

LEVEL C (C1&C2)

2023 B

MODULE 1 Reading comprehension and language awareness

PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a.

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How to forgive oneself...

By Nathaniel Wade & Marilyn Cornish



After several months of psychotherapy, Joe shared that he carried a burden he hesitated to talk about. With some encouragement from the psychotherapist, he admitted that his behaviour toward his four-year-old daughter was not always that of a loving father. Typical events such as trying to get his daughter ready for daycare would trigger his anger resulting in grabbing her arm violently or yelling at her. Other times he would lose his cool and just walk away while his daughter was crying in the bathtub. Joe (whose name has been altered here for anonymity) knew that these behaviours had hurt his daughter and his family and was deeply ashamed. He wasn't sure if—or how—he could forgive himself.

Most people look back with regret on instances during which they hurt others—against their own will or values—and many of us find it hard to forgive ourselves. As a result, we go about life carrying around a considerable burden of guilt.

In our clinical work and research on self-forgiveness, we have spoken with individuals who've struggled with a broad range of harmful behaviours: marital infidelity; patterns of angry outbursts; physically and verbally fighting with teenage children; manipulating others or stealing from them because of drug and alcohol dependencies; abandoning family or friends when they were in need, and more.

It is a good thing to try to figure out what you've done wrong prior to forgiving yourself. Feelings of guilt can motivate you to make amends and change any deeply rooted behaviours. However, sometimes self-forgiveness seems painfully out of reach. You might be thinking that you don't deserve to forgive yourself or that you deserve to be punished. Other times, you cannot forgive yourself because you just can't gather the courage to face your actions, or because you want to prove to the other person how sorry you are.

As psychologists who have long been interested in this subject, we developed a process to help people work toward self-forgiveness. The process includes four parts: we call it the "Four Rs of Self-Forgiveness". In moving toward self-forgiveness, a person (a) takes *responsibility* for harming another person; (b) expresses *regret*; (c) engages in *restoration*, by adopting behaviours that aim to repair any damage done and to ensure recommitment to one's personal values; and (d) achieves a *renewal* of self-respect, self-compassion, and self-acceptance.

Forgiving yourself does not mean accepting your own actions, forgetting what you have done, or minimising the impact it has had on others. True self-forgiveness is about taking responsibility while being kind to yourself.

ATTENTION

- ☐ Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- ☐ You have **120 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.
- ☐ Provide a single answer for each item.

ANSWER ON THE BASIS OF THE TEXT

1.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a.

- 1a. The article begins with the case of a father, whose behaviour towards his child was
A. neglective. B. unmanly. C. abusive.
- 2a. In their article, the authors focus on people who
A. are intentionally mean to others. B. feel guilty about how they acted in the past. C. do not care about their family.
- 3a. According to the authors, forgiving yourself
A. can sometimes be wrong. B. may have a positive outcome. C. is always easy.
- 4a. The authors explain that people who work on self-forgiveness should
A. follow certain steps. B. be strict with themselves. C. ignore others' feelings.
- 5a. According to the article, in order to forgive yourself, you need to
A. think about your past actions carefully. B. forget all your recent actions and past behaviours. C. seek professional help.

MEANING IN CONTEXT

1.2 What do the underlined expressions in the statements below mean? Choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 6a-10a.

- 6a. After several months of psychotherapy, Joe shared that he carried a burden he hesitated to talk about.
A. was troubled by something B. had a heavy backpack C. had a deep secret
- 7a. Other times he would lose his cool and just walk away while his daughter was crying in the bathtub.
A. become impatient B. get angry C. use freezing water
- 8a. Most people look back with regret on instances during which they hurt others—against their own will or values—and many of us find it hard to forgive ourselves.
A. remember B. retain C. reconsider
- 9a. However, sometimes self-forgiveness seems painfully out of reach.
A. unlikely to cause pain. B. too painful to think about. C. impossible to achieve.
- 10a. In moving toward self-forgiveness, a person (a) takes responsibility for harming another person [...].
A. beginning to feel B. accepting C. changing

ACTIVITY 2

GUESS WHAT KIND OF BOOK IT IS!

Read book description extracts 11a-15a and match them with options A-F. There is one option you do not need.

