

ENGLISH C1

READING

TOTAL: 20 marks / PASS MARK: 10

Duration: 75 minutes

C1 - READING COMPREHENSION TEST

PART ONE (6 x 0,8 = 4,8marks)

You are going to read a text about why Ferguson burns. For questions 1-6 choose the option (a, b or c) that best answers the questions.

WHY FERGUSON BURNS

Before Ferguson erupted into flames, there was almost a sense of gallows humor surrounding District Attorney Robert McCulloch's press conference announcing that Officer Darren Wilson would not be indicted for the fatal shooting of Michael Brown.

McCulloch raspily and methodically laid out the evidence. Whatever you think on the merits, as important as that evidence is, it was almost beside the point. Most of the people watching, black and white, had already arrived at their own conclusions.

Those conclusions weren't driven by what happened between Wilson and Brown. They were shaped by what they have experienced in their own lives.

White America, by and large, sees the system as fair, racism as a relic of a bygone era of *Mississippi Burning*. A substantial slice of black America sees the system as being designed for someone else's benefit, not theirs, and sees the failure to indict Wilson as the latest sign that black lives simply matter less under the law.

At a less abstract level, the people with faith in the grand jury to do the right thing concerning Wilson had confidence in the system, because they had seen it work. The skeptics did not share this confidence, in some cases because they did not share those experiences.

Where does this leave us? In Ferguson, it left us with one part of the community outraged over what it perceived to be the summary execution of a young black man. Yet some of those who were most outraged would not have been satisfied with any outcome short of Wilson going to trial and ultimately being convicted. Failing that, they were ready to mete out mob justice.

Others were so confident in the grand jury's work that they were either perplexed by or indifferent to the pained convulsions in the street. What is wrong with those people? Didn't they listen to what McCulloch had to say?

Before long, Ferguson became another front in the unending left-right battle— but not without some role reversals. You saw liberals complaining about a prosecutor not being zealous enough and a grand jury giving too much benefit of the doubt to a defendant in failing to indict. Conservatives found themselves emphasizing the legal presumption of innocence.

Some of this carried over into the reactions to the unrest that followed. Liberals took to quoting Martin Luther King, Jr. about riots being the language of the unheard. Conservatives complained about a weak law enforcement response to the looting, with one lamenting that this is what happens when the government shackles the police.

There is an element of truth to both responses. What did the riots of 1968 and 1992 accomplish besides destroying businesses (many of them minority-owned) and further damaging black neighborhoods? Some of the impacted streets look like war zones to this day.

“No justice, no peace,” is a popular rallying cry. But without peace, there is seldom justice. Civil rights are unlikely to be advanced by ransacking an auto- parts store.

At the same time, the fact that so many Americans feel so disenfranchised and disillusioned should matter, regardless of what transpired the day Brown died. There are communities telling us something about their daily interactions with police, their distrust of the people paid to protect them.

White racism and black crime are often treated as if they are mutually exclusive, but our society provides ample evidence for the existence of both.

In the meantime, Ferguson is burning. Darren Wilson is ruined. Michael Brown is dead. People are occupying the same communities while seeming to live in different worlds. And we’re still having the same arguments we had in 1968.

I’m sure there are things that can be done to shore up trust between the police and communities of color, especially as the country is increasingly governed by minority mayors, police chiefs, attorneys general and even presidents of the United States. Both law enforcement and the people they protect could also become more educated about what constitutes lawful force.

Perhaps there can be healing and forgiveness instead of recriminations when it comes to reckoning with the nation’s history on race.

Right now, though, all of that seems much further away than Ferguson, Missouri.

W. James Antle III is editor of the Daily Caller News Foundation and author of the book Devouring Freedom: Can Big Government Ever Be Stopped? He tweets at @jimantle.

