



**ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ – ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ Γ1&Γ2 - ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ 3**  
**ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΣ 2016 Β**

**TAPESCRIPTS**

## **PART A: CHOICE ITEMS**

### **ACTIVITY 1**

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

Some people still don't believe that second hand smoke is dangerous. This is Scott Bacula. Did you know that just being around someone who smokes can cause severe lung problems, heart disease and cancer? But there is something you can do about it. Call for a free booklet from the Will Rogers institute. It clearly explains the proven risks of second-hand smoke and the ways you can avoid exposure. Toll-free 1-877-957-7575. Because second-hand smoke is dangerous. Believe it.

**Listen again and check your answers.**

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

In 1985, while polio was paralyzing 1000 children a day, Rotary International committed to a goal. A goal of ending polio worldwide. Very soon now, after immunizing over 2 billion children, the goal will be achieved. Eradicating polio worldwide – that is humanity in motion. That is Rotary.

**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.**

Welcome back to Press Conference USA, with our special guest, Linda Pappas Funsch. She's the author of the new book *Oman Reborn: Balancing Tradition and Modernization*. Well, Linda, let's continue our conversation about how Sultan Qaboos transformed this country from a backwater to a very modern place, while keeping traditions. We see its neighbours, Dubai, skyscrapers, very westernized, and yet Oman has been able to modernize without actually westernizing per se. It is built on its own cultural traditions. Talk about that unique paradigm.

Linda: Carol, this has been a conscious effort on the part of Sultan Qaboos, who has had a foot in both eastern and western worlds. He received some of his higher education in the west, so he knew and had seen the west.

**Listen again and check your answers.**

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

But he was also intimately familiar with his country, its history, its traditions. And during the period of time before his accession to the throne, he, I believe had quite a long opportunity to decide how the transformation would occur. Omanis know who they are, they know where they've been, they're very proud of their independence. But he decided that he would proceed with modernization in an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary way ..*fade*

**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.**

Sir Hans Sloane was born in 1660 and worked as the personal physician for the Duke of Albermale accompanying the duke when he was sent to be Governor of Jamaica. Whilst he was there, Sir Hans became very interested in many aspects of natural history, the plants, the wildlife, the insects, the geology of the landscape. But the plants were what he really loved, that was one of his greatest passions. And he brought back with him an amazing collection of plant specimens which we have here in the Natural History Museum. And he used that as the basis for writing a really important book, which described his findings during his voyages to Jamaica which he published in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. And he used that ability to communicate with this wonderful book to connect with kings and queens, lords and ladies, fellow physicians, ships' captains, pirates, the man on the street. And they would often bring him specimens from the market, or street sellers in London, or ships' captains would say, you know, "Well, I've been to the Indies, here, look what I've got for you". And these people would often do it because they liked him, sometimes as a way of repaying perhaps because he'd helped them by giving them free medical treatment, and he used that to amass this fabulous collection, which became the basis of the British Museum..."

### ACTIVITY 4

**Read items 15a-17a. Listen ONCE to Vivian Walt being interviewed about Teheran and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for each item.**

Interviewer: Well, Monique, first let's talk about your very important work. And you've said in many interviews that there are more slaves today than ever before in history. And that slavery is an industry worth more than powerhouse corporations such as Google and Apple combined. I mean, that's extraordinary. Why is this persisting in modern day?

Monique: Well, according to the Workfree Foundation, you have more than 45 million slaves in the world. Slavery has been increasing considerably in the last 40 years. The main reason is that all the big corporations started to outsource their production in the developing world where the labour was cheaper. When you want cheap labour you can finish with forced labour and that's one of the main issues.

Interviewer: Now of course these are multinational corporations, so they operate around the world. But are there any regions around the globe in which slavery, trafficking is more egregious than others?

Monique: 60% of the slaves in the world are in Asia. And the biggest country for slavery is India.

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

So according to WorkFree, you have 80 million slaves in India. When you travel in India, when you work in India, when you speak to the NGOs in India, you think it could even be more than that. So in comparison to how much money do we spend, all the governments in the world to attack slavery and fight slavery and trafficking, you would not even come to 1 billion dollars. So it means that the means that we have to fight this growing industry are extremely limited.

Interviewer: A very lucrative business indeed.

Monique: Of course. And almost total impunity. You have very very few prosecutions. You can exploit a woman or girl or a child, as it happens many many many many times, and the impunity is almost total.

## **PART B - SHORT ANSWERS**

### **ACTIVITY 1**

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

**1b.** Well, once again, I join the right honorable gentleman, in recognizing the work of the individual constable in apprehending while being under attack. I think as I said earlier, our officers bravely go where others wouldn't go, in order to protect the public. They do so much in the line of duty but also for some when they're off duty as well, they're prepared to go and face danger, in order to protect us. ....

**2b.** EuroPoll estimates that 10,000 children in Europe have disappeared. This is an existential question about the safety of children. The prime minister thinks it is not the responsibility of the United Kingdom to help children in Europe. So I ask him, so I ask him, who has the moral responsibility to feed them, to clothe them, to educate them and give them refuge? If not us and and everybody in Europe?...

PM: Let me answer that very directly. First of all any child who has direct family in Britain on claiming asylum under the Dublin Agreement Regulations can come to Britain and quite right, too.

**3b.** In that connection, will he pay tribute to the people who fought and won the Normandy campaign such as the late Captain Paul Cash who was killed fighting in Normandy at the age of 26, having won the military cross?

PM: I certainly join my honourable friend in paying tribute to all those who served and particularly those who fell in that heroic campaign. So we should remember what they did and we should remember what it was they gave their lives for which was to achieve peace on our continent....

**4b.** Mr. Speaker. My constituent, Deborah, has HIV that she contracted via her partner who received a contaminated blood transfusion. My constituent, Neil, has hepatitis, again from a contaminated transfusion. He now needs a second liver transplant. Neither of them can hold down a full-time job because of the catastrophic effects on their conditions, so they both absolutely rely on the support from the state the government is now planning to slash in half.

**5b.** A friend of mine works a 39-hour a week including Sundays and Bank Holidays on the shop floor at B & Q. Can the prime minister imagine his shock when he discovered he was going to lose money as a result of the introduction of the living wage? That's because to introduce it, B & Q are cutting allowances. As the result he's going to take home 50-pound week less, or 2600 pounds a year after the hourly rate goes up.

**Listen again and check your answers.**

## ACTIVITY 2

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

Voice 1: And now Alison Groves reads the first part of this week's *Book at Bedtime*, 'Land of a Thousand Hills' by Rosamund Halsey Carr.

**6b.** Voice 2: Prologue. When Kenneth suggested that we move to Africa, we'd been married for 7 years, and everyone thought we were mad. At that time, however, I would have followed him anywhere. It was the summer of 1949. It is true that I was very much in love with Kenneth, but this is really the story of a love affair between a woman and a country *fade* ....

**7b.** My name is Rosamund Halsey Carr and my home is Rwanda, a small country in east central Africa. It is a tapestry of a thousand peaks and valleys. Its southern region is scattered with numerous lakes and dense forests. To the east, a high plateau declines gently towards the low marshy plains and grassy savannas. The northern region is dominated by the lofty peaks of the Virunga volcanoes and... *fade*

**8b.** Rwanda is home to three distinct ethnic groups. The Hutu, whose name translates to mean 'cultivators' are of Bantu stock, and make up approximately 85%. The Tutsi are the feudal kings of Rwanda, making up less than 15%. They are tall, nomadic, traditionally cattle herders and great warriors. The remaining 1 – 2% are the Batwa pygmies, who are hunters and potters and purveyors of magic spells.

**9b.** Rwanda in 1949 was a land of enchantment – a wilderness where people and animals lived in harmony untouched by the outside world. Shepherds led their cattle to drink at the lakes and pools until evening, when elephants began to migrate toward the watering holes to drink and bathe. Time was told by the sun, and the moon was the calendar. The markets were social gathering places and trading centers where ....

**10b.** Since I arrived here almost half a century ago, I have survived civil wars, revolutions, and one of the greatest human tragedies of our time, the genocide of 1994. I have sailed up the Congo River and camped in pygmy villages. I have attended the coronation of a Tutsi king and...