

PROVA DI LINGUA INGLESE

EDIZIONE 2022

TEST 9 – ORION - VERSION B

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

TIME: 1 HOUR AND 45 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

Read the instructions for each part of the test carefully.

Answer all the questions.

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST BOOKLET.

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Use only the black ink pen that is given to you.

You must complete the answer sheet within the time limit.

At the end of the test, hand in both this test booklet and your answer sheet.

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TEST STRUCTURE

PART 1—Multiple Choice Cloze

Item 1: 5 gaps

Item 2: 5 gaps

Total—10 questions

PART 2—Multiple Choice

Item 1: 5 questions

Item 2: 5 questions

Item 3: 5 questions

Item 4: 5 questions

Item 5: 5 questions

Item 6: 5 questions

Total—30 questions

PART 3—Gapped Text

Item 1: 5 missing sentences

Item 2: 5 missing sentences

Total—10 questions

PART 4—Multiple Matching

Item 1: 10 statements

Total—10 questions

TOTAL NO. OF QUESTIONS: 60

SCORING CRITERIA: Each correct answer is awarded 0.5 points.

TOTAL SCORE: 30 POINTS (Part 1=5 points; Part 2=15 points; Part 3=5 points; Part 4=5 points)

PART 1

Multiple Choice Cloze

ITEM 1: For questions 1-5 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Strange laws in North Korea, now you can't use South Korean slang in text messages.

North Korea is known for its strange rules and authoritarian regime, under its Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Un. For example, the state permits only 16 hairstyles (although the Supreme Leaders haircut is not one of these styles!), no blue jeans are (1) _____ and you can only leave your school to visit monuments that praise the leadership. So it is little surprise that in its latest Orwellian clampdown, North Korea has made it a (2) _____ to use South Korean slang in text messages, or to read news about people who have been purged or executed by the Kim regime.

These rules were introduced through the Reactionary Ideology and Culture Rejection Law. However, the new restrictions have only just come to light after 12 months as the details have only just leaked (3) _____ via defectors. Firstly, the law imposes sentences of ten years hard labour on anyone caught in possession of "films, recordings, publications, books, songs, drawings or photos" from South Korea. Secondly, getting caught using South Korean slang in text messages carries a sentence of up to two years hard labour. (4) _____, the penalty for viewing material that has been "nationally suspended" a euphemism for censored coverage of purged politicians or other state functionaries – is three months. It might be considered that it could be a problem to enforce these draconian measures but, as most North Koreans have no (5) _____ to the internet, international travel and uncensored TV, getting hold of such material or communicating it with people outside the country is virtually impossible.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | (A) manufactured | (B) ripped | (C) allowed | (D) designer |
| 2. | (A) crime | (B) criminal | (C) patriotic | (D) prison |
| 3. | (A) about | (B) in | (C) under | (D) out |
| 4. | (A) Fourthly | (B) Finally | (C) Outstanding | (D) Summarily |
| 5. | (A) advertising | (B) access | (C) need | (D) want |

PART 1

Multiple Choice Cloze

ITEM 2: For questions 6-10 read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

How dogs help men find dates

Online dating continues to grow across the planet. People looking for love try various methods to (6) _____ a partner and it has become a cliché in the world of online dating for men to post pictures of themselves with dogs.

Recent research has suggested that in using these (7) _____, men may be seeking to advertise their status as “high-quality mates”. The study, published in the journal *Evolutionary Psychological Science*, analysed over 700 dating profiles and found that eight out of ten men (80%) who said they were looking for a long-term relationship used a photo that included a dog, whereas among the men who were looking for a more (8) _____ relationship, only half (50%) posed with dogs. In addition, the study observed that these men were (9) _____ to show off their “machismo” with photos showing “their chests, their motorcycles, their boats and the big fish they caught on the weekend”, said co-author Professor Maryanne Fisher, of Saint Mary’s University in Canada.