QUESTIONS

1. McCulloch’s presentation of evidence ...
 - a. did not stick to the point
 - b. helped most people reach a conclusion
 - c. was generally disregarded
2. How do most white Americans perceive the current state of affairs?
 - a. As inadequate
 - b. As legitimate
 - c. As something from the past
3. Some of the people dissatisfied with the decision would have only been content ...
 - a. had Wilson gone to trial
 - b. if Wilson had been imprisoned
 - c. if Wilson had not gone to trial and jail

4. in the aftermath of the case ...
 - a. leftists and rightists swapped attitudes
 - b. the left-right battle came to a halt
 - c. the war between left and right was triggered

5. According to the author, Americans' disenchantment
 - a. is completely unrelated to the events
 - b. ought not to be neglected
 - c. regards what transpired Brown's death

6. The fact that "*the country is increasingly governed by (...) of the United States*", _____ confidence between the police and communities of color.
 - a. bears no relation to the
 - b. could help boost
 - c. could jeopardize



KEY

ITEM	ANSWER
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	A
5	B
6	B

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C1 - READING COMPREHENSION TEST
PART TWO (6 x 0,8 mark = 4,8 marks)

You are going to read four texts about different animal curiosities. Match the statements below to their corresponding text, as in the example (0-A). There could be more than one heading for each text.

ANIMAL CURIOSITIES

A. Grey seals communicate

Marine mammals like whales and seals usually communicate vocally using calls and whistles. But now a Monash University-led international study has discovered that wild grey seals can also clap their flippers underwater during the breeding season, as a show of strength that warns off competitors and advertises to potential mates. This is the first time a seal has been seen clapping completely underwater using its front flippers. Dr Hocking said clapping seals demonstrate just how much there still is to learn about the animals living around us. Clapping appears to be an important social behaviour for grey seals, so anything that disturbed it could impact breeding success and survival for this species.

Source: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/>

B. Animals in America

Oh, the possibilities. Perhaps you've chosen the grizzly bear, which can charge at its prey as fast as 30 miles per hour. Or the black widow spider, whose female's venom is more dangerous than that of a rattlesnake. There are plenty of ways to get killed by an animal in America—and plenty of scary species to choose from. But the most dangerous bugs might not be the ones you're ready to scapegoat. Researchers from Stanford University recently updated a major analysis of animal-related deaths in the U.S. Wrong. It turns out that "other mammals," a bucket category covering everything from cows to horses to raccoons, were the most dangerous on the list, causing 1.7 deaths per 10 million people every year. Other research has shown that most of the deaths in this category involve farm animals like cows and horses.

Source: <https://www.popsi.com/>

C. Birds might follow their noses home

Nobody had yet investigated the possibility that smell might play a part in the navigational repertoire of homing pigeons, though the importance of mysterious "atmospheric factors" had already been noted. At that time, students of bird navigation were focusing their attention almost exclusively on the use of celestial cues, especially the sun compass. One particularly serious objection was that turbulence would surely mix up the air so much as to render any long-range olfactory information hopelessly confused by the time it reached the bird's nostrils. It was also troubling that many scientists outside Italy had difficulty in replicating the results a researcher had reported.

Source: <https://www.popsi.com/>

D. Honey badgers

Though honey badgers have developed a reputation for being ferocious and just about indestructible, partly because of their taste for poisonous snakes, they're actually not naturally immune to poison. When they're young, their mothers slowly introduce them to poisonous animals like tiny scorpions so that they develop an immunity.

Badgers are carnivores, chowing down on insects, mice, ground-dwelling birds, and groundhogs. Superb diggers, these animals will sometimes keep food for later use. These nocturnal predators prefer open areas, and sleep in safe places during the day. While they're active all year, American badgers will sleep for several days, or even weeks, in deep winter.

Source: <https://www.independent.co.uk/>

Which extract mentions...?

Example: *communicating through sound*

- 7. appearances can be deceiving
- 8. a risky upbringing
- 9. a sign of alert
- 10. a special sense is used
- 11. hazardous cattle
- 12. the dangers of altering rituals

ANSWERS

ITEM	Example	7	8	9	10	11	12
TEXT	A						

ANSWER KEY

ITEM	Example	7	8	9	10	11	12
TEXT	A	B	D	A	C	B	A

E O I D N A

C1 - READING COMPREHENSION

PART 3 (6 x 0.8 mark = 4.8 marks)

Read the following text and choose the sentences which best fits each gap from the list supplied. Then write the corresponding letter in the appropriate white box on the following page as in the example (0-G). Two of these sentences are not to be used.

