

TASK 1

Read the following article in which a journalist explains how her identity was stolen by an email hacker. Decide if the statements below are True (T) or False (F) according to what the author says. Put a cross (X) in the correct box next to each statement. The first statement (0) is an example.

HOW AN EMAIL HACKER RUINED MY LIFE AND THEN TRIED TO SELL IT BACK TO ME

A hacker's been occupying my email account for the past week. The intruder's been stalking my inbox, replying to messages and refusing to let me in. In the weirdest twist, the hacker even started writing to me.

It started when my phone went crazy in the middle of a meeting. Some 5,000 contacts had received an email from my account saying that I'd been held up at gunpoint in Madrid. My internet-savvy friends sent texts to say I'd been hacked, while my elderly and more vulnerable friends wanted to know where to send the cash.

Suddenly you're hit with an organisational bombshell – freeze your bank account; answer anxious calls; miss work deadlines; irritate bosses and friends who think you're ignoring them. The realisation dawns that the email account's the nexus of the modern world. It's connected to just about every part of our daily life.

Out of sheer frustration, I fired off an email to my occupied address laying out how I felt and asking for my contacts. Shockingly, I got an almost instantaneous reply. The hacker said they'd return my address book for £500. It was unreal. There I was, sitting at my laptop, receiving emails from someone claiming to be me.

I wrote back straight away, saying that I didn't have those finances and pointing out that I had no reason to believe the deal would be kept even if I did send the money. I couldn't help but end with a rhetorical: "Do you ever feel even slightly bad about what you're doing?"

Just for a minute, the hacker seemed anxious to prove that he or she had some sense of morality. According to them, it "didn't feel great" to be a hacker. They said they didn't have a choice. In a gesture of magnanimity, this individual said that they'd release my contacts for just £300 and even offered to send me 20 contacts upfront as a sign of "goodwill". They also insisted that their actions weren't as bad as robbing people on the streets.

What I wanted to reply, but found difficult to articulate at the time, was that hacking can be worse than that. When someone holds you up in the street, you lose a set of isolated possessions and get to walk away. But if someone colonises one of your chief platforms of interaction with the world, there's always a feeling of "what next?" Apparently some 3,000 people reported such scams last year, but too few of these are brought to justice.

The hacker had doubled the verification process on my password so I couldn't get in. Once Google disabled it from the inside, I was able to reset all my security checks without a problem. Even now, I'm not sure it's over. In one last message, addressed from myself just two days ago, the hacker wrote: "I see you got the account back. Sorry for the trouble." I guess I'll never know what this individual's circumstances were, but I feel the need to understand them. Perhaps I just need to restore some faith in human nature.

Source: Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2011/oct/16/email-hacker-identity-rowenna-davis?INTCMP=SRCH>

EXAMPLE

0. The hacker didn't let the journalist access her email account.

1. The hacker told her contacts she was in Madrid.

2. None of her friends could imagine the truth.

3. Some of her friends offered to send money.

4. She didn't expect such a quick answer from the hacker.

5. She told the hacker she would send the money on one condition.

6. The hacker did not try to justify what they were doing.

7. The hacker said they'd give her back some of her contacts in advance.

8. She told the hacker what they were doing was worse than robbing people on the street.

9. A very small part of these cases are taken to court.

10. The hacker can't access her email account now.

T	F	TEACHER
X		√

TOTAL (10 x 1 marks) _____ /10 marks

TASK 2

Read the following text about bicycle friendly cities. Match questions 1-5 with paragraphs B-H. There are two extra paragraphs which you do not need to use. Each city can only be used once. 0 has been done for you as an example.

MOST BICYCLE FRIENDLY CITIES

There are many amazing cities for biking throughout the world. The most bike friendly cities are listed below.

A. Amsterdam, Netherlands

Amsterdam is the bike capital of the world. They have created a bicycle friendly city that promotes a healthier lifestyle for its residents.

B. San Francisco, California, USA

Bicycling is a popular mode of transportation in San Francisco, with about 40,000 residents commuting to work regularly by bicycle. There are 63 miles of cycle lanes throughout the city and online bike mapping is offered. With the figure of commuters growing, all public transportation has been equipped to carry bicycles.

C. Barcelona, Spain

In 2007, Barcelona's City Council started the *Bicing Service*, a bicycle service for which the user is charged an annual fee. Once the user has their card, they can take a bicycle from any of the stations around the city, use it, and then leave it at another station. Barcelona City Council's working hard to expand the network of routes and cycle paths in the city. A new underground car park for bicycles is being constructed to prevent theft and provide security for bicycle users.

D. Basel, Switzerland

Basel is a bicycle-friendly city, with many well-marked bicycle lanes and even traffic signals for bikes. Bikes can be rented locally from the Rent-a-Bike underground bike park. Besides local commuter bike lanes, there are specific bike trails that link the city to other parts of Switzerland.

E. Davis, California, USA

This small city has over 100 miles of bike lanes. 17% of Davis residents commute to work on bicycles. The flat terrain and temperate climate are conducive to bicycling. City residents voted to get rid of public school buses many years ago, so many children walk or bike to school. Davis has a local bike map with tips on the back. This map is multi-colored, it's free, and it's supplied through the city, university, and local bike shops.

F. Trondheim, Norway

Trondheim is an environmentally friendly city that promotes cycling. They have invented the worlds' first bicycle lift, one of Trondheim's most popular tourist attractions. The bicycle lift carries cyclists uphill. Taking into account the topography of Trondheim, it's no surprise that the idea of a bicycle lift was conceived here.

G. Portland, Oregon, USA

Portland has a varied bicycle network that connects all parts of the city. Portland's Create-a-Commuter program is the first project in the USA that provides low-income adults with commuter bicycles as well as a session on commuter safety. The bikes come outfitted with lights, a lock, a helmet, a pump and rainwear.

H. Berlin, Germany

Berlin's the country's largest city and less than half of residents own a car. It's become downright common to ride a bike every day. Online bicycle router *BBBike* determines the best bike route between two points in Berlin. Just enter your origin and destination point.

Source: <http://www.virgin-vacations.com/11-most-bike-friendly-cities.aspx>

Match cities B-H with questions 1 to 5

Which city...?		TEACHER
0. ... is considered the bike capital of the world?	A	√
1. ... offers a bike and background on security to some of its citizens?		
2. is connected through cycle lanes to other areas in the country?		
3. distributes a map of the bicycle network?		
4. had to create a new bicycle system due to its hilly features?		
5. has an increasing number of people cycling to work?		

TOTAL (5 x 2 marks) _____ /10 marks

TASK 3

Read the following tips for being cool and match paragraphs 1-5 with the heading (B-H) which best summarises the idea of the paragraph. There are two headings that do not match any of the paragraphs. Write your answers in the appropriate box below. 0 has been done for you as an example.

HOW TO BE COOL

Have you always wanted to be the cool guy, who always seems to do the right thing? Or are you dying to be the cool girl, who flows through life with ease and grace? If you think about all the people who you think of as cool, you'll find that they have several characteristics in common. There's no reason you can't be like that yourself.

Steps

0. Don't try to be like anyone else. Live life for who you are. Don't lose sight of yourself or your morals. Being cool isn't about changing who you are, it's about being confident enough to let people see how awesome you really are.
1. There's a difference between letting people's judgments affect your self esteem, and knowing how you look from another person's perspective. In terms of physical appearance: beware of food getting stuck in your teeth, bad breath, body odour, toilet paper stuck to your shoe, etc. In terms of composure: try not to stare too much, stand/sit up straight and be considerate.
2. Cool people don't chatter rapidly, pause, or mumble. They say what they mean, and mean what they say. Don't let anyone try to change your word. If you state your opinion and people disagree, don't worry. Don't shout out your opinion just to be heard. Make sure it's relevant, and be ready to back it up soundly.
3. Being cool doesn't mean being perfect, and being able to find humour in your moments of clumsiness and discomfort is the defining hallmark of being cool. People will not only respect you for it, but they'll like you for being human, just like them.
4. Everyone loves someone who is outgoing, but nobody likes someone who is overly excited. You might be considered annoying. Try not to force yourself on people. Smile and strike up a conversation, but make sure you know the line between nice and obsessive.
5. Everyone loves someone who is a good conversationalist. Most of the time, it is much better to be sort of quiet enjoying the humour of your friends. Then wait for the best moment to make a comment. However, if you come up into the middle of a quiet group of people, it is better to be playful. Joke around with them. Making fun of people is fine, but make sure that you know the limits.

Source: Adapted from <http://www.wikihow.com/Be-Cool>



HEADINGS

A	Be yourself
B	Be friendly, but not excessively anxious
C	Laugh at yourself
D	Don't use humour when speaking
E	Speak when you have to
F	Try to seem happy
G	Be confident
H	Be aware of how others will perceive you

Paragraphs	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Headings	A					
Teacher	√					

TOTAL (5 x 2 marks) _____ /10 marks

TASK 1

Read the following story and decide if the statements in the box are True (T) or False (F) according to what the author says. Put a cross (x) in the correct box next to each statement. The first statement (0) is an example.

THE TROUBLE WITH WOMEN: 'THEY DON'T BUY US DRINKS'



Recently, in a fashionable Dublin bar, I met two French sisters whom I know socially. I asked what they were having to drink. The answer: two cosmopolitans (£18). Later, one of them, Aisha, said: "I think I'll have another." "Why not?" I replied, adding pointedly: "I'll have a Carlsberg."

A sudden silence jarred the moment. I told Aisha, mildly but firmly, that it wasn't my turn to buy. She responded with a petulant lecture on how, if I were a gentleman, I would never ask a lady to buy a drink, "You're obviously not a gentleman," she said. "And you're not a lady," I replied.

Unfortunately, it's not only French women who don't believe in buying a drink for a guy. Neither do the fair ladies of these islands play fair at the bar. For men, offering a lady a drink is such a reflex that, certainly for the first round, we rarely give it a second thought. The problem is the second round, and the third, and so on. Some women are happy for a man to pay for every round, even if they have only just met. I wonder if I will ever meet a man who expects a woman to buy round-for-round. However, we do believe a woman should occasionally pay a visit to the bar.

There are two key reasons why women believe they shouldn't buy drinks. One is that since men are already expected to take the sexual initiative and do all the running, we should also do the buying. In this weird conception of courtship, men have to pay to be allowed to spend social time with women.

The other justification is a mixture of the old-fashioned false shyness and a modern attempt to be in control. But it's such a vague pretension as the expectation that men should be gentlemen. In reality, it's the 21st century interpretation of an old, cynical saying: treat them mean, keep them keen.

In progressive countries such as Denmark, women don't only enjoy the advantages of gender equality, but also live up to its ethical obligations. In fact, Danish women often proudly buy the first drink, and it's never regarded as anything but charming and generous. Not a bad look, fair ladies.

Source: adapted from *The Sunday Times Style Magazine*, June 2012

	T	F	✓
EXAMPLE			
0. The writer and the two French sisters were close friends.		X	
1. Both Aisha and the writer felt like having a Carlsberg.			
2. He expected to be invited by Aisha.			
3. Aisha told the writer that gentlemen don't ask ladies to pay.			
4. At first men don't think twice about buying a drink for a woman.			
5. Women feel happy to be invited even by somebody they don't know well.			
6. The writer met a man who wants women to pay for every round.			
7. The writer thinks women should go quite often to bars.			
8. Men are always expected to invite women if they want to flirt with them.			
9. Women are too shy to be in control.			
10. In Denmark women behave differently.			

TOTAL (10 x 1 marks) _____ /10 marks

TASK 2

Read the story and choose the best option A, B or C to complete the statements. The first statement (0) is an example.

IN 5 MINUTES CREATE AND SELL AN APP



It is, of course, going to take longer than five minutes to conceive, design and launch your own version of Fruit Ninja (tip: set an easier goal), but the principle is fairly simple. And, according to British app developer Jack Everitt, who made more than €100,000 out of his first app, Volt, you don't have to be a computer genius to do it.

First thing – and something you can work on right now – is the concept. What's the idea? Why will people buy it? Why is it unique? 'Your best option is to make it fun,' says Jack, whose app Volt briefly surpassed the selling of both Angry Birds and Doodle Jump. 'People use apps when they're waiting for the train or the bus; they want a five-minute time filler, and it's even better if it's something they want to show their mates.'

'There are lots of cool features for travel apps too – things like "geofencing", which you use to detect when a user has entered or exited a particular location. That has a great potential for sightseeing apps.'

Once you have your idea, you need to decide whether to make it yourself or hire a developer. A cheap-and-cheerful app from a developer acquaintance may cost less than €1,000, but a fully developed game from a team of professionals could be easily 50 times that.

If you want to do it alone, you need to invest in some hardware. 'All you need is a Mac and an iPhone,' says Jack – and some time. Lots of it. It's going to take six months to learn how to make a decent app.'

Jack recommends developers' toolkits for beginners, which are easy to use and don't require programming knowledge – take a look at appmakr.com. Once yours is perfected, submit it to Apple and within two weeks it could be uploaded and running. Next, start your one-person social media marketing campaign and cross your fingers that your app is just what the world has been waiting for.

Source: adapted from magazine *Let's Go with Ryanair*, June 2012

Example:

0. To create an app...

- a) you need about five minutes.
- b) you just need to know about design.
- c) you need a lot of time.**

1. According to Jack Everitt...

- a) everybody can earn €100,000 with an app.
- b) you don't need to be an expert to create an app.
- c) you mustn't be a genius to create an app.

2. A successful app...

- a) needs to be unique.
- b) should mainly be fun.
- c) has always a brilliant idea behind.

3. The app Volt...

- a) was better made than Angry Birds and Doodle Jump.
- b) was more successful than Angry Birds and Doodle Jump.
- c) was out in the market longer than Angry Birds and Doodle Jump.

4. According to the text, people usually use apps...

- a) when travelling long distances.
- b) to share them with friends.
- c) for a short time while waiting.

5. According to Jack, after six months...

- a) you can start developing your app.
- b) you will have developed your own app.
- c) you'll have invested a lot of money.

Statement	EXAMPLE 0	1	2	3	4	5
Ending	C					
Teacher	✓					

TOTAL (5 x 2 marks) _____ /10 marks

TASK 3

Read the following tips for shopping like a man and match paragraphs 1-5 with the heading (B-K) which best summarises the idea of the paragraph. There are TWO headings that do not match any of the paragraphs. Write your answers in the appropriate box below. 0 has been done for you as an example.



HOW TO SHOP LIKE A MAN

It's official: men are better shoppers than women. New research says that men are more efficient shoppers. Women, however, tend to visit every shop before buying something. Men, on the other hand, know what they want and go in for the kill. They are purposeful and more efficient saving time that might be considered squandered. We wouldn't want to encourage time-wasting, so here is our definite guide on how to shop like a man.

Tips

0. If you want to shop like a bloke, you have to think like one. So repeat after me: shops are horrible, nasty, crowded, sweaty, miserable institutions, whose sole purpose is to separate you from your hard-earned wedge that could be spent on something proper.
1. Men don't go shopping unless they actually need something. Car broke down? Buy a new one. Oasis fan? Get the latest album. So, if you already have 12 pairs of knee-high boots, you don't need another pair, even if they are by Chloé and would look great with your favourite dress. You still don't need them, okay?
2. Men hate shopping in groups, and they especially hate accompanying their womenfolk to the high street. Is there a more sorry sight than the listless, disenfranchised, beyond-bored blokes who linger at the entrance to Topshop on a Saturday afternoon? Shop solo. Friends will slow you down.
3. You're in the changing room struggling to get into a skirt. The tag says it's a size 12, so, theoretically, if you breathe in hard, you should be able to get the zip up. Ten minutes later, it's on. Okay, it's a bit tight, but there is no way you are going to buy a size 14, because you are a size 12 and have been since 1992.
4. You just can't have too many of these. They go with everything – jeans, your work suit, your going-down-the-pub outfit. And if your favourite one wears out, you just go out and buy another one, exactly the same. Sameness doesn't bother men. They find it reