

READING B2

Read the text about a Nigerian-born Australian performer. Parts of the text have been removed. Choose the correct part for each gap (1-8). There are two extra parts that you should not use. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Multicultural Australia: Tim's Story

Tim Omaji, (0) , is a Nigerian-born Australian singer-songwriter and dancer who rose to fame as a contestant on *So You Think You Can Dance* (Australia) in 2009.

(Q1) brought his family to Australia when Tim was only 10 months old.

Nonetheless, Tim and his three siblings weren't deprived of West Africa's vibrant culture.

'(Q2) because Dad and Mum wanted to raise me and my brothers and sisters in an environment that offered more professional and academic opportunities. (Q3) of education – and application – as a means of self-empowerment.

(Q4) at school. I looked very different to everyone. It was just tough to fit in and to find my place. But, at the same time, my parents always said to me: "Look, you're destined to be different and unique, just stand on your own two feet – be confident in that."

(Q5) , I formed a band with my family. During the intermission of our shows, I would go on stage mimicking Michael Jackson's singing and dancing skills. (Q6) by my friends when I was 15, because of my hip-hop dancing skills. I started working as artistic director and choreographer of the dance company Kulture Break in Canberra.

(Q7) , I spent six months at the University of Canberra before my passion for music and performance just grew too strong and I couldn't deny it.

(Q8) gave me a real sense of cultural diversity which really influenced my career path.

I wanted to do something that could speak and relate to any and every culture. Dancing and singing gave me this unique opportunity. Through the platform of entertainment, I have been able to inspire, motivate and educate people from all races and religions.'

READING B2

- A** Dad stressed the importance
- B** In 2012
- C** I was usually the only black kid
- D** *popularly known as 'Timomatic'*
- E** Growing up in Australia
- F** We moved to Australia
- G** I was nicknamed 'Timomatic'
- H** Tim's academic father
- I** My parents didn't believe
- J** When I was 9
- K** After I finished school

READING B2

Read the article about so-called 'digital natives' and 'digital immigrants', then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-5. Only one answer is correct. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Digital Natives vs Digital Immigrants

Don't let the word 'digital' fool you in all this talk about how difficult it is for digital natives and digital immigrants to communicate. The truth is that this generational gap between the so-called digital natives (the generation of people born during or after the rise of digital technologies) and the digital immigrants (people born before the advent of digital technology) doesn't actually have to do with technology. The real issue is that the two worldviews that they represent are so different.

Digital natives view the world horizontally, in egalitarian terms. Rather than dividing the world into hierarchies, they see everyone as existing on an equal level. They embrace the benefits of sharing things and ideas with each other and, in doing so, they cross boundaries. They are driven by values. For this reason, many of them are distrustful of traditional cultural and social institutions: marriage, religion, government. In opting out of these institutions, they have declared themselves microsegments of one – free agents.

The advantage of a digital native's worldview is the genuine democracy and equality that comes out of their rejection of centralized and control-based forms of governance. The downside is that they're unlikely to build anything that requires intensive capital, tangled complexity or tremendous magnitude – going to the moon, curing cancer, recreating the power grid: large-scale projects that need vertical organization by goal-oriented, focused people.

Where digital natives imagine a world with little institutional structure and open access to people of diverse backgrounds, the culture of digital immigrants is a meritocracy. Typically a more aggressive, competitive and results-obsessed generation, they are often seen as cutthroat by their younger associates. The advantage here is productivity: digital immigrants are goal-oriented as opposed to the value orientation of the digital natives. While they have the ability to get things done quickly, they may overlook the long-term consequences of their actions. Workaholics are not an uncommon manifestation of this win-at-all-costs worldview.

The paradox here is that digital immigrants, for the most part, invented the complex technologies and systems that digital natives use fluently – the Internet, microchips and the ubiquitous cloud come to mind. In this way, digital natives and digital immigrants must grow to work together and learn from each other.

It is the combination of the two worldviews that has produced, for better or worse, a new form of communication and multibillion-dollar industry. If we allow an opening for an ongoing dialogue between these two generations, we can all achieve things that we wouldn't otherwise be able to do.

The irony is that, eventually, we will come full circle: the children of digital natives will act like digital immigrants. This is just how things work: we see the world differently

READING B2

from the people who came before us. Generations are simply oppositional in nature. But they don't have to be at odds with each other. It's about talking with and learning from people who you normally wouldn't work with, who don't see things the way you do. What will you do to start a dialogue with a generational stranger, your digital other?