Bad news: Eating local, organic won't shrink your carbon footprint

If you're paying more for local and organic groceries because you care about the environment, here's some bad news: (0) G . The good news is that scientists have done the math on dietary changes that *can* make a difference.

With the UN's annual climate conference underway in Bonn, you might be thinking about ways you can do your part to fight climate change. Many online recommendations for reducing your carbon footprint, including some from the David Suzuki Foundation and the University of Michigan Center for Sustainable Systems, include buying local and organic as a way to reduce your carbon footprint.

So even two scientists who did the calculations, published in separate studies earlier this year, were also surprised. "There's a ...[perception] that organic agriculture is a lot more sustainable than conventional agriculture is, so I guess I was kind of predisposed to believe that too until I looked at the data," said Michael Clark, a PhD student at the University of Minnesota's department of natural resources science and management.

Clark compared the environmental impacts of different food production practices by compiling the energy and land use, as well as other environmental impacts calculated in 164 different scientific papers on 742 food production systems. (13) _____ . The study found that organic and conventional agriculture "did not differ significantly in their greenhouse gas emissions."

Less energy, more land

Organic agriculture used 25 to 110 per cent more land than conventional agriculture — not ideal— but 15 per cent less energy. That's largely because yields are lower with organic agriculture, but a lot of energy is needed to make synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.

Carbon footprints are similar in the production of organic and conventional foods. Considerable energy is needed to make chemical fertilizers and pesticides, but organic and conventional food production emit about the same total amount of carbons. (14) _____ , offsetting the lower emissions from energy use in organic production, the study found.

There was some variation by food group — on average, organic meats tended to have lower carbon footprints, while organic vegetables tended to have higher carbon footprints compared to those that were conventionally produced.

Some of Clark's other findings were:

- Grass-fed beef generates 19 per cent more emissions per kilogram than grain-fed beef, largely because grass is less nutritionally dense. (15) _____ . They grow more slowly, and must be raised for a longer time before slaughter, generating more emissions.
- Crops grown in greenhouse have emissions that are, on average, three times higher than crops grown in field. However, those emissions can be reduced by heating and powering greenhouses with renewable energy.

But what about locally grown foods? Shouldn't it make a difference that your food wasn't flown halfway around the world? Seth Wynes, a PhD student in the Department of Geography at the University of British Columbia, did a similar analysis to Clark in July, but **(16)** _____ . His paper was also published in Environmental Research Letters.

Wynes found that while buying local can have other benefits, such as supporting local communities and knowing where your food comes from, "in terms of your emissions, it's just not a big deal."

The difference is so small that by taking a short drive to pick up local food, you could end up generating more emissions than if you walked to the nearest store to grab something imported.

Go vegetarian or buy a hybrid car?

On the other hand, both Wynes and Clark found that switching to a plant-based diet could make a huge difference. Wynes found going from omnivore to vegetarian could reduce your personal carbon emissions by about 0.8 tonnes per year — **(17)** _____ . Going from omnivore to vegan would reduce your emissions by 0.9 tonnes per year.

Global agriculture currently emits about a third of the world's greenhouse gases. "So it's a very large part of the climate puzzle that isn't often spoken about in terms of government or policy decisions," said Clark. He's vegetarian, but says he gave up meat for health rather than environmental reasons.

In an earlier study using the same data set as his more recent study, he found that global emissions from food production will increase by 80 per cent by 2050, from 2.27 billion to 4.1 billion tonnes of carbon per year, if current dietary and income trends continue. If everyone switched to a vegetarian diet, they would instead decrease by 55 per cent to 1.02 billion tonnes of carbon per year.

While some critics question whether individual actions can have a significant impact compared to government policies, the researchers say their numbers show that eating less meat — and especially none at all — will.

"It will absolutely be enough to make a difference" Clark said. **(18)** _____ , as those by far generate the most emissions.