“Keeping a dog alive is a huge investment,” she explained. “You have to walk it and care for it. By showing these pictures, perhaps [the men] are thinking, ‘OK women, you will see these images and infer that I’m willing to do the same things in our relationship’.” However, a man’s ability to keep a cat alive may not have the same effect: last year, another study found that men pictured (10) _____ cats on their dating profiles were seen by women as “less masculine, more neurotic” and less “dateable” than those without cat pictures.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| 6. | (A) | repulse | (B) | attract | (C) | add | (D) | affront |
| 7. | (A) | images | (B) | animal | (C) | profile | (D) | words |
| 8. | (A) | satisfying | (B) | permanent | (C) | marital | (D) | superficial |
| 9. | (A) | conflicted | (B) | desirable | (C) | more likely | (D) | not going |
| 10. | (A) | dressed as | (B) | drawing | (C) | poking | (D) | stroking |

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 1: You are going to read a book review of James Holland's "Brothers in Arms". For questions 11-15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Military history can often feel lacking in humanity, obsessed with "regiment numbers and calibre sizes", said Katja Hoyer in *The Spectator*. But James Holland's approach is different: in his acclaimed books about the Second World War, his focus has always been on the "men behind the faceless facts". His latest, *Brothers in Arms*, follows a single British tank regiment – the Sherwood Rangers – as it makes its way from the Normandy beaches to Germany during the final year of the War. Drawing on a wide range of sources – diaries, letters, interviews with veterans – Holland paints a "vivid picture of what his subjects endured and achieved". He takes us into the tanks with the men, breathing the same "hot, fume-filled air", and smelling the same stench of "food, sweat and urine".

The Regiment dates back to the late 18th Century, where it was raised as a Yeomanry Regiment (light cavalry units assigned to help maintain law and order in England). By 1939 it was a Territorial, or Army Reserve, unit which was mobilised with its horses and sent to Palestine. In 1941, after a brief spell as an artillery unit, the Regiment converted to tanks, fighting in North Africa before returning to the UK in preparation for the invasion of Europe. On D-Day the Sherwood Rangers swam ashore on their swimming Sherman DD tanks and fought across Nazi occupied Europe, completing operations near Bremen in April 1945.

"Going to war in a vehicle might seem an improvement on the trenches," said Patrick Bishop in *The Daily Telegraph*. But Holland's account shows that "those who served in armoured units had *merely* exchanged one form of hell for another". Quite apart from the claustrophobia, there was the constant fear: death could arrive in many forms. A bomb might blow your tank to pieces; you might be "picked off by a sniper as you poked your head out of the hatch"; or a shell might ignite the tank's fuel, incinerating those inside (a horror known as "brewing up"). What is remarkable is the intimacy he creates with his subjects: we start to feel we know these men personally, said Gerard DeGroot in *The Times* – men such as the war poet Keith Douglas, who was killed by an explosion in June 1944; or Denis Elmore, the last officer in the Sherwood Rangers to die, who perished less than three weeks before VE Day. This is war history as it should be written – "painful to read, but impossible to put down".

11. The journalist from the Spectator thinks that this book is unusual because ...
- a) the author has failed to research his topic properly.
 - b) the book is centred on experiences of soldiers in just one tank regiment.
 - c) it covers the experience of many different British tank units.
 - d) the book is centred on the experience of British Officers throughout WW2.
12. According to the text, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- a) The Sherwood Rangers started the war as a tank regiment.
 - b) The Sherwood Rangers were also active in the Middle East.
 - c) The Sherwood Rangers spent part of the war as an artillery unit.
 - d) The Sherwood Rangers have always been a regular, full time unit.
13. The text also states that...
- a) on D-Day the Regiment landed in tanks that could swim.
 - b) the Regiment took no part in the invasion of Europe (D-DAY).
 - c) after D-Day the Regiment remained in France until 1945.
 - d) the Regiment received the most battle honours of any unit in WW2.
14. The word “merely” in paragraph 3 line 3 can best be substituted with...
- a) simply.
 - b) ardently.
 - c) soberly.
 - d) abundantly.
15. The Times newspaper reviewer suggests that ...
- a) the book is boring and slow, with little insight into experience of the soldiers.
 - b) after reading the book you will feel like the soldiers are strangers to you.
 - c) it is a heavy book which is sometimes boring.
 - d) the book is a good example of how history should be written.