A.	Crime	B.	Practical Psychology	C.	Science
D.	Science Fiction	E.	Travel Guide	F.	Autobiography

11a.	This book is on how we can get better at embracing the unknown and the joy of being wrong. The author of the book explains how to develop the necessary qualities, mindset, and skillset which can all be taught. At its final section, the book looks at how schools, businesses and governments fall short in building cultures that help people improve themselves.	
12a.	Cristina Engberg is heir to one of Sweden's wealthiest families. When she disappears, her aged uncle embarks on a 40-year long journey of seeking the truth. To help him in this task, he hires a crusading detective who is aided by a pierced and tattooed IT prodigy. This international publishing sensation has it all: mystery, murder, family saga, love story, and financial intrigue.	
13a.	Former First Lady, Michelle Obama, chronicles the experiences that have shaped her—from her childhood on the South Side of Chicago to her years as an executive balancing motherhood and work, to her time spent at the White House. A book written in Michelle's own words and terms, this is a truly inspiring story about personal triumphs and disappointments.	
14a.	In this lively, lucid book, orthopaedic surgeon R. A. Melson takes us on a wide-ranging journey through anatomy, biology, history, and health. His aim is to unlock the mysteries of our muscles from the discovery of human anatomy to the latest finding of strength training. The author offers insight into the changing aesthetic and cultural conception of muscle, from Michelangelo's David to present-day bodybuilders.	
15a.	If there's one thing better than a summer holiday in Tenerife, it's a winter holiday there. Just a few hours after shedding warm woollies and wrenching yourself away from subzero temperatures, you step into a different continent and climate. It's a place for all seasons, all of them warm and welcoming. The temperature in winter 'falls' to 18° C. Little wonder that the Canary Islands are also referred to as the Fortunate Islands.	

ACTIVITY 3

Read the text on the next page, and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 16a-22a.

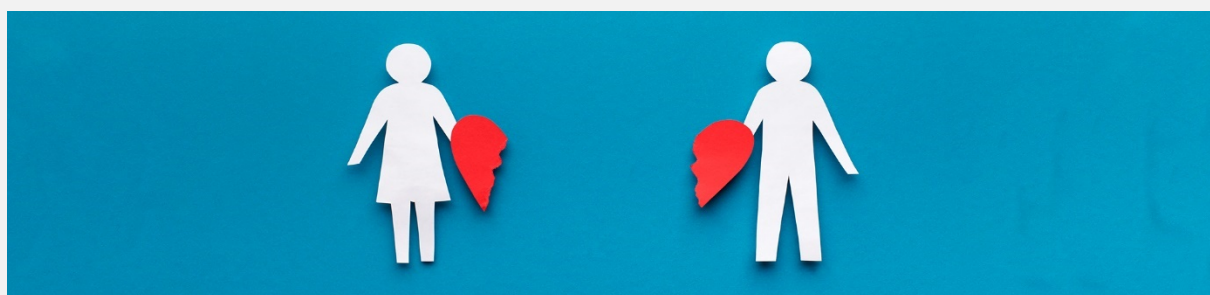
- 16a.** For some people, separating from their partners may
- A.** become an excuse for indulging in self-pity. **B.** come when they least expect it. **C.** increase their willingness to socialize.
- 17a.** The way one feels after a relationship depends on
- A.** one's recent experiences. **B.** the nature of the relationship. **C.** a whole lot of reasons.
- 18a.** While comforting a friend who has just broken up with his or her partner, people are likely to
- A.** say mean things about the ex partner. **B.** contest their friend's point of view. **C.** try to get the couple back together.
- 19a.** When both parties agree to separate, they
- A.** never speak to each other, ever again. **B.** may find it harder to form a new relationship. **C.** tend to follow each other's life on social media.
- 20a.** People who end a problematic relationship are usually the ones who
- A.** consider breakup as the last resort. **B.** feel dissatisfied with the relationship. **C.** suffer more than their ex partner.
- 21a.** In the sentence "Moving on is more difficult when you can't quite vilify your ex", what does the word "vilify" mean?
- A.** criticise **B.** abuse **C.** become a villain
- 22a.** In the sentence "The person putting the split into action is likely to cause an array of emotions, ranging from guilt to relief, etc", what does "putting the split into action" mean?
- A.** being active **B.** breaking up **C.** tearing apart

How to get over a breakup, no matter which side of it you're on



By Allie Volpe

Heartbreak, while nearly universal, is personal and unique. A breakup may take you by surprise, leading to many months of private healing. By contrast, the end of a relationship could inspire you to seek external support from your communities. Breakups can alter the way you see yourself and can even have physical effects: disrupted sleep, irregular appetite, agitation. A person's emotional reaction following a breakup is contingent on a number of factors. For many people, processing heartbreak is similar to the grief brought on by the death of a loved one. A person's age, relationship experience, and maturity also influence how hard a breakup hits. Just as all partnerships are distinctive, their dissolution is too. Whether you're the one doing the breaking up, the one who's been broken up with, or if the split was mutual, there are different coping mechanisms to help you heal and move on.



If you've been broken up with

If you experience moments of longing for connection with your ex, seek support from trusted friends and confidantes. These are the people who can give you validation and provide a sympathetic ear. However, despite the best of intentions, these people may resort to insulting or belittling your ex or offering platitudes in an effort to lift you up. Another coping mechanism is reframing the breakup as something gained, not lost. First, train your brain to focus on the positives of the breakup. Get out a pen and paper and list the reasons you're benefiting from the split. Then, repeat the exercise, focusing on the negatives of the relationship. What were the aspects of your relationship that weren't great?

If the breakup is mutual

Mutual breakups where both sides agree to split (say, one person has to move for work and the other doesn't want to uproot) can make moving on more difficult because you can't quite vilify your ex. You also may have vowed to stay friends with your former partner given that the relationship ended on good terms. However, the two of you need time with no contact, so it would be a good idea to block your ex's number and their social media accounts for at least the first six to eight weeks after splitting. In order to gauge whether you've healed and are ready to be friends with your ex, you can measure your reaction to seeing them in person, on social media, or anything that reminds you of them. If you don't feel annoyed, mad, frustrated, or upset, you have healed from the breakup and can resume a platonic relationship.

If you're initiating the breakup

The person putting the split into action is likely to cause an array of emotions, ranging from guilt to relief, regardless of whether the relationship was toxic. Any and all of these emotional reactions are valid. For the initiator, the choice to break up with a significant other hardly ever comes suddenly and without attempts to fix the relationship. (If you're considering dumping your partner without first working toward a fix, give the person a chance and tell them what's not working.) It's during this period that the breakup-er is mourning the partnership, opposed to after the breakup for the recipient.

ACTIVITY 4

4.1 Read the text below and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 23a-24a.

23a. According to the author, AI will

- A.** transform the way we think about problem-solving. **B.** transform the way labs are used to operating. **C.** substitute humans with robots and revolutionize medicine.

24a. The article suggests that the speed with which AI advances will

- A.** only widen the gap between haves and have-nots. **B.** create impossible expectations. **C.** provide better and more accessible medical solutions.

AI is transforming every aspect of science. Here's how.

By Saikiran Chandha



In the future, research labs will embrace the transformative potential of artificial intelligence to tackle wicked problems and accelerate scientific discovery.

Scientific laboratories of the future probably won't have flying robots, sentient artificial intelligence (AI) assistants or superhuman scientists like Bruce Banner (aka the Hulk). But while they may not reach the realms of science fiction, what they'll accomplish in the real world is likely to be equally as impressive in their own right. From developing new drugs in hours to virtual teleportation, here are some of the ways that I anticipate labs evolving in the future.

1. Synthesize information faster

Almost 1.8 million papers are published yearly and the average person generates 1.7 megabytes of data per second. So how do we make sense of all this data? The answer is AI. It can identify patterns and connections within data sets that humans would miss. In fact, AI has already been able to generate hypotheses human scientists have not thought of.

AI-powered research assistants like the one developed by my company, SciSpace, help researchers read and understand research papers faster. This is just the start. We'll soon see AI being used to answer previously unanswerable questions, such as how life first evolved, the true nature of chaos or how our environment influences our genes. Many of these questions haven't been answered due to complexity or lack of data. AI's ability to analyze massive amounts of data will be crucial to unlocking answers to these profound questions.

