

## PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

### ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.



Society MAGAZINE

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## What are your favorite words?

*A person's favorite words may go a long way in revealing his or her changing lifestyle, values, beliefs and changing needs. The words may also suggest how people are reacting to the challenges of the present and the future.*

Before you read further, try the following thought experiment. Relax and breathe deeply. Think about your life and what is important to you. What are your values? What is your lifestyle? What are your beliefs? What are the most important things in life to you? Close your eyes and reflect on your life as you are living it at this moment. Then, as a personal exercise, freely list 10 words that best represent your values, lifestyle, beliefs, desires and needs. Prioritize the list with #1 being the most significant, #2 the next most significant, and so on. Read the list and write down your reactions. Look for particular themes or issues. Did any particular word evoke a strong emotional response? What does your list tell you about your life? How does your list compare with a list you would have written five years ago? Ten years ago? Can you identify a changing trend that's either positive or negative?

A survey in Japan conducted by Professor Takeshi Sato of Hitotsubashi University, surveyed a cross-section of Japanese society and revealed that Japan's current top-10 words are: (1) Effort, (2) Sincerity, (3) Freedom, (4) Peace, (5) Love, (6) Thoughtfulness, (7) Trust, (8) Thanks, (9) Health, (10) Dreams. The words, according to Sato, seem to reflect a changing national work ethic. Words like freedom appeared for the first time, which may indicate that workers are starting to chafe at the structure of Japan's corporate society.

Also, differences in answers between young people

and older people show a distinctive shift in values and beliefs. People in their twenties ranked "freedom" as the top word, while those who were forty or older ranked "effort" on top with "freedom" far behind. The word "health" also appeared for the first time in Sato's research and reflects a growing concern held by the aging portion of the population.

As an experiment, I decided to mimic the Japanese survey. Over the past two years, I've asked family, friends, business associates and participants in my seminars to freely list, in order of importance, their top 10 favorite words that in some way represented their life. All in all, 150 people participated. Here is the result which represents the average of their responses: (1) Peace, (2) Equality, (3) Security, (4) Prosperity, (5) Love, (6) Fun, (7) Compensation, (8) Acknowledgement, (9) Freedom, (10) Health. The surveyed people ranked security and prosperity high on the list.

These most probably are primary factors because of our weakened national economic situation.

Ten years ago, Americans took security and prosperity for granted and I doubt they would have listed them at all. The words "peace" and "equality" in my opinion are universal values that most of us around the world would rank high. I was surprised by how low "freedom" ranked in comparison to the other words. Could this mean that "freedom" is not as highly valued as it once was in our country? Is security now more important than freedom?

### 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.

## ANSWER ON THE BASIS OF THE TEXT

### 1.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a.

- 1a. This article talks about the relation of people's favourite words to their  
 A. way of thinking and living.    B. fixed ideas.    C. dreams.
- 2a. The author's frequent use of questions in the article probably aims to  
 A. educate readers on the subject.    B. engage readers in the subject.    C. improve readers' understanding of the subject.
- 3a. The Japanese survey reported in the article reveals  
 A. unchanged attitudes of workers nation-wide.    B. similar attitudes across age groups.    C. different attitudes among age groups.
- 4a. The author connects the appearance of some of the words on the American list with  
 A. the current President of the U.S.    B. the current financial state of the U.S.    C. the current size of the U.S. population.
- 5a. The author indicates that the order of words in the American survey is  
 A. well expected.    B. self-evident.    C. not always easy to explain.

## MEANING IN CONTEXT

### 1.2 What do the underlined words or expressions in the statements from the text mean? Choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 6a-10a.

