

TASK 1 ▷ Read **TEXT 1** "Travelling West". Decide which **SIX** of the statements below are **TRUE**, according to the text. Write your answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

6 points

TEXT 1: TRAVELLING WEST

Long ago, when people settled¹ the United States, most lived in the East, and it was hard to travel west. There were no planes, trains, or automobiles. People traveled by wagon² or boat, and it took ages to reach a destination. Although it was difficult, in the 1840s, many people traveled far across the United States from the East to the West. They were pioneers. They settled in the western part of the country after a challenging journey to a new life.

Getting to the West was very difficult because there were no roads and there were many obstacles to travel. People traveled in groups, and each family bought a covered wagon, which is a big wooden wagon with a kind of tent on it. It was small, about the size of an automobile, but it was home for the whole family while they traveled to their new home. Each family packed the tools and supplies they needed to build a new life in the West. They had to fit all they took in their wagon, so they brought only the items that were essential. It was dangerous to try to travel west without protection, so families travelled together, combining their wagons into what was called a wagon train. It was a group of wagons all going the same way. To prepare, they met with other families to plan their trip, choosing a route based on the travels of others. When the families started the trip, they did not know each other, they only had in common that they were leaving the East to start a new life in the West. They met when the trip began, and they spent more than a year together, so they got to know each other well. Sometimes they borrowed tools from each other, and sometimes they shared food. When the wagons encountered a problem, such as a storm that caused wagons to stick in muddy holes, they solved it together.

It took more than a year to reach the West, and many things happened along the route. The families sometimes had babies along the way, which delayed the progress as the wagon train would stop for a few days to help the mother with the baby. Then they kept going, persisting whatever the weather, because they knew they had a long way to travel and could not delay long.

When the wagon train got to the West, the families settled there, building homes, starting farms. They created communities, and instead of being partners in a trip they were collaborators in a community. Those communities grew into towns, and then some expanded into cities, from a wagon train to a metropolis.

¹ **settle**: when people settle in a place, they start living there permanently.

² **wagon**: a wagon is a vehicle with four wheels, usually pulled by horses or oxen.

Source: Adapted from "Traveling West" by Barbara Radner. Copyright © 2005 by Barbara Radner.

0. (EXAMPLE) In general, the first journeys in the United States were slow and difficult. ✓

1. Families travelled to the West of the US in search for a new life.
2. The poor quality of the wagons made the journeys to the West really difficult.
3. Before each journey, the families loaded all their possessions into their wagons.
4. Families travelling to the West formed wagon trains because it was safer.
5. Before the journey, families got together in order to study some existing routes.
6. Before the journey, families spent time together in order to get to know each other well.
7. The families made the trip easier by sharing tools and food with each other.
8. Storms and bad weather made relations among the families get worse.
9. The wagon train stopped for as long as necessary when a baby was born.
10. The weather was never a serious problem to continue the journey.
11. When they finally got to the West, most families started a new life on their own.
12. The families settling in the West created communities which became bigger and bigger.

WRITE THE SIX TRUE STATEMENTS HERE						
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TEXT 2: FAKING VIDEOS IS EASY – AND DANGEROUS

It - 0 - very easy for people to use computer programs to make fake videos that seem real. Many people are very worried about how these tools can be misused¹.

In the last few years, computer experts have developed methods - 1 - creating fake videos that seem incredibly realistic. Most of the computer tools used to create these fakes involve Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Artificial Intelligence is sometimes called “machine learning” or “deep learning”. That’s because AI computer programs sort² huge amounts of information, - 2 - allows them to find patterns humans haven’t noticed. The programs can then use those patterns in many surprising ways.

In recent years, computer scientists have come up with several different ways of creating false videos of people using AI. These videos are usually called “deepfakes”. Some deepfakes work by putting the face of one person onto a different person in a video. Others work by taking an existing video of a person and changing it - 3 - the person says or does something they didn’t say or do.

