

**TASK 1: LONELINESS IS A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY**

<b>GAP</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PARAGRAPH</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>F</b>

**TASK 2: OUTDOOR WORKERS HAVE LITTLE PROTECTION IN A WARMING WORLD**

<b>SENTENCE</b>	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>OPTION</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>

**TASK 3: THE CRIPPLING EXPECTATION OF 24/7 DIGITAL AVAILABILITY**

<b>GAP</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>LETTER</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>

**TASK 1: DIGITAL TOUCH**

<b>QUESTION</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>LETTER</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>

**TASK 2: THE MISSING MIDDLE**

8	<b>EXPOSED BRICK</b>
9	<b>IN ABUNDANCE</b>
10	<b>PRONOUNCED</b>
11	<b>ARCHITECTURAL</b>
12	<b>ROBUST</b>
13	<b>BACKLASH</b>
14	<b>MORALITY</b>
15	<b>UNSANITARY</b>
16	<b>FILTHY/DIRTY</b>
17	<b>(RELATIVELY) CONSTRICTED</b>

*Nota:*

- *No se penalizarán los errores de ortografía que no alteren esencialmente el significado de la palabra, frase o expresión requeridas.*
- *En los ítems con dos palabras, será necesario que ambas estén presentes para poder otorgar 1 punto al alumno. Ningún ítem podrá puntuarse con 0,5 puntos.*
- *Las palabras entre paréntesis son opcionales.*

**TASK 3: EXTRACTS FROM A RADIO PROGRAM**

<b>EXTRACT</b>	1 (18)	2 (19)	3 (20)	4 (21)	5 (22)	6 (23)	7 (24)	8 (25)
<b>LETTER</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>J</b>

## TRANSCRIPT

### TASK 1: DIGITAL TOUCH

CLAUDIA: And Michael, in the Touch Test you asked people whether they would be willing or not to engage in digital forms of touch. What did people say?

MICHAEL: People were really open to using technology for touch that might provide massage functions, for instance, that was one of the most common things that people were really quite happy to engage with. ***But then, you feel like with something maybe more, let's say, like shaking hands remotely,*** some tech already might allow to do that, a real kind of, ***something more negative shift towards that type of options.*** So, it depended very much on the types of touch we were talking about; I mean, ***some of the other examples like things like sending or giving a kiss via technology remotely, that was something where again, there was a bit more negativity rather than positivity*** towards that type of example.

CLAUDIA: It is really interesting, I think. I mean, Carey, with these devices, is the idea mainly to mimic what actual touch would be like, or to somehow create the illusion of being touched? Is there, is there even a distinction between those two things?

CAREY: There is a distinction. I think it's interesting to think about what it is you're replicating. Can you replicate touch in a meaningful way digitally? I think you can, but the actual physiological sensation part of it. Those technologies are quite reduced [in] the kind of sensations they give you, ***so you're relying on the person (especially if they know someone really well) to contextualise,*** to draw on their tactile memories of that other person, and they bring that knowledge and experience to interpreting touch, so the technology is just one tiny part of how we create touch experiences between ourselves.

CLAUDIA: So do you think in this time of covid, you know, we could offer some hope to people who can't touch their relatives in hospitals? In the future, could you have some kind of device that, maybe didn't mimic the exact touch, but that gave us what is so great and so powerful about that touch, when you can't see somebody in person?

CAREY: Yeah, because, if what you're trying to do through touch is basically say, 'I'm here, and I love you, and I want to feel connected with you,' ***I don't think that we need to kind of have a machine that pokes somebody, or kind of mimics a stroke in that way. I think it could be something more imaginative.*** Also, I think people are incredibly good at creating meaning through very reduced digital forms, especially when they're communicating in established relationship [sic].

CLAUDIA: Now, there is so much going on in this field, and we've got something we're going to try out that I've got in this box here, and this is something you've created, David, which is you're using touch to help deaf people to translate touch into sound, and I'm just putting on this kind of watch now, which is linked to an app on my phone. Could you explain what this is, how this works? I'm just putting it on now, and...

DAVID: Yeah, exactly, so it's a wristband. What it's doing is it's capturing sound, turning that into patterns of vibration on the skin of the wrist. So, people who are deaf can get what is happening in the auditory world because they are capturing this as patterns on their skin, and that of course climbs up their arm and into their brain.