- 6a. The words may also suggest that people are reacting to the challenges of the present and the future.  
 A. competitions    B. difficulties    C. rivalries
- 7a. Close your eyes and reflect on your life as you are living it at this moment.  
 A. react to    B. return to    C. think about
- 8a. The word "health" also appeared for the first time in Sato's research and reflects a growing concern held by the aging portion of the population.  
 A. sector    B. derivative    C. amount
- 9a. Ten years ago, Americans took for granted security and prosperity and I doubt they would have listed them at all.  
 A. considered as a given    B. were consistent with    C. subscribed to
- 10a. Or does it mean the individual is entitled by society to compensation and acknowledgement?  
 A. has the right    B. has a title    C. has the means

**ACTIVITY 2**

Read extracts 11a-15a and match them with options A-F. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

<b>A.</b>	a holiday brochure	<b>B.</b>	an instructions manual	<b>C.</b>	a magazine article
<b>D.</b>	a novel	<b>E.</b>	an academic book	<b>F.</b>	a cookery book

<b>11a.</b>	The study could be described as an exploration of how students might be empowered to have a stake in their own learning. It demonstrated how close links between task designer, student and assessor could create a dynamic framework where the acceptance of continual change was being opened up. The assessment criteria anchored the various parts of the process.
<b>12a.</b>	Whole spices start to lose their powerful flavour and fragrance once they're ground. There are two enemies to spices stored in glass jars, one is light and the other is air - once the spice is half used. Spices of high quality are cleverly packed in foil pouches to shield them from light. Then when you begin to use the spice you can reseal the pouch squeezing out the air.
<b>13a.</b>	What she saw in the mirror now was a flushed, clear-eyed face, smiling, smooth, beautiful. The multiple acts of composure and artifice had merely dissolved her anxieties; now that she felt prepared to meet the day, her true beauty emerged which had been frayed and marred by anxiety. She considered her clothes with the same weighing of possible external dangers as she had the new day which had entered through her closed window...
<b>14a.</b>	Life as an office drone might be good for your bank account, but your cushy job is not great for your body. Work out all you want on your own time, but if you spend all day sitting at a desk, you're bound to develop some poor posture habits. Add in the constant attention we give to our smartphones, and your neck, shoulders, and back are likely to be in even rougher shape.
<b>15a.</b>	This flotilla visits some of the most picturesque places we know. The area is largely sheltered, with regular afternoon breezes. Spend your evenings in wonderful bays, hop from island to island taking in the beautiful towns and harbours all with the expert knowledge and guidance of an expert skipper.

**ACTIVITY 3**

Read the text on the next page, and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 16a-20a.

- 16a.** The Feynman technique reported in this article aims to help readers
  - A.** teach new vocabulary items.
  - B.** learn to develop their own concepts.
  - C.** improve their understanding of concepts.
- 17a.** The technique involves four steps, not all of which are
  - A.** compulsory.
  - B.** applicable.
  - C.** comprehensible.
- 18a.** The first step of the Feynman technique helps people become aware of
  - A.** what they do not really understand.
  - B.** what they must teach to 8-year olds.
  - C.** the terms they need to learn to express themselves.
- 19a.** The second step of the technique advises people to
  - A.** learn basic concepts.
  - B.** question their knowledge.
  - C.** revise learning material.
- 20a.** All four techniques seem to relate knowledge and understanding to the ability of
  - A.** explaining concepts to others.
  - B.** narrating events to others so they remember.
  - C.** making others identify with you.

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BLOG > LEARNING > THE FEYNMAN TECHNIQUE: THE BEST WAY TO LEARN ANYTHING

# The Feynman Technique:

## The Best Way to Learn Anything

*If you're not learning, you're standing still. So, what's the best way to learn new subjects and identify gaps in our existing knowledge?*

**Two Types of Knowledge**

There are two types of knowledge and most of us focus on the wrong one. The first type of knowledge focuses on knowing the name of something. The second focuses on knowing something. These are not the same thing. The famous Nobel winning physicist Richard Feynman understood the difference between knowing something and knowing the name of something and it's one of the most important reasons for his success. In fact, he created a formula for learning that ensured he understood something better than everyone else.

There are four steps to the Feynman Technique.

**Step 1: Teach it to a child**

Take out a blank sheet of paper and write the subject you want to learn at the top. Write out what you know about the subject as if you were teaching it to a child. Not your smart adult friend but rather an 8-year-old who has just enough vocabulary and attention span to understand basic concepts and relationships. A lot of people tend to use complicated vocabulary and jargon to mask when they don't understand something. The problem is we only fool ourselves because we don't know that we don't understand. In addition, using jargon conceals our misunderstanding from those around us. When you write out an idea from start to finish in simple language that a child can understand (tip: use only the most common words), you force yourself to understand the concept at a deeper level and simplify relationships and connections between ideas. If you struggle, you have a clear understanding of where you have some gaps. That tension is good – it heralds an opportunity to learn.

