

LEVEL C (C1 & C2)

May 2015

MODULE 1 Reading comprehension and language awareness

PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and respond to the task that follows.

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an article from The Economist. The title of the article is "The Future of Magic". The text discusses the history and evolution of magic, mentioning figures like Harry Houdini and Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin, and how magic has been influenced by science and technology. It also touches on the pressure magicians face from revealing their secrets and the psychological aspects of magic. On the right side of the screen, there is a photograph of a magician performing card tricks, with many cards floating around them.

Culture

The Future of Magic

To peer into the future of magic, it helps to start by looking at its past. If I were to perform for you the first known card trick to have been written down, it would be very likely to fool you, just as it fooled audiences in Italy in 1478. The techniques behind it are still used today and are just as effective.

Great magic, though, requires more than merely mastering the mechanics. Take Harry Houdini. A century ago onlookers were gripped by the sight of a man in a straitjacket dangling from a skyscraper. Houdini's escape act was brand new and thrilling, allowing his name to become synonymous with achieving the impossible. It was an innovative performance, but more importantly, the showman Houdini knew how to play to the hopes and fears of his spectators. That is why it worked so well.

Magicians have also long exploited science to create entertaining spectacles, sometimes using technology well before the general public becomes aware of it. One innovator was Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin (from whom Houdini would take his name). In 1856 he used the scarcely known phenomenon of electromagnetism to help stop a rebellion against France in Algeria. He outdid local religious leaders by showing that, seemingly through will-power, he could make even the strongest man unable to lift a small iron box that a small child could pick up.

While in the past it took centuries for the fantastical and ghostly magic lantern to transmute into the pedestrian slide projector, it is not so easy today to have such technological advantage over an audience. Most secrets can be discovered in moments - just Google "How do you cut a woman in two?" and you come up with myriad links and even a Wikipedia article on the subject.

But this is not the first time that magicians have come under pressure. In 1872 an Englishman named Angelo Lewis, posing under the pseudonym "Professor Hoffmann", began revealing secrets of magic for the public in a boys' magazine and then a book, *Modern Magic*. Magicians feared for their future, as audience members would learn the secrets behind their tricks. Not only did the book fail to kill magic, it became one of its most important boosters, by inspiring children to take an interest—and magic went on to enjoy a golden period, becoming more popular than ever.

Fortunately, though, these illusion-destroying spoilers are almost an irrelevance, because one of the wonderful things about the art of magic is that it doesn't really matter where the trap door is. This is not the secret. The secret is that magicians influence what you think by using your own preconceived ideas of the world around you to amaze you. Magic is a form of applied psychology. We realise that you will think of your own experience while watching magic is unique to you, but we know that, in general, everyone thinks in more or less the same way. Even as it gets harder to have a technological edge, applying this psychological edge offers us nearly limitless possibilities.

Details will change and methods will improve, but we know that the card tricks that would have amazed Leonardo da Vinci will still amaze you. In this respect the art of magic may carry a wider lesson for our technology-obsessed age. As in many professions in 2015 and beyond, it is the primitive skill of understanding people, perceptions and relationships that will increasingly matter.

ATTENTION

- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- Provide ONE answer for each item.
- You have **120 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.

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

- 1a.** A significant factor contributing to Houdini's success was
- A. his ability to engage an audience emotionally.
 - B. his detailed knowledge of traditional methods.
 - C. his capacity to overcome his natural fears.
- 2a.** The use of technology unfamiliar to an audience
- A. has historically played an integral role in most magic tricks.
 - B. has become less important in modern magic tricks.
 - C. has made audiences question their long-held beliefs.
- 3a.** The disclosure of secrets in Angelo Lewis' book
- A. led to the development of new techniques.
 - B. caused concern amongst professional magicians.
 - C. prompted a surge in people taking up magic as a career.
- 4a.** An understanding of psychology enables magicians to
- A. make everyone in the audience think in the same way.
 - B. prevent audiences from discovering the secrets of a trick.
 - C. perform tricks that audiences find astonishing even today.
- 5a.** In general, the writer feels that his profession in the future
- A. will require experts of significantly higher calibre.
 - B. will be based all the more on knowing how humans think.
 - C. will continue to be undermined by new technologies.

