2024 Test 4 Course 4 **Surname Name Group**

Task 1. Read seven paragraphs, A-G of the text and decide which paragraph contains the following information.

"Graffiti: Artistic Expression or Vandalism?"

A. The word "graffiti" comes from the Italian word "graffito," which means "scratching." It refers to unauthorized markings or writings on various surfaces, including man-made structures and natural features. Graffiti is not a new occurrence; it has been found on ancient buildings worldwide, sometimes dating back to before the Greek and Roman eras. In such historical contexts, graffiti has acquired significant archaeological value, offering insights into the social life and events of past times. However, graffiti has become a widespread issue today due to the easy availability of inexpensive and quick methods for creating these marks.

B. It is usually considered a priority to remove graffiti as quickly as possible after it appears. This is for several reasons. The first is to prevent 'copy-cat' emulation which can occur rapidly once a clean surface is defaced. It may also be of a racist or otherwise offensive nature and many companies and councils have a policy of removing this type of graffiti within an hour or two of it being reported. Also, as paints, glues and inks dry out over time they can become increasingly difficult to remove and are usually best dealt with as soon as possible after the incident. Graffiti can also lead to move serious forms of vandalism and, ultimately, the deterioration of an area, contributing to social decline.

C. Although graffiti may be regarded as an eyesore, any proposal to remove it from sensitive historic surfaces should be carefully considered: techniques designed for more robust or utilitarian surfaces may result in considerable damage. In the event of graffiti incidents, it is important that the owners of buildings or other structures and their consultants are aware of the approach they should take in dealing with the problem. The police should be informed as there may be other related attacks occurring locally. An incidence pattern can identify possible culprits, as can stylised signatures or nicknames, known as 'tags', which may already be familiar to local police. Photographs are useful to record graffiti incidents and may assist the police in bringing a prosecution. Such images are also required for insurance claims and can be helpful in cleaning operatives, allowing them to see the problem area before arriving on site.

D. There are a variety of methods that are used to remove graffiti. Broadly these divide between chemical and mechanical systems. Chemical preparations are based on dissolving the media; these solvents can range from water to potentially hazardous chemical 'cocktails'. Mechanical systems such as wire-brushing and grit-blasting attempt to abrade or chip the media from the surface. Care should be taken to comply with health and safety legislation with regard to the protection of both passers-by and any person carrying out the cleaning. Operatives should follow product guidelines in terms of application and removal, and wear the appropriate protective equipment. Measures must be taken to ensure that run-off, aerial mists, drips and splashes do not threaten unprotected members of the public. When examining

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a graffiti incident it is important to assess the ability of the substrate to withstand the prescribed treatment. If there is any doubt regarding this, then small trial areas should be undertaken to assess the impact of more extensive treatment.

E. A variety of preventive strategies can be adopted to combat a recurring problem of graffiti at a given site. As no two sites are the same, no one set of protection measures will be suitable for all situations. Each site must be looked at individually. Surveillance systems such as closed-circuit television may also help. In cities and towns around the country, prominently placed cameras have been shown to reduce anti-social behavior of all types including graffiti. Security patrols will also act as a deterrent to prevent recurring attacks. However, the cost of this may be too high for most situations. A physical barriers such as a wall, railings, doors or gates can be introduced to discourage unauthorized access to a vulnerable site. However, consideration has to be given to the impact measures have on the structure being protected. In the worst cases, they can be almost as damaging to the quality of the environment as the graffiti they prevent. In others, they might simply provide a new surface for graffiti.

F. One of the most significant problems associated with graffiti removal is the need to remove it from surfaces that are repeatedly attacked. Under these circumstances, the repeated removal of graffiti using even the most gentle methods will ultimately cause damage to the surface material. There may be situations where the preventive strategies mentioned above do not work or are not a viable proposition at a given site. Anti-graffiti coatings are usually applied by brush or spray leaving a thin veneer that essentially serves to isolate the graffiti from the surface.

