

TASK 1

In the following article the questions have been removed. Your task is to read the text and match the questions (a-l) with the answers (1-10). There is an extra question that you don't need.

Secrets of the teenage brain

Why are teenagers such moody, lazy, selfish nightmares? We gave readers the chance to ask Frances E Jensen, author of a new book on the adolescent mind, how to deal with these hormonal time bombs. Given that the relationship between parents and teenagers is one of the most fraught in family life, we asked readers to send in questions for Jensen to tackle.

0. _____

Tidiness needs a sophisticated level of cognitive control, and the way the teenage brain is connected means that their planning is not very good. This means that very smart adolescents will do very stupid things in a very impulsive way. I don't think organisation is a high priority for most teenagers. They have other things to worry about – they are messy because they don't give themselves enough time to tidy up before they run off to do something else.

1. _____

Teenagers can get frustrated with situations and themselves, as a lot of things still aren't fitting together in their brain. The risk-taking behaviour and impulsivity they exhibit because they don't have full access to their frontal lobes can cause mood. While I'm not condoning teens' erratic behaviour, the hope is that by understanding what is going on inside their child's head, parents will be a bit more patient and might be able to stop themselves reacting and setting up a vicious cycle by alienating their child. Try to stay close to your teenagers, even if they seem to push you away. Always count to 10 and think twice.

2. _____

The teens are an age of self-discovery and self-eeking behaviour, and it's natural that they will start to cut ties. Teenagers need to become independent, but we live in a very complex world, and no other teenage generation in history has had this much stimulation and exposure to the many potential stresses that arise from their being online.

3. _____

There is absolutely a biological basis for this. In many other mammals, like baby rodents, sleep patterns shift during the adolescent period. From puberty to the end of the teens, the circadian clock is actually programming them.

4. _____

I think that society on both sides of the Atlantic and in most parts of the world is hugely confused, with dozens of mixed messages for teenagers. One example of this ambivalence is that in the US we send 18-year-olds to war yet we don't let them drink. From what I've learned, the data would suggest that if you're looking for a vote to come from somebody who you trust to make rational decisions using cause and effect, and some insight, the average 16-year-old will not yet be at that point. Also, as teens are so impressionable, the concern is that their opinion might be overly swayed by others and override their decision-making.

5. _____

How many other competing interests do they have? For many teenagers, it's certainly more fun to play a video game or go on Facebook. It's an issue we all face in the modern world, but serious demotivation can be a symptom of learning or processing problems. In that case, the teenage years are an ideal time to diagnose any problems and help work on their strengths as well as weaknesses. People might think their capacity for academic achievement is set in stone from a very young age, but this can change quite dramatically over adolescence. It's a period of huge opportunity, and this suggests that you can really change your destiny with respect to how you function at school if you get some attention during this time.

6. _____

Teens are primed to learn quickly – but addiction is actually a form of learning, and they get addicted faster than they would if they were exposed to the same substances later. Chronic pot smoking has a long-term effect, as it's

actually changing your brain chemistry, just like enriching environments and academic learning do. Studies show that if you smoke pot on a daily basis for prolonged periods of time in your teen years, your verbal IQ drops.

7. _____
The teenage brain is hungry for stimulation. But there is an unprecedented amount of it in today's world, maybe more than ever. Because teenagers lack access to their frontal lobes, using their judgement to say: "I've had enough" or "I need to stop and do something else" is still a weakness for them.

8. _____
I don't think there's a biological basis for this. It could be an example of their lack of executive function along with their risky, impulsive behaviour – they're not planning ahead. Their priorities are not as common sense as they will become over time. Also, teenagers will do outlandish things to please their peers, even if it means getting wet.

9. _____
They are another source of stimulation that teen brains respond exuberantly to. But as their brains respond more strongly to stress than adult brains, they have to learn to put what they see and do in the games into perspective. Adults must remember that as our frontal lobes are connected, we can reflect and do things in moderation

10. _____
You need to stay connected with your teenager. Consistent social problems can mean that there may be an anxiety disorder or another psychiatric problem, such as depression, that's beginning to emerge. Bipolar disorder and schizophrenia often come on at the end of teenage years and in the early 20s, because you need your frontal lobes to manifest those disorders.

www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2015/jan/25/secrets-of-the-teenage-brain

- a. Why won't my teenager go to bed, and why can't I get them up in the morning?
- b. Clothes left in the bathroom, losing things, plates festering under the bed... Why doesn't my teenager care about being tidy?
- c. My teenager doesn't seem to care about school at all. Why are they so uninterested in doing their homework, and how can I motivate them to study?
- d. I feel increasingly cut out from my teenager's life. Why won't they talk to me properly?
- e. Given the way the teenage brain works, should we lower the voting age to 16?
- f. Why can't my teenage children leave their smartphones alone, even at the dinner table surely Instagram can't be that interesting?
- g. Why can't my teenage children talk with adults in a proper way?
- h. How can I look after my teenager's mental health?
- i. Should I worry about my teenager drinking or dabbling with drugs?
- j. My child loves playing video games. What effect do they have on the teenage brain?
- k. Why does my daughter always seem so angry, especially with me?
- l. Why don't teenagers wear coats, even in very cold or wet weather?

10 points

0.-b 1. _____, 2. _____, 3. _____, 4. _____, 5. _____, 6. _____, 7. _____,
8. _____, 9. _____, 10. _____

TASK 2

In this article a few words have been removed. Your task is to fill in the gaps (1-10) from the list (a-l). There is an extra letter that you do not need. There is an example.

Why everyone may have a 0. _____ air vehicle

The idea of having a part car, part plane, part drone parked outside your home may not be as 1. _____ as it seems. There really aren't any technological hurdles to this.

We are going to have personal air vehicles that are both cars and planes, at least that's Missy Cummings's vision of the future. It's basically the intersection of a 2. _____ with a robotic car, so that your plane is also your car, but the big leap in technology is that you are actually driving neither, says the Associate Professor of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Drones have a negative 3. _____ in the media, says Cummings, because they are essentially seen as spy cameras. But most people don't realise that when they are on a plane they are effectively travelling on a drone. The 4. _____ technology that exists on all Airbus and many Boeing craft is the exact same technology that exists on drones.

The reason why drones are the answer to the future is that the truth is we are terrible drivers. Humans 5. _____ have a half-second lag in almost any quick response that they need to have, like a ball rolling out in a street or seeing an aircraft in the sky and you have to take 6. _____ action. Even a half-second delay can mean the difference between life and death, and computers and automated systems don't have that – they have microseconds.

So, our transportation network of the future, both on the ground and in the air, will actually be safer when we turn it over to computers.

There really aren't any technological 7. _____ to this idea, says Cummings. The biggest hurdles we have are psychological and cultural, in terms of giving up the car. But no new tech needs to be developed to have your own personal flying car. What we have to do is improve production and reduce manufacturing costs, and what that means is that we need more robots. So this is almost a self-circular process, where we need robots to build robots to make them cheaper.

Should we worry about the machines rising up and taking over? No, what Cummings says she is worried about is hackers and terrorists who want to do wrong. One of the things she is working on is trying to develop technology that allows any flying robot to be able to 8._____ off any attack and be able to navigate itself without any GPS or any other external signal.

There are lots of different possibilities for what your personal air 9._____ could look like. You could own your own in your driveway or garage, and you could jump in it. Or we could have a shared network like the plane version of Zipcar. People should be excited about this: it promises much in terms of safer travel, and in parts of the world where the road and air networks are poor, people will be able to get the goods and services they need.

So, when we look at 10._____ this concept of personal air vehicles, it means we will see the quality of life improve dramatically for everyone around the world.

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20131031-a-flying-car-for-everyone>

- a. drone
- b. vehicle
- c. impact
- d. fend
- e. hurdles
- f. globalising
- g. inherently
- h. bias
- i. far-fetched
- j. evasive
- k. fly-by-wire
- l. personal

0 – 1, 1._____, 2,_____, 3._____, 4._____, 5._____, 6._____, 7._____, 8._____, 9._____, 10._____

10 points

TASK 3

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE. PARTS OF SOME SENTENCES ARE MISSING. YOUR TASK IS TO FILL THEM IN (1-10) FROM THE LIST BELOW (A-M). WRITE THE LETTERS IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES AS IN THE EXAMPLE. REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE TWO EXTRA LETTERS YOU DO NOT NEED.

**Relocation of animals could drive some species towards extinction – study
Scientists have found the number of animals moved to make way for building projects far outnumber science-led relocations 0) _____**

The relocation of animals 1.) _____ and could be driving some species towards extinction, according to a new study. An international team of scientists found that “mitigation translocations” – where animals were moved from the path of building projects – were “increasing rapidly” and far outnumbered instances of science-led relocations of animals 2.) _____. While millions of dollars are spent on mitigating developments’ impact upon animals, the study found little evidence that these projects worked. Such projects could, in some cases, 3.) _____. According to the report, mitigation actions “all too often fail 4.) _____ and are poorly documented, providing few opportunities to apply lessons learned and to improve the conservation efficacy of similar projects in the future.” Simon Clulow of the University of Newcastle, one of the report’s co-authors, said: “While animals are spared a socially unacceptable death of being crushed under a bulldozer, they then 5.) _____. “We are approving developments upon mitigation strategies that are flawed. If this isn’t managed well, it contributes 6.) _____ and ultimately risks extinctions. “This should be a call to arms for the conservation community. It’s a real elephant in the room that needs 7.) _____. ”The report highlights a lack of data around the number of animals moved and their prospects once they are relocated. The documented examples suggest current practices are not working. In Australia, more than \$14m has been spent in the past 15 years 8.) _____ – the green and golden bell frog, a species that had to make way for the construction of the Sydney Olympic village. This compares 9.) _____ provided for science-based conservation of all other amphibians during this period. Clulow said the relocations, often undertaken by contractors with non-specialist skills, affected all kinds of wildlife, spanning mammals, reptiles and birds. He said a range of mistakes had been made, including 10.) _____ or failing to think through the consequences of the relocation.

“Most habitat is at its ecological carrying capacity, so there’s no room for new animals,” he said. “Then there are animals such as the swamp skink, which is an aggressive and territorial species and has been moved due to developments. “You either put it into unoccupied habitat, which expands its range and has unintended consequences, or you put it in the habitat of other skinks, which has a horrible outcome for the newcomers. “The regulatory intent is to avoid harm, but in reality we are not sparing these animals death at all. In some cases it actually causes harm.”The report calls for better monitoring and reporting of relocations and a shift to the science-based methods used by conservationists undertaking species recovery programs.

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/jan/23/relocation-of-animals-could-drive-some-species-towards-extinction-study>

A/ to follow accepted scientific best practices

B/ perish out of sight

C/ to make way for land development rarely succeeds

D/ to species decline

E/ to help recover populations

F/ putting animals into the wrong habitat

G/ to be addressed

H/ to report the methods

I/ be placing species at even greater risk

J/ to translocate just one species

K/ causing harm

L/ to the estimated \$3.3m

M/ to recover populations

0 – M, 1. ____ , 2. ____ , 3. ____ , 4. ____ , 5. ____ , 6. ____ , 7. ____ , 8. ____ , 9. ____ , 10. ____

10 points

TASK 4

This text comes from Peter Pan . Put in the missing letters on the lines in the text. There is an example.

Mrs. Darling loved to have every**thing** just so, and Mr. Darling had a pas_____ for being exactly like his neighbours; so, of course, they had a nurse. As they were poor, ow_____ to the amount of milk the children drank, this nurse was a pr___ Newfoundland dog, called Nana, who had belonged to no one in parti_____ until the Darlings eng_____ her. She had always thought children important, how_____, and the Darlings had become acquia_____ with her in Kensington Gardens, where she spent most of her sp____ time peeping into perambulators, and was much hated by care_____ nursemaids , wh___ she followed to their homes and complained of to their mistr_____. She proved to be quite a treasure of a nurse. How thor_____ she was at bath-time, and up at any moment of the night if one of her charges made the slig_____ cry. Of course her kennel was in the nursery. She had a gen____ for knowing when a cough is a thing to have no pati_____ with and when it needs stoc_____ around your throat. She believed to her last day in old-fashioned

reme_____ like rhubarb leaf, and made sounds of cont_____ over all this new-fangled talk about germs, and so on. It was a lesson in propriety to see her esco_____ the children to school, walking seda_____ by their side when they were well beh_____, and butting them back into line if they

str_____. On John's footer [in England soc____ was called football, "footer" for short] days she never once forgot his sweater, and she usually carried an umbrella in her mouth in ca___ of rain. There is a room in the basement of Miss Fulsom's school where the nurses wait. They sat on forms, while Nana l___ on the floor, but that was the only difference. They affe_____ to ignore her as of an inferior social status to thems_____, and she despised their light talk. She rese_____ visits to the nursery from Mrs. Darling's friends, but if they did come she first whipped off Michael's pinafore and put him into the one with blue braiding, and smoo_____ out Wendy and made a da___ at John's hair.

30 points

TASK 5

**USE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS TO WRITE A TALE
CONSISTING OF AT LEAST 150 AND NOT MORE THAN 180 WORDS.**

globe, technology, frog, to come up with, to recognize, to establish, naughty, twilight, hardly, superstitious