2. Accelerate drug development

AI is changing the game in drug development, making it quicker and more efficient. For example, researchers used DeepMind AI to create synthetic "syringes" that inject tumor-killing compounds directly into cells. The process, which usually takes years, was achieved in just 46 days. Another major breakthrough came in January 2023, when AbSci first created and validated de novo antibodies in silico using zero-shot generative AI. Traditionally, antibodies are created using pre-existing antibodies or templates, which can be time-consuming. Silico methods can reduce this time from 6 years to almost 18-24 months. As AI becomes more sophisticated, we can expect it to play an even more prominent role in lab science. Clinical trials could be shortened and simulated to determine efficacy and toxicity, reducing the need for animal testing.

3. Be anywhere at any time

Imagine being present in a science lab without physically being there. Virtual reality technologies combined with AI could make this a reality. Scientists could conduct experiments and manipulate digital models of molecules or materials in virtual reality, all while monitoring the results in real-time. But it's not just virtual reality that will change the game. Researchers at the Western University in Ontario, Canada have completed the world's first-ever international holographic teleportation. Dubbed Holoport technology uses a special camera to create a hologram of a subject, which is then received by another person in a far-off location using a hololens. If both parties are wearing this hololens, they can interact virtually. That said, physical touch is a limitation the team is trying to overcome. In the future, we may see Holoport-like technologies become commonplace in lab science, allowing scientists to collaborate with colleagues worldwide instantly.

4.2 Read the article again and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 25a-29a.

- 25a. According to the author, future research labs will
 A. be exactly like science fiction labs. B. be in a position to achieve great things. C. impress all language technology experts.
- 26a. In today's labs, AI helps researchers
 A. make sense of research articles more quickly. B. deal with big questions they could not answer before. C. publish more papers than ever before.
- 27a. The involvement of AI in drug development has resulted in
 A. speeding up the process. B. creating more commodities. C. generating antibodies.
- 28a. In the future, lab scientists will be able to work together at the same time
 A. only by touching each other's hologram. B. by manipulating digital models. C. with the aid of virtual reality technology.
- 29a. Researchers working on teleportation have
 A. used this process on several occasions. B. yet some problems to solve concerning the process. C. managed to make people invisible.

ACTIVITY 5

Read the text below, and choose the best word (A-H) to fill in items 30a-35a. Use each word only once. There are two words you do not need.

A.	situations	B.	instrument	C.	initiatives	D.	inclusion
E.	plans	F.	disadvantage	G.	attention	H.	presence

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Children's rights—delivering the Child Guarantee

By Elona Bokshi

Last year was a milestone in efforts to improve the lives of children in the European Union at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The European Commission launched two major **(30a)** _____: the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child, the first policy framework for Europe-wide action to promote and protect children's rights; and the European Child Guarantee, the first union **(31a)** _____, endorsed by the Council of the EU, devoted to supporting children's social inclusion.

With these two landmarks, the commission has placed support for children and the fulfilment of their rights at the core of EU policy-making. That national governments are called upon to tackle child poverty represents a commitment to their public social services, to break the cycle of **(32a)** _____ for vulnerable children.

The Child Guarantee focuses on four specific groups—children in institutions, children with disabilities and others with special needs, children of recent migrants and refugees, and children living in precarious family **(33a)** _____, including Roma children from vulnerable communities—and otherwise socially vulnerable children known to be particularly exposed to poverty and wellbeing risks. It works towards closing the gaps in access to quality services, fostering social **(34a)** _____ and promoting equality of opportunity.

Under the Child Guarantee, each country must identify targeted measures for children at risk of poverty or social exclusion and establish a national action plan, running to 2030. Member states were required to share their action **(35a)** _____ with the commission by March 15th.

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ACTIVITY 6

6.1 Read Part 1 of the story below and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 36a-40a.

- 36a** This is an extract from a short story about the author's
 A. frightful memories. B. congenial experiences. C. dual cultural identity.
- 37a** The author begins her story by
 A. providing cooking instructions for a mediterranean meal. B. narrating her involvement in preparing a traditional dish. C. recounting how she learnt to cook grape leaf dolmas.
- 38a** The narrator's parents wanted their daughter to
 A. comprehend how much they cherished their homeland. B. know details about her grandparents' life in Egypt. C. record the history of all their family members.
- 39a** According to the narrator, 'ghorba' is an Arabic word that
 A. is untranslatable in any language. B. describes how Egyptians feel about their homeland. C. has to do with yearning for one's home country.
- 40a.** When the narrator was little, on Saturdays her parents would
 A. always reminisce. B. invite friends for dinner. C. often become emotional.