It turns out what the brain is very good at doing is understanding patterns and making correlations, so ***you see the dog's mouth moving, and you feel the buzzing on your wrist, and you put those together, and through time, just by being in the world, they can come to get what's going on in the auditory world.***

**And after a few months, actually, people report a direct perceptual experience of hearing.** In other words, it's not 'Oh, there was a buzz on my wrist, so I looked around and I saw something going on.' Instead, **it's 'Oh yeah, I heard the dog bark, I heard the knock on the door, the doorbell, the person talking.'** **Directly, exactly as we do with our ears,** which are just capturing air compression waves and then sending series of spikes into our brains. In this case, the series of spikes comes in through a different route, but the brain can figure out what to make of it.

CLAUDIA: So I've been playing with this, and, um, basically, every time, every time I talk, because it's responding to sound, I can feel the vibrations of me talking. But what's really interesting playing with it is that, you know, first thing I did was sort of say 'yes', and 'no', and straight away noticed that those came out slightly different. And so, I was almost sort of able to learn 'yes' and 'no' straight away. Can it do language as well, or is it always going to do, like, translating the dog bark or be, the doorbell?

DAVID: Yeah, somewhere in between. **We don't actually know the upper limits of this, we're still experimenting as people wear this for four months or six months how good they get at it.**

CLAUDIA: Now, digital touch does raise some ethical issues, there was that poor dancer for a start. Carey, are there worries about, I don't know, you could use something that could hug you from a distance to harass people, or touch them when they didn't want to? What sort of ethical issues are we looking at here?

CAREY: **Ethics always comes up as a massive issue, around privacy, around consent...** Say, like, if we take an example of these huggy pyjamas that have been made, which in a sense have been made for a child to wear and a parent who's working late at the office to be able to put them to bed. That's kind of quite a sweet idea that, you know, you're not available, you want to give your child a hug— they need you—, but what if...

CLAUDIA: But the pyjamas, the pyjamas will hug them for you?

CAREY: It's a kind of inflatable vest, so that technology, so imagine if you've got a parent working late at the office, and they send a hug. That sounds kind of pretty... ok? But imagine they've asked them to administer it today, because I haven't got enough time, I haven't managed to get back to the office in time. Does it matter? Does it matter that that child's being hugged and can't authenticate that touch? **And also, what would it feel like as a child to be hugged remotely?** And so, all the sense of capture, storing, and sharing of images is a massive issue in our common world, but if we take that through to this more intimate sense of touch, and the idea of a touch being up to be recorded, shared, the questions of ownership, when does a touch not become yours anymore, how might it be replayed... These, these are fears, which I think probably are quite fantastical, but also sit behind, I think, some of your survey results, because we don't really understand what touch technology is yet.

Adapted from © BBC's *All in the Mind* at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p08tn4w8>

## **TASK 2: THE MISSING MIDDLE**

ROMAN: As you fly into Pearson Airport in Toronto, you can see Canada's largest city take shape beneath you. Downtown there is a dense core of tall, glassy buildings along the waterfront of Lake Ontario. Outside of that, short single-family homes **sprawl out** in every direction. This is the view reporter Jay Cockburn saw out of his window as he moved to Canada in 2019.

JAY: In my head, I knew exactly where I wanted to live. A real big-city apartment, like the classic brownstone walk-ups you might see in New York; or the three-story stone apartment buildings with iron staircases you see in Montreal. I had this romantic notion of living in one

of those early-20<sup>th</sup>-century apartments: you know, great lighting, a little **exposed brick [8]**, maybe even a nice fireplace. Is that really so much to ask for?

ROMAN: But at first, Jay struggled to find anything like that dreamed apartment in Toronto.

JAY: Instead, as a renter, I found myself looking at a lot of 400-square-foot condos, high up in some shiny and soulless towers, and some dank basement apartments under some rich person's house. All of these options were really expensive. I kept wondering, 'where are all the low-rise apartment buildings, the kinds of buildings you find **in abundance [9]** in Montreal, or New York, or Chicago?'

ROMAN: Jay was looking for a middle ground and not finding it. Something in between the extremes of single-family homes and big, generic condo towers. But there just weren't a lot of middle-sized rental buildings in Toronto.

JAY: Lots of cities are in the same boat as Toronto. Places like Los Angeles, Seattle, Boston and Vancouver. All of these cities have a **pronounced [10]** lack of mid-sized buildings. Right now, this is one of *the* big issues for urban planners. They even have a name for it: The Missing Middle.