 Adapted from: CBC News/Technology & Science <https://goo.gl/kCYSMq>



A- A BIGGER DIFFERENCE THAN REPLACING YOUR GASOLINE-POWERED CAR WITH A HYBRID

B- CATTLE NEED TO EAT MORE GRASS TO GET THE SAME NUTRITION AS THEY WOULD FROM A SMALLER AMOUNT OF GRAIN

C- FOCUSED ON DIFFERENT RECOMMENDED "GREEN" LIFESTYLE CHOICES RATHER THAN FOOD PRODUCTION

D- HE RECOMMENDS STARTING BY REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF BEEF, GOAT AND LAMB IN YOUR DIET

E- HE PUBLISHED THE RESULTS IN JUNE IN THE OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LETTERS

F- SCIENCE SHOWS WHAT IS GREENER

G- SCIENCE SHOWS YOUR EFFORTS WON'T HAVE MUCH IMPACT ON YOUR CARBON EMISSIONS

H- THAT'S PARTLY BECAUSE ORGANIC FERTILIZERS TEND TO CAUSE THE RELEASE OF NITROUS OXIDE, A POTENT GREENHOUSE GAS

I- TO FEED BEEF, A MIXTURE OF MOSS, ROCKWEED AND KELP CAN BE ADDED TO THEIR DIET

ITEM	ANSWER
0	H
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	

KEY

ITEM	ANSWER
0	G
13	E
14	H
15	B
16	C
17	A
18	D

DISTRACTORS: F / I

E O I D N A

PART FOUR (7 x 0,8= 5,6 marks)

You are going to read a text about the story of the blues. For questions 19-25 choose the option (a, b or c) that best fits each space, as in the example (0-c).

Music: the story of the Blues *by Robert Springer*

What is - or what are - the Blues? The Blues is a feeling, most African Americans will tell you. If your girl or boyfriend leaves you, for instance, it's quite likely you'll feel (0) or dejected for days. In other words, you'll feel *blue*; you'll *have the blues*. What few African Americans will tell you is that the origin of the expression isn't black and American, but English, (19) today it's usually associated with African Americans. In 16th century England, people who were depressed were said to be (20) by the "blue devils". Later, in 1807, American author Washington Irving already talked about "having a fit of the blues".

But the blues today is generally understood as being a type of music which expresses the feeling of depression which was once common to African Americans, due to oppression, segregation and problems with the other sex. This may be the reason why African Americans used to say "White men can't have the blues", at least not the same kind of blues... (...)

Thanks to this circumstance, we are now reasonably certain that the country blues (21) in the Mississippi Delta (an area in the *state of Mississippi* which must not be confused with the Delta of the Mississippi river in *Louisiana*). Blacks here once made up over 90% of the population, and were heavily (22) and oppressed. Typically in this original form of blues, a black sharecropper would sing about his hardships, while accompanying himself on the guitar. (...)

From the 40's onwards, they converted to electric instruments, and began to play a new form of blues, louder, more aggressive, which came to be called "urban blues". In the 50's, *Muddy Waters* and *Howlin' Wolf* were among the major (23) of this type of music, and later served as models imitated by many sixties groups such as the *RollingStones* and the *Animals*. (...)

Still, it is quite clear that today the blues, as an independent (24) , is no longer considered as very fashionable. Yet with its easy-to-learn three-chord structure, it is a convenient springboard for musical improvisation. It has had a wide influence on modern popular music of many (25) , and on musicians who wish to return to the roots of modern popular music before jumping off in another, perhaps new, direction.

Example

0. A) annoyed B) bored C) **sad**
19. A) although B) besides C) unless
20. A) followed B) persecuted C) prosecuted
21. A) caused B) concluded C) originated
22. A) blurred B) derisive C) exploited
23. A) exemptions B) exponents C) opposers
24. A) genre B) soul C) type
25. A) analogies B) resemblances C) varieties

GAP	0	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	<i>Example C</i>							

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

ANSWERS

GAP	0	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ANSWER	<i>Example C</i>	A	B	C	C	B	A	C

EOIDNA