ACTIVITY 2

Read extracts 6a-10a. Match them with options A-F (book titles and subjects). Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

A.	Contract Law (Legal Reference)	B.	Essential Manager's Manual (Business)
C.	Reading buildings (Architecture)	D.	History of Western Philosophy (Philosophy)
E.	Poland (Tourism)	F.	The Struggle for Mastery in Europe (History)

6a.	Planning for the future (short, medium and long-term) is a task that must be originated from the top, but which depends on full success on enlisting committed contributions from all levels of the team.	
7a.	The remains of the Royal Castle, built in the 1350s, are 100m further north. The castle often hosted members of the royal family, but after a fire in 1616 and subsequent misfortunes of nature it never revived.	
8a.	Consideration will be defined elsewhere (in section 4.2.1) as the action, inaction, or promise thereof by one party that induces the action, inaction or promise of another.	
9a.	The two decisive features of the Agadir Crisis had been Anglo-German tension and the lack of solidarity in the Triple Entente. The new year saw attempts to remove both, unsuccessful in one case, successful in the other.	
10a.	It was a natural consequence of his principles that he advised abstinence from public life for, in proportion, as a man achieves power he increases the number of those who envy him and therefore wish to do him injury.	

ACTIVITY 3

- 3.1** Read PART ONE of the text about endangered animals and answer the questions that follow (11a-15a).

PART ONE

GeographicDaily | Animal news

Thursday, Feb 26th 2015

The world's most endangered animals

The continuing destruction of the world's most endangered animals makes depressingly familiar reading.

As their habitats dwindle, African elephant and rhino populations have been further decimated by poachers, while in Asia, their counterparts have brought the number of tigers in the wild down to below 4,000 — so few that many may not meet a prospective mate for years. The lethal trade leads to Asia, in particular to China, Vietnam and Taiwan. While all three have booming economies, the traditions and superstitions of the past still have a strong hold.

In China, ivory was for centuries the preserve of the elite, for whom craftsmen would produce elaborate carvings of entire landscapes of mountains, temples and waterfalls using one large tusk. Nowadays the aspirational middle class buy ivory to show that they, too, have now made it. To compound matters, there is some evidence of speculative markets emerging in China, banking on a rise in the value of ivory as elephants numbers decline.



The main demand for other endangered animals comes from a bizarre belief in China and Vietnam that tiger bones and rhino horn have near-magical benefits for health. The conviction appeared to have been laid to rest when Vietnam and China banned all trade in the horn. Within little more than a decade, poaching had fallen to fewer than a dozen animals a year. That all changed when a rumour swept Vietnam that a leading politician had been cured of cancer by drinking a potion containing powdered rhino horn. Suddenly, everyone wanted it.

A global network has sprung up to smuggle lucrative items across the borders of countries which are often too poor to protect the animals, and the criminal gangs involved are ruthless and efficient. Few species can withstand exploitation on this industrial scale but large, slow-breeding ones such as rhinos, tigers and elephants are the most vulnerable.

- 11a.** What has brought about the recent decline in wild tiger populations?
- A.** The tigers are being killed and sold for profit.
 - B.** Tigers are finding it difficult to care for their young.
 - C.** The land available for tigers to live in is shrinking.
- 12a.** What mainly fuels the trade in ivory in China?
- A.** It is bought as a status symbol.
 - B.** It is bought as a secure investment.
 - C.** It is bought to bring good fortune.

- 13a.** What does the writer say about the banning of the rhino horn trade?
- A. Its success proved to be temporary. B. It stimulated an interest for alternative therapies. C. It inadvertently created a surge in demand.
- 14a.** What economic factor further compromises the protection of endangered species?
- A. It is expensive to shelter the habitat of the animals. B. The trade in endangered species is very profitable. C. Animal welfare means little to those below the poverty line.
- 15a.** In general, what is the overall point that the writer is making?
- A. Greater political pressure should be exerted. B. This kind of trade can only be stopped by reducing demand. C. International cooperation is needed to enforce laws.

