtner watched what was happening in Italy in January, where the virus was spreading pretty fast.

WENDTNER: And we knew that we have to flatten the curve.

SCHMITZ: So even before the first case of COVID-19 in Germany, he was working on slowing its progress. And he says the German government was involved from day one.

WENDTNER: They were asking us, what do you need? So we didn't have to ask them.

SCHMITZ: For example, Germany already had a big supply of ICU beds. Klaus Gunter Deutsch is at the Federation of German Industries.

KLAUS GUNTER DEUTSCH: You know, there has been a long debate on whether we had too many intensive care beds that weren't used that often.

SCHMITZ: Obviously, that debate is over. Deutsch says Germany also has a lot of hospitals. If you take all the beds in all of Germany's hospitals, you get four times more per capita than what the U.K. has.

LANGFITT: Rob, you had slack in your system in Germany. There was not much here because the government had been cutting funding to the National Health Service for years. The hospitals were afraid of getting swamped with COVID patients, so they sent elderly patients back to nursing homes. Some brought COVID with them, infected other residents. At least 20,000 nursing home residents died of COVID.

SCHMITZ: That's terrible. And while in Germany, deaths were prevented through testing and contact tracing.

(SOUNDBITE OF PHONE RINGING)

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: (Non-English language spoken).

SCHMITZ: At the health authority in the Berlin district of Pankow, an operator talks to a man who's had contact with a positive case. There are around 400 call centers like this across Germany. Uwe Peters directs this one.

UWE PETERS: (Through interpreter) We have traffic wardens and librarians working for us. We've even recruited gardeners from Parks and Recreation.

SCHMITZ: Germany had a lot of manpower in testing, too, and infrastructure filled with labs and university medical centers across the country.

LANGFITT: You know, here, the government misread the coronavirus. They thought it was gonna spread as quickly as the flu, so they didn't even try to develop a testing system. Rory Stewart, he's a former British cabinet minister.

RORY STEWART: They were very, very confident and slightly arrogant in their beliefs that they understood this disease better than other countries. I think the lack of scientific education amongst a lot of the British political elite meant that they were very reluctant to challenge the scientists.

SCHMITZ: But here in Germany, Frank, a trained scientist is at the helm. And Chancellor Angela Merkel gave one of the most powerful and heartfelt speeches in her life when she made a rare national address on March 18.

SCHMITZ: Merkel has a doctorate in quantum chemistry. And in another speech, she patiently explained how important it was for Germany to reduce the virus's reproduction rate. Her tone was always humble and deadly serious.

MERKEL: (Through interpreter) We are on thin ice. This is a fragile situation in which caution, not overconfidence, is the order of the day.

LANGFITT: Yeah, really different here. Johnson studied classics at Oxford University. He was president of the debating society. And as Prime Minister, he's tried to rally the country with rhetoric. And Johnson's oratory helped win a landslide election last year. But a pandemic, of course, not a campaign.

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TASK 3: RADIO REPORTS

EXTRACT 0: [A]

Allowing cameras into the criminal courts in England and Wales would be a real departure. The Director of Public Prosecutions, many judges and some lawyers are cautiously enthusiastic about the idea. Those in favour believe that anything that demystifies the court process would increase both public understanding of and public confidence in the criminal justice process. A spokesman for Lord Judge, the Lord Chief Justice has said that he'll work with government to ensure that any changes to the current position safeguard all parties in a case. Restricting filming to

sentencing would enable witnesses and jurors to be protected, victims would also have to feel safe and comfortable with any filming of them.

EXTRACT 1: [B]

A survey suggests that almost two-thirds of schools in England are ignoring their statutory duty to provide a daily act of worship. The poll carried out by Comres for the BBC suggests that most parents do not want the law enforced. The Bishop of Oxford John Pritchard chairs the Church of England's Board of Education. He told us that the law shouldn't be strictly enforced but Christian values were at the heart of Britain. It is best to actually have Christianity at the heart of it but not exclusively so. Of course we've got to do justice to the whole multicultural environment we're in and, you know, the riots and so on are just one small clue about that, but we have got to be inclusive.

EXTRACT 2: [B]

The Bloody Sunday inquiry was the longest and most expensive in British legal history, it lasted 12 years and cost £200 million. Compensation is now being sought by the families of some of those killed or injured. Their lawyers wrote to the Prime Minister earlier this year pointing out that he himself had described the shootings as indefensible. In response, the Ministry of Defence has now indicated compensation will be paid and it suggested a formula for calculating how the money should be distributed. Given the passage of time it will be a complicated process. It could also be very expensive.

EXTRACT 3: [A]

The SAS War Diary is a scrapbook of combat reports, maps and personal accounts detailing missions across Europe including one plan to kill or kidnap the German Field Marshall Erwin Rommel. The briefing outlines a seven-man parachute drop with news of success sent by pigeon, the assassins landed but Rommel had been wounded and evacuated to Germany. If captured, SAS troops faced execution. The diary details the massacre of more than 30 men behind enemy lines in France. Today's SAS has never forgotten its beginnings, now at last the curtain of secrecy has been lifted just a little.

EXTRACT 4: [A]

For the UK's army of agency workers some new rights like access to canteens and job vacancies will apply from the first day on the job, but after 12 weeks they can expect to receive equal treatment with permanent staff with regards to areas including pay, holiday entitlement and overtime. Trade unions say it all marks an end to the exploitation of temps, but the government estimates it will cost employers up to £1.8 billion a year and business groups argue it's yet more red tape that will reduce the flexibility that employers need to respond to demand.

EXTRACT 5: [C]

Older children have a far smaller chance of being adopted than babies, that's why charities say it's imperative that the adoption process is speeded up. These new government figures show that on average children are waiting more than two and a half years before being adopted with the early part of their lives spent in foster or care homes. The overall number of children adopted in England last year dropped to just over 3,000, down five per cent on the previous year and 20 per cent fewer compared with six years ago. The charity Barnardo's says this drop is deeply worrying and is the result of slow decision making.

EXTRACT 6: [C]

The cave art at Rouffignac in the Dordogne in southern France is famous. Fingers 13,000 years ago scraped out images of mammoths and various symbols, but some of the fingers it's now been discovered were tiny. Measurements reveal that rainbow shapes, handprints and wavy lines were made by children. The most prolific appear to be two girls aged five and seven, some are high up and suggest an adult had lifted them up. One appears to complete the image of a deer, others are just doodles albeit in a cave which they would have had to walk and crawl more than half a mile in the pitch black to reach.

EXTRACT 7: [B]

A United Nations report suggests almost half a million people are being murdered across the world each year. Honduras in Central America is the most dangerous place to live, the UK is one of the safest. The report paints a bleak picture of violent crime across the world, particularly in parts of the Caribbean and the Central American states of Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, which has the highest murder rate in the world with 82 deaths for every 100,000 of the population. The UN points to gun crime and wide variations in income as factors which contribute to high murder levels.

EXTRACT 8: [A]

That is the sound of a woodpecker's beak moving at some six metres per second bashing into wood and bringing the bird's skull to an abrupt halt over and over again with a deceleration more than a thousand times stronger than gravity. It's a feat that would kill most animals including us. Three things save the birds from certain death it seems, their upper and lower beaks are uneven spreading out the impact that is transmitted to the skull. A series of spongy plate-like bones in their skulls spread the load further while maintaining strength. Most intriguing though is a bone called the hyoid; in woodpeckers it acts just like a safety belt for the rest of the skull.

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