0 In this article, the expression 'digital natives' refers to people who

- A lived during the advanced flourishing of digital technology.
- B were born before the rise of digital technology.
- C are accustomed to using digital technology.
- D *were born during the advent of digital technology and thereafter.*

Q1 'Digital immigrants' are those people who

- A were born during the rise of digital technologies.
- B were raised in a host country by immigrant parents.
- C grew up after the advent of digital technologies.
- D were born before the rise of digital technologies.

Q2 According to the journalist, digital natives

- A don't believe in institutions and are value-oriented.
- B believe in traditional cultural and social institutions.
- C consider the world as divided into hierarchies.
- D are able to build solutions quickly and are goal-oriented.

Q3 The journalist states that digital immigrants

- A believe in meritocracy and are value-oriented.
- B are determined, competitive and goal-oriented.
- C have a clear idea of the long-term consequences of their choices.
- D dislike traditional cultural and social institutions.

Q4 In paragraph 4, the word 'cutthroat' means

- A sore throat.
- B a bit competitive and aggressive.
- C very competitive, in an aggressive and unfair way.
- D scrupulous and goal-oriented.

Q5 On the whole, this article deals with

- A the difference between the ways the two groups use technology.
- B the different generational viewpoints and the lack of communication.
- C the advantages and disadvantages of digital technology.
- D the difference between the two generations in their opposition to nature.

READING B2

Read the texts about animals employed in different working activities.

Match the questions (1-8) with the descriptions (A-E).

You can choose each description more than once.

The first one (0) has been done for you.

A

Considered highly intelligent, dolphins have been enlisted by the military to perform various tasks, most notably detecting underwater mines. With their advanced sonar-like system, dolphins can easily detect mines in murky waters or at great depths. In the United States, training is carried out by the US Navy Marine Mammal Program, which also uses sea lions. While some have speculated that the animals are also trained for more nefarious missions, the US Navy states that they are not taught to harm or injure.

B

A three-foot rat would frighten most, but the Gambian pouched rat (also known as the African giant pouched rat) is much in demand as a landmine detector in Africa and Asia, where underground explosives kill or maim thousands of people each year. Landmine detection is slowgoing for humans, but these rats can cover more ground, and, because they're relatively small, there's no worry that they will set off a landmine. It takes about nine months to train the rats, and, like all workers, they get paid for a job well done – with food, often bananas.

C

Dogs' impeccable sense of smell is well known, making canines ideal for locating bombs in public places and drugs. However, they are also able to smell cancer, low blood sugar, and even depression. In addition, dogs are sometimes employed to alert their owners to upcoming epileptic seizures, though researchers are uncertain if seizure dogs are responding to smells or subtle behavioral changes. Regardless of how they are able to do it, dogs prove that they really are man's best friend.

D

Although dogs might be better known as guide animals, miniature horses are gaining popularity in this field. In fact, in 2011 the 'Americans with Disabilities Act' was revised to approve them as service animals. Why? Not only do miniature horses possess a natural ability to guide, they have a calm nature and are not easily distracted. They are also perfect for those humans who are allergic to dogs. Miniature horses can live more than 50 years, whereas service dogs are often retired after age 10.

E

For people with mobility impairments, especially ones due to spinal-cord injuries, monkeys can offer a helping hand. These animals can be trained to perform a variety of daily tasks – turning appliances on and off, picking up dropped items, dialing the phone, and even scratching an itch. Typically, only capuchin monkeys are used, and the training generally lasts three to five years. Although this might seem like a long time, the animals can live for 30 to 40 years, meaning that most people will need only one or two in their lifetime.

READING B2

Which animal...		
0	<i>is suitable for people who suffer from allergies?</i>	D
Q1	is capable of detecting bombs on the ground?	
Q2	is smaller in size if compared to other animals of its species?	
Q3	is able to sniff out weapons and diseases?	
Q4	helps disabled people in their everyday routine thanks to its ability to handle objects?	
Q5	locates bombs using its skills in detecting sound waves?	
Q6	lives longer than the others?	
Q7	needs a longer training period?	
Q8	is able to perceive the presence of submarine explosives?	