



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ & ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ & ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΜΑΘΕΙΑΣ

Ministry of Education & Religious Affairs, Culture & Sports
English Language Certification

LEVEL

C1

on the scale set by the Council of Europe

MODULE

1

Reading comprehension and language awareness

Period

November 2012

ATTENTION

- Do not open this booklet until the exam begins.
- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- Provide a single answer for each item.
- You have **80 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.

ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.



World-famous flint worker Professor Bruce Bradley loves being in his playpen. But this is no ordinary room. It is a special room where serious archaeological research is being undertaken. The playpen is a place in Exeter University's Laver Building where objects that were used thousands of years ago are being brought back to life. Stone tools like the ones once handled by Neanderthals are piled in one corner of the room. In another corner a giant wooden throwing spear, big enough to take out a rather large woolly mammoth, is mounted on the wall.

It is where you will probably discover Professor Bradley. The academic is one of the world's leading experts in primitive technology. He is also highly skilled in the craft of making tools and weapons from flint, known as flint-knapping. Professor Bradley is the director of the University's postgraduate programme in Experimental Archaeology. Exeter is one of the few universities in the world to offer such a degree.

Experimental Archaeology focuses on trying to understand the past by reconstructing how our ancestors lived and replicating the objects they used.

"By recreating the tools that early humans used thousands of years ago, we are able to see how they were made," says Bruce as he picks up a flint cutting tool of the kind used by Neanderthals. "It is only by doing this that we are able to test our theories about ancient technologies," he adds.

The value of this research was recently revealed. Mystery still surrounds the reasons why Neanderthals became extinct

around 28,000 years ago. Early modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, spread out of Africa into Eurasia around 50,000 years ago. This means there was an overlap of around 10,000 years between our own ancestors and Neanderthals. It has long been thought that Neanderthals died out because they were less intelligent.

But new research is helping debunk this 'stupid Neanderthal' theory. One of Bruce's MA students, Metin Erin, is the lead author of a paper in a scientific journal, which demonstrates that the stone tools used by early modern humans were no more efficient than those developed by Neanderthals. Researchers spent three years recreating stone tools used by Neanderthals and early humans. They also replicated stone 'blades', a narrower tool, which were later used by *Homo sapiens*.

It had long been assumed, without actually being tested, that the blades used by early humans were a significant technological advance, helping *Homo sapiens* to out-compete their Neanderthal cousins. The researchers found that the blade technology is no more effective and is actually less efficient. Thus, it appears that Neanderthals were not really stupid or less sophisticated at all; they were just different. When the results of the research were published last year, they attracted global media coverage.

"Here is a clear example of where we have been able to recreate an ancient technology and put a long-held theory to the test," adds Bruce, who is currently involved in a number of research projects including the early peopling of the New World. "It really does show the value of the work we are doing. It is very exciting."

1.1 Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 1-3.

1. The purpose of the text is to
 - A. seek funding for a research project.
 - B. outline an innovative kind of research.
 - C. provide a profile of Professor Bradley.
2. Another possible title for the text is:
 - A. Room for technology.
 - B. Recreating past technology.
 - C. The primitive nature of ancient technology.
3. This text is most likely to have appeared in
 - A. a university newsletter.
 - B. in a scientific journal.
 - C. a book about new technologies.

1.2 Read the text again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-7.

4. In paragraph 1, the writer implies that Professor Bradley
 - A. has an impressive collection of ancient artefacts.
 - B. creates exact replicas of objects used in the past.
 - C. has a creative talent for displaying works of art.
5. In paragraph 2, the writer suggests that courses in Experimental Archaeology are
 - A. extremely popular with post-graduate students.
 - B. highly regarded by world historians.
 - C. only available in very few places.
6. Research carried out by experimental archaeologists is extremely important because it has
 - A. helped academics disprove a commonly held theory.
 - B. enabled academics to understand why Neanderthals died out.
 - C. convinced experts that their suspicions about Neanderthals were correct.
7. The article by Metin Erin
 - A. supports an existing theory.
 - B. contradicts an existing theory.
 - C. makes no reference to any theory.