G. Removal of graffiti from a surface that has been treated in this way is much easier, usually using low-pressure water which reduces the possibility of damage. Depending on the type of barrier selected it may be necessary to reapply the coating after each graffiti removal exercise.

1. The potential for chemical cleaning methods to harm surfaces.
2. The advantages of using preventive strategies to allow for gentler graffiti removal.
3. The cumulative and harmful effects of graffiti on a community.
4. The necessity for varied preventive measures to address graffiti issues effectively.
5. The recommendation to property owners regarding legal action against graffiti.
6. The historical importance and modern prevalence of graffiti.
7. The difficulty in protecting surfaces that are often targeted by graffiti.

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Task 2. Read the text. 7 parts were removed. Fill in the gaps with the correct option from A-I. Two parts you needn't use.

Despite the introduction of computerized data storage and electronic mail, which were expected to reduce paper use, global paper consumption continues to rise. This increase is driven by factors such as increased industrialization in Southeast Asia, **1)_____,** increased use of fax machines and photocopiers, and the popularity of direct-mail marketing. Demand for paper and board is projected to **2)_____,** potentially reaching 455 million tonnes by 2007, up from 241 million tonnes in 1991.

Electronic technologies have not significantly impacted the pulp and paper industry, which still faces challenges from environmental concerns. The industry's structure has been significantly changed by **3)_____,** driven by increased environmental awareness. Graphic evidence of environmental damage, such as deformed fish and declining populations in the Baltic Sea due to old, **4)_____.**

Before the 1950s, it was common for industries, including pulp mills, to discharge untreated waste into water bodies**.** At that time, the environmental effects were **5)_____.** However, heightened environmental awareness has led to a significant shift in attitudes among the public**,** government, and industry.

Since the early 1980s, major pulp mills in Scandinavia and North America have upgraded their operations to address environmental concerns, investing in new technologies to reduce the impact of **6)_____.** The drive for environmental improvements is pushing the industry further, with efforts now focused on developing processes that might eliminate wastewater discharges entirely. However, companies still face challenges from a wave of environmental regulations, particularly in Europe, **7)_____.**

a) grow faster than overall economic growth over the next 15 years
b) where there is increasing accountability for waste management
c) demand for packaging and marketing materials continues to drive up global paper usage
d) untreated effluent discharge, has prompted calls for reform
e) a resurgence in paper packaging
f) the pulp and paper industry is increasingly adopting sustainable practices
g) either not well understood or deemed an acceptable consequence of **economic** growth
h) the push for more eco-friendly industrial practices
i) waste discharge while maintaining product quality

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Task 3. Choose the correct option to fill in the gaps.

A hydrothermal explosion at Yellowstone National Park surprised visitors and caused them to run for safety as steam, rock, and dirt shot into the _____.

The explosion was possibly due to minerals clogging an underground _____. No injuries were reported, but the explosion damaged a _____ in the Biscuit Basin area. Videos of the event show water and debris raining down over the park. Hydrothermal explosions are somewhat common in Yellowstone. They occur when underground water turns to _____. Similar eruptions happened in the Biscuit Basin in 1959, 1991, and 2009. Predicting these events is difficult as they can happen _____. The Park Service will investigate if the explosion altered the underground system by measuring the chemical makeup and temperature of nearby geysers and _____. Despite the explosion, no changes in the volcanic system have been detected, and the park remains at normal activity _____.

Task 4. Choose one synonym for each gap:

1. **surprised**: (astonished / startled / shocked)
2. **safety**: (security / refuge / protection /)
3. **clogging**: (obstructing / plugging / blocking)
4. **damaged**: (harmed / impaired / destroyed)
5. **debris**: (rubble / fragments / remains)
6. **eruptions**: (blasts / explosions / outbursts)
7. **investigate**: (examine / inspect / explore)
8. **altered**: (adjusted / modified / changed)
9. **detected**: (noticed / observed / identified)
10. **remains**: (stays / continues / persists)

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