



ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ – ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ C1 & C2 - ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 3
ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ 2019 Β

TAPESCRIPTS

PART A: CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read items 1a and 2a, listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

Crooked teeth may embarrass kids whose families can't afford braces. And trying to fix their teeth themselves can make things worse. Luckily there's Donated Orthodontic Services, a programme from the American Association of Orthodontists. For children and teens who qualify and are matched with a volunteer orthodontist, treatment can be life-changing and help them smile with confidence. Learn more at AAOinfo.org.

Listen again and check your answers. Community

Read items 3a and 4a, listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

We depend on our drinking water supply daily, but where does that water come from? Your water provider encourages you to get to know your local water source so together we can protect and preserve it. The investment we make as a community to protect our water source now ensures we have a sustainable drinking water supply for the future. Visit drinktap.org to learn more. This message is brought to you by the American Waterworks Association and your local water provider.

Listen again and check your answers.

ACTIVITY 2

Read items 5a-7a, listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

The Olympics are run by the International Olympic Committee, which is a partner organization of the UN as a whole. Working within the IOC is the International Olympic Truce Center, established at the turn of the millennium. We invited the Truce Center's director, Konstantinos Filis, to take us back to where it all started.

Filis: We should go back to 776 BC, where, according to the myth, Iphitos, the king of one of Greece's city states, which were back then in constant conflict, went to the Delphi oracle and asked how he could end these conflicts. So the Oracle urged him to revive the Olympic Games as a means to achieving a temporary peace. And every four years a ceasefire was agreed for athletes, spectators and artists to travel to and from the Games in Olympia. The truce was observed, though not always in full, for some 1200 years, making it the most durable peace accord in history.

Listen again and check your answers.

Read items 8a-10a, listen and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item

Interviewer: So the entire Olympic movement is based really on this truce principle?

Filis: Exactly. And what happened in modern times, in 1993, the UN General Assembly approved the decision to revive the Olympic Truce by adopting the resolution entitled "Building a peaceful

and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal.” And as such, in 1994, during the opening ceremony of the Lilihammer Winter Games, and for 24 hours, a ceasefire was achieved in the whole of ex-Yugoslavia. In the 90s as you may know, there was a continuous conflict in Yugoslavia after the dissolution of the USSR, Yugoslavia fall apart as well, so there was a ceasefire only for 24 hours, but still this was a very precious beginning.

Listen again and check your answers.

ACTIVITY 3

Read items 11a-14a, listen ONCE and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.

Announcer: Today’s Radio 4 appeal is given by Lesley Garret on behalf of ‘Lost Chord’.

Lesley Garrett: Dementia is devastating. Not just for the sufferer, but for their whole family. It’s a truly heartbreaking disease which often strips people of their memory, their identity and all mental capacity, leaving nothing more than a shell. It’s one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. And yet there’s no cure. Music can be the key. Musical memories are often the last thing to go, and once stimulated, they unlock the door that hides a frightened, intimidated and often humiliated person. Even their favourite song can strike a chord and stimulate amazing responses. A group from Lost Chord used to visit the care home where my Auntie Joan was. She had dementia and didn’t recognize any of us, but play one of my CDs and her face would light up at the sound of the music. I became a patron and supporter of Lost Chord after she died. I was invited to sing at that very care home in a music session run by ‘Lost Chord’. It was incredible how those who were slumped in chairs started singing along with smiles on their faces, and so full of energy.

ACTIVITY 4

Read items 15a-17a, listen ONCE and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each one.

We have to come to regulation how we want to protect and how we want to make use of our global oceans. Because they’re currently in a crisis and there’s a lot of threats out there, like plastic trash in the ocean.

Interviewer: So that would be one of the threats. What would some of the others be?

Sandra Schottner: Definitely climate change. Our oceans are becoming more and more acidic.

Interviewer: What does that mean?

Sandra Schottner: It means that a lot of animals, especially those that have skeletons made from calcium carbonate, that’s chalk basically, a lot of animals and algae that have such a skeleton, they start dissolving.

Interviewer: The animals start to dissolve?

Sandra Schottner: Yes. Over time we know that it is very difficult for this kind of marine life to sustain.....

Read items 18a-20a, listen ONCE and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item

Sandra Schottner: People normally think it’s only trees that produce oxygen, but it is to a large degree, it’s tiny little algae that we find in our oceans that are actually responsible for producing more than 50% of the oxygen that we breathe. And if these algae can’t produce oxygen any more due to various stressing factors like climate change, then we have a problem.

Interviewer: So this is a huge problem, not just because the oceans absorb the carbon dioxide, but they also give us oxygen.

