
Reading: Part 4

Read the text below. Match the headings to the paragraphs 1-7. There is one more heading than you need. The answer to paragraph 1 is given as an example.

PLANT-FOR-THE-PLANET

- A. A 'CHEEKY' AND FUN GLOBAL CAMPAIGN
- B. BECOMING AN INTERNATIONAL CAUSE
- C. PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S CLIMATE
- D. **A CHILD'S IDEA FOR THE PLANET**
- E. A GLOBAL YOUTH FOUNDATION WITH A DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE
- F. PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN
- G. THE BELIEFS BEHIND THE CAMPAIGN
- H. CONVINCING LEADERS THROUGH ACTIONS AT LARGE MEETING

1. A CHILD'S IDEA FOR THE PLANET

The children's initiative Plant-for-the-Planet, first launched in 2007, was brought to life by the then 9-year-old Felix Finkbeiner, who felt inspired to take action following a school report on the climate crisis. While carrying out his research, Felix became aware of Kenyan environmental activist and Nobel Peace laureate Wangari Maathai and her initiative that had led to the planting of 30 million trees over 30 years. By the time he had finished his research project, Felix had developed his own vision of 1 million trees being planted in each country by children around the world. Felix went on to other classes and schools to present his report and his vision. Just a few weeks later, on the 28th of March 2007, the first tree was officially planted.

2.

Over the next two years Felix brought the Plant-for-the-Planet initiative to the world. In June 2008, at the UNEP children's conference in Norway, Felix presented his vision. 700 children delegates, from over 105 countries were so inspired that they voted Felix onto the UNEP Junior Board. Felix has since spoken at many important environmental and climatic events. In August 2009 at the UNEP Tunza Children and Youth Conference in Daejeon, South Korea, Plant-for-the-Planet officially progressed into a global children's movement. At this time hundreds of children from 56 different countries committed themselves to join the initiative and work towards planting 1 million trees in their own countries

3.

Of particular importance to the children is the conviction that it is most often developing countries that are hit hardest by the consequences of climate change. The children are convinced that a solution for climate justice can only be reached through the implementation of a binding global treaty. Plant-for-the-Planet children have been campaigning tirelessly and the children are also taking action themselves by planting trees. This is viewed both as a practical act, as each tree removes harmful CO₂ from the atmosphere, and as a pivotal symbolic action for climate justice.

4.

On May 4th 2010, 45 children from Plant-for-the-Planet, together with Environmental Ministers from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Canada, Turkey and Mexico planted the one millionth tree in Germany. This planting initiative was held under the programme heading "Stop Talking. Start Planting", and took place alongside the so-called "Petersburg Climate Dialogue" being held in Bonn. This was also the location where preparations were being made for the climate summit in Cancun. Together with delegates and important participants in the World Climate Change Conference COP 16 in Cancun, December 2010, the children planted another 193 trees. Through this action the children were able to demonstrate to the participating representatives just how important it is that they adopt a global contract for climate justice.

5.

If the children were the government leaders, and had to face the big decisions at the next climate summit, they would already have a clear plan of action for the future. On 1st July 2010, the children handed over their "3-Point-Plan" to 133 embassies in Berlin. They also put forward their challenge to the government leaders to reveal their plans and proposed solutions for the climate crisis and subsequently the procurement of a safe future. Their plan:

- 1) Carbon to be shipped to the Museum: Zero emissions by 2050.
- 2) Climate Justice: If you want more carbon you have to pay for it.
- 3) Planting Trees: If 500 Million trees were planted every year, this would mean an additional 5 million tonnes of CO₂ could be removed from the atmosphere.

6.

The world-wide slogan for Plant-for-the-Planet is "Stop Talking. Start Planting". The children are adamant in their belief that talking alone does not achieve results and that now is the time for action. This slogan has been adapted into an eye-catching promotion where the children stand along side high profile community members, holding their hand over the respective community member's mouth and face. A number of prominent community members, such as Prince Albert II of Monaco, Gisele Bundchen and Muhammad Yunus, have already participated.

7.

Plant-for-the Planet is set up as a worldwide network. The individual clubs are represented by a world-wide board of directors. Children everywhere are able to cast their votes through the internet. The Foundation helps to fund the activities of children worldwide and the board, with an average age of 12, is probably one of the youngest foundation boards in the world. The tenure of a board member is one year and re-election is not allowed. Adults help the children with advice and practical support.

Reading: Part 4

Read the text below. Match the headings to the paragraphs 1-7. There is one more heading than you need. The answer to paragraph 1 is given as an example.

THE FIFA WORLD CUP

- A. OVERALL ENTHUSIASM
- B. INCLUSIVITY OF NATIONS
- C. CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES
- D. THE TOURNAMENT IN MODERN DAY
- E. RECORD HOLDERS
- F. ECONOMIC STRAIN
- G. AN UNCERTAIN SITUATION
- H. THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD CUP
- I. HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

0. OVERALL ENTHUSIASM

The FIFA World Cup is a highly-anticipated international sporting event that happens every four years. International football players, or soccer as it is called in North America, spend their whole careers training for the opportunity to represent their country. Even citizens who are not the biggest sports fans proudly wear their national colours to cheer on their team. It is quite difficult not to be swept up in the excitement.

1.

The inaugural competition was held in Uruguay in 1930. However, it was far smaller than present day. Firstly, only thirteen teams participated, with the majority of those being from South America. Moreover, all matches were held in the capital, Montevideo, across the city's three stadiums. While two of these existed prior to the event, they could only accommodate 10,000 to 20,000 people. Due to this, a third, Estadio Centenario, was built for an audience of 4.5 times the capacity of its predecessors. The tournament culminated in a heated final between the host country and Argentina in front of 68,000 live supporters. On home soil, Uruguay became the first World Cup champion.

2.

The World Cup looks quite different today. Most remarkably, it has expanded to include a thirty-two-team roster, representing all continents. Given this vast increase in participants, it is unrealistic for all matches to be held in a singular city. The past two tournaments, in Brazil and Russia respectively, saw the inclusion of twelve different stadiums, often thousands of miles apart from one another. What's more is the size of these venues. Official regulations do not permit the grounds to hold less than 45,000 fans. Unlike its modest origin, the event is widely watched and looked forward to by billions of people worldwide. During the most recent games in Russia 2018, it is estimated that the final match between France and Croatia drew in over a billion viewers.

3.

The tourney has seen participants from every corner of the globe. It has been hosted in 17 different countries on four different continents. The organization embraced its first appearance in Africa in South Africa in 2010, while Qatar is set to become the first Middle-Eastern country to host the tournament in 2022. Under some circumstances, joint countries may co-host as Japan and South Korea did in 2002, and United States, Canada and Mexico will in 2026. There have also been some notable guests along the way. For instance, the world's smallest nation to join in on the fun was Iceland, a nation with only 300,000 inhabitants.

4.

What would sports be without superlatives? Brazil is the current title holder for most World Cups, with a grand total of 5. This South American nation is also the only country to have participated in every single tournament since its inception. If coming in second place had an awards category, Germany would take the lead with eight appearances in the finals, only having won 50% of those matches. Some other important achievements include performances by great athletes including Brazil's Pele, who won the most World Cup trophies by a single player, and Argentina's Maradona, who had the most appearances as a captain.

5.

Hosting the event is meant to have several financial benefits, including a boost of tourism and the creation of jobs in the industrial and service sectors. However, economic waste can follow soon after. Let's consider the 2014 games as an example, where Brazil spent nearly \$15 billion on developing infrastructure. Shortly after the event, it was reported that several of the multi-million-dollar stadiums were shut down due to poor construction or have been repurposed as parking lots or unsuccessful party locations. Likewise, poor planning of stadium placement has also caused venues in the Amazon region to sit vacant without the possibility of local teams or musical artists to use them.

6.

Although Qatar has learned from Brazil's infrastructure problem, and vows to donate parts of their unused stadiums to developing countries after the event, the Middle Eastern nation has experienced its own share of criticism. Boiling temperatures reaching 45 degrees Celsius have been the reason for the shift of the traditionally summer-based tournament to a winter one for the first time in history. From a tourism perspective, guests will have to get used to the absence of readily-available alcoholic beverages and fewer attractions than in previous host nations. Furthermore, several human rights complaints such as the treatment of migrant workers, the illegal status of homosexuality and its political disconnection to other Middle Eastern nations are also areas of concern.

7.

The issues in Qatar only scratch the surface of what is to come. In 2026, the tournament format will increase from 32 to 48 teams. This modification will help to diversify the event, granting countries who may not have otherwise qualified the chance to participate. Additionally, as the world continues to grow and change, FIFA should continue to focus more efforts to make the games more sustainable and ethical.

Reading: Part 4

Read the text. Match the headings to the paragraphs. The answer to question 0 is an example. There is one heading that you will not use.

PIZZA: EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW

- A. ANCIENT VERSIONS
- B. PROTECTING A LEGACY
- C. MODERN ORIGINS
- D. INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION
- E. PIZZA IN POP CULTURE
- F. IMPORTANT INGREDIENTS
- G. FLAVOUR MODIFICATIONS
- H. CHANGED PERSPECTIVES
- I. CONVENIENT INNOVATIONS

0. ANCIENT VERSIONS

When you think of pizza, you probably envision a circular pie with tomato sauce, cheese and pepperoni. However, this wasn't always the form it took. There are references to a bread served with toppings such as cheese and mushrooms dating back to ancient Greece and Rome. A mention of this meal is even mentioned in Virgil's literary classic, *The Aeneid*, where the men feast on vegetable-topped bread.

1.

Although people have been enjoying a version of pizza since ancient times, modern pizza has its beginnings in Naples, Italy, dating back to the 18th century. Many people lived in poverty and needed food that was inexpensive to prepare and quick to consume. Tomatoes were a new commodity to Europe, and they were a cheap topping to add on to oven-baked flatbread. Other ingredients included lard, garlic and horse cheese. Due to the population's on-the-go lifestyle, this food was often sold in the streets and eaten standing up.

2.

Despite this dish being associated with the lower class, a shift in opinion occurred with King Umberto I and Queen Margherita visited the city in 1889. The pair were given an assortment of pizzas to try, but the one that won the Queen over included basil, mozzarella and tomato sauce. She loved it so much that they named the pizza after her- the Margherita. Besides from the delicious combination of flavours, the colours on the pizza represent the green, white and red of the Italian flag. Shortly after the royal couple tried this regional specialty, it became a national dish.

3.

Furthermore, Italian immigrants took this recipe with them to the United States of America in the 20th century. The first pizzeria was said to have opened up in New York in 1905, fewer than 20 years after its fame in Italy. Similar restaurants in Italian-American communities began to pop up shortly after. However, the craving for pizza did not stop there. When American soldiers returned home from World War II, they desired the taste of the European delicacy they had become accustomed to while abroad. Soon, restaurants all over the nation were offering pizza on their menus.



4.

As the world became more globalized, a variety of changes to suit local tastes were introduced, much to the disapproval of the original Neapolitan founders. Moving away from the traditional shape is Chicago's deep-dish style pizza. This dish resembles a pie, where ingredients are layered in a cake pan and baked for over 30 minutes. Some of these modifications have become internationally recognized. The infamous Hawaiian style pizza, topped with pineapple and ham, was actually invented by a Greek-immigrant in Canada in the 1960s as a unique measure to attract more customers.

5.

In addition to its ingredients, pizza also adapted to modern society. Chain restaurants, such as Pizza Hut and Dominos, began in the early 1960s and have spread around the world. The latter is even associated with the popularization of pizza delivery. It's no surprise that today, Dominos operates in over 90 countries around the world. Concurrently, the invention of frozen pizza made its debut around this time. Consumers were now able to purchase a box of ready-made pizza from their local supermarket and heat it up at home at their leisure and convenience.

6.

The admiration for pizza did not stop in people's stomachs. Like its mention in classical literature, it even made it onto the big screen. Who could forget Julia Roberts in *Eat, Pray, Love* when she tastes pizza in Naples and professes her love for it? Even fictional characters, like the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles were also quite fond of this meal.

7.

Today, its popularity is undisputed and you can find pizza all over the world. While ordering pineapple on a pizza will be met with disgust in Italy, Naples is making an effort to maintain the original form's authenticity. In an effort to preserve the sanctity of its beloved dish, Italy has passed some laws claiming what truly qualifies as a Neapolitan pizza. This legislation specifically outlines the type of ingredients, oven and temperatures used to make the dish. Despite this, regional pizzas such as the thin-crust version in the Apulian region, or the square-cut Roman style are still allowed to exist without protest.

Reading: Part 4

Read the text. Match the headings to the paragraphs. The answer to question 0 is an example. There is one heading that you will not use.

THE INUIT

- A. WHO THE INUIT ARE
- B. THE COST OF OPPORTUNITIES
- C. HARDSHIPS UP NORTH
- D. A DAY IN THE LIFE
- E. POTENTIAL LOSSES
- F. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
- G. THE TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE
- H. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- I. SUCCESS STORIES

0. WHO THE INUIT ARE

The Inuit, a tribe of Indigenous people that reside in the north of Canada, are represented by a population of nearly 65,000 people throughout the country. Despite being grouped together into one demonym, there are actually eight distinct ethnic groups of Inuit people living in Canada alone. Their language, Inuktitut, also has several regional variations.

1.

It is estimated that three quarters of the Inuit live in Canada's Arctic regions, with fifty percent living in Nunavut, Canada's biggest and newest territory. At almost 1.8 million kilometres squared, Nunavut is roughly the size of its neighbouring region, Greenland, but with half of the population density. Despite sharing land borders with three other Canadian provinces and one territory, there are no roads leading in or out. It is even home to one of the most remote communities on Earth: Alert, Nunavut. As it is less than 1000 km south of the North Pole, this unique location experiences extreme cold temperatures as well as round the clock darkness or light at each respective solstice.

2.

As the Arctic conditions do not allow for agricultural success, the Inuit used to be hunter gatherers. As they travelled from place to place in search of food, these nomadic people would stay in igloos, or domed-shaped snow houses, for temporary refuge. Whales were their primary target on these hunts, as whale meat would allow these populations to sustain themselves for months. Moreover, its oil and blubber would serve other purposes, such as providing fuel or the manufacturing of products. When the opportunity arose, they would also hunt caribou, otherwise known as a reindeer. These animals also gave the Inuit valuable fur and skins, which would be made into clothing.

3.

Today, life looks quite different from that of their ancestors. The development of technology has also helped the Inuit have access to farming and agriculture. In 2014, a group of students from Ryerson University in Toronto piloted a project in the village of Naujatt to provide fresh produce for the area. A high-tech greenhouse was installed which maintains a temperature that is suitable for the cultivation of vegetables such as lettuce varieties, potatoes, legumes and so on. The project has been well-received by the community and plans for more of these greenhouses are in the works.

4.

Nevertheless, life is not the easiest for the Inuit. Their geographic isolation negatively impacts their quality of life. Regardless of the small triumph of having 'locally-grown' agriculture, necessities such as milk and bread still have to travel thousands of kilometres before reaching an Inuit home. On average, they are still above 50% higher in price than that in the more populated provinces. A relatively high cost of living means that many of the residents of the territory are food insecure, which is ultimately connected to a vast array of health problems in these northern Indigenous communities.

5.

It is also worth noting that the climate change is the biggest challenge of all. As many Inuit still use outdoor freezers to store meat, the thawing of ice means an increase of spoiled food. Rising sea levels have also been associated with more mercury in the water, which is trickled up the food chain into humans. Besides from this, global warming also poses a threat to infrastructure. As many buildings were built on partially frozen land, or permafrost, rising temperatures may cause their foundations to become structurally unstable.

6.

From a traditional standpoint, this phenomenon also poses a threat to a rich Inuit history. Though it may not be a necessity for life anymore, many parents still try to show their children the ways of their ancestors. Disappearing ice means more dangerous conditions for hunting, with an increased number of experienced locals falling through the ice and drowning each year. By not being able to pass on these techniques to future generations, the Inuit will lose a unique part of their identity.

7.

Some may argue that melting sea levels would bring more economic activity to the area. However, these prospects come with potentially damaging side effects. With more waterways, the tourism industry has a chance to flourish by offering cruises that would bring Canadians up north to see the Inuit way of life. An increase in cruise ships can negatively affect the ecosystems that the Inuit rely on. Moreover, there is the possibility of nearly irreversible pollution in the form of oil spills or illegal dumping from the cruise liner itself. There is no doubt that the Inuit will have to act on their changing environment, but it is vital to think about the consequences.

Reading: Part 4

Read the text. Match the headings to the paragraphs. The answer to question 0 is an example. There is one heading that you will not use.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

- A. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
- B. ANCIENT LANDS
- C. HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE
- D. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
- E. A METHOD TO COMMUNICATE
- F. A REGION IN CRISIS
- G. STAPLE FOODS
- H. A MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL SITUATION
- I. HEALTH BENEFITS

0. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

In its 2.5 million squared kilometre span, the Mediterranean Sea touches 3 different continents. In fact, 21 countries share a border with this large body of water. Despite being subdivided into fourteen smaller seas, including the Adriatic, Aegean and Ionian, the Mediterranean is characterized by a typical climate that boasts mild winters and hot summers. The former tends to be accompanied with precipitation, while the latter could be dry or humid depending on the specific location.

1.

Due to its connections to a plethora of different lands, the Mediterranean was a central route for trade. Not only were goods such as food products, gold and textiles transferred between and beyond ports, but cultural exchanges also occurred. To name a few, Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Ottomans all had their turn in controlling the area and this influence was expanded when trade extended to Asian countries along the Silk Road and Spice Routes. Each of these ethnic groups played an essential role in the development of Western History and the shaping of the region's nations as we know them in modern day.

2.

As a result of these mixing cultures, a common language was needed to conduct business between the merchants and travellers in the region. For this reason, Sabir, became the Lingua Franca of the region until the 19th century. That is to say, this pidgin language was a mix of the Latin-based tongues with fusions of North-African, Turkish and Greek influences, simplified in a way that people from several linguistic backgrounds were able to communicate. In spite of its abridged linguistic construction, Sabir lost its traction as respective countries began gaining more power. Today, about thirteen official languages are spoken in the area with relatively limited similarities.

3.

Nevertheless, a cultural likeness in cuisine does permeate the region. While you may have heard the term, “Mediterranean Diet”, there is not a clear-cut definition of what this precisely means. Generally speaking, those who inhabit the area tend to promote a plant-based lifestyle. Instead of consuming a high proportion of red meat, they tend to incorporate a few doses of leaner options such as fish, chicken, or eggs. Unprocessed foods like fruits, veggies and legumes, as well as whole grains accompany these sources of protein. Of course, no Mediterranean meal is complete without a healthy fat, like their famous olive oil.

4.

It’s not surprise that the World Health Organization recommends this lifestyle to help prevent chronic illnesses and increase lifespans. The emphasis placed on seasonal foods removes the need for processed chow. What’s more is its lack of restrictions. Bread and fats, albeit not trans or saturated ones, are welcomed in moderation. Additionally, unlike other diets, this one does not promote harmful behaviours such as calorie counting.

5.

Beyond the exportation of the Mediterranean way of life, tourists flock to experience it first-hand. Having over 45,000 kilometres of breathtaking coast, millions of people visit each year. The region is home to hundreds of islands, ranging in size from the large and well-known Italian provinces of Sicily and Sardinia, to the miniscule isles of Greece. While high summer temperatures entice crowds of sunbathers, the vast array of cultural activities attract those looking to experience some of the region’s history. Likewise, tourism is vital for locals, as they heavily rely on this industry. Without it, their livelihood would be severely impacted.

6.

Notwithstanding the allure of this vacation destination, human intervention is certainly taking a toll on the landscape. The overdevelopment of the Mediterranean seaside for tourism is causing the decline of biodiversity and natural coastlines. Moreover, increased pollution from cruise ships and land-based activities is quickening this process. Another major concern is overfishing. It is estimated that the majority of natural sea species in the area are heavily threatened.

7.

Additionally, a humanitarian issue has become prominent in news articles regarding the Mediterranean at the present time. Dubbed a graveyard by Malta’s Prime Minister, the sea has become notorious for the deaths of many individuals. Many migrants from Africa and the Middle East trying to reach Europe have been the victims of the sea’s rough waters, enduring awful conditions and capsized ships. Whether this situation is a result of reforms to European immigration policies or not, it has gained momentum and the call for change and responsibility is widely debated among Mediterranean nations.