**Step 2: Review**

In step one, you will inevitably encounter gaps in your knowledge: something important you're forgetting, something you are not able to explain, or simply an important concept you have trouble recognising. This is invaluable feedback because you've discovered the edge of your knowledge. This is where the learning starts. Now you know where you got stuck, go back to the source material and re-learn it until you can explain it in basic terms.

**Step 3: Organize and Simplify**

Now you have a set of hand-crafted notes. Review them to make sure you didn't mistakenly borrow any of the jargon from the source material. Organize them into a simple story that flows. Read them out loud. If the explanation isn't simple or sounds confusing, that's a good indication that your understanding in that area still needs some work.

**Step 4 (optional): Transmit**

If you really want to be sure of your understanding, run it past someone (ideally someone who knows little of the subject – or find that 8-year-old!). The ultimate test of your knowledge is your capacity to convey it to another. Not only is this a wonderful recipe for learning but it's also a window into a different way of thinking that allows you to tear ideas apart and reconstruct them from the ground up. This leads to a much deeper understanding of the ideas and concepts. Importantly, approaching problems in this way allows you to understand when others don't know what they are talking about.

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**ACTIVITY 4**

Read the text below, and decide if items 21a-25a are True, False, or Not Stated.

STATEMENTS		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
21a.	Billie Jean King disapproves of emotional women.			
22a.	Ms Williams lost the match only because she broke her racket.			
23a.	The way Ms. Williams was treated in that match resembles the way working women are treated every day.			
24a.	Male tennis players are rarely given penalties during a match.			
25a.	Letting their anger show is not beneficial for female job applicants.			

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# Serena's Not Alone.

## Women Are Penalized for Anger at Work, Especially Black Women.



“When a woman is emotional, she’s ‘hysterical’ and she’s penalized for it. When a man does the same, he’s ‘outspoken’ and there are no repercussions.” That was the message the tennis great Billie Jean King tweeted on Saturday, responding — as seemingly the rest of the internet has — to Serena Williams’s fraught U.S. Open loss.

In case you’ve been blissfully unplugged: During the match, an umpire penalized Ms. Williams — first because he thought she was coached from the stands, then for what he deemed verbal abuse. (She called him a “liar” and a “thief.”) She’d also broken her racket. It cost her a game, and she lost the match to Naomi Osaka, who then tearfully apologized to the crowd. As many have pointed out, male tennis players who’ve done similar have not been punished so severely.

It was a microcosm, in so many ways, of what women face at work daily: penalized for expressing emotion (Serena), and apologizing for their success (Naomi). In Ms. Williams’s case, it’s what researchers call “double jeopardy” — a lose-lose situation in which she’s up against both gender and racial stereotypes.

As a woman, she was met with backlash because she abandoned traditionally feminine behaviors: “modest, self-effacing and nice,” said the scholar Joan C. Williams, a professor at Hastings College of the Law. And as a black woman, an added trope that often befalls women of color — loud, angry or simply out of control — was applied to her.

Research has long proved this is true, especially for women at work. In one study of job applicants, called “Can an Angry Woman Get Ahead?,” researchers found that expressing anger benefited men who were applying for a job — by increasing their perceived influence. If they were hired, the researchers said, those men were subsequently given more power and autonomy in their jobs. The opposite was true for women.

**ACTIVITY 5**

Read the text below and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 26a-30a on the next page.

## Teens Are Protesting In-Class Presentations

December 10, 2017



Some students say having to speak in front of the class is an unreasonable burden for those with anxiety and are demanding alternative options. For many middle- and high-school students, giving an in-class presentation is a rite of passage. Teachers will call up students, one by one, to present their work in front of the class and, though it is often nerve-racking, many people claim it helps turn them into more confident public speakers.

“Being somebody with severe anxiety, being forced to do a public presentation was the best thing that has happened to me,” one woman recently tweeted. According to a recent survey by the Association of American Colleges and Universities, oral communication is one of the most sought-after skills in the workplace, with over 90 percent of hiring managers saying it’s important. Some educators also credit in-class presentations with building essential leadership skills and increasing students’ confidence and understanding of material.