3.2 Read PART TWO of the text and answer the questions that follow (16a-20a).

PART TWO

Action Plans



There are, however, options available to combat this decline, and many ideas – some controversial or even counter-intuitive – have been thrown into the ring.

- Perhaps the most obvious is to outlaw the trade, but that seldom works. Ivory and rhino horn are illegal in China and Vietnam, but the market has just kept growing. More effective perhaps is the destruction of illegal ivory that has been seized, which makes it clear that it has no open commercial value.
- Education can work. Europe was once the biggest market for ivory, which was used for everything from combs to piano keys. The market collapsed when the public began to care about its origin. Could that work in China? If so, it would take time, and for some species, time is short.
- Some free marketeers promote the idea of selling the right to shoot some rare animals and to raise money. This may seem to verge

on hypocrisy, but conservationists point out that well-managed hunting, like tourism, can fund for measures such as anti-poaching patrols. The recent auction of a permit to hunt a black rhino in Namibia (albeit beyond breeding age) prompted worldwide outrage; on the other hand, it raised \$350,000 to counter illegal poaching.

- The greater potential, however, lies not in shooting animals but in photographing them. Wildlife-based tourism generates estimated revenues of £7bn-8bn a year for Africa, with huge opportunities to expand if the animals can be protected from poachers.
- It has been suggested that rhinos could be farmed so that the horn can be cropped and grown back. This farmed rhino horn would flood the market with legitimate horn, so bringing down the price, empowering the farmers and disempowering the poachers. Sceptics believe a legal trade could increase the demand in the Far East, and with it the concomitant dangers.

Decide if, according to the text, the following statements are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

	STATEMENTS	A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
16a.	The introduction of new legislation is unlikely to be effective.			
17a.	Education had little impact on European demand for ivory.			
18a.	The killing of some animals can assist conservation efforts.			
19a.	Ecotourism is under threat from the activities of poachers.			
20a.	Allowing rhino horn to be farmed would make it harder to identify illegal rhino horn.			

ACTIVITY 4

Choose the best option A-F with which to complete the gaps (items 21a-25a). There is one option you do not need.

A.	if they do uncover	B.	in order to give
C.	has often been in use	D.	where treasures are likely
E.	will remain undisturbed	F.	where artefacts might still be

How to avoid buried treasure

➤ 29 January 2015 by [Aviva Rutkin](#)
➤ Magazine issue [3006](#). [Subscribe and save](#)

In 2010, when builders were excavating the site of the former World Trade Center in New York, they stumbled across something rather unusual: a large wooden boat, later dated to the 1700s.

Hitting archaeological remains is a familiar problem for builders, because the land they are excavating (21a) _____ for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. And it can also be an expensive one, because companies can face long delays and extensive costs of excavation (22a) _____, say, significant traces of an ancient Roman settlement.

Geoff Roberts is the head of a start-up company that can help construction firms to guess what's in the ground before they start digging. Using predictive algorithms, Roberts' new program maps (23a) _____ found, and combines this with other historical and geological information (24a) _____ companies a clearer picture of the potential risks involved.

The process involves scouring documents from government departments to find out what the land was used for in the past, and includes "grey literature", the massive set of unpublished reports written by contractors every year. With the aid of a supercomputer, Roberts has developed models that can pinpoint (25a) _____ to be hidden underground.

If you're a keen metal detector of course, one of Roberts' reports might make compelling reading for quite another reason ...

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ACTIVITY 5

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

50

Religion

A Gilded Cage

Is there a more poignant and intriguing religious tradition to be found anywhere in the world than that of the rouged and kohl-eyed Kumari, or Living Goddess of Nepal?

