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| Examinator*in: |
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For the information of our candidates:

1. Duration: 4 hours
2. The exam consists of 3 parts:
 - A Listening Comprehension (LC, blue)
 - B Reading Comprehension (RC, white)
 - C Essay (yellow)

3. Procedure:

The listening comprehension is the beginning of the exam. When the audio is started, you must turn to section 1 of the LC and read through it. After about 2 minutes the actual conversation begins. The audio will not be stopped until the end of the whole LC. Follow the instructions given on the audio and in the different sections of the LC. After 45 minutes you must hand in the LC.

After that you will be given the reading comprehension. Once you have finished the RC, hand it in. Remember that you cannot go back to the RC once you have handed it in!

Finally, you will be given the essay topics and a dictionary.

4. Attention: The LC counts 20%, the RC counts 30% and the essay accounts for 50% of your final written mark!
5. Assessment:

| Part | | Mark |
|-------------------|-----|------|
| LC | 20% | |
| RC | 30% | |
| Essay | 50% | |
| Final Mark | | |

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|----------|--------------------------------|------|-----------|
| A | LISTENING COMPREHENSION | pts. | / 28 pts. |
|----------|--------------------------------|------|-----------|

SECTION 1

You will hear a journalist, David Sillito, talking about The Earthshot Prize award ceremony. For questions 1 – 8, complete the sentences with no more than two words.

You will hear the recording twice.

You now have 1 minute to look at section 1.

Even though there are some celebrities present on the red carpet, for David Sillito it is nominees for *The Earthshot Prize* who are the (1) of the evening.

Contrary to a normal award ceremony, *The Earthshot Prize* calls (2) to environmental projects.

A 14-year-old Indian girl identified (3) as an eco-friendly means to produce cleaner electricity for ironing carts.

According to the founder of *The Earthshot Prize*, Prince William, the constant arrival of bad news about climate change leaves people in a state of (4)

One of Prince William's major goals is to give people (5) of finding solutions to our environmental problems.

The award winning company *AEM Electrolyser* developed an ingenious green hydrogen (6)

Award winner *Coral Vita* uses the adjective (7) to describe coral reefs.

As well as the Moonshot, the Earthshot is about a (8)

____/ 8pts

SECTION 2

You will hear part of a radio programme on Betty Campbell, an extraordinary woman who fought for her dream to become a teacher.

For questions 9-14 circle the answers (A, B, C, D) which correspond with what you hear and cross out the ones that do not correspond. More than one answer can be correct. **Unmarked statements will not score!**

You will hear the recording twice.

You now have 2 minutes to look at section 2.

- 9 The statue in memory of Betty Campbell in Cardiff, Wales, is particularly special because
- A it reminds of a woman who reached her dream despite all the difficulties.
 - B it honours a woman who inspired many young people in Cardiff.
 - C it honours the first woman who became a head teacher in Wales.
 - D it is the first statue of a woman in all of Wales.
- 10 Betty Campbell is so inspiring for many Welsh people
- A that someone made a documentary about her.
 - B that a singer-songwriter even composed a song about her.
 - C because she was so radical in her teaching.
 - D because she didn't want to be called Betty.
- 11 For Betty Campbell
- A meeting Nelson Mandela was a lucky coincidence.
 - B being among mainly white classmates in Cardiff made her progress more rapidly.
 - C and her mother losing their father and husband led them into financial hardship.
 - D being told that "insurmountable problems" would prevent her from reaching her goal, even strengthened her determination.

- 12 Betty Campbell became the first black head teacher of Wales because
- A the post in Butetown was perfect for her.
 - B she never experienced any racism despite her skin colour.
 - C she showed incredible perseverance.
 - D the Cardiff Teacher Training College finally accepted female students.
- 13 Betty Campbell put black culture on her curriculum
- A which led to her renown even outside Wales.
 - B to show the positive contribution of the British society on coloured people.
 - C to promote the abolitionist, Harriet Tubman.
 - D and gained quite some influence on public life.
- 14 According to a close friend, Betty Campbell is special because
- A she still had her pride after long years of teaching.
 - B everyone in the community loved her despite her strong character.
 - C she would encourage her students to reach for the stars despite her own experience.
 - D of her counselling role in the community of Butetown.