ROMAN: The term "missing middle" can be confusing. It does not refer to middle-class housing. The Missing Middle is strictly about **architectural [11]** scale. The "middle" in this case refers to a huge swath of housing options: duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, courtyard buildings, and low-rise apartment buildings. Buildings of this size have an outsized effect on the city. Cities with these medium-density housing options have a lot of benefits.

JAY: For starters, they're less expensive to live in. Cities with lots of middle housing just have more choice in the housing market. The options are more diverse, they have more **robust [12]** neighborhoods, and options for families.

ROMAN: By contrast, cities without middle housing tend to be harder for pretty much everyone except for the wealthy, and they tend to be more segregated. So it's easy to see why there's some conflation between the Missing Middle and the lack of middle-income housing options: the two are absolutely related.

JAY: Toronto's Missing Middle is pretty extreme, and the main culprit for this is (I hope you're excited): early 20<sup>th</sup>-century zoning laws!

ROMAN: In the late 1800s there was a big wave of immigration to cities across North America. In Toronto there was already an established population of British immigrants. But this new wave included a lot of Eastern European immigrants. New multi-unit tenement buildings cropped up to house these new people. But there was a **backlash [13]** against these new immigrants and in 1912 Toronto banned apartment buildings in most of the city.

JAY: This ban was an early version of exclusionary zoning. The kind of residential zoning where large swathes of urban centers are reserved for single-family homes and *only* single-family homes. Cities across North America were passing these kinds of zoning laws, and they were driven by a false perception that apartment buildings were dens of iniquity.

PROF. DENNIS: They were often referred to as "French flats". There was a kind of association of Frenchness with dubious **morality [14]**.

JAY: This is Richard Dennis. He's Professor Emeritus at University College London, and he's kind of *the* historian of apartments in Toronto. Developers at the time were trying to associate their buildings with European class and luxury; instead, they were met with unhinged accusations of immorality. Richard Dennis says this distaste for apartment buildings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was based on racist and sexist attitudes that were reflected in the media.

JAY: The newspaper articles about apartments at this time are wild. I dug up a bunch and there are lots of references to how apartments are **unsanitary [15]** and poor for the morals of the city. There's this quote here from *The Globe* newspaper in 1912:

ROMAN: Quote, 'Toronto must look to our building laws or she will be overrun with a plague of disease-breeding tenements and apartment houses,' end quote.

JAY: At the time, Canada's elites were largely British. Toronto's puritanical WASPs were scared these apparently **filthy [16]** apartments would be too tempting for nice British families.

PROF. DENNIS: And they also alluded to the idea of "race suicide". And the fear was that if people went and lived in an apartment, well they'd never become parents, because they'd find that life was, on the one hand, so comfortable, but also, spatially, **relatively constricted [17]**. They would never start a family, and that's where you would get this idea of "race suicide": the birth rate would decline and British families would be overtaken by immigrant families.

JAY: To be clear, these articles don't reflect the reality of what apartments were like in Toronto. Early apartment buildings were utterly aimed at the city's elite.

Adapted from © 99% Invisible at <https://99percentinvisible.org/episode/the-missing-middle/>

### **TASK 3: EXTRACTS FROM A RADIO PROGRAM**

#### **EXTRACT 0: VALUING PROFESSIONALS APPROPRIATELY IS A GOOD POINT OF DEPARTURE [L]**

*Special educators have a hard job, but in most school districts, special ed teachers make the same salary as any other teacher. In this school year 48 states don't have enough of them. Federal law says schools have to hire fully-licensed special ed teachers, unless they can't find any. Then schools can hire people who are still in training, and that's what a lot of them are doing. One thing that has helped ease the shortage is paying special ed teachers more. In 2019 almost 30% of Hawaii's special ed positions were vacant or staffed by unqualified teachers. That number dropped by half after the state bumped up they pay by 10K a year. Education experts say that ultimately, we need change on the structural level to make sure all students get what they need, but that paying special ed teachers more is a good place to start.*

#### **EXTRACT 1: A TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE CAN TRULY BE A LIFESAVER [C]**

Blood; if you need it, you really really need it. But it's really hard for hospitals to have enough blood on hand for two reasons. One, because blood has a very short shelf life. Two, because you have to store blood in really special ways. Enter, Zipline! It's a company that uses drones to deliver medical supplies, including blood, within hours, even minutes. The hospital medic texts a special blood warehouse, workers there find the right blood and they pack it up into a drone. The drone flies to the hospital and a minute before it arrives, the medic gets a text that says, "look outside, get ready to pick up your delivery." It's like blood falling from the sky.