But in the past few years, students have started calling out in-class presentations as discriminatory to those with anxiety, demanding that teachers offer alternative options. This week, a tweet posted by a 15-year-old high-school student declaring “Stop forcing students to present in front of the class and give them a choice not to” garnered more than 130,000 retweets and nearly half a million likes. Students who support abolishing in-class presentations argue that forcing students with anxiety to present in front of their peers is not only unfair because they are bound to underperform and receive a lower grade, but it can also cause long-term stress and harm.

To the thousands of teens who support the effort to do away with in-class presentations (at least enough to like a tweet about it), anxiety is no small issue. Students said they understood why older people might tell them to “suck it up,” but that doing so was unproductive. Some responses to the most recent viral tweet, though, noted that giving a presentation in spite of anxiety might reduce a student’s fear of public speaking.

Being a high schooler in 2018 is more stressful than ever. Academic demands on students are high, kids participate in more extracurricular activities than in the past, and they are saddled with extra hours of homework. Anxiety is increasing at a faster rate than depression as the leading mental-health issue affecting teenagers, a recent study in the *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics* found. Throwing things like in-class presentations on top of other stressors kids are dealing with, teens say, can be unbearable.

These students want more options. They say that every student has unique strengths and abilities and that they should be allowed to present their work in ways that speak to those strengths. This might mean presenting alone in front of the teacher, or choosing between several alternatives like producing a piece of art or an essay for private judgment instead of presenting their work orally.

But when it comes to abolishing in-class presentations, not everyone is convinced. “We need to stop preaching to get rid of public speaking and we need to start preaching for better mental health support and more accessibility alternatives for students who are unable to complete presentations, classwork, etc. due to health reasons,” one man tweeted.

Some educators agree. “My thoughts are that we are in the business of preparing students for college, career, and civic life. Public speaking is a piece of that preparation,” says Ryan Jones, a high-school history teacher in Connecticut. “Now, some kids are deathly afraid to do it but pushing outside of comfort zones is also a big part of what we do.”

Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 26a-30a on the article of the previous page.

- 26a. In-class presentations in American schools are a kind of
  - A. tradition.
  - B. assessment.
  - C. teaching technique.
- 27a. According to the article, in-class presentations are presented as being
  - A. beneficial for all students.
  - B. indifferent to most students.
  - C. harmful for some students.
- 28a. What students want to change about in-class presentations is the fact that they are
  - A. mandatory.
  - B. time-consuming.
  - C. useless.
- 29a. Facing an unprecedented workload, today's students view in-class presentations as
  - A. an additional burden.
  - B. a cause for depression.
  - C. a way out.
- 30a. According to the article, doing away altogether with in-class presentations finds teachers
  - A. in agreement.
  - B. divided.
  - C. confused.

**ACTIVITY 6**

Read the text below, and choose the best word (A-F) to fill in items 31a-35a. Use each word only once. There is one word you do not need.

A.	principal	B.	whether or not	C.	advantageous
D.	solstice	E.	according to	F.	planet

Commission and its priorities



Policies, information and services

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Search

Home > Consultations > Public Consultation on summertime arrangements

## Should Europeans keep to DST?



Why keep to this practice, some people now ask. Well over 40% of the world's countries observe daylight saving time (DST), **(31a)** \_\_\_\_\_ [timeanddate.com](http://timeanddate.com). However, those who do observe it, take advantage of the natural daylight in the evenings. That's because the days start to get longer as Earth moves from the winter season to spring and summer, with the longest day of the year on the summer **(32a)** \_\_\_\_\_. During the summer, the Earth, which revolves around its axis at an angle, is tilted directly toward the sun (at least its top half). As the Earth orbits the sun, it also spins around its own imaginary axis. Because it revolves around this axis at an angle, different parts of our **(33a)** \_\_\_\_\_ experience the sun's direct rays at different times of the year, leading to the seasons. Regions farthest away from the equator and closer to the poles get the most benefit from the summertime clock change, because there is a more dramatic change in sunlight throughout the seasons. Research has also suggested that with more daylight in the evenings, there are fewer traffic accidents. More daylight also could mean more outdoor exercise for full-time workers.