___/12pts

SECTION 3

You will hear four different extracts taken from a panel discussion in which people are talking about happiness.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.

TASK 1

For questions 15-18, match the extracts with the professions the speakers have, listed A-H.

- A comedian
- B physiotherapist
- C ecologist
- D host
- E psychologist
- F philosophy lecturer
- G economist
- H philanthropist

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Speaker 1 |(15) |
| Speaker 2 |(16) |
| Speaker 3 |(17) |
| Speaker 4 |(18) |

___/4

TASK 2

For questions 19-22, match the extracts with the definitions that the speakers give about happiness, listed A-H.

- A Happiness means leading a life with high standards of morality or virtue.
- B Happiness is a form of positive emotion and feeling good about oneself.
- C Happiness covers different states of emotions and beliefs.
- D Happiness is enmeshed in the connection to the people around us.
- E Happiness is the ability to be and to show who one truly is.
- F Happiness is also defined by the choices one makes.
- G Happiness is about doing well and flourishing.
- H Happiness is very individualistic in terms of its perception.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Speaker 1 |(19) |
| Speaker 2 |(20) |
| Speaker 3 |(21) |
| Speaker 4 |(22) |

___/4

B READING COMPREHENSION

pts.

/ 56 pts.

The article below is divided into three parts. For each part, follow the given instructions.

PART I Synonym – Guessing Meaning from Context.

Circle the letter A, B, C or D in front of the expression that can best replace the words in bold in the given context.

Governments are finding new ways to squash free expression online

Would-be autocrats are learning from China, and each other



On October 8th two journalists, Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov, won the Nobel peace prize for their “efforts to ¹**safeguard** freedom of expression”. The Kremlin congratulated Mr Muratov for being “brave”, which he is. Six of his colleagues at *Novaya Gazeta*, the Russian newspaper he founded in 1993, have been murdered.

Ms Ressa is brave, too. Her news organisation, Rappler, started as a Facebook page in 2011. It is one of very few in the Philippines that criticises Rodrigo Duterte, a president who urges the police to kill suspects without trial. At least ten journalists have been murdered since Mr Duterte came to power. In 2016, when he was president-elect, he said: “just because you’re a journalist you are not ²**exempted** from assassination, if you’re a son of a bitch.”

The Nobel award recognises a sad truth. Globally, freedom of expression is in retreat. The bluntest methods of silencing ³**dissent** are widely ⁴**wielded**: autocrats and criminal gangs often use the sword against the pen (or bullets against bloggers). Many governments also lock people up for peacefully expressing their views.

But these old-fashioned forms of repression are increasingly reinforced with or replaced by newer techniques. Freedom House, a think-tank, reports that in the past year efforts to control speech online escalated in 30 of the 70 countries it monitors, and ⁵**receded** only in 18. Many autocrats and ⁶**would-be** autocrats look with envy at China, where the Communist Party has overseen the construction of a walled-off information sphere, within which criticism of those in power can barely be seen or heard. None can copy it exactly, but many are ⁷**deploying** digital tools to ⁸**curate** the information that reaches their citizens.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| 1. | safeguard | A | protect | B | save | C | fight | D | praise |
| 2. | exempted | A | excused | B | excluded | C | relieved | D | meant |
| 3. | dissent | A | critics | B | differences | C | criticism | D | defeat |
| 4. | wielded | A | applied | B | spread | C | accepted | D | known |
| 5. | receded | A | increased | B | resigned | C | decreased | D | withdrawn |
| 6. | would-be | A | future | B | second-rate | C | potential | D | frustrated |
| 7. | deploying | A | forbidding | B | developing | C | supporting | D | utilizing |
| 8. | curate | A | control | B | aggregate | C | pass on | D | fake |

Some autocrats still believe that suspending internet services completely is a good way to ⁹**stymie** critics, particularly in an emergency. In 2020 there were at least 155 regional or national internet shutdowns in 29 countries, according to Access Now, an NGO. More than a hundred of those took place in India. But shutdowns ¹⁰**batter** economies and make strongmen look ¹¹**crude**. In 2011 a panicked Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's dictator, tried to ¹²**quash** a revolution by switching off the internet. Outrage – and boredom – ¹³**spurred** even more Egyptians onto the streets. Mr Mubarak was ousted.

