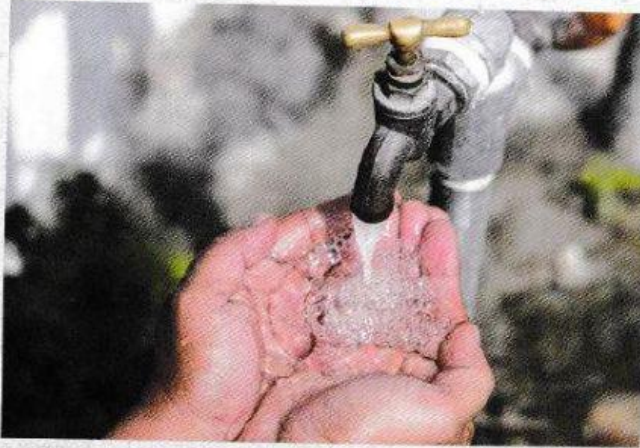


A

Read the texts below. Match questions (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1

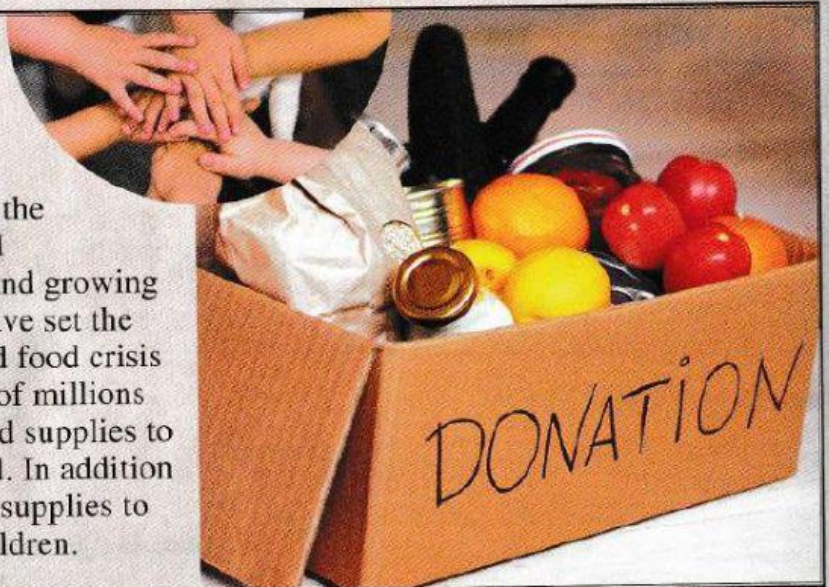
Water Rights

Action is urgently needed to ensure that no child in the developing world is denied access to clean water and sanitation. We are an organisation that supports projects that improve quality of life by developing local drinking-water resources, sanitation facilities and hygiene education programmes.

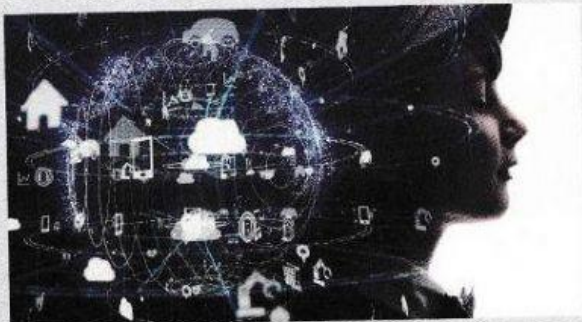
2

EQUAL CHILDREN

Millions of families across the globe are struggling to feed themselves. Rising prices and growing environmental problems have set the conditions for a widespread food crisis that will threaten the lives of millions of children. We collect food supplies to ship wherever there is need. In addition to that, we collect medical supplies to ensure better health for children.



3



Planning the future

Our vision is to help children achieve their goals in life. We work with governments, big companies and people who simply want to offer their time and energy to make sure no child is left behind. No child should be denied the opportunity to study and broaden their horizons.

4

TRADE NOT AID

Our aim is to help people who are living in isolated conditions and in poverty gain access to the outside world in order to sell their products. We believe that this is the only way to improve people's living conditions.



5

Human Rights

Are you between 10 and 18 years of age and interested in human rights? European Human Action (EHA), the organisation created to protect the freedom of European citizens, is celebrating its three-year anniversary by holding a competition that calls on young people to answer the following question: 'What can we do to improve the protection of human rights in Europe?' Young people from all European member states are invited to answer the question in 200 words or less. All entries should be e-mailed to eha@eha-rights.org with the words 'Essay Competition' in the subject line. They should be submitted no later than 20th November.



Which of the organisations _____ ?