Sandra Schottner: That is completely true, yes. This problem we’re facing in our oceans is a global one. We need to make this a topic in the public. Everyone has heard about the Climate Agreement, about the Paris Agreement and these negotiations, but hardly anyone has ever heard of the Global Ocean Treaty. But it is equally important.

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

Read items 1b-5b. Listen and fill in the gaps.

1b. Located 18 blocks from the US Capitol, is the final resting place of dozens of members of Congress, as well as numerous government officials and other prominent Americans. American History TV toured the grounds and looked at some of the notable grave sites and memorials with Rebecca Roberts. In 1807, Washington was a really new town. It had no infrastructure, it had no buildings and it had no place to bury its dead. So this new Christchurch burying ground was the chosen place and Congress bought up a bunch of plots specifically for the purpose of burying members of Congress who died in office.

2b. In addition to having congressmen, senate and businessmen stay, the Willard decided to attract the foreign dignitaries. Of particular notice was the Japanese delegation. The Japanese had never left their homeland and were headed to the United States to visit with President Buchanan. At the time there was no Blair House to house foreign dignitaries and so that task fell to the Willard. Congress appropriated 50,00 dollars for the Willard to refurbish and redecorate to accommodate our guests from Japan. Rooms were recarpeted with red carpets, there was a pantry built in, kitchens, and an entire floor of 60 rooms was given to the delegation.

3b. We're going to come on in here and start to talk about our story and those two ideas which are the history of mental health care and also the land use of the site at St Elizabeth's. So here we talk a little bit about how our definition of mental health has changed over time and of mental illness has changed over time, a little bit some diagnoses of patients and then we're looking at how did people think that the mentally ill should be cared for, what should happen to them. How should they be either cared for at home, which happened certainly a lot, still does, or if they should be cared for at a separate purpose-built institution.

4b. You can see where the justices sat. They are figuratively and literally above everyone else in society, with the chief magistrate there in the chair in the centre. The jury sat on the lower bench, beneath them. And the jury would as today, make decisions as to points of fact in a case, the judges make decisions just on points of law. And when the jury had to render a verdict, which sometimes they would do without leaving the bench.

5b. Now a museum, we visited to learn about the history of the institution that coined the term 'penitentiary' and strived to do something revolutionary: reform criminals. My name's Nick, I'm a tour guide here at Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site. This is today in a state of stabilized ruin, but this when it first opened in 1829, was considered experimental. It was actually so unlike anything else tried at that time that they invented a new word – 'penitentiary'. The root in that word in penitence. This was actually the first attempt at the humane treatment of a criminal. In this building, that person would have a chance to reflect on their life and become penitent, to change themselves and reform themselves through that feeling.

ACTIVITY 2

Read items 6b-10b. Listen ONCE and fill in the gaps.

6b. The record of the United Nations includes a proud battle for child survival and against human suffering and disease of all kinds. Every year UNICEF oral vaccines save the lives of 3 million children. Last year alone, the World Food Program, using the contributions of many governments including our own fed 56 million hungry people. The World Health Organisation has eliminated smallpox from the face of the earth and is making great strides to eliminate polio by the year 2000. It has helped to contain fatal diseases, like the Ebola virus, that could have threatened an entire continent.

7b. Last year was the hottest ever and the past decade has been the hottest on record. Average global temperature keeps climbing, glaciers are receding and permafrost is declining. Millions of people and trillions of assets are at risk from rising seas and other climate disruptions. And the number of natural disasters has quadrupled since 1970.

8b. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the General Assembly, stated that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, that no-one should be held in servitude. Yet nearly 70 years on, organised crime groups lure, dupe and force innocent men, women and children into extreme forms of exploitation. Sold across borders, victims are held captive in squalid conditions under the constant shadow of violence, and forced into sex and labour exploitation. Together we must work tirelessly to preserve the freedoms and values that define our United Nations to restore these freedoms and values to the lives of the men, women and children who are exploited for profit and held captive with little or no chance of escape.

9b. They want to wipe out our achievements and those of our ancestors. To erase human civilization and drag us back to the dark ages. The question we must ask ourselves as we face this the battle of our generation is what will our legacy be? Will we pass on to our children a world dominated by dread and division? Where safety and security will be at the forefront of their minds as they board an airplane, attend a concert or a football match or stroll through a mall? Most important, are we doing what must be done to confront and decisively defeat this evil force so that our children can live in a world where fear and suspicion are replaced by human camaraderie and hope.

10b. However the United Nations is not working as it should. Our organization is slow to reflect changes in geo-political realities. Where we should have flexibility and be adaptable, we have all too often been bureaucratic. Where we should have reached across sectarian lines, and institutional boundaries, we have stayed within rigid structures, working in isolation with little or no co-ordination. Where we should have been empowering managers, we have not made the optimum use of our resources, either human or financial.