China's model is more sophisticated. Its national firewall blocks access to foreign social media and a host of other sources of information. Armies of human censors scan Chinese websites. Controls are constantly ¹⁴**refined**. In 2009 the government suspended internet access almost entirely in Xinjiang, a western region, following riots there. Now the internet is up again but police force Uyghurs, an oppressed minority, to install mobile apps that spy on all their online activity. They can be locked up for downloading a foreign product such as Skype, or software that lets them visit foreign sites such as Facebook.

Any government can order an internet service provider to blacklist sites it doesn't like. Turkey blocks nearly 470,000 sites. It added 59,000 to the list last year. But creating a firewall even remotely like China's is hard, even for governments willing to spend billions. One reason is that China's internet infrastructure was built, from the outset, with these kinds of controls in mind. The party was blocking sites as early as 1996, when only about 150,000 Chinese were online.

Another reason China's controls have proven so effective is that it has a domestic market big enough to support home-made alternatives to every major international website. There is plenty of content inside the firewall to keep Chinese web users entertained, so it ¹⁵**chafes** less. The ¹⁶**sheer** size of the Chinese market also reduces the economic costs of walling off the national web. Meanwhile, the Communist Party has extraordinary powers to boss domestic web firms around. Companies such as Tencent, a social-media giant, and Baidu, a search engine, have to hire, train and manage most of the censors who keep China's internet spotless.

China also exports software and hardware that help other regimes build a more authoritarian internet. Iran is a happy customer. Officials there cite China's "great firewall" as a model to ¹⁷**emulate**. Iran already blocks popular foreign services such as Twitter and Telegram. But its ¹⁸**pious** leaders think it has not gone far enough. The government has been working to create an alternative internet known as the National Information Network. The idea is that all its services would be hosted on domestic servers, with access linked to national identity cards.

Circle the letter A, B, C or D in front of the expression that can best replace the words in bold in the given context.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|------------|---|-------------|---|------------|---|-----------|
| 9. | stymie | A | silence | B | ignore | C | avoid | D | encourage |
| 10. | batter | A | beat | B | improve | C | stimulate | D | destroy |
| 11. | crude | A | mighty | B | primitive | C | raw | D | rough |
| 12. | quash | A | suppress | B | prevent | C | ban | D | start |
| 13. | spurred | A | chased | B | banned | C | drove | D | expelled |
| 14. | refined | A | changed | B | intensified | C | abolished | D | improved |
| 15. | chafes | A | irritates | B | harms | C | costs | D | bores |
| 16. | sheer | A | tremendous | B | plentiful | C | indefinite | D | sole |
| 17. | emulate | A | take down | B | tear down | C | admire | D | imitate |
| 18. | pious | A | strict | B | autocratic | C | superior | D | devout |

PART II: WORD FORMATION.

Use the word in capitals in the 2nd column to form a word that fits the gap with the same number in form and meaning.

Virtual insanity

Russia's plans for purging the domestic internet of free thought are among the most ambitious. Vladimir Putin claims that the global internet is a tool of the CIA. In 2019 he signed an "internet sovereignty" law with the ¹ _____ goal of protecting Russia from online threats to its security. That law ordered all providers to install technology that allows the Kremlin to track, filter and reroute traffic.

Gregory Asmolov of King's College London says that although Russia is ramping up its controls years after China began doing so, it is benefiting from being able to plug in much more modern kit. Roya Ensafi at the University of Michigan says the government is growing keen on tools that make websites slow to load, instead of completely unreachable. That renders them useless for distributing photos and video (the kinds of content the Kremlin finds most ² _____). It is more difficult for clever web users to get around than old-fashioned methods of blocking sites, and more difficult for organisations that monitor and ³ _____ cases of online censorship to detect.

The Russian government is also trying to nudge its citizens to stop using big websites headquartered abroad. It is throwing money at Rutube, an alternative to YouTube owned by Gazprom, the state gas giant. Blocking YouTube is not yet feasible; ordinary Russians would be ⁴ _____ if they could no longer watch cooking shows and celebrity tittle-tattle on it. But if enough content is herded onto Rutube, it might one day be possible to shut down YouTube without too much backlash.

Meanwhile, all new mobile phones sold in Russia must be set to use Yandex, a Russian search engine, by default. The government plans to require all public-sector workers, including teachers and university professors, to use only Russian email and messenger services while doing their jobs.

Other governments are also trying to persuade users to ditch foreign sites. The United Arab Emirates steers residents towards messaging apps with murky origins (at least one is connected to a government-backed firm). When members of India's ruling party fell out with Twitter earlier this year they began encouraging their supporters to use Koo, a local alternative. In January spin doctors working for Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, said they would no longer communicate using WhatsApp, a messaging service owned by Facebook. They encouraged people to sign up for bi p, a product of Turkcell, a big Turkish telecoms company.

Autocrats reckon that having more citizens on domestic services will make it easier to police what they say. They are also using new software to spy on citizens no matter which devices they own or which websites they visit. Freedom House says 45 countries in its sample were found to have used such "spyware" at some point in the past 12 months; it calls this a "crisis for human rights".

In July ⁵ _____ for more than a dozen newspapers said they had obtained 50,000 phone numbers of people who they believe were being considered for surveillance by clients of NSO Group, an Israeli firm that helps governments snoop on mobile devices. The governments included those of Mexico, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates. The list of people who may have been surveilled included journalists, politicians and human-rights activists. A British judge ruled in May that Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the ruler of

1 CLAIM

2 TROUBLE

3 PUBLIC

4 RAGE

5 INVESTIGATE

Dubai, even used spyware to monitor his ex-wife. Snaffling personal data from people's devices not only helps governments smear critics. It also ⁶ _____ whistle-blowers and other people with important stories from speaking to journalists, for fear their identities will leak.

All this whizzy technology is ⁷ _____ combined with new laws to chill speech. Last year police in at least 55 of the 70 countries monitored by Freedom House investigated, arrested or convicted someone because of posts made on social media. That was the highest number of any year since the index was launched 11 years ago. They include a woman in Thailand who was sentenced to 43 years in jail for sharing clips from a podcast that criticised the monarchy (her initial sentence, of 87 years, was reduced because she pleaded guilty). Thailand is among several countries which have used "computer crime" laws to greatly expand the types of speech that can be considered criminal.

Lately web firms, not users, have been the target of most new rules. One increasingly common ⁸ _____ is that they must store user data in the country in which it is generated, where governments can more easily get at it. China has required this since 2017. Other jurisdictions that have passed or are drafting similar legislation include Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Bangladesh.

India's government is especially keen to tame digital firms. It is demanding that WhatsApp identify who first sends any message on its platform, which would require removing the end-to-end encryption that protects its users' privacy. New rules which came into effect in February require big social-media firms to establish offices within India's borders, and appoint local ⁹ _____. These people face up to seven years in prison if their employers do not comply with local rules. These include taking down within 36 hours content the government deems threatening to public order, ¹⁰ _____, morality or national security. To say that such vaguely worded statutes are open to abuse is putting it mildly.

In Turkey Mr Erdogan was accusing journalists of spreading "fake news" long before Donald Trump made it fashionable. Now his ruling Justice and Development party is considering making the publication of "disinformation" on social media a crime ¹¹ _____ by up to five years behind bars. The government doubtless hopes it will help keep a lid on dissent. Kerem Altiparmak, a human-rights lawyer, notes that the government has already succeeded in taming Turkey's press. He says if authorities can now subdue social media "the free flow of information will end."