PART 1

Homesickness and Having a Foot in More Than One Country

By Jasmin Attia

Every grape leaf has a smooth side. My mother tells me this as we sit at her round breakfast table to make grape leaf dolmas – the traditional mediterranean dish. She dips her hand into the bowl of washed grape leaves, gently peeling one away from the stack, tells me that the smooth side goes on the outside, and asks me to lay it on the plate, smooth side down. I follow her instructions, molding a row of beef and rice mixture that she'd seasoned and prepared. But my hands must still learn what the right amount of meat feels like between my fingers. There is no recipe in my family, nothing written down, no measurements. We, the proud women of the family, feel, smell taste, touch and create. My mother and I understand why I must be the one to roll. I am soaking in the instruction. It is a heavy responsibility.

My earliest memories take place at the age of three or four in our small green-carpeted apartment in Boston when I was little enough to fit into my mother's yellow laundry basket. I vaguely understood the duality of our lives then, the two places that were both called home, Egypt and America. At the time, my parents spoke to me mostly in Arabic, and it was in this mother tongue that they told me stories of those left behind, aunts and uncles, grandparents, neighbors.

Sometimes I think my parents were afraid they might fade into the ether if I didn't understand what home meant to them. In a sense, they were probably right. I don't remember exactly when I learned my parents were immigrants, that Cairo had once been their beloved city, that my grandmother was a famous actress there, or that I was my parents' first real-made in America product. You're an American, my father would say this proudly. These were things I just knew. Trying to recall the time I learned them is as impossible as knowing the day I learned my own name.

They were factual anchors that held together the tapestry of who I am, but the hues of the tapestry, the shape and feel of immigration was a much more complex portrait that I would come to see and admire throughout the decades of my life. Each recollection of my parents' lives as young immigrants would eventually reconfigure itself into a deeper insight of what it means to untether oneself from home. What I've come to understand is the untethering never really happens, and the in-between state is sublime bliss and unimaginable pain.

There's an Arabic word, ghorba, that has no real equivalent in English. Loosely translated, it means homesickness, and I define it as an intense longing for one's homeland. Like so many other aspects of being partly foreign, the word ghorba and its untranslatable meaning live in a liminal space in my mind, the space that aches to create meaning out of a culture with no equivalents.

In my childhood home, Saturdays were for nostalgia. My mother made fava beans with oil, lemon, and sometimes cumin, and if she could get her hands on real basterma (sometimes someone could get it from Montreal), she'd cut it up and cook for my father eggs with pastrami, the kind of pastrami made with so much fenugreek you spent days sweating it out. In the '80s and '90s we listened to cassette tapes of Abd El Halim Hafez and Om Kalsoum. When the soulful melodies poured into our tiny family room, my parents often wept.

6.2 Read the second part of the story and choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 41a-45a.

- 41a** From reading the second part of Attia's text, we could safely say that this short story belongs to:
A. historical narrative. **B.** immigrant literature. **C.** fiction prose.
- 42a.** Her parents' transatlantic calls to relatives in Cairo
A. had to be placed seven hours ahead of time. **B.** involved practical and emotional strains. **C.** were the only connection between them and the past.
- 43a.** Once, as a teenager, the narrator heard a song in Arabic that
A. she disliked at first because she couldn't understand it. **B.** was actually a melodic epic poem by Nizar Qabbani. **C.** made her sad because it was about a lost princess.
- 44a.** The narrator has vivid memories of visiting her grandmother because
A. she was famous and had inspired a novel. **B.** she could see what a celebrated actress she'd been. **C.** she found out that she'd been given jewels by royalty.
- 45a.** As an adult, the narrator
A. learnt to speak classical Arabic fluently. **B.** is intimidated by her cultural heritage. **C.** is puzzled by the bond she has to Egypt.

PART 2

After the tapes played, front and back of course, and the breakfast was eaten, it was time for the weekly phone calls to Cairo. There was a calculation for this. Egypt was seven hours ahead of East Coast time, and we had to wait until the family in Cairo would be gathered in the aunt's house that had just gotten a telephone line. These transatlantic calls were rather peculiar. An international call couldn't be made from a regular line out of Egypt at the time. So, it was incumbent upon those who left to call home, to reach back into the force field that kept us in orbit.

In those days you had to yell to be heard, and the sound came in and out. Entire phrases were lost somewhere over the Atlantic, a casualty of immigration. I heard my parents' voices carrying euphoria at the sound of their loved ones, and then grief at the realization that a deep dark ocean still separated them.

One time in my teenage years, I gripped about an old and very long song they were listening to in the car. I was stuck in the back seat, and the classical Arabic eluded me. I hate this music, and I don't understand the words. I told them this, already sensing the guilt. How could I hate something as precious as Abd El Halim's voice? It's not a song. It's a poem, my mother said, aware of my nascent love for literature. It had been composed for the lyrics of Nizar Qabbani's poem about a fortune teller who could read the future in coffee cups. She translated the song in the car.

Mesmerized by the epic poem, I imagined a fortune teller and a broken-hearted man searching for his lost princess whose hair was so long and curly, it could travel the world. A princess with curly hair, just like yours, my father tells me, his hands on the steering wheel, his smile flashing in the rearview mirror.

I have faint memories of my first visit to Cairo at the age of four, running up and down the corridors of my aunt's luxury apartment in Zamalek, watching the sun set over the Nile from her front balcony, and shopping with my mother in the Khan El Khalili market for gifts of papyrus and essential oils.

But my most vivid recollection is of visiting my grandmother, Ragaa Abdou, who would later inspire a novel. By the time I met her, she had already retired. Her bedroom was a shrine to her career, crowded with memorabilia. There were towers of magazines that had featured her, records and cassette tapes, framed photos of her in her heyday, drawers filled with jewelry given to her by princes and kings of Iraq and Kuwait. Some pieces she later gifted me shortly before her death in 1999.

In the years that followed my first visit, I returned to Egypt numerous times, spending summers with family and friends. In college, I studied Arabic, earning a minor in the mother tongue in which I was once illiterate. I read Naguib Mahfouz's *Cairo Trilogy*, which left an indelible mark on my imagination, undoubtedly influencing my writing. And despite my vows never to marry an Egyptian, I met the love of my life in Egypt. I can't help but wonder about the gravity that keeps pulling me back.

My parents had a few leather suitcases they brought with them from Egypt. I think they were brown leather, and in my oldest memory they had large front buckles. As they purchased new suitcases, those buckled brown ones were designated for photographs. Now, as I look back at my life and theirs, there is always another suitcase being unpacked, one shapeless, ethereal treasure at a time.

Vox

6.3 What do the underlined words/expressions from the previous text mean? Choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 46a-50a.

- 46a. There is no recipe in my family, nothing written down, no measurements. Measurements are for the inept.
This is my mother's mantra.
A. incompetent B. experts C. skilled
- 47a. Sometimes I think my parents were afraid they might fade into the ether if I didn't understand what home meant to them. In a sense, they were probably right.
A. evaporate B. melt C. be forgotten
- 48a. In transatlantic calls of those days, you had to yell to be heard, and the sound came in and out. Entire phrases were lost somewhere over the Atlantic, a casualty of immigration.
A. random act B. victim C. serious cause
- 49a. It's not a song. It's a poem, my mother said, aware of my nascent love for literature.
A. developing B. long discovered C. inherent
- 50a. I read Naguib Mahfouz's Cairo Trilogy, which left an indelible mark on my imagination.
A. vivid B. permanent C. pertinent

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

Think of the best synonym for the underlined words (1b-5b) in the text below.

[f](#)
[t](#)
[v](#)
[p](#)
[RSS](#)
[Subscribe](#)

[Home](#)
[Space](#)
[Health](#)
[Planet Earth](#)
[Animals](#)
[Archaeology](#)
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[More](#)

Can we think without using language?

What goes on inside our own heads when we think?

Humans have been expressing thoughts with language for tens or perhaps hundreds of thousands of years. It's a **(1b)** hallmark of our species; so much so that scientists once speculated that the capacity for language was the **(2b)** key difference between us and other animals. And we've been wondering about each other's thoughts for as long as we could talk about them.



"The 'penny for your thoughts' kind of question is, I think, as old as humanity," Russell Hurlburt, a research psychologist at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas, who studies how people formulate thoughts, told us yesterday. But how do scientists study the **(3b)** relationship between thought and language? And is it possible to think without words?

The answer, surprisingly, is yes, several decades of research has found. Hurlburt's studies, for **(4b)** instance, have shown that some people do not have an inner monologue—meaning they don't talk to themselves in their heads. Moreover, other research studies show that people don't use the language **(5b)** regions of their brain when working on wordless logic problems.

Conclusion? Science suggests that words aren't strictly necessary for reasoning!

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ACTIVITY 2

Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete items 6b-10b in Column A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
6b.	Winston Churchill Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it _____ that counts.	to courage is continue the
7b.	Bill Keane Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, _____, which is why we call it the present.	of a today God gift is
8b.	Tom Abbott _____. It's about being different. You need to give people a reason to choose your business.	being just not it's better about
9b.	John Maxwell The pessimist complaints about the wind. The optimist expects it to change. _____.	sail the adjusts leader the
10b.	Confucius It doesn't matter how slowly you go _____.	do provided stop you not

ACTIVITY 3

Fill in the missing words (11b-15b) in the text below. The first letter is provided.



Fyodor Dostoevsky was just like many of us: he read banned books. But, unlike us, he was arrested and sentenced to death for it. In the 1840s, the Russian novelist was part of a progressive group called the Petrashevsky Circle, whose primary (11b) p_____ was to discuss literary and philosophical texts that had been banned by the government of Tsar Nicholas the 1st.


In April of 1849, Dostoevsky and other members of the group were arrested for their literary “activities,” which were decried as “anti-Russian.” They were sent to prison, and on November 16th, sentenced to death for crimes committed while at book club.

On the morning of December 22nd, the prisoners were led in front of the (12b) f_____ squad, but at the last moment, the soldiers lowered their guns—a messenger had shown up with a commutation from the Tsar. After this little bit of theater, which Tsar Nicholas the 1st had planned in (13b) a_____, the prisoners were officially exiled and packed off to a prison camp in Siberia, where Dostoevsky would remain until February 14, 1854.

The experience would inform his 1869 novel *The Idiot*, in which Prince Myshkin recounts an anecdote that hews very closely to Dostoevsky’s experience: a man is sentenced to death for “a political offense” and spared at the last moment. “The uncertainty and feeling of version for that new thing which would be and was just coming was awful,” Dostoevsky writes.

But he said that what was more dreadful at that time was continuously (14b) t_____, “What if I were not to die! What if I could go back to life—what eternity! And it would all be mine! I would turn every minute into an age; I would lose nothing, I would make every minute (15b) c_____, I would not waste one!” He said that this idea turned to such a fury at last that he longed to be shot quickly.

Luckily for literature, he was not.



ACTIVITY 4

Fill in blanks 16b-20b with one word that works together with “under” to make a single meaning.

16b.	After so many years of working as an under _____ officer for the London Metropolitan Police, Miranda Benson decided to resign. She no longer wanted to live a double life and lie to her husband and kids about her real work and the dangers she would face on a daily basis.
17b.	Colin was sentenced to six months community service for driving under the _____ of alcohol. Given this was his first offence, the judge was rather lenient. He ordered, however, that Colin undergo mandatory rehabilitation and report to his nearest police station once a month.
18b.	Andreas Esposito was my classmate in elementary school. He came from a very poor family; his parents were struggling to make ends meet. Andreas had a real flair for the violin, but he couldn't afford one nor pay tuition for lessons. Ms. Blair, our music instructor, saw his potential and took him under her _____. Andreas is now an acclaimed violinist.
19b.	It was an unusual winter by all accounts. The amount of snowfall has been unprecedented. Amongst the many casualties of this year's harsh winter was our old oak tree in our backyard. Its beautiful branches collapsed under their own _____ because of the amount of snow on them.
20b.	When my instructor asked for a one-on-one meeting, I was unpleasantly surprised to find out that my work was far from satisfactory. I was under the _____ that I was making progress. Apparently, I was wrong. Now I have to figure out a way to reverse the course.

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