The **(34a)** \_\_\_\_\_ reason for daylight saving time, however, has long been to save energy. But the evidence for energy savings is slim now that lights have become increasingly efficient. Heating and cooling probably matter more, and some places may need air-conditioning for the longer, hotter evenings of summer daylight saving time.

So, what's the fuss in Europe about? Following a number of requests from citizens, from the European Parliament and from certain EU Member States, the Commission has decided to investigate the functioning of the current EU summertime arrangements and **(35a)** \_\_\_\_\_ they should be changed. In this context, the Commission is interested in gathering the views of European citizens on the current EU summertime arrangements and on any potential change to those arrangements and, therefore, it is holding a poll. If interested in taking part, visit [https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/2018-summertime-arrangements\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/2018-summertime-arrangements_en).

**ACTIVITY 7**

Read the story below and do the tasks that follow.

## Who is the Real Alice in Wonderland?

Learn the true story behind the girl who inspired the world to go down the rabbit hole

*"Who in the world am I?"* Alice ponders in Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. "Ah, that's the great puzzle." Outside the pages of the fantastical 1865 novel, however, the real-life of Alice's identity is much less of a mystery. Interestingly there remains some mystery surrounding the author's relationship with the real-life Alice.



While a young girl certainly never tumbled down a rabbit hole to a whimsical land of eccentric characters like a tea-party-hosting Mad Hatter, a perpetually late White Rabbit, or a mischievously grinning Cheshire Cat, a dark-haired 10-year-old named Alice Liddell did inspire the iconic tale. In fact, Carroll (real name: Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) even once referred to Liddell as one "without whose infant patronage I might possibly never have written at all."

Born on May 4, 1852, in London, Alice was the fourth of Henry and Lorina Liddell's 10 children. Her father, the Dean of Christchurch College Oxford, first became acquainted with Carroll at the college where the author worked as a mathematics tutor. As Carroll noted in his diary, it was on April 25, 1856, that he first met the young Alice.

An avid photographer, Carroll was invited by Henry Liddell to snap photos of his family – including Alice of course – and formed a close bond with the family. On July 4, 1862, Carroll and a friend took the then 10-year-old Alice, as well as her sisters Lorina and Edith, on a boat trip from Oxford to the nearby town of Godstow to have a tea party on the riverbank. It was on this day that the now-famous story was born. While on the excursion, Carroll entertained the girls by making up a fantastical story about a young girl named Alice. The real-life Alice was so enamoured by the tale, that she begged him to write down the story so that she could read it again and again.

His almost daily meetings with Alice and the other Liddell children came to a mysteriously abrupt halt the following summer, however. While the reason was likely explained in his diary, the page that may have contained the answer was cut out following his 1898 death. And so the cloud of mystery remains.

The Liddells finally made a reappearance in his diary in late 1864, and as a Christmas gift that year, he granted Alice's wish, giving her a handwritten and illustrated copy of what he had then called *Alice's Adventures Under Ground*. Carroll illustrated the handwritten version himself, though, in later versions, the illustrations much loved by children were created by someone else.

Meanwhile, the author continued to expand upon the initial story — almost doubling it in length — and published a novel the following year with a new title suggested by the girl's father: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

But, as Alice got older, their friendship seemed to dissipate. When Alice was 12 years old, he wrote that she seemed "...changed a good deal, and hardly for the better..."

As Alice grew up — and into her place in Victorian society — she met Queen Victoria's youngest son, Prince Leopold, while the royal was pursuing an undergraduate degree at Christchurch. In a storyline that very well could have been the basis for another type of fairy tale, the pair fell in love, but the Queen insisted that her son marry a woman of royal lineage, thus keeping the couple apart. When she was 28 years old, Alice married wealthy cricketer Reginald Hargreaves, another Christchurch student, at Westminster Abbey in 1880. Only after her wedding did Prince Leopold follow through with his mother's wishes, marrying a German princess in 1883.