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 2: You are going to read a short story about your digital footprint. For questions 16-20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Every time you go online you leave a trail. This is just like a real footprint. It **reveals** where you have been, how long you stayed and what you did there. Every time you register for an online service, send an email, download a video or upload a photo, the information can be accessed and your digital footprint can be revealed. There is no need to worry but it is advisable to be aware of your digital footprint and to be cautious and sensible when you are online. Experts suggest the following to manage your digital footprint?

- Always log off when you leave a website, especially if you are using a shared computer. If you forget, someone could easily pretend to be you, accessing your details and using them for their own use.
- Keep passwords safe, never write them down in an obvious place. Make them complex by combining letters, numbers and punctuation marks. Some websites generate complex passwords for you but remember you have to know the password for next time.
- Always report inappropriate or abusive content to a web manager. Trolling, aggressive or disrespectful language on line should never be accepted. We all need to police the internet if we want to keep it open and responsive.
- Bookmark your favourite websites on your computer or mobile device. In this way your digital footprint can work in your favour, so that you can quickly return to your web pages that interest you but remember to clear your browser history regularly.
- Protect your identity online. Only share personal information with secure sites and always think twice before sharing details like your email, bank details and home address with someone.

All kinds of people are interested in your digital footprint. Advertisers want to see what you are looking at so they can offer you alternatives and choice. Often banks, colleges, universities and employers check the online profile of potential employees or students as part of their application processes. There have been cases of people who have missed out on jobs and services because their digital footprint did not impress the recruiters. So, remember: keep safe, guard your personal information online and always think carefully before you post something. Ask yourself, 'Would I be happy for absolutely everyone to see this?'

16. The writer thinks that the internet.....

- a) records your usage, recording all the sites you visit.
- b) a dangerous place which you should avoid at all costs.
- c) is secure, just use a new password each time you log on.
- d) records your information which can be sold to other users.

17. The article suggests that...

- a) logging off from each website you visit helps you stay secure.
- b) logging onto multiple websites at the same time masks your identity.
- c) following complex rules will make you secure online.
- d) attending a webinar on security will ensure you never have problems.

18. The word “*reveals*” in paragraph 1, line 1, can best be substituted by...

- a) open.
- b) discloses.
- c) shields.
- d) begins.

19. The article suggests that passwords ...

- a) should be stored on a secure sight for safety.
- b) should not combine letters, numbers and punctuation marks.
- c) should be kept safe and not stored in plain sight.
- d) should be bookmarked for later use.

20. The article tells us that employers often look at your internet access...

- a) to make sure that your history is not embarrassing.
- b) to vet potential employees before offering them a job.
- c) to offer advertisements on similar products and choice .
- d) to ensure everyone can see what you have posted.

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 3: You are going to read an article about the Ravenna music festival. For questions 21-25 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

The Ravenna summer festival is World famous for its opera and classical music but it also has dance, jazz, ethnic, ballet and sacred music. It has been established for just over 30 years and led by Maria Cristina Mazzavillani, the charismatic former opera singer who was born in Ravenna and who is the wife of the conductor and co-founder, Riccardo Muti. After they married in 1969, Mazzavillani left her singing career behind but in 1990 she was asked by her City, to put her artistic training to use by establishing the Festival. Meanwhile, Muti's work has taken him across the World, he has been employed in Berlin, Vienna, Salzburg and America.

The festival has attracted many of the planet's most varied and interesting musicians, dancers, orchestras and singers. Muti himself has conducted some of the world's greatest orchestras here, including the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonics and the Chicago Symphony. Other renowned musicians perform in the city's great Byzantine churches as well as the 19th-century opera house – the Teatro Comunale Alighieri. This charming theatre with its dozens of small boxes encircling the stalls has become the focus of a more recent innovation – the Autumn Trilogy, which has taken place each November since 2012.

