

Gateway to the World C1

Student name _____

Group/Class _____

Date _____ Score _____

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a talk by Holly Mills, the director of a company called  Unit 2 Audio **GreenWear**, which makes clothes and accessories from waste plastic. Are the sentences True (T), False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 Holly started the company to make clothes for people to wear while doing their jobs. | T / F / NM |
| 2 Holly says that GreenWear only use plastic from four different sources. | T / F / NM |
| 3 Holly received professional guidance when making a decision about who to market GreenWear's products to. | T / F / NM |
| 4 There was very little interest in GreenWear's products to begin with. | T / F / NM |
| 5 Holly explains that GreenWear is a name that people are still largely unfamiliar with. | T / F / NM |
| 6 GreenWear's headquarters is situated close to a large city. | T / F / NM |

Score: / 6

- 2 Listen again and complete each sentence with no more than three words.  Unit 2 Audio

- 1 Holly says that most of the plastic in GreenWear's clothing comes from _____.
- 2 Holly says that _____ proved the most effective means of attracting interest in GreenWear's products.
- 3 Holly says that twice as many _____ worked for GreenWear only a short time after they started production.
- 4 Customers can find out how much _____ was used to make each of GreenWear's products, as well as the quantity of power required.

- 5 GreenWear have agreements with local authorities and _____ to get the plastic they need for their products.
- 6 Holly explains that most recycled clothing companies depend on _____ to turn the waste plastic into fabric.

Score: / 6

READING

3 Read the text.

Fair Trade

- A** It's taken longer than I expected for critics to start attacking the Fair Trade movement, but they've got there in the end. Rather than simply accepting a scheme which brings nothing but good to less well-off farmers and producers, some journalists feel it's their duty to find fault with it. I accept that there's perhaps more expense than is perfect when joining the scheme and that it can be a long process, but then the benefits, once this is done, are incredible. I've recently heard the argument that Fair Trade has created divisions within local populations, between those who are and those who aren't part of the scheme. Having frequently visited numerous villages and regions where Fair Trade has had an impact, I have yet to see any evidence whatsoever of this being the case. What's more, shoppers in wealthier nations love seeing the Fair Trade symbol on a large and, hopefully, ever-expanding range of goods, and knowing that large-scale buyers like supermarkets aren't exploiting those in less-developed regions.
- B** I'm probably one of the few who had doubts about the Fair Trade scheme, even before the recent critical news stories about it. How, for example, can a scheme that claims to bring financial security to those on the edge of poverty be so costly to join and involve so much administration and paperwork? I'd like to believe that stories suggesting Fair Trade has divided whole neighbourhoods down the middle are incorrect, but there seem to be so many of them appearing in the media now that there simply must be some truth in it. I'd also question whether the benefits gained by those growing Fair Trade crops or creating merchandise to be sold under the scheme are as large as some commentators like to suggest. I'm certainly not against the principles behind the Fair Trade movement. Who would be against the balancing of wealth and the lifting out of poverty of millions of people? I'd just like it to be simpler and clearer for everyone. Perhaps this would help to reverse the lack of faith that people are developing in Fair Trade.

- C The idea that farmers and producers of goods in less well-off regions and countries should be paid a fair price by richer consumers is fine in principle. Fair Trade is, however, a system that's far from being free from controversy. Take, for example, the divisive effect Fair Trade can have within an area. Conflict and disagreement are created between Fair Trade producers, who gain enormously from being part of the scheme, and those who are excluded from it. Additionally, becoming part of the scheme can be enormously time-consuming for growers and producers and, ironically, rather expensive: there are countless checks before being accepted, and getting and maintaining your Fair Trade certification is far from cheap. The positives are more widely recognised. Although Fair Trade started off as a way of gaining reasonable incomes for coffee farmers, the variety of crops and products that now fall under the scheme is huge, and there are no limits to how much it could grow. And of course, knowing your purchase will benefit those less fortunate than you economically will always be hugely attractive to consumers.
- D I've been a firm believer in Fair Trade for many years, but just lately, some worrying news stories have appeared about some aspects of the scheme. Unfortunately, these are already having a negative impact on buyers' habits regarding Fair Trade products, with many consumers now thinking twice about spending a bit extra due to the Fair Trade symbol on the packaging. Whilst these haven't dampened my enthusiasm for Fair Trade, the types of merchandise available, which had been growing until recently, has ground to a halt, thanks to the media's negative reporting. This is a shame, as it's relatively straightforward and inexpensive to become part of and it will mean that fewer farmers and manufacturers of Fair Trade goods will receive the massive benefits of Fair Trade that everyone working under the scheme has had. One online news outlet included a report on the tension between local families in one particular village, some of whom sold goods via Fair Trade and others who didn't. A rival newspaper discovered that reporters hadn't even visited the area and no such problems existed, thus proving that the report was untrue.

- 4 For questions (1–5), choose from the journalists (A–D). The journalists may be chosen more than once.

Which journalist ...

- 1 disagrees with the others about the effects of Fair Trade on farmers and producers? ____
- 2 shares an opinion with D about how Fair Trade affects local communities? ____
- 3 disagrees with the others about the process of becoming recognised as a Fair Trade producer? ____
- 4 has a different view to A about the development of the range of products available under Fair Trade? ____
- 5 has a similar opinion to C about current public attitudes towards Fair Trade? ____

Score: / 5