- A. opens new markets to producers
- B. aims at providing education to children
- C. encourages people to save water
- D. offers a chance to take part in a contest
- E. aims at protecting the environment
- F. sells products made by children
- G. caters for various needs of poor children
- H. focuses on the problem of water supply

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B Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



KILLER WAVES

They're monsters of the open ocean, a series of giant waves that travel for thousands of kilometres and have enough power to destroy anything and drown anyone in their way: *tsunamis*! *Tsunami* is a Japanese word which means 'harbour wave'. In the past, tsunamis were sometimes referred to as 'tidal waves' or 'seismic sea waves'.

Tsunamis are not like normal waves caused by strong winds. They are caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the ocean. It's a bit like when you jump into a swimming pool or throw a stone in a pond: you create a series of small waves. A tsunami is just like those ripples, only bigger because the ocean is no swimming pool or pond—and volcanoes are no pebbles!

Out in the ocean where the water is deep, tsunamis are not dangerous: the waves are small, and they can pass under a ship and not be felt or seen. However, as a tsunami approaches land, it can become very dangerous. The waves that reach the coast can be as high as 30 metres, and they can travel up to 950 kilometres per hour—as fast as a passenger jet! They sweep away anything in their path, damaging buildings and other structures. Most people who get caught in a tsunami will find it almost impossible to swim and stay in control. The only way they can survive is by holding onto something like a standing tree but, even then, the force of the water can be so strong that they won't be able to hold on for long.

The only way to minimise damage and loss of life is to have sufficient warning. Many countries have the technology to know when a tsunami is about to happen. For example, Australia uses earthquake monitors to detect events that might cause tsunamis around its coast and in the south-west Pacific Ocean. In places like Japan and Hawaii, where tsunamis occur frequently, there are official tsunami warning systems. However, these are not perfect: local tsunamis can reach the shore within minutes, almost before warning can be given; and with distant tsunamis, scientists can tell when they will arrive, but they cannot tell how big they will be.

POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

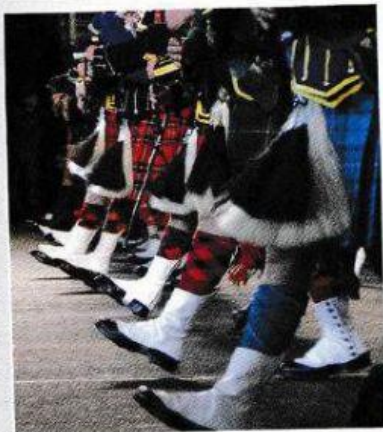
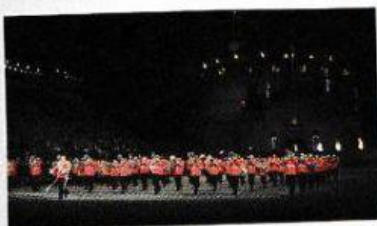
- What natural disasters can you think of?
- Which do you consider to be the worst? Why?

1. What is true about tsunamis?
 - A. They can destroy thousands of kilometres of land.
 - B. They occur frequently in harbours in Japan.
 - C. They are a recent phenomenon.
 - D. They consist of more than one wave.
2. What are tsunamis?
 - A. underwater earthquakes
 - B. waves caused by seismic movements
 - C. underwater volcanic eruptions
 - D. waves caused by strong winds
3. Which is **NOT** true about tsunamis in the open ocean?
 - A. They are easy to detect.
 - B. They are not very high.
 - C. They are not very dangerous.
 - D. They are very fast.
4. According to the text, what is the best course of action to take in the event of a tsunami?
 - A. stay calm and in control
 - B. swim in the same direction as the tsunami
 - C. grab hold of anything that is fixed to the ground
 - D. wait until the tsunami loses its force
5. How is it possible to reduce the loss caused by tsunamis?
 - A. by providing a warning in advance
 - B. by finding out what causes them
 - C. by determining how frequently they take place
 - D. by developing new technologies

A Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

The Edinburgh International Festival

The Edinburgh International Festival (EIF) takes place every year in August and September. It started in 1947, and it soon became one of (1) _____ in the world. It presents theatre, music, dance and opera performed by Scottish and international companies and artists.



The festival seeks to promote (2) _____ in an innovative way. It also presents international culture to Scottish audiences and (3) _____. The Festival Director is responsible for the programme and for inviting the artists who are going to perform.

Five other festivals have developed around the EIF over the years. The most important one is the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, which presents performances of (4) _____ with no selection policy. The other four festivals are the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, the Edinburgh Film Festival, the Edinburgh Jazz Festival and the Edinburgh Book Festival, which is held every two years.

The EIF now takes place in The Hub, (5) _____ and renovated. It opened in its current role in July 1999 and includes a café, a ticket centre, a shop and educational facilities.