Though some videos are clearly not quite right when you look closely, others are nearly impossible to spot as fakes. At first, creating deepfakes was complicated. It required special knowledge, hundreds of pictures of the person who was being faked, and lots of time. Now it’s much simpler. There are websites and apps that allow almost anyone to create deepfakes.

In China, an app recently came out which allowed users to put their faces into famous movie scenes. The process takes about eight seconds, requires one picture, and can - 4 - on a mobile phone.

One group of computer scientists created a program that allows them to edit the words coming out of someone’s mouth in a video just like you might edit a document on the computer.

Deepfakes raise serious worries. It’s one thing to swap the faces of famous actors. But what - 5 - if someone puts out a fake video of a politician, for example, making it look like they break the law?

There’s also the problem of the time it takes to figure out that something is fake. Even if a video is proven to be fake, it could be too late. Millions of people - 6 - have already seen it and believed it.

These concerns aren’t just make-believe³. In May, a video that was changed to make Nancy Pelosi appear drunk was spread widely across the Internet. Ms. Pelosi is the Democratic leader of the US House of Representatives. That video wasn’t - 7 - a deepfake.

Some people worry - 8 - the opposite problem. What happens if a video is actually real, but people don’t trust it because they’re told it’s a deepfake?

Many people believe that, sooner or later, deepfakes - 9 - to appear during elections. Some fear such videos might become part of the 2020 US election for president.

Many deepfakes are so good that only - 10 - AI system can tell that they’re fake. Experts are working hard to create new AI tools that can detect faked videos, but it will be hard to stay ahead of the deepfakes.

¹ **misused**: if you **misuse** something, you use it in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose.

² **sort**: if you **sort** things, you separate them into different classes, groups or places.

³ **make-believe**: if something is **make-believe**, it imitates or copies something real, but it is not what it appears to be.

Source: <https://newsforkids.net>

EXAMPLE:

0.	A. has become ✓	B. becomes	C. became	D. will become
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1.	A. to	B. for	C. so	D. as
2.	A. that	B. who	C. when	D. which
3.	A. because	B. if	C. when	D. so that
4.	A. be done	B. do	C. be	D. being done
5.	A. does happen	B. happened	C. happens	D. happen
6.	A. should	B. may	C. must	D. have to
7.	A. enough	B. until	C. hardly	D. even
8.	A. about	B. of	C. at	D. by
9.	A. began	B. will begin	C. begin	D. are beginning
10.	A. other	B. the other	C. another	D. others

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										

TASK 3 ▸ Read TEXT 3 “Soccer speaks many languages”. For items 1-10, choose the BEST option (A, B or C). Write your answers in the grid provided below, as shown in example 0.

10 points

TEXT 3: SOCCER SPEAKS MANY LANGUAGES

A SPORT FOR EVERYONE

Innocent Ndayizeye and his friends lived in the Mkugwa refugee camp in Tanzania. The children formed football teams, competitions, and played at every chance.

The refugee families in the camp were separated based on ethnicity — the Tutsis in one section, the Hutus in another, and the families with both Tutsis and Hutus in their own section. This was because the Tutsis and Hutus were fighting each other in a civil war. Despite this, all of the children played together.

“We didn’t worry if the other kids were Tutsis or Hutus,” recalls Innocent. “We just thought of them as our friends.” Playing football gave all the children a common bond.

LIFE IN A REFUGEE CAMP

When Innocent was four years old, he and his family left their home country of Burundi. The civil war had made it too dangerous to stay there. They walked until they reached the Mkugwa refugee camp. Innocent’s dad built a two-room house for his family out of mud and sticks that they gathered.

Since Innocent’s family had left many of their belongings behind, they needed food and clothing. People from around the world donated these items to the refugee camp. If it weren’t for such help from others, “I would probably not be alive today,” Innocent says.

Innocent’s parents lined up once a month to receive food and clothing for the family. They cooked their food on a wood fire outside of their house. Most of the time, all they had was rice.

While living in the camp, Innocent’s dad fixed radios and helped build mud homes for other refugees. Innocent’s mother worked as a nurse, helping to care for the sick. Innocent went to school in the camp. His favorite part was recess¹, when he played football.

MOVING TO AMERICA

After five years of living in the refugee camp, Innocent’s family moved to the United States with the help of a charitable organization. When they reached the United States, Innocent’s family went first to Kentucky and then to Iowa.

Everyone in Innocent’s family spoke Kirundi and French, but not English. A church group was helping them, and a few of its members began to teach them English. They also helped Innocent’s family set up an apartment, buy groceries, and enroll the children in school.

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SOCCER

Innocent was nine when he began school in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He knew none of the other kids, and he didn’t speak the language of his classmates very well. At recess, though, there was something he understood. Kids played his favorite game, but in the United States they called it soccer instead of football. Through soccer, Innocent made friends. They helped him learn English words and American games. Innocent found that people everywhere can be friendly and helpful. It didn’t matter if they spoke a different language or were from a different place.

A BRIGHT FUTURE

Over the years, Innocent’s family has adjusted to life in America. Now an American citizen and a freshman² at Iowa State University, Innocent gets good grades and speaks English fluently. He earned a scholarship, and he is majoring in construction engineering so that he can learn to build houses, as his father did. He plays American football, basketball, and — you guessed it — soccer.

Innocent has played soccer for as long as he can remember, and it has helped him in many ways. The game brought him together with children from different backgrounds while he lived in a refugee camp. It helped him feel at home when he was a new arrival in America. And through the opportunities it has created for him, it is helping him to fulfill his dreams.

¹ **recess**: in an American school, **recess** is a period of time between classes when children do not study.

² **freshman**: in the US, a **freshman** is a first-year student at university.

Source: Adapted from Highlights for Children, Inc., Columbus, Ohio. All rights reserved.

0. (EXAMPLE) In the Mkugwa refugee camp, families... A. were separated into different sections according to their ethnicities. ✓ B. lived together, because being a Tutsi or a Hutu was not a problem. C. tried to keep their children separated from other ethnicities.	A	
1. Playing football at the refugee camp... A. allowed children to make new friends from other ethnicities. B. helped create a bond between Tutsis and Hutus families. C. meant that Tutsis and Hutus children had to play in different teams.		
2. At the age of four, Innocent... A. escaped civil war in Tanzania and arrived at Mkugwa refugee camp. B. left his home with his family and arrived at the refugee camp on foot. C. left his home because his country was at war with Burundi.		
3. At the refugee camp, Innocent and his family... A. shared a two-room house with another family. B. lived in one tent house available at the camp. C. lived in a house made of very basic materials.		
4. In the refugee camp, Innocent's family... A. survived thanks to the generosity of other nations. B. survived thanks to the salaries they earned with different jobs. C. often had to queue to buy all their food and clothes.		
5. Which of the following statements best describes Innocent's life at the camp? A. Despite all, Innocent's parents kept themselves busy in the camp. B. Despite all, there was no real sense of community in the camp. C. Innocent did not really enjoy school in the camp.		
6. What was their main problem when they first arrived in the United States? A. To find an apartment. B. The English language. C. To find a school for Innocent.		
7. When they were in the United States, Innocent's family.... A. rented an apartment in Kentucky and another one in Iowa. B. got help from some members of a religious community. C. spoke in French with the people they met.		
8. When Innocent started school in Iowa, ... A. he could not make friends because he did not speak English. B. he learnt how to play a new sport called 'soccer'. C. football helped him make friends and learn English.		
9. Now in America, Innocent... A. is both working and studying. B. is an engineer at a construction company. C. is at university and continues to play soccer.		
10. What's the central idea of Innocent's story? A. Playing sports help people develop all the necessary life skills. B. Sports can bring people together, despite all of their differences. C. Remaining physically active helps you stay healthy.		