#### **EXTRACT 2: GROWTH IS TAKING PLACE THANKS TO INCREASED EXPOSURE [H]**

Ten teams, twenty drivers, all competing to be the fastest in the world. This isn't NASCAR or IndyCar, it's Formula 1 and most Americans don't know anything about it. But things might be changing. In Formula 1, teams with multi-million dollar budgets push the limits of engineering and fight for milliseconds. Now, this glitzy global sport is gaining traction in the US. A new US-based owner and deals with Netflix and ESPN have allowed F1 to get in front of more and younger people. Next year, the US will host three races, the Las Vegas Grand Prix and events in Austin and Miami. If this growth continues, it might be time for lights out in the US.

#### **EXTRACT 3: CREATIVE SOLUTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED IN THE FACE OF ADVERSITY [F]**

I'm in Chandni Chowk, which is one of the oldest, busiest and most densely-populated areas of Delhi. When temperatures hit 120 degrees, some of the people that suffer most are guys

like these bicycle rickshaw drivers. We've been talking to Indians about how they are surviving this heat. Very few people in this neighborhood have air conditioning. Those that do often hang plastic shower curtains to keep the cold in. Others, much more of them, use these cooling boxes, which are like a fan in a box lined with wet straw. Scientists say heat waves like this are about a hundred times more likely to happen here now because of climate change.

**EXTRACT 4: SCHOLARS' FINDINGS FIX AN OLD INACCURACY [K]**

We've probably been saying it wrong. This ancient Incan city of modern Peru that you may know as Machu Picchu is probably Huayna Picchu, or even Picchu. So, how do we get the name wrong? Research suggests that more than a hundred years ago, when American explorer Hiram Bingham came upon this city, he was told both names, but he settled on the incorrect one. Researchers say they've reviewed centuries of documents to show Huayna Picchu was actually the more commonly-used name. But all this doesn't mean that there are any plans to change the name of one of South America's most popular tourist destinations.

**EXTRACT 5: ENDING A WIDESPREAD PRACTICE MAY BE THE BEST COURSE OF ACTION [G]**

Should bulldogs exist? They are among the most popular breeds in the US, but these pets are prone to chronic health risks. Despite these issues, bulldog breeding continues. The Bulldog Club of America determines standards for breeding purebreds. The club's president blames irresponsible breeders for the health risks, but researchers at UC Davis found that bulldogs today are so inbred, it may not be possible to eliminate their health problems through breeding. All this raises questions about whether preserving a breed standard and visual aesthetic is truly beneficial for man's best friend.

**EXTRACT 6: CHEATING WITH FAKE NEWS IS HARDLY A NEW STRATEGY [E]**

American homes are powered the way they are because of this guy, inventor Nikola Tesla. But his counterpart at the time, Thomas Edison, tried his best to stop him from succeeding. Edison had an electrical system powered by a direct current, or DC. When it was used to power cities, it got clunky. Poles built with hundreds of wires were needed to service the few people who had electricity. Tesla saw the limitations of Edison's system. He pioneered a new approach, AC, or alternating current, which solved those problems of Edison's DC electricity and allowed for more flexibility. Edison refused to lose and started a smear campaign against Tesla's AC system. Edison tried to associate Tesla's AC system with death. But Edison's campaign could not derail Tesla's work and his methods are still being used today.

**EXTRACT 7: A FLAW CAN ACTUALLY BE A BLESSING [A]**

Sloths have been around for 40 million years. Their secret? Doing less! They can live on as little as a hundred calories a day. Ultimately, what they do is hang in trees, letting gravity do its work, and then climbing down to poop, about once a week. In the past, the sloth has been demonized for its lazy behavior. The conquistadors even named them after one of the seven deadly sins. It's actually incredibly efficient. Maybe in our age of instant gratification, it is time to love the sloth for than just its smile. Maybe we should appreciate that going slowly, doing less, is the ultimate evolutionary adaptation.

**EXTRACT 8: HIGH TECH REPLACEMENTS ONLY SOLVE SOME SHORTAGES [J]**

Companies don't have enough people and so, they are turning to machines. We know that robots can do things like build cars and stock shelves, even make pizza! But with AI and machine learning, the jobs getting automated now used to require a college degree. The robots are coming for lawyers and accountants. Reporter Kevin Roose wrote a book about future-proofing your life and he says that jobs that give emotional support, think therapists and teachers and nurses, we still need people to do those jobs because so far, machines aren't that good at things like compassion, kindness, critical thinking, which is kind of reassuring, right?

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