A little girl, aged three or four, chosen by the gods, is taken from her family and enshrined in a residence in the heart of Kathmandu. The object of priestly rituals and veneration, she is looked after by specially chosen caretakers; her parents may visit her as supplicants, but never touch her, still less embrace her. She leaves the building only a dozen times a year to preside over religious festivals. In order to maintain purity, her feet must never touch the ground; she is carried from the house by attendants and borne aloft around the city's narrow, twisting streets in a hand-held palanquin. For the most part, she is to be seen only occasionally at an upstairs window of the Kumari house, a fleeting presence, gazing down at a world she is forbidden to join. There, she remains until she shows signs of reaching puberty, at which time her role as the goddess is deemed complete, she is returned to her family and another child is chosen to take her place.

The practice of choosing a young girl and worshipping her as a living manifestation of the goddess Durga goes back more than a thousand years. In Nepal, where the practices and deities of Hinduism and Buddhism are often interchangeable, the Kumari is always chosen from a Buddhist line, but worshipped by both Hindu and Buddhist priests. Several towns in Nepal boast about their own Kumari -- local deities, each with their own court and role -- but the Royal Kumari of Kathmandu represents a direct line between the shakti, or power of the goddess, and the king. This power is replenished through prayer and sacrifice.



The Kumari's blood is held to contain all the power of life inside her. She must not be cut or scratched. She is the litmus paper of the nation's temperament and fortunes, her every mood and action watched intently. If she is happy, things will be good; if she is angry, things will be bad. These portents were vividly illustrated in 2001 when, in an act of horrific regicide, Nepal's Crown prince Dipendra shot and killed his father, King Birendra, along with nine other members of the royal family and then himself, plunging the country into constitutional crisis. Shortly before the massacre, unusual blotches had begun appearing on the hitherto unblemished face and body of the Kumari, leading her to being hastily withdrawn from office, and leaving the king temporarily --and fatally-- bereft of the goddess's protection.

The story of the Kumari and her role in Nepalese history and culture is a devilishly (or should that be divinely?) complicated tapestry, woven from myriad of legends and the complexities of vajrayana Buddhist and tantric practice and psychology. It is a centuries old tradition that is now under threat from the modernising forces of democracy (what place is there for a royal Kumari in a republic?) and human rights, with calls for the young Kumaris to be 'liberated' from their gilded prison cages.

Whether the forces of tradition or those of modernity prevail, only time will tell.

26a. What aspect of the Kumari religious tradition does the writer emphasise in the second paragraph?

- A. The reverence with which the Kumari is treated.
- B. The emotional cruelty involved in the Kumari system.
- C. The prestige bestowed upon the Kumari's family.

27a. In what way does the Kumari of Kathmandu differ from the other, local Kumaris?

- A. She is part of an older tradition.
- B. She is worshipped with greater reverence.
- C. She is a figure of national importance.

28a. What does the writer imply that local people thought about the death of the king?

- A. It indicated that the Kumari had been sad.
- B. It underlined the power that a Kumari could hold.
- C. It made it possible for the Kumari to return to good health.

29a. What does the writer say about the future of the Kumari system?

- A. Its continuation is already under challenge.
- B. It will need to reflect recent constitutional changes.
- C. It is unlikely to survive a legal review.

30a. In general, what best summarises the writer's attitude towards the Kumari system?

- A. It is a cultural phenomenon
- B. It is an anachronistic religious tradition.
- C. It is a way of life that interferes with human rights.

ACTIVITY 6

Choose the best option (A-F) for items 31a-35a in the text below. There is one option you do not need.

A. disengage	B. bind	C. grasp
D. exclusive	E. signifier	F. ripe

The Importance of Being Messy

From Tracy Emin's tent to Helly Nahmard's imaginary cluttered Parisian apartment in 'The Collector', the art world has clearly

signalled that mess as a social taboo is (31a) _____ for reappraisal.



And why not? It was the Victorians who linked mess and dirt in meaning, but in the past few years we have been able to (32a) _____ ourselves from this notion our ancestors introduced and can understand that clutter and cleanliness are not mutually (33a) _____.