This trilogy showcases three productions over nine days, so that opera and ballet fans can *sate* themselves on successive nights. The performances are themed each year, for example during the inaugural season, it was 3 of Verdi's "popular" operas (Rigoletto, Il Trovatore and La Traviata). In 2014 it was ballet from St. Petersburg (Swan Lake, Giselle and '900 Tryptich). In 2019, the theme was strong women who chose their own destiny and fate as portrayed through three diverse and operas: Verdi's Aida, Bellini's Norma and Bizet's Carmen. After the hiatus of COVID-19 the Trilogy returned for its 32nd edition in November 2021, returning to the theme of Dante, to mark the 700th anniversary of the great poet's death in Ravenna in 1321. Performances are accompanied by the Orchestra Giovanile Luigi Cherubini, which was founded by Muti for talented musicians under the age of 30.

The Ravenna Festival is a great way to experience World Class music and dance in a historic and beautiful setting. Interested? Then keep an eye on the website for announcements (ravennafestival.org/en).

21. According to the text the Ravenna Festival...
- a) was established when Mazzavillani started her singing.
 - b) is a bi-annual celebration of opera.
 - c) is renowned across the globe.
 - d) is a testament to the singing career of Mazzavillani.
22. According to the text, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- a) The Autumn Trilogy is a way of making more money.
 - b) The festival was expanded in 2012.
 - c) The festival was expanded in 1990.
 - d) Autumn Trilogy is mostly for jazz lovers.
23. The word “*sate*” in paragraph 3, line 2, is closest in meaning to...
- a) enjoy.
 - b) obey.
 - c) bore.
 - d) deprive.
24. According to the text, we understand that the Teatro Comunale Aligheri is...
- a) the only location for festival concerts.
 - b) a state of the art concert venue.
 - c) a traditional and delightful theatre.
 - d) on the outskirts of Ravenna.
25. The text further states that the Autumn Trilogy ...
- a) always plays the same three pieces each year.
 - b) productions for just three days each year.
 - c) produces three pieces every night.
 - d) includes works of opera and ballet.

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 4: You are going to read an article about political tensions over a defence pact. For questions 26-30 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

French President Emmanuel Macron mended fences with Joe Biden this week, over the United States's three-way AUKUS (Australia, UK and US) defence pact with the UK and Australia – but accused Australian PM, Scott Morrison, of lying.

President Macron was furious when Australia unveiled the defence pact with the UK and the US in September which included cancellation of Australia's £27bn purchase of 12 conventional submarines from France.

The trilateral accord expects Australia to purchase fewer but more capable nuclear powered submarines using technology transfers from the UK and the US. Military experts suggest that these long range, ocean going "boats" will better meet the Australian Navy's need to counter growing Chinese naval influence in the region. The fact the French submarines may be up to 6 years late and cost over double the original estimates may have helped PM Morrison make his decision.

However, at a relatively friendly meeting on the sidelines of the G20, Biden admitted to Macron that the US had been "*clumsy*" in its handling of the pact. President Macron accepted this and was effusive in his praise for the US President and Franco-American relations. But Macron did not patch up relations with Morrison. When asked whether he thought Morrison had lied to him over his government's intentions, the French President replied: "I don't think, I know." Morrison responded by saying he'd not accept "sledging" or "slurs" from Macron "on behalf of all Australians" – though, in fact, Macron had made it clear that he was only talking specifically about the PM.

26. Based on the first paragraph, what did President Macron do with the US President this week?

- a) he accused the US President of lying.
- b) invited the President for dinner in the Elysee Palace.
- c) he publicly attacked the UK Prime Minister.
- d) he tried to improve relations with the United States.

27. According to the text, the AUKUS deal will mean that ...

- a) the Australian government will continue to buy submarines from the French.
- b) the French defence industry will lose a valuable contract worth €27bn.
- c) the UK government will work closely with the French.
- d) the US defence industry will give France \$27bn to buy 12 conventional submarines.

28. According to the text, the Australian PM may have decided not to buy French Submarines because ...

- a) they are unable to submerge below 30 metres.
- b) they are old technology and will soon be out of date.
- c) the PM did not trust President Macron.
- d) they are not suitable for Australia's needs.

29. The word "*clumsy*" in paragraph 4, line 2, can best be substituted with...

- a) tactless.
- b) crazy.
- c) pointless.
- d) skilful.

30. According to the text the Australian PM thought that ...

- a) the US President managed the situation badly.
- b) the French President had insulted the Australian people.
- c) the AUKUS deal should include French participation.
- d) the French President had lied about his administration's intentions.

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 5: You are going to read an article about North Sea Oil and the Scottish Government. For questions 31-35 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

How times change, for decades, the Scottish National Party (SNP) traded on the idea that “Scotland’s oil” would make an independent Scotland rich. But now the SNP, with its Green coalition partner, has turned its back on fossil fuels. Last month, Nicola Sturgeon (the SNP leader and First Minister) stated that the huge Cambo oilfield off the coast of Shetland, “should not get the green light”, on the grounds that it “could not and should not pass any rigorous climate assessment”. Also, last week Shell, which had a 30% share in the project, pulled out, claiming that “the economic case for investment” was no longer *viable*. An odd conclusion, when oil prices are high. Perhaps a more credible explanation is that Shell decided a new North Sea oilfield was “a political liability”.

This is bad news for the UK, Britain’s oil and gas industry needs to keep up production, especially with sufficient green energy still years away. If not individuals will face fuel shortages or rocketing bills for imported energy, or both. The UK still relies on oil and gas for 73% of its energy needs. In “green” Scotland, it’s 78%

On the other hand, Shell’s U-turn was excellent news, said green campaigners, North Sea oil must be kept “in the ground”. Realistically, this was only “a first victory in a longer war”. Cambo’s other investors want to proceed, and there are “dozens of offshore oil and gas fields coming up for approval in the next three years”. To limit global temperature rises to 1.5°C, “none ought to go ahead”.

Unfortunately, even if the oil giants have lost public opinion and support from the Scottish Government in Holyrood, it is the UK Government that has the final say on oil and gas licensing. Boris Johnson wants “to suck the seabed dry”. Some see this “massive divergence in policy” between Westminster and Holyrood as a further spur to Scottish independence. Sturgeon showed “leadership” by listening to climate activists, but with the UK Government in control, she will never be able to break the hold of fossil fuels, and set out on the path to net zero.

Achieving net zero will be difficult, whoever has control, fossil fuels will be needed for some time, homes still need to be heated and industry still needs gas and coal. Around 120,000 UK jobs are directly tied to oil and gas, many of them in northeast Scotland. Meanwhile Britain’s reliance on imported energy has doubled in 10 years, partly as a result of declining North Sea oil production. So if UK production is reduced without a corresponding investment in alternatives this is poor economics, poor politics and poor environmentalism.

31. The word “*viable*” in paragraph 1, line 7, can best be substituted with...

- a) barking mad.
- b) world beating.
- c) strong willed.
- d) strong enough.

32. According to the text, the licensing of the extraction of oil in the North Sea is controlled by...

- a) The UK government in London
- b) The Shell oil company based in London.
- c) The Scottish government in Holyrood.
- d) The European Commission in Brussels.

33. According to the text, the fossil fuels in the UK...

- a) are critical if the UK is to achieve its environmental goals.
- b) contribute only 27% of the UK's energy needs.
- c) remain important until new greener energy sources are available.
- d) are more widely used in England and Wales than in Scotland.

34. The text explains that ...

- a) stopping North Sea oil production without viable alternative power would be bad.
- b) stopping the expansion of North Sea oil production will halt global warming.
- c) allowing more oil fields in the North Sea will reduce the UK's reliance on imported fuel.
- d) environmentalists do not care about people's jobs and livelihoods.

35. Based on the article, which of the following titles best summarises the article?

- a) North Sea Oil, saviour of the UK economy.
- b) The Scottish Government's U-Turn on North Sea Oil.
- c) Oil and gas production fails to support the UK economy.
- d) The UK Government's policy for oil production is vital.

PART 2

Multiple Choice

ITEM 6: You are going to read an article about Afghanistan under the Taliban. For questions 36-40 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is correct according to the text.

Afghanistan is on the brink of a “catastrophic famine”, according to the UN. Before the Taliban seized power in August, foreign aid and grants accounted for 43% of GDP and 75% of public spending; but foreign aid has dried up, and the US has refused to unfreeze \$9.5bn of Afghan reserves held in its banks.

The Islamist group raised funds in areas it controlled by taxing opium production and legal and illegal border trade; now, “most of this flow of taxation has reduced considerably” and the economy has ground to a halt. With Afghanistan’s own banking system close to collapse and a harsh winter setting in, the country is now *hurtling* towards ruin.

The IMF warns that Afghanistan’s economy could contract by up to 30% this year; and the UN estimates about 23 million people – more than half the population – face acute hunger. In desperation, farmers are turning to poppy cultivation – winning a free pass from a regime that lacks “any coherent economic plan” beyond taxing the opium trade.

No one is immune from this misery, families that previously belonged to the middle class have slipped into poverty and are threatened with hunger. And those who were struggling before the Taliban came to power are taking unthinkable steps to avoid starvation. Child marriage has long been a “sad tradition in Afghanistan”. Now, desperate parents are being driven to arrange marriages, daughters from as young as eight are increasingly being sold into marriage for as little as \$2,000. Other Afghans are fleeing abroad, many of those that have stayed are looking for work along roadsides. This economic disaster is not only a threat in Afghanistan as any upsurge in militancy, threatens Western Democracies too. To avoid this the World Bank must resume the flow of direct aid – fast.

Many observers already think that it might be too late to avoid this rise in militancy. Islamic State’s Afghanistan branch has been more active since the Taliban came to power, expanding its presence “to nearly every Afghan province” and launching a wave of deadly attacks. The Taliban’s brutal response – sending thousands of fighters to Isis strongholds, and hanging the bodies of suspected collaborators along roads – only seems to have increased its violence.

There are, of course, “straightforward” arguments for withholding foreign aid, many think “why should donors prop up the Taliban, which fought “a 20-year campaign of brutality and war crimes”? In a few short months the Taliban has shown itself “incapable of governing a state able to function in the modern world”. Maybe the money should be used as a “carrot” in negotiations for change? Unfortunately, the Taliban is very unlikely to offer concessions on, say, women’s rights; and even if it were to agree to such demands, it is too weak to implement them. Yet for all that, the alternative may be worse. The humanitarian case for releasing aid to Afghans is undeniable: they are on the brink of starvation. “The Taliban doesn’t deserve anyone’s money, but Afghans do.”

36. According to the text, the Taliban's current tax regime...

- a) is centred around petrol and opium production.
- b) has almost stopped which has caused the economy to stall.
- c) has meant many Afghans work without paying income tax.
- d) is based on international donations and bank reserves.

37. According to the article, which of the following statements is **FALSE**...

- a) The US has blocked \$9.5bn of Afghan government money held in the US.
- b) Approximately 23 million Afghans are likely to suffer starvation this year.
- c) The UN and US is on the verge of sending \$23 million to Afghanistan.
- d) The IMF think that the Afghan economy will shrink by about a third this year.

38. The word "*hurtling*" in paragraph 2, line 4, can best be substituted with...

- a) wounding.
- b) deflating.
- c) moving slowly.
- d) moving quickly.

39. According to the article what threat does this Afghanistan crisis pose to the West?

- a) The potential famine may spread to the US and Europe.
- b) The emigration of Afghan people may lead to a new outbreak of COVID-19.
- c) The chaos in Afghanistan may lead to a return of extremist violence.
- d) Child marriages in Afghanistan are decreasing.

40. In the last paragraph, according to the author which of the following statements is **TRUE**

...

- a) The Taliban is not strong enough to carry out any concessions it might agree.
- b) The Taliban will solve its security problems in the next few months.
- c) The Taliban can raise sufficient taxes to buy the food necessary to stop the famine.
- d) The Taliban will ask the IMF, US and other Western Institutions for support.

PART 3

Gapped Text

ITEM 1: You are going to read a short story about a woman boxer and what boxing gave her. Five sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 41-45 select the sentence (A-B-C-D-E) that best completes each gap.

Often people go into boxing to fight, but for the Olympic champion Nicola Adams, it was also a refuge. Growing up in Leeds in Northern England, she was surrounded by chaos and violence. **(41)** _____. She needed a place apart from her abusive father, where she could be safe.

For years, Adams lived in fear; but then she saw a soap opera in which a violent husband is killed by his family, and thought she had found a way out. "I saw my mum on the steps crying and I went up to her and said: 'It's okay, I've got a plan. **(42)** _____. I just didn't know where we were going to bury him, because in the programme they had a back garden. We had a garden but it was paved with cement. **(43)** _____. They did move, but her mother's next partner was violent too.

It was boxing, which Adams took up aged 12, that turned out to be the real way out. "Boxing gave me courage and it made me think that if anything happened again I'd be able to protect myself and my family." **(44)** _____. Women's boxing was often considered a lesser sport, but her ambition and Olympic Gold Medal changed many perceptions. "It was a turning point" she says "the Olympic games, the quality of the athletes, their conditioning and the competitiveness of the bouts has made women's boxing a real force. I just hope that I inspire other girls to give it a go."

For Adams, boxing also became her safe space because there was a coach she saw every day. **(45)** _____.

MISSING SENTENCES:

- A) It was like I had a second family and somebody she could talk to, as she says “if it wasn’t for boxing I don’t know where I’d be now.”
- B) Her father regularly beat her and her mother, allegations that he denies.
- C) I’ve seen a TV show and I know how to get rid of dad.
- D) I said to my mum I didn’t know where we’d get rid of the body and that was when she said: ‘No, I need to change. We need to move.’
- E) The discipline, training and hard work needed to succeed led Adams to achieve great feats.

PART 3

Gapped Text

ITEM 2: You are going to read an article about the end of life on Earth. Five sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 46-50 select the sentence (A-B-C-D-E) that best completes each gap.

Weighing about 10,000 tons, it entered the atmosphere at a speed of 64,000km/h and exploded over the city of Chelyabinsk, Russia, with the blast of 500 kilotons. But on 15 February 2013, we were lucky. This meteorite was relatively small, at only about 17 metres wide. Although many people were injured by falling glass, the damage was nothing compared to what had happened in Siberia nearly one hundred years ago. **(46)** _____. If it had exploded over a city such as Moscow or London, millions of people would have been killed.

By a strange coincidence, the same day that the meteorite terrified the people of Chelyabinsk, another 50m-wide asteroid passed relatively close to Earth. **(47)** _____.

Most scientists agree that comets and asteroids pose one of the biggest natural threats to human existence. **(48)** _____. An enormous object, 10 to 16km in diameter, struck the Yucatan region of Mexico with the force of 100 megatons. That is the equivalent of one Hiroshima bomb for every person alive on Earth today.

Many scientists, including the late Stephen Hawking, say that any comet or asteroid greater than 20km in diameter that hits Earth will result in the complete destruction of complex life, including all animals and most plants. **(49)** _____.

The Earth has been kept fairly safe for the last 65 million years by good fortune and the massive gravitational field of the planet Jupiter. **(50)** _____. After the Chelyabinsk meteorite, scientists are now monitoring potential hazards even more carefully but, as far as they know, there is no danger in the foreseeable future.