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*Biographies, December 2017*



**7.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 36a-45a.**

- 36a.** This text provides information about  
 A. a book for children.      B. a fictional character.      C. a real person.
- 37a.** The little girl in the story is not sure about  
 A. her identity.      B. her friends.      C. her surroundings.
- 38a.** According to the text, the little girl that was Carrolls' source of inspiration came from  
 A. a royal family.      B. a large family.      C. a poor family.
- 39a.** When Lewis Carroll met Alice's father, he was professionally involved in  
 A. writing.      B. education.      C. photography.
- 40a.** The story Carroll used to entertain the girls at the riverside tea party was one  
 A. he created on the spot.      B. he had written previously.      C. that Alice had already read.
- 41a.** After about a year, Carroll stopped meeting with the Liddell children for reasons unknown to  
 A. him.      B. us.      C. the Liddell family.
- 42a.** Carroll is described in the text as both  
 A. author and illustrator      B. author and publisher.      C. mathematician and poet.
- 43a.** Carroll's published story differed from the handwritten one he had given to Alice in  
 A. size and plot.      B. title and plot.      C. size and title.
- 44a.** As an adult, Alice mixed with the royal circle but she  
 A. was very humble.      B. didn't marry into it.      C. despised Queen Victoria.
- 45a.** Queen Victoria wanted her son Leopold to betrothe  
 A. a woman of means.      B. a woman of royal descent.      C, an educated charming lady.

**7.2 Below is the last part of the article about Alice. Read it and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 46a-50a.**

- 46a.** The hand-written story Carroll gave to Alice as a present  
 A. stayed with her for life.      B. travelled between continents.      C. did not really belong to her.
- 47a.** In her old age, Alice took a trip to New York in order to  
 A. participate in a ceremony.      B. have a holiday with her family.      C. celebrate Carroll's life.
- 48a.** The expression closest in meaning to "In a stroke of tragedy" is  
 A. In a tragic turn of events      B. As tragedy would have it      C. After a tragic blow
- 49a.** The expression closest in meaning to "awaking with her girlhood's charm" is  
 A. reviving with her girlhood's dreams      B. stirring on account of her female innocence      C. arousing with her girlish mannerisms
- 50a.** The expression closest in meaning to "the ingenious fancy" is  
 A. creative vision      B. cunning mind      C. intellectual capacity

Much like Carroll did in his book, Prince Leopold went on to give Alice's name to his daughter. In turn, Alice named the second of her three sons Leopold and asked the Prince to be the boy's godfather. In a stroke of tragedy, however, Alice's son Leopold and his older brother Alan were both killed in World War II. Alice and Reginald Hargreaves youngest son, Caryl, became their only surviving child. Seemingly unable to recover from the shock of losing his two eldest sons, Reginald died in 1926. For her part, Alice remained active in high society, and in 1928, sold the illustrated Alice's Adventures Under Ground manuscript gifted to her by Carroll when she was a child to an American dealer for £15,400, or roughly more than \$1.2 million USD by today's standards. (In 1948, the handwritten work was given back to the United Kingdom and is now in the British Museum.) In honour of the centennial of Carroll's birth, a then-80-year-old Alice, travelled with her son and sister to New York City in 1932 to attend a Lewis Carroll exhibition and receive an honorary doctorate from Columbia University for "awaking with her girlhood's charm the ingenious fancy of a mathematician familiar with imaginary quantities, stirring him to reveal his complete understanding of the heart of a child."

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland has never been out of print and has been translated into more than one hundred languages. The story has not only been available in print, but has inspired numerous live performances including ballets, theatre productions and even operas.

**PART B - SHORT ANSWERS**

**ACTIVITY 1**

Fill in the gaps (1b-5b) in the text below with the most suitable word.



*Health & Wellbeing*

**What is your biggest regret?**

When I posed this question on Twitter, the stories poured (1b) \_\_\_\_\_ and patterns emerged. Real regrets are about bad choices in love, learning and loss, being held (2b) \_\_\_\_\_ by fear and self-blame. The response was huge. It wasn't just big in volume – more than 300 replies – but the tweets were devastatingly honest. I had casually asked a question that, surprisingly, a lot of people really wanted to answer. These were sad, sobering, enlightening responses – stories told to a stranger on a Saturday night. I don't know (3b) \_\_\_\_\_ so many people had such strong regrets, but by the end of the evening, I felt I might have learned more about life through what people regretted not doing, than through 30 years of being given advice about what to do. I'm clearly no authority on this subject, but I'd love to tell you a bit of what I saw that night: Very (4b) \_\_\_\_\_ replies were lighthearted – though I loved the ones that were, such as “Not flying on Concorde to New York with Lionel Richie. He wanted to take me for dinner. I was working. #muppet”. But what emerged is that real regrets are about bad choices. Not bad things happening to you, or the way that life has punched you in the face. What it comes (5b) \_\_\_\_\_ to is that regret is more like a deep sorrow about something you did, or something you failed to do.