But let us be clear. By mess I don't mean empty food cartons and dirty washing. It is anything you collect that is too good to throw away. It is something you feel an emotional connection to, something that you want to (34a) _____.

Mess is a sign of life and signs of life are comforting on a singular level. The more we hide ourselves in gadgets, servers and clouds, the more the beauty of mess becomes a powerful (35a) _____ of our individuality. Your mess says more about you than your iTunes library.

"Finding a man's home with no mess is like looking into his eyes and finding no soul," someone brilliant once said. Now, if I could only find that book in one of these piles ...

ACTIVITY 7

7.1 Read PART ONE of the text and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 36a-38a.

- 36a. When Gosse was a child, he was never acquainted with the imaginary, just with
 A. historical facts. B. the natural world. C. comparative religion.
- 37a. When he grew older, Gosse
 A. started to doubt his parents' principles. B. developed a passion for creative writing.
 C. lost interest in the study of science.
- 38a. Gosse suggests that fairy tales are true in the sense that
 A. they can have a measurable emotional effect on the reader. B. they address genuine psychological issues.
 C. they are logical when set against literary standards.

Alberto Manguel

PART ONE**Enchanted****Once Upon a Time: A Short History of Fairy Tale**

By Marina Warner (Oxford University Press, 2011 pp £10.99)

In that most compelling of autobiographies *Father and Son*, Edmund Gosse tells of how works of fiction were not admitted into his parents' stern, pious household:

Never in all my early childhood, did anyone address to me the affecting preamble, 'Once upon a time!' I was told about missionaries, but never about pirates; I was familiar with humming-birds, but I had never heard of fairies. Jack the Giant-Killer and Robin Hood were not of my acquaintance, and though I understood about wolves, Little Red Ridinghood was a stranger even by name. So far as my 'dedication' was concerned, I can but think that my parents were in error thus to exclude the imaginary from my outlook upon facts. They desired to make me truthful; the tendency was to make me positive and sceptical. Had they wrapped me in the soft folds of supernatural fancy, my mind might have been longer content to follow their traditions in an unquestioning spirit.



As Gosse discovered, fairy tales are not untrue, even though they don't address the truths of our reality through factual and rational considerations. Their vantage point is the realm of the uncanny, the geography of the imagination set free. From high above the turrets of enchanted castles and deep down in the burrows of Elfland, they allow us to contemplate our secret joys and unavowed terrors, our mad dreams of adventure and our dread of the unknown.

7.2 Read PART TWO (on the next page) and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 39a-42a.

39a.

The writer Marina Warner says that real fairy tales

- A. rely on horror and violence B. tend to share certain characteristics.
 C. conform to unyielding stylistic conventions.

40a. The interest in folk literature in the 18th and 19th centuries stemmed from a desire

- A. to find traditions that defined the country's cultural identity. B. to discover works of significant originality.
 C. to preserve stories that might otherwise be lost.

41a. The stories that the Grimm Brothers and others collected

- A. seemed to stem from a single original source. B. were adapted and embellished over time.
 C. had become a central feature of community entertainment.

42a. The popularity of the Grimm Brothers' fairy tales was partly due to the fact that

- A. there was a growing demand for literature aimed at children. B. the audience appreciated that the stories were authentic.
 C. the stories were adapted in an appealing way.

PART TWO

How then can we explain our fascination with fairy tales, everywhere and always? Why do we enjoy the promise of 'Long, long ago, in a far-off land'? Why do we want to hear, again and again, the sagas of beautiful princesses, valiant heroes, crafty animals who can speak, voracious wolves and hairy ogres, kind crones and evil witches? Marina Warner's elegantly concise answer is: 'fairy tales express hopes'.