MISSING SENTENCES:

- A) Another relatively small object (approximately 50 metres in diameter) exploded in mid-air over a forest region, flattening about 80 million trees.
- B) Scientists were expecting that visit and know that this asteroid will return to fly close by in 2046.
- C) For example, about 65 million years ago it was probably a large asteroid or comet colliding with Earth which wiped out the dinosaurs.
- D) As we have seen, even a much smaller asteroid can cause great damage.
- E) This acts as our cosmic guardian, with its stable circular orbit far from the sun, sweeping up and scattering most of the dangerous comets and asteroids which might cross Earth's orbit.

PART 4

Multiple Matching

ITEM 1: You are going to read an article about locusts in Africa. The article is divided into five paragraphs (A-E). Following the text you will find 10 statements (marked 51-60). Match each statement to the paragraph in which you can find the information.

[A] Most of the time, the desert locust is an innocuous grasshopper: a green or brown short-winged insect that lives a solitary life in the deserts of Africa, Arabia and Asia. But when conditions are right the locusts undergo a remarkable transformation. Their brains change, they turn yellow and black, and their wings grow. Most importantly, they are attracted to each other and join together in huge swarms of up to 15 million insects per square mile and travel up to 90 miles in a day. Since late 2019, locusts have devastated crops and pasture in the Horn of Africa, triggering a huge UN led operation to track and kill them.

[B] In 2018, two unusual cyclones, linked to climate change, deposited rain in the remote Empty Quarter of the Arabian peninsula, which led to 8,000% increase in locust numbers there. Then in 2019, strong winds blew the swarms into Yemen, then across the Red Sea into Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Kenya. In total 23 countries, from Sudan to Iran to Pakistan were affected by locusts. In East Africa, this “plague” was described as the worst in 70 years, it was “like an umbrella covered the sky” and even tree branches broke due to the weight of locusts settling on them. One swarm in northern Kenya was reported to be the size of Luxembourg, 2,400 square kilometres. The key problem is that locusts eat their body weight in food every day; so a “small” swarm say, one square kilometre can eat as much as 35,000 people. In East Africa, vast swathes of vegetation were consumed within minutes.

[C] When the crisis first hit, countries in East Africa and the UN’s FAO were woefully under-prepared. However a rapid response saw a “locust fighting force” of 28 aeroplanes and helicopters, 260 ground units and 3,000 newly trained personnel deployed. Planes and teams of young volunteers using knapsack sprayers doused an area of two million hectares with half a million gallons of chemical insecticides. It is estimated that this saved the livelihoods of 40 million people and crop and livestock production worth \$1.7bn. Yet the response may have dire consequences for the environment.

[D] All four chemical insecticides being used are classified by the FAO as posing a high risk to bees, ants and termites and should only be used as a last resort. Green campaigners claim that, as well as causing extensive damage to biodiversity, these chemicals also harm livestock and have caused increased cancer rates in villages near where they have been used. There are (more expensive) organic products available but these lose their potency within 24 hours.

[E] Even after all this work, the problem has not gone away, swarms could migrate to other areas of East Africa as dryer weather sets in. And though the situation has improved, locusts remain present in countries including Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea. The FAO continues its surveillance and control missions across the region but in Somalia, spraying has already begun again – using the same cocktail of dangerous insecticides.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO THE CORRECT PARAGRAPH (A-E). THERE ARE TWO STATEMENTS FOR EACH PARAGRAPH.

Which paragraph...

- 51. describes the physical and social changes to grasshoppers that cause these insects to swarm?
- 52. states that global warming has been a contributory factor the plagues of locusts?
- 53. covers the creation of an international organisation to deal with the problem?
- 54. states the locust problem will continue for some time?
- 55. introduces the scale, size and range of the locust swarms?
- 56. details the effectiveness of the UN activity to control the swarms?
- 57. considers the risk of the use of insecticides to indigenous populations?
- 58. mentions the continued UN activity in support of East Africa countries?
- 59. explains the overall range of countries affected by the plague since 2018?
- 60. raises the issues of using dangerous bug killing liquids?