**ACTIVITY 2**

Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete items 6b-10b in Column A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
6b.	<b>Extract from an article in <i>the Irish Times</i></b> Many people who develop an eating disorder will display changes in eating behaviours, such as refusing to eat meat, but Dr Sheehan stressed that _____ inevitably go on to develop an eating disorder.	who not everyone would did so
7b.	<b>Extract from an article in the <i>Guardian</i></b> Behind every mixed landscape of past and present is a series of decisions about what to prioritise. Given that _____ lies over the top of the ancient, to uncover the ancient usually requires the destruction of the modern.	modern time the of most the
8b.	<b>Extract from an article in the <i>Washington Post</i></b> As small _____, banning straws shows that Americans are paying attention. Will Americans continue to use their voices and their wallets to make real change for our oceans?. I believe that they can, and they will.	as an be action may it
9b.	<b>Extract from an article in <i>the Men's Health</i></b> Even though our phones make us miserable, we literally can't handle being away from them. One study found that when people could hear their _____ them, their levels of the stress hormone cortisol spiked.	answer but ringing couldn't phones
10b.	<b>Extract from an article in <i>ekathimerini</i></b> Award-winning Greek composer Vangelis _____ the lofty company of Giacomo Puccini, Gustav Holst and Maurice Ravel, but has also knocked them out of the park after his emblematic theme song “Chariots of Fire” was voted by listeners of the UK's Classic FM as the top selection in the Sporting Music Countdown.	found only in himself has not

**ACTIVITY 3**

Fill in the missing words (11b-15b) in the text below. The first letter is provided.



# Cape Town is an omen

Climate change is going to revolutionize politics in cities across the world

By Nick Jameson



Rainfall in Cape Town is a dramatic affair. In the winter wet season, ominous clouds and strong (11b) w rumble in from the northwest, carrying with them the life-saving moisture of the Atlantic Ocean and dumping it in cold buckets on the city bowl. For days at a time, storms batter and (12b) f the city and surrounding areas. But residents accept the thrashing.

These winter storms make it seem unlikely that Day Zero is ever going to happen. The prediction had been that after years of an intense drought, Cape Town's dams would be so depleted that one day between March and May of 2018 the city would cut off the water flowing to taps. That date, the "Day Zero" in question, captured the attention of Western (13b) p. Newspapers wrote breathlessly about the doomsday scenario of mobilizing military assets to secure water distribution points, fearing the possibility of violent clashes over resources.

Day Zero didn't happen. But, over the course of a year, the idea really did deeply change the city all the same. Water scarcity, and the potential for a catastrophe, spurred upheaval and anxiety. During that time, a local (14b) g pushed a water-conservation agenda more ambitious than just about anything the world had seen. Cape Town faced political fallout and experienced widespread protests. The racial wounds of a post-apartheid country opened once more.

In its march to reduce water (15b) c drastically, this metropolis also became a harbinger of how water will constrain cities in the future, and how climate change will bring turmoil and a new slate of challenges to places where class and racial divides are deep. Day Zero is still hypothetical, but Cape Town's reality will soon impact many global cities, where water will become a constant concern.

**ACTIVITY 4**

Fill in the missing words (16b-20b) in the utterances below so that they make sense.



**To be sure you have it, keep a four-leaf clover stuffed in your back pocket so that...**

- 16b.** no matter how much traffic and how busy the streets are, you'll find a car parking \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17b.** just when you've \_\_\_\_\_ it with your kids that are causing chaos in the house because you need to get some work done, their grandpa arrives and offers to take them to the science museum all afternoon.
- 18b.** you manage to retrieve a red sock from the white laundry just in the nick of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19b.** when you desperately need a day off, you get a call from your boss saying that there's a power \_\_\_\_\_ and you needn't bother coming in to work today!
- 20b.** when you go to buy a new motherboard because your computer is acting up, you find out that just for today there is a 50% \_\_\_\_\_ on all hardware and computer parts.

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