The writer Marina Warner is a longtime explorer of Fairyland. She suggests that there are four elements that define a veritable fairy tale: first, it should be short; second, it should be (or seem) familiar; third, it should suggest 'the necessary presence of the past' through well-known plots and characters; fourth, since fairy tales are told in what Warner aptly calls 'a symbolic Esperanto', it should allow horrid deeds and truculent events to be read as matter-of-fact.

The tales with which we are familiar today have much to thank the nationalist movements of the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe which led to determined searches for original folk material that would define in some way the soul of nascent or coalescing countries.

The Brothers Grimm, Charles Perrault, Hans Christian Andersen and their comrades-in-arms procured their tales from village storytellers and elderly servants, mainly women. These storytellers had themselves heard the tales told by their elders, and would then embroider and alter them according to their own particular circumstances.



seekers of 'authenticity' transcribed them, they once more changed the texts into what they judged to be a truly popular style, inventing for this purpose a narrative voice that came to be identified with the fairy-tale genre.

The popularity, influence and prevalence of these tales, in their edited and published versions, were immense, and helped to define what, from the early years of the 19th century, began to be called 'children's literature'.

7.3 Read PART THREE and decide if statements 43a-45a are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

	STATEMENTS	A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
43a.	The fact that there are so many different versions of Cinderella tells us that in the past there was no copyright.			
44a.	The study of fairy tales can help to shed light on historical events.			
45a.	Literary analysis doesn't really lead to a deeper appreciation of fairy tales.			

PART THREE

There is a larger question as to whether fairy tales have anything to say about the human condition. Does the fact that the story of Cinderella appears in 9th-century China, 17th-century Naples, France in the 1690s and Scotland a hundred years later point to a common ancestral human unconscious, or is it proof of intercultural communications and influences stronger than anyone would have suspected?

Historians of folklore have tried to find the roots of certain stories in actual events (Gilles de Rais as the inspiration for Bluebeard, the Beast of Gévaudan for Little

Red Riding Hood's wolf), but their terrain of exploration is far from clear. Fairy tales are still rebarbative as historical documents: the transmission problems make them resemble an archaeological site that has been plundered by tomb robbers.

Ultimately, after all the efforts to dissect and analyse their workings and to place each one in a neatly labelled category, the tales themselves escape intact, ready to be retold. Nothing seems to be able to explain away their fantastical landscapes, fraught as they are with bloody chambers and dark, menacing forests; and nothing seems to destroy the promise of hope that one finds in them, the sense that there is an alternative world where goodness can brighten us and lighten us.



ACTIVITY 8

Read the text below and match each underlined word or phrase (46a-50a) with options A-H below. There are three options you do not need.

A.	collapse	B.	challenging	C.	demand	D.	consequences
E.	reducing	F.	solution	G.	recession	H.	fortunate

The issue of shale gas sharply divides Europeans. With economies across the region (46a) in a slump, and energy and climate policy in some disarray, shale gas looks to some like a heaven-sent (47a) get-out-of-jail free card. At first sight, it appears to press all three buttons of energy policy – competitiveness, security of supply and a cleaner alternative to coal.

Shale gas offers the hope of cheaper US style gas prices and hence a way to prevent energy intensive industries from crossing the Atlantic to the US. By (48a) weakening Russia's ability to impose high oil-indexed prices on Europe, proponents of shale gas argue that it would

allow Europeans to become masters of their own destiny.

However, before shale gas could prove its cost effectiveness at scale in Europe, it would have to win widespread public acceptance, and that will be (49a) a tall order. Shale gas has acquired a bad image with the public, largely because of the air and water pollution risks associated with fracking. Should shale operators manage to lay these fears to rest, they will still face the other unavoidable (50a) side-effects of what is a very intensive industrial activity –noise, lights, fumes from diesel generators, and a regular stream of truck movements.

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the missing words (1b-5b) in the text below. The first letter of each word is provided and the dashes correspond to the missing letters.