The Hub is a permanent focus for the festival, as it houses Festival Insights, a year-round programme of lectures, courses and workshops (6) _____. However, the facilities are used for other purposes, too. The Main Hall can be hired for wedding receptions, fashion shows or choir rehearsals. The Dunard Library is used for lectures, multimedia presentations, seminars and for committee meetings of the Scottish Parliament.

Drawing more than a million people to the city from all over the world, Edinburgh's various festivals are very important to the Scottish economy. They create more than 6,000 jobs and generate over £300 million of spending every year.

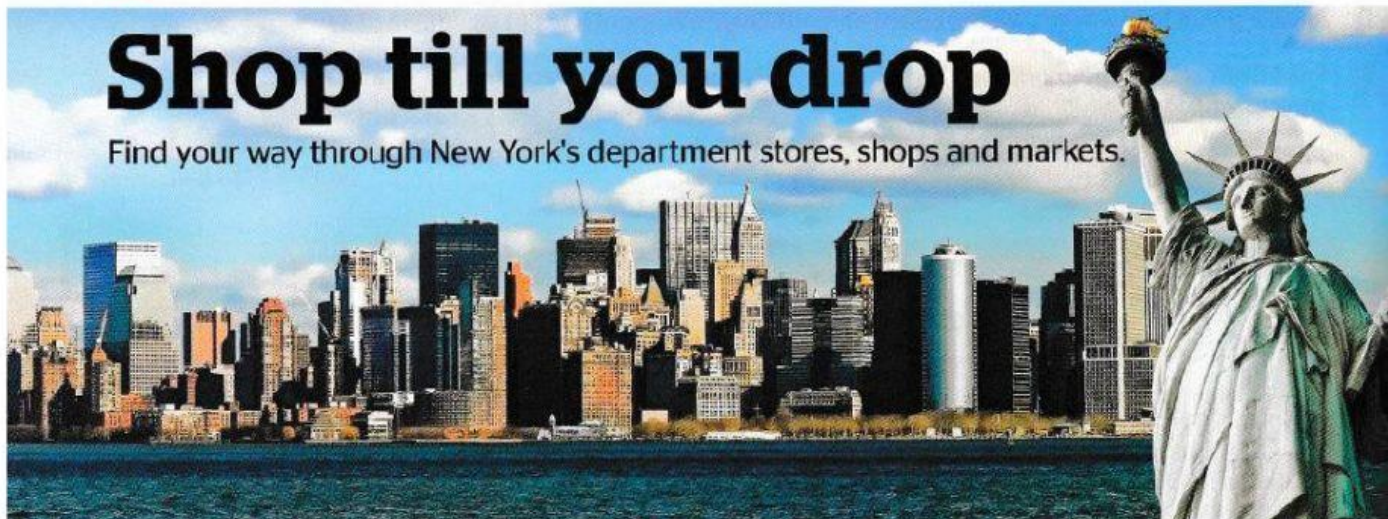
- A. arts of a high standard
- B. the most important celebrations of the arts
- C. the other festivals in Edinburgh
- D. featuring Scottish and international artists
- E. Scottish culture to international audiences
- F. a Victorian building which was redesigned
- G. a festival which is organised
- H. theatre, world music, dance and stand-up comedy



B Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

Shop till you drop

Find your way through New York's department stores, shops and markets.



1 Fifth Avenue

If you aren't worried about your credit card bill, Fifth Avenue is the place for you. In the world's most famous shopping district you'll find so many shops—from designer label boutiques to antique shops—that you won't know where to begin. If you like department stores, visit Saks Fifth Avenue at 49th Street. Those who prefer specialised high-fashion boutiques can choose from Prada, Louis Vuitton, Tiffany & Co., and many more, all within just a few blocks.

2 Manhattan Mall

Manhattan Mall (on Sixth Avenue and 33rd Street) is only one block away from the Empire State Building. It has 80 shops on nine floors—including Sterns Department Store—and New York's largest food court. You can also watch performances of music and drama from different parts of the world every day.

3 Green Flea Indoor and Outdoor Markets

The ideal place to spend a Sunday morning. You'll find an unbelievable selection of clothes, jewellery, antiques, CDs, new and second-hand books, as well as flowers, fresh fruit and vegetables.

4 Orchard Street

Thousands of shoppers from all over the world visit the historic Orchard Street Bargain District in Lower Manhattan. Look for the best bargains in clothes, shoes, leather goods, jewellery, furniture and lots more.

5 South Street Seaport

The area's buildings, dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries, have been changed into galleries, boutiques and shops. In the Fulton Market Building you'll find the famous Fulton Fish Market, where selling begins at 5 a.m.! There are also over 100 cafés and restaurants, so your only problem will be deciding where to have lunch.

Which of the places _____?