1.3 Decide if, according to the text, statements 8-10 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

8. Professor Bradley is someone who seems to enjoy his work.

A. True	B. False	C. Not stated
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9. Lack of funding is restricting the research of experimental archaeologists.

A. True	B. False	C. Not stated
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10. The media have shown little interest in the research of experimental archaeologists.

A. True	B. False	C. Not stated
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ACTIVITY 2

2.1 Read the article below and match the meaning of each underlined word (11-17) with options (A-H) below. There is one option you do not need.

A.	to place in position	B.	to acknowledge	C.	to create	D.	to interpret
E.	to shorten	F.	to denote	G.	to be upset	H.	to put together

A walk through the heavens

From the earliest of times, people have looked to the stars to help them navigate across seas and deserts, to know when to plant and harvest, to (11) establish their legends, to (12) mark the change of seasons and even to (13) align their temples of worship.

Constellations were recorded over 5000 years ago and lists of such patterns were written 2400 years ago by the Greek astronomer Eudoxos who studied under Plato.

Ptolemy, who lived 2100 years ago, (14) compiled a list of 48 constellations which has remained relatively standard to this day.

Professional astronomers now officially (15) recognise 88 constellations which they regard simply as areas of the sky, not as star 'pictures' or patterns. These patterns have never been made official, so you should feel free to make any constellation design you wish.

Since I have been (16) disturbed by the violence that is part of the commonly used legends associated with the constellations, I have taken the liberty of modifying and (17) abridging them. Legends have been and will continue to be modified with each generation.

2.2 Statements 18-20 are from other sections of the same article. Match each item (18-20) with one of the headings (A-D). There is one heading you do not need.

A.	General summary of pathways	B.	Test of vision
C.	Measuring distances in the sky	D.	Otherwise known as fireballs...

18.	We must use angles to determine how far apart one star or constellation may be from another. The further apart two stars are, the larger the number of the degrees between them.	
19.	How many stars can you see in the Pleiades? Five is good, six is very good and seven is excellent.	
20.	It's a bright streak of light in the sky (a "shooting star" or a "falling star") produced by the entry of a small meteoroid into the Earth's atmosphere. If you have a dark clear sky you will probably see a few per hour on an average night.	

ACTIVITY 3

Read the following texts (21-27) and decide where they might appear. Use each of the options below (A-H) only once. There is one option you do not need.

A.	Instructions on a tube of metal polish	B.	A leaflet advertising theatre tokens
C.	A leaflet advertising a cruise holiday	D.	A leaflet on safer online shopping
E.	An order form for the manufacture of curtains	F.	Instructions for filling in an insurance form
G.	A leaflet advertising the services of a gas supplier	H.	Instructions on a medicine bottle

21.	Strawberry flavoured. Taking 3 caps daily provides a convenient way to help maintain supple joints.	
22.	They may be exchanged wholly or partly for tickets to the value indicated but not for other goods.	
23.	There is no charge, registration is easy and we strongly recommend that you register for these services as more and more major stores are signing up.	
24.	Passengers shall be reliable to reimburse us for any damage they may cause to the vessel, furnishings or equipment.	
25.	All goods must be paid for in full prior to leaving the warehouse.	
26.	Your heating appliances and system will be checked for efficiency and performance using the latest technology and techniques.	
27.	Apply with a clean cloth and rub briskly. Finish with a soft, dry cloth.	

ACTIVITY 4

Choose the best option (A-H) to fill in blanks 28-34 in the text below. There is one option you do not need.

A.	including	B.	although	C.	because	D.	such as
E.	often	F.	from	G.	which	H.	alongside

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The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum's appeal lies in its grandeur, (28)_____ the magnificent architecture of the Central Hall (with its 85ft plaster cast of a Diplodocus skeleton) to the ever-popular Dinosaur gallery and the full-sized model of a blue whale. (29)_____ it is known for the dinosaurs and stuffed animals, the museum covers all aspects of the natural world. It has extensive exhibits on subjects (30) _____ earthquakes and minerals, as well as a wildlife garden (summer only). One can also visit the newly-opened Darwin Centre, with thousands and thousands of bottled specimens, (31)_____ the famous giant squid. To reach the Dinosaur gallery, there's a tiny lift up to a raised walkway, (32)_____ is relatively narrow and (33)_____ crowded. Ask to use the back entrance if you need more space. Refreshment facilities are excellent, with a good mix of family-friendly eateries and picnic areas provided (34) _____ a couple of fancier alternatives.

ACTIVITY 5**5.1** Read text 1 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for item 35.

35. What seems to be the aim of the text?
- A. To publicise how vulnerable people can be exploited.
 - B. To describe a scheme which could be very advantageous.
 - C. To outline ways in which international business might be harmful.

TEXT 1

<p>WORLD BUSINESS</p> <p style="text-align: right;">43</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">CONSERVING A HABIT BY EXPLOITING IT</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">San Antonio de Pintuyacu, Peru</p> <p>Women in this remote Amazon village can weave fibers from the chambira palm tree branch into almost anything they need – fishing nets, hammocks, purses, skirts, dental floss. But for the past year they have put their hopes in baskets, weaving thousands to build an inventory for export to the United States. Their first international buyers are the San Diego Natural History Museum and the San Diego Zoo, and they plan to sell to other museums and home décor purveyors like the Field Museum in Chicago.</p>	<p>The circuitous route these baskets have taken from the jungle to American store shelves started with a bird watcher's passion for natural habitats, passed through a regional government whose policies have become increasingly more environmental, and, supporters say, should end with better lives for the weavers and their communities.</p>	<p>The enterprise is one of many ventures here in the Amazon aimed at “productive conservation”, a principle that advocates saving the rainforest by transforming it into a renewable economic resource for locals – just as some eco-tourism lodges and other ventures in places like Africa and Southeast Asia have tried to do.</p>
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5.2 Read text 1 again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 36-38.

36. What comment does the writer make about the women who live in the remote Amazon village?
- A. They are rather reluctant to expand trade in their handicrafts.
 - B. They have always been able to make a living selling handicrafts.
 - C. They feel optimistic about the potential market for their handicrafts.
37. The writer uses the term ‘circuitous route’ in order to
- A. explain that the production and marketing of the baskets is multi-staged and complex.
 - B. stress the difficult journeys the material of the handicrafts must make before reaching the weavers.
 - C. point out that the production of the baskets depends on a natural cycle of events.
38. The writer explains that the thinking behind the project is based on
- A. the economic advantages of international trade.
 - B. the ethical exploitation of natural resources.
 - C. the need to cater for mass eco-tourism.

5.3 Read text 1 again and decide if statements 39-40 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
39.	The women in the Amazon village are skilled at making the most of natural resources.			
40.	The natural habitats of birds are in urgent need of protection.			

5.4 Read text 2 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 41-43.

41. What was the biggest problem for those setting up the basket project?
- Promoting the idea of conservation to locals.
 - Persuading the government to finance a cottage industry.
 - Finding non-profit organisations willing to support the project.
42. What does the writer imply in paragraph 2?
- No one is in favour of the exploitation of the area for oil and gas.
 - People see fishing and logging as a lucrative source of income.
 - Very few people in the area are opposed to the idea of conservation.
43. Shany compares the basket project with an 'anchor' in paragraph 3 in order to
- highlight the profitability of his conservation program.
 - emphasise the confidence he had in his conservation program.
 - underline the difficulties involved in his conservation program.

TEXT 2

The greatest challenge has been persuading the residents of the communities, who until now largely supported themselves by chopping down palm branches and fishing, that conservation is in their best interest. The government of Loreto, Peru's densely forested and least populous state, organised the basket project, which is financed by grants from two non-profit organisations, Nature and Culture International and the Moore Foundation.

But it has not been without challengers. Ivan Vasquez, the president of Loreto State, said he had made some enemies by supporting conservation in a region where fishing and logging have been the primary engines of revenue for decades and where oil and natural gas are seen as the next frontiers.



The project was the brainchild of Naom Shany, an Israeli agronomist and entrepreneur. A bird-watching trip led him to a remote village where he noticed striking local baskets for sale in a tourist lodge and thought 'That's some interesting weaving.' He had come to the area to study exotic birds but now he wanted to protect their habitat and to him, the baskets seemed the perfect anchor for a productive conservation program. Since starting the program, he said, the weavers have not been able to meet demands so they are training more weavers to increase production and involve more people.

5.5 Read text 2 again and decide if statements 44-45 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
44.	The state of Loreto has a large population for its size.			
45.	To become a skilled weaver, one needs training.			

5.6 Read text 3 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 46-48.

46. What does the writer imply about the material thatched roofs are made of?
- A. It could be scarce.
 - B. It is probably unknown to villagers.
 - C. It seems the only one available.
47. Why does the writer use the word 'slaves' in Paragraph 1?
- A. To describe the locals' regard for the irapay palm.
 - B. To emphasise the locals' dependency on the irapay palm.
 - C. To illustrate the damage the irapay palm does to the environment.
48. Catashunga's reaction to what has happened to her is one of
- A. surprise.
 - B. disbelief.
 - C. scepticism.

TEXT 3

A year ago, villagers walked for miles to find irapay palms, whose fronds are used for the ubiquitous thatched roofs sold at markets, because they had chopped down all the closer trees. They were 'slaves' of the irapay. Since January of last year, villages have planted chambira groves 10 minutes away, where young fibers used for basket weaving are ready for harvesting every six months.



And the baskets are bringing staples and stability to the area. "Already, there's more money changing hands, and we're buying more from the bodegas. Rice, sugar, soap," says Erika Catashunga, of Esperanza, another village, speaking by communal telephone.

Catashunga, 25, is now at the forefront of another venture. She has just received the first business licence granted to a basket weaver with Procrel (a biodiversity program which has worked with the regional government to establish three vast protected reserves), establishing her as the manager of a nine-village communal enterprise. Its name is Mi Esperanza, or My hope. Growing up, she never imagined she would manage a global business one day. "Not even in my dreams," she said.

5.7 Read text 3 again and decide if statements 49-50 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
49.	Local people are beginning to reap the benefits of conservation.			
50.	Village people are still suspicious of working for a global enterprise.			

- 5.8** Fill in the gaps in Column B (items 51-55) with words that have approximately the same meaning as those with a strikethrough in Column A, as in the example.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
0.	Shany decided to put his retailing experience to an environmental use.	Shany made up <u>his mind</u> to put his retailing experience to an environmental use.
51.	Last spring the Peruvian government established an environment ministry.	Last spring an environment ministry ____ ____ up by the Peruvian government.
52.	For Shany, pitching an international enterprise to the villagers was almost as easy as selling it to the San Diego Museum.	For Shany, pitching an international enterprise to the villagers was no ____ ____ than selling it to the San Diego Museum.
53.	The artisan's cut may not seem substantial but it more than doubles previous monthly earnings.	The artisan's cut may not seem substantial but it is twice ____ ____ as previous monthly earnings.
54.	"We can't keep up with the large numbers of orders," Shany wrote in a recent email message.	It has not been ____ ____ us to keep up with the large numbers of orders," Shany wrote in a recent email message.
55.	We hesitated a bit at first, but it makes much more sense to preserve the trees.	We were a bit ____ at first, but it makes much more sense to preserve the trees.

ACTIVITY 6

Solve the puzzle below. Put the jumbled words in column B in the correct order to complete the gaps (56-60) in Column A, as in the example.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
0.	Article on transport for the future The answer to traffic congestion and pollution <u>is staring us in the face</u> : what we need is greater investment in rail travel.	face – staring – the – in – us – is
56.	Advert for Trekking holidays The Simien mountain range, _____ 4,000 metres, offers excellent trekking.	over – peaks – several – contains – which
57.	Travel brochure on Ethiopia Fossil finds reinforce Ethiopia's strong claims _____ the evolution of the human race.	the – to – of – site – being
58.	Essay on JG Ballard's influence on culture Privately JG Ballard would have preferred _____ a writer.	than – a – rather – be – painter – to
59.	Advice in a travel book on tipping It is, of course, no coincidence that the people we tip are _____ to begin with.	salaries – low – whose – those – are
60.	An information leaflet in a library Some libraries _____ on their original purpose and have concentrated on becoming a sort of all-purpose community centre.	have – up – to – seem – given

**ΣΑΣ ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΖΟΥΜΕ ΟΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΕΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1
ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**