Mauritius kestrel - profile

 Forty years ago, only four of these beautiful kestrels were known to exist in the wild, which made it the world's rarest bird. Today, thanks to Durrell, over several hundred kestrels fly free in the forests of Mauritius, and the species has been taken off the critical list. Captive breeding and intensive management of wild birds have undoubtedly saved the Mauritius kestrel from (1b) e_____ making it one of Durrell's greatest success stories. But while the kestrel is out of immediate danger, numbers are still (2b) m_____, to give advance warning of any new problems.

Small islands such as Mauritius can suffer from a wide range of environmental problems. These include the (3b) i_____ of non-native plants and animals to the detriment of existing wildlife, degradation and destruction of the natural habitat so that animals cannot live there, and the indiscriminate use of (4b) p_____ that poison the land and its inhabitants. The latter was especially disastrous for the kestrel.

Durrell's conservation efforts to help endangered Mauritian bird species began with the kestrel and more recently have turned to the pink pigeon and the echo parakeet. The (5b) p_____ of these endangered birds are still at very low levels, but it is hoped that intensive management and monitoring will help them to recover.



ACTIVITY 2

Solve the puzzle below. Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete the sentences 6b-10b in Column A.

UTTERANCES		WORDS IN JUMBLED ORDER
6b.	Stove sales catalogue Inglenooks commonly have negative efficiencies, as heat from the fireplace tends to be swept up the chimney, _____ the room.	with - the - warmth - from - it - taking
7b.	Political party manifesto As a party, we firmly believe in the empowerment of women, _____ central role in the family.	at - expense - not - of - the - their - though
8b.	Corporate email I am delighted that the Board has appointed James Watson as Deputy Chairman _____ at the end of the year.	a - his - me - succeeding - to - view - with
9b.	Newspaper article on economics As for the future, perhaps we should simply resort to the cliché that 'time will tell'; to _____ pretending to be clairvoyant.	be - do - honest - more - than - this - would
10b.	Travel book The rockfall had completely blocked the road, so we _____ to the village and re-assess our options in the morning.	but - had - no - return - to - option

ACTIVITY 3

Fill in the gaps 11b-15b in the text below. Use only one word for each gap.

The Healthy Hearts of Crete

High up in a northern mountain range on Crete, the village of Anogia has a reputation for its hearty cuisine – fatty cheeses, barbecued lamb and pastries. The Anogian diet is, by all (11b) a _____ not a healthy one, but something began to puzzle doctors who worked there.

While Anogians were just as likely to become obese as the average European, they didn't seem to be suffering the same health consequences. Now a team of researchers has discovered that the inhabitants of Anogia appear to have evolved a rare genetic adaptation that offers some protection (12b) a _____ a high-fat diet.

The variant, called R19X, appears to have significant health benefits. Its gene variant works by lowering triglyceride levels, a blood fat linked with heart disease. It also (13b) r _____ levels of high density lipoproteins, so-called “good cholesterol” the body requires.

Dr Ele Zeggini, the Greek geneticist who led the research, said that there was substantial anecdotal (14b) e _____ of other benefits: ‘We have individuals who have had diabetes for years, but they don’t seem to get the complications.’ She added there was also one elderly man whose blood (15b) p _____ at nearly 200 instead of 120, was almost off the scale, and yet he was apparently healthy.

The team is now studying the possibility of developing a pharmaceutical compound to lower triglyceride levels artificially.

ACTIVITY 4

Fill in each of the gaps 16b-20b with **one word** so that the statements below make sense.

16b.	I didn't realise David was so sensitive about his business folding. When I mentioned it, he started shouting and nearly ____ my head off!
17b	The band's first album was fantastically successful – and rightly so. But, since then, I feel they've rather been ____ on their laurels, and they haven't come up with anything new.
18b	I didn't tell Ken my steak was tough; if I had, I know he would have _____ a fuss and called the waiter, the chef and the manager, and I just wanted a nice quiet evening out.
19b.	Amy's brilliant at art, but then again so was her mother and grandfather. It seems to be something that _____ in the family.
20b.	Most people in the office are OK, but Molly's a nasty piece of work. All I can say is that you better _____ clear of her.

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

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