- A. sells used goods
- B. is an area where you can find cheap things
- C. is particularly suitable for children
- D. is open for business 24/7
- E. is an expensive shopping area
- F. sells only food
- G. is open very early in the morning
- H. is near a famous tourist attraction

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POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

- Would you like to attend the Edinburgh International Festival? Why? / Why not?
- When you are learning a foreign language, is it important to know the culture and history of the

Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

May Day in Wales

Wales is famous for many traditions that date back centuries. May Day was once considered to be one of the most important celebrations, as it celebrated the start of summer. In the past, the lighting of fires was associated with May Eve, the day before May Day. The fires would be (1) _____ by nine men chosen from the village. These men would empty their pockets, making sure that there was neither money (2) _____ metal in them. They would then go and collect sticks that had fallen from nine different kinds of tree and bring them back to the village, where one of the nine would light the fire. The ritual was meant to protect the village's animals from disease.

May Day was an opportunity for (3) _____ socialising and having fun after the long, often hard winter. The maypole was an important part of the Welsh May Day tradition. In southern parts of the country, people (4) _____ the pole painted in different colours and then danced around it, covering it in ribbons as they went. May Day festivities are still popular in Wales, and it's common for (5) _____ of a village's residents to take part in the singing and the dancing.



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|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. build | B. building | C. built | D. to build |
| 2. A. nor | B. and | C. neither | D. either |
| 3. A. either | B. or | C. and | D. both |
| 4. A. had | B. get | C. be | D. put |
| 5. A. Both | B. Either | C. None | D. All |

The Oxford English Dictionary



We are so (6) _____ looking words up in a dictionary that we rarely ask ourselves how they got there in the first place.

The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) started out in 1857 as a project that aimed to include every single word written in the English language since the 12th century. The project's organisers were interested (7) _____ showing the historical development of each word: when it first appeared and how its meaning had changed over time. Thousands of volunteer readers from all over the English-speaking world got (8) _____ in the project. With their help the dictionary was completed seventy-one years later, in 1928.

Today it includes more than 600,000 words and phrases and continues to grow, with the help of digital technology. Because language changes along with society, people continue to (9) _____ on new words and changes in meaning. The editors of the OED must then (10) _____ which ones to include—but no word is ever taken out.

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|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6. A. famous for | B. accustomed to | C. bored with | D. proud of |
| 7. A. in | B. over | C. about | D. for |
| 8. A. confused | B. connected | C. mixed up | D. involved |
| 9. A. call | B. post | C. report | D. publish |
| 10. A. compare | B. decide | C. believe | D. mark |

THE CRISIS IN THE STREETS

An increasing number of people around the world are sleeping on the streets. This increase has a lot to do with the recent global (1) _____ crisis. Besides pushing those who are already poor over the edge, the crisis also made it very difficult for a large percentage of middle-class families to make ends (2) _____.

Once people end up on the streets, it is extremely difficult for them to fulfil even basic needs, such as food, warmth, hygiene and somewhere to sleep. Most (3) _____ people head for hostels or night shelters. These serve as a temporary solution for those fortunate enough to find a place. However, the large demand means that there is not enough space to help everyone facing this problem.

The solution does not, however, lie in building more hostels. To deal with this problem and fight social (4) _____, these people need to be provided with support, skills and opportunities to help them find lasting solutions. FEANTSA, which is the only major European network that focuses exclusively on homelessness, does research and aims to make (5) _____ for changes that will genuinely make a difference.



- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. economy | B. economic | C. economical | D. economics |
| 2. A. meet | B. join | C. touch | D. come |
| 3. A. runaway | B. guilty | C. innocent | D. homeless |
| 4. A. injustice | B. judgement | C. violence | D. vandalism |
| 5. A. elections | B. proposals | C. sentences | D. justifications |

REAL-LIFE STORIES



Becky is volunteering in a charity shop. Actually, she is one of the 23,000 volunteers that run Oxfam's charity shops in the UK. How has volunteering changed Becky's life?

Becky was a medical student. However, she wasn't happy with the course she (6) _____. When she decided to leave university, she had to find something to do with her time. Becky (7) _____ her local Oxfam shop, so she just went in and asked if (8) _____ volunteer.

Becky is now in charge of the shop's book department. She said that volunteering (9) _____ her the structure she needed to get through a hard time in her life. At the same time, she's very pleased about how her work positively affects the world by supporting Oxfam's projects.

Becky's story teaches us that becoming active members of (10) _____ has multiple benefits. Even the smallest contribution to a good cause can help make a difference in the world, as well as in our personal lives.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 6. A. chose | B. chooses | C. has chosen | D. had chosen |
| 7. A. have always liked | B. did always like | C. had always liked | D. always likes |
| 8. A. could she | B. she could | C. she can | D. was she able to |
| 9. A. gave | B. give | C. given | D. have given |
| 10. A. social | B. socialise | C. society | D. socially |