

## SHORT ANSWERS

### 1 Football Behind Bars

Read the text about a very special TV series.

- Then complete the sentences (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

### Football Behind Bars

**We need to give young offenders a second chance**

*Former England striker Ian Wright sets up a football academy for young prisoners. Prison officer and Ian's right hand man Barry Clark tells us why.*

Many people would like to see young offenders locked up and the keys thrown away. "Make them stand in chain gangs smashing boulders," people say. I'm no walkover. I come from an old-school background where discipline is key, but I can pinpoint a time in every young offender's life when it went wrong for them.

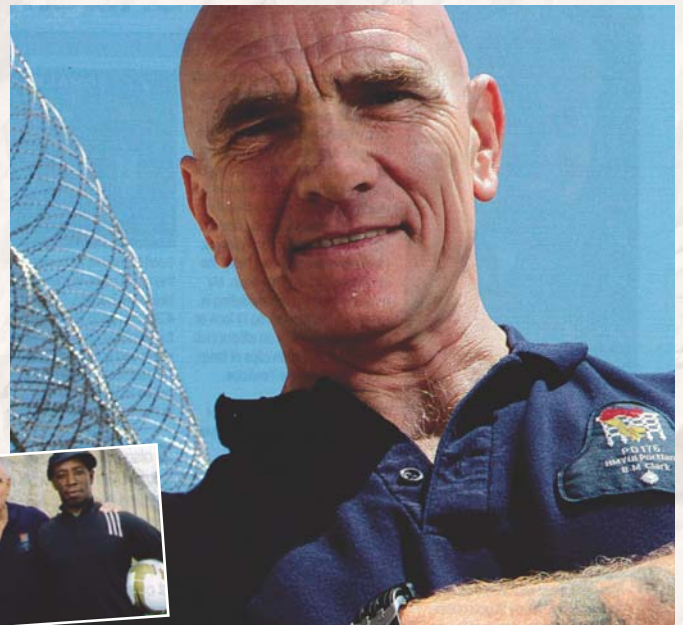
I first arrived at Portland Young Offenders Institute in Dorset as a PE instructor in 1985. At that time most prisoners were serving short sentences for burglary or theft. Nowadays they're inside for the long haul. It's a reflection of the types of violent gun and knife crime being committed. Our prisoners are aged between 17 and 21. Some are from broken homes, many have fallen out of mainstream education and it's not unusual for a prisoner to ask me if I remember his dad serving time.

#### THE WRONG PATH

Many young people feel isolated from society and no longer have respect for their community. Some parents just don't realise their own potential to make a difference, accepting that their kids might smash windows rather than encouraging them to channel their aggression elsewhere.

I'm not saying that everything was rosy in the old days. I too had a brush with the law as a teenager. Me and some friends stole a tin of paint from a beach hut. The local bobby caught us red-handed! I was never in trouble again after that, but it's a sad fact that 75 percent of young offenders go on to reoffend.

It's not until a prisoner steps inside these four walls that he realises time stands still in prison. During the first month, a prisoner will try to establish himself with a bit of a reputation, but he soon learns we demand respect. Once they know those boundaries, they rarely cross them. The hardest part for them comes when there's a



family crisis. The little sister gets knocked down by a car, or Nan's dying. That's when they start to realize what they have given up by being here.

#### A SPORTING CHANCE

It's those youngsters who lack self-discipline to stay out of trouble who will be back inside – usually committing another offence within the first two weeks of release. That's why I saw the potential of setting up a football academy. I wanted them to learn personal discipline and the importance of teamwork. And by coincidence, I received a phone call late last year from a Sky TV producer who had the same thought. The difference was, whereas I'd be starting from scratch, they had former England and Arsenal footballer Ian Wright and a group of coaches from Chelsea Football Club ready to mentor the boys.

It caused a flurry of interest among the prisoners, with 350 of our 600 prisoners signing up. Over the course of a few weeks, and after several trials, 24 players were picked for a squad. I feared the prisoners might play up to the camera, but once the novelty factor wore off, they committed themselves to playing football. They've learnt self-control because they know if they break the rules, they're off the team.

Ian seemed genuinely passionate about reducing reoffending rates and he was quick to point out for very personal reasons. He had served time as a young offender

but football kept him from going back. I warned him not to feel despondent if we didn't hit a high success rate. We're working with people who've failed in society – if half of the boys stay out of trouble then that's a good start. Cynics will say that prisoners don't deserve a second chance. But the average prisoner costs the taxpayer £30,000 a year. Surely it's better for young offenders to realise the error of their ways and learn the skills needed to integrate back into society, rather than returning to a life of crime?

From skymag

0	The public thinks that juvenile delinquents should be ____.	<i>locked up forever</i>
1	In the mid-eighties, the majority of inmates ____. (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
2	Today, inmates are sentenced for ____. (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
3	Fathers and mothers should help their children to ____.	
4	A majority of young criminals ____.	
5	The most difficult time for prisoners is that of a ____.	
6	Apart from football, Barry Clark's aim was to teach the inmates ____. (Give <u>one</u> answer.)	
7	Barry Clark's idea sparked a lot of ____.	
8	If players refuse to conform, they ____.	
9	Ian Wright was prevented from reoffending by ____.	
10	Juvenile delinquents should be taught new things in order to ____.	



# LISTENING COMPREHENSION

## 2 The Conflict in Northern Ireland

You are going to listen to an Irish man talking about a difficult period of Irish history.

Note:

**Loyalists = Protestants**

**Nationalists = Catholics**

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, answer the questions (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.



0	Compared to the Protestants, Irish Catholics were not given ____.	<i>the same rights</i>
1	Compared to the Protestants, Irish Catholics had ____.	
2	Police treated the Nationalist protesters ____.	
3	The Provisional IRA represented ____.	
4	When British soldiers came to Ireland, people ____.	
5	Finally, the British soldiers sympathised with ____.	
6	Whenever Catholics were attacked, the IRA would get ____.	
7	Irish convicts refused to eat in order to be considered as ____.	
8	Without the conflict, most inmates ____.	
9	One Irish Nationalist became ____.	
10	Towards the end of the conflict, Sinn Féin tried to ____.	

You are going to listen to Doug Green, a teacher at a Californian High School.

- First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice.
- While listening, match the questions (1–8) with the answers (A–K).
- There are two answers that you should not use.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.



0	Mr Green's job is to ____.
1	For several years CHSTV has managed to ____.
2	Throughout Middle and High School, Mr Green's students can ____.
3	Each school day, students have to ____.
4	Basically, it is the students who ____.
5	One special feature of CHSTV is that everybody has to ____.
6	A former student of Carlsbad High School volunteered to ____.
7	Movies like the one on Nazi Germany allow them to ____.
8	The latest film project of CHSTV will probably ____.

A	make all the decisions
B	finance the shows
C	work as a cameraman
D	work on the project for a long time
E	sponsor the new production room
F	supervise a TV channel
G	provoke a lot of arguments
H	get the best ratings
I	study in Europe
J	present a show
K	produce a live news report

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F								

# LANGUAGE IN USE

## 11 How Flirting Works

Read the text about flirting.

- In most lines of the text there is a word that should not be there.
- Write that word in the space provided.
- 2–4 lines are correct.
- Indicate these lines with a tick (✓).
- There are two examples (0, 00) at the beginning.



Imagine that you have no idea what flirting is. If you haven't	✓	0
flirted yourself or seen it happen (either in the real life, on TV or	the	00
in the movies), you might wonder yourself what those two		1
people are doing. They're been showing interest in each other, but		2
they don't actually come out and say it. In fact, that it's usually		3
considered crass and crude to do so. Instead of they dance around		4
the issue – joking, despite complementing each other and using		5
physical cues to show what their true intentions.		6
At its most basic, flirting is simply another way by that two people		7
can closely interact them with each other. But when you get into		8
the intention behind flirting and what flirting entails exactly,		9
things get much more complicated. It doesn't have got to be		10
romantic or sexual – sometimes it's just friendly teasing without		11
any other intentions. Sometimes one person who has romantic		12
intentions and if the other one only has sexual ones, or doesn't		13
even realize that he is being flirted with.		

# LANGUAGE IN USE

## 2 The Smallest Shop in Vienna

You are going to read a text about the smallest shop in Vienna.

- Some words are missing from the text.
- Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (0–12) in the text.
- Write your answers in the boxes provided.
- The first one (0) has been done for you.



In a city known for the grandeur of its architecture it comes as something of a surprise to discover one of the capital's familiar flag-draped (0) \_\_\_ plaques adorning a building other than a palace or church. However, just inside the 7th district of Neubau, close to the (1) \_\_\_ Spittelberg pedestrian area, there is a plaque marking the (2) \_\_\_ – known "Smallest House in Vienna". (3) \_\_\_ on the corner of Burggasse and Breite Gasse in 1872 it is now the premises of watchmaker Friedrich Schmollgruber. The exterior of the building is suitably adorned with a charming array of (4) \_\_\_ related to timekeeping. On the corner, for instance, is a clock in the form of a huge pocket watch (5) \_\_\_ up by skeletal hands-of-time from which sprout metallic leaves. (6) \_\_\_, the gable-end has a pair of moon-and-planet clocks, and even the chimneystack is adorned with a blackened weather vane below the quaint chimney caps revolving in the wind. Look (7) \_\_\_ for the painted clock on the wall of Schmollgruber's goldsmiths next door.

Beyond the watchmaker's sturdy metal doors is a tiny trading area only 14 square metres in size, smaller (8) \_\_\_ than those of the clockmakers behind the Kirche am Hof.

Vienna can also boast another retailing superlative in the shape of the first and oldest button shop founded (9) \_\_\_ Alois Frimmel in 1844 on Freisingergasse, just off Graben. (10) \_\_\_ recently converted to a chocolaterie, it still retains many of its original fixtures and fittings, its walls still lined with hundreds of boxes containing every type of button (11) \_\_\_ and within a setting more suited to a palace than a shop. A (12) \_\_\_ painted glass signboard still graces the outside of the premises. These are the quaintest shops in Vienna.

Adapted from Duncan J.D. Smith, Only in Vienna

0	A	informing	<del>B</del>	information	C	inform	D	informally
1	A	renewing	B	newly	C	fascinating	D	fascinated
2	A	little	B	few	C	much	D	more
3	A	Composed	B	Built	C	Founded	D	Grounded
4	A	decorations	B	columns	C	numbers	D	names
5	A	held	B	holding	C	put	D	putting
6	A	Like	B	Likely	C	Similar	D	Similarly
7	A	up	B	out	C	at	D	after
8	A	quite	B	just	C	even	D	hardly
9	A	near	B	under	C	from	D	by
10	A	Although	B	When	C	Until	D	Even
11	A	imagining	B	imaginable	C	imagined	D	imaginary
12	A	coloured	B	fantastical	C	wonderfully	D	superb

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B												



### 1 A Semester Abroad

You see the following question in a European Students' magazine:

**A Semester Abroad –  
an exciting experience or waste of time?  
What is your opinion?**



The best essay will be published on the website of the European Commission and win a brand new iPhone.

You have decided to take part in this competition.

In your **essay**, you should argue **for or against** a semester abroad:

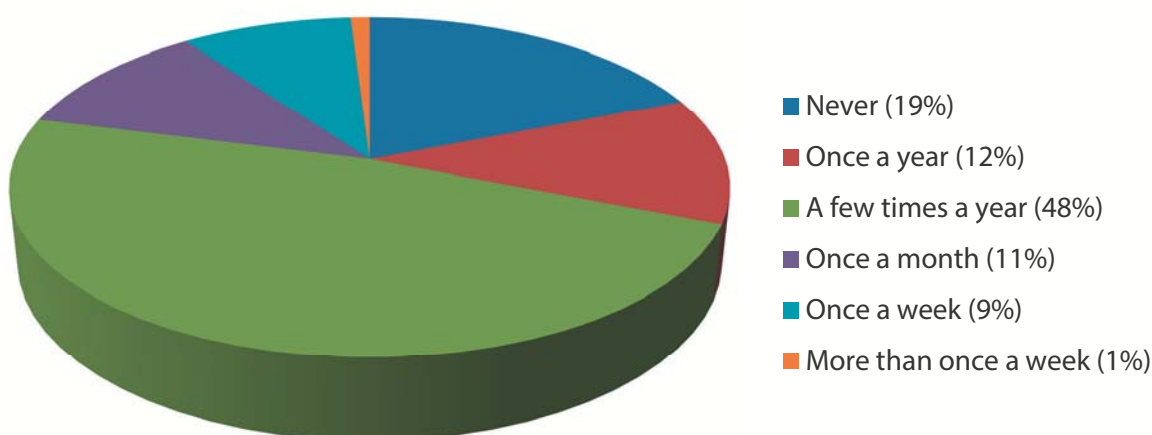
- outline possible effects of a semester abroad on your personal life
- discuss possible consequences on your future career
- say whether or not a semester abroad should be made compulsory in the future

Write around **400 words**. Give your essay **a title**.

## 10 Charity Shops

The Red Cross is planning to open charity shops in Austria. It has asked young people to write a report about charity shops in order to gain an insight into the Austrian mentality concerning buying used goods. You carried out a survey asking Austrians about their buying habits. Write a report based on your findings below:

### How often do you buy used goods?



In your **report** you should:

- present the results of your survey
- analyse the advantages of buying used goods
- suggest solutions on how to promote a new charity shop in your area

Write around **250 words**. Divide your report into **sections** and give them **headings**.