Last year Turkey gave individuals and companies the right to demand that tech firms delete some information about them. This supposedly emulates the "right to be forgotten" held by citizens of the European Union, but safeguards against ¹² _____ of the new system are weak. By the end of 2020 nearly 40,000 news reports had been blocked or removed from the web by court order. These include a story about an adviser to Mr Erdogan who forged his high-school diploma, messages posted to a forum about the president's wife's luxury handbag, and articles about a wrestling champion who was convicted of rape. The web censors have occasionally ended up chasing their own tails. Earlier this year, after one court blocked access to a story concerning a tender secured by a friend of Mr Erdogan's son, a second court blocked access to news reports about the first court's decision.

In a few cases new rules aim not to delete speech, but to ensure that governments' own propaganda stays put. Leaders of all stripes took fright when, in January, big social-media sites suspended Donald Trump's account for ¹³ _____ insurrection. In September Brazil's president, Jair Bolsonaro, signed an update to internet rules narrowing the circumstances under

6 COURAGE**7 INCREASE****8 REQUIRE****9 PRESENT****10 DECENT****11 PUNISH****12 USE****13 INCITE**

which firms can remove posts that they believe breach their in-house moderation policies. Mexico’s senate majority leader has proposed a law that would allow the country’s internet regulator to restore posts and accounts that social media firms have decided to take down. In June Nigeria began blocking Twitter after it deleted a message from the president, Muhammadu Buhari, alluding to Nigeria’s civil war, in which perhaps 1m people died, and warning modern
¹⁴ _____ that they would be treated “in the language they understand”.

14 SECESSION

/14

PART III:

Read the questions or statements below and decide which answer(s) (A, B, C) correspond to what you have read in the text. For each answer decide whether it is ‘true’ or ‘false’. Note the following: more than one answer per task might be true and all three answers may be false.

1. How has the freedom of speech been infringed in recent years?

- A. Dissident journalists and writers have been arrested or even murdered.
- B. Firewalls have been established which ward off criticism.
- C. Internet services have been slowed down or blocked.

T / F

2. How do China’s and Russia’s methods of securing their authoritarian rule differ?

- A. China invests billions into its internet infrastructure, whereas Russia is focused on cheaper but effective alternatives.
- B. China has been restricting access to certain websites for approximately two and half decades, whereas Russia is newer to the game.
- C. Russia has implemented high-tech equipment, whereas China resorts to simpler methods e.g., shutting down the internet in certain provinces.

T / F

3. China has become the role model for many authoritarian regimes ...

- A. successfully launching an alternative internet, ensuring that all data is controlled and hosted on domestic servers.
- B. providing interested governments with soft and hardware which can be used to block foreign services.
- C. willingly sharing the information Chinese spyware detected on mobile devices of regime critics all over the world.

T / F

4. Authoritarian rulers have recently not only attempted to delete speech but have also...

- A. deliberately flooded the Internet with fake news to outweigh criticism.
- B. sued companies like Twitter and Facebook as they deleted messages they deemed inappropriate.
- C. developed new software which make it impossible to delete governmental propaganda.

T / F

T / F

5. Why are authoritarian regimes so eager to persuade users to use domestic messaging apps?

- A. They believe that it is easier to control their citizens on domestic services.
- B. They want to avoid that they are blocked by foreign messaging apps.
- C. They fear competition and thus a domestic market break.

T / F

6. The misuse of surveillance technology...

- A. undermines human rights.
- B. has been linked to the intimidation of rulers who fear retribution.
- C. has enabled autocratic states to defame critics.

7. In addition to the development of advanced technology to monitor activity...

- A. firms have been pressured into signing contracts promising to adhere to certain guidelines.
- B. governments have forced their citizens to delete articles and messages on their phones that they deem inappropriate.
- C. laws have been enacted to prosecute violators.

T / F

T / F

8. The dissemination of so called “fake news”...

- A. was spearheaded by Donald Trump.
- B. has been made a crime by the Justice and Development party in Turkey to keep critics at bay.
- C. may be outlawed by Turkey’s ruling party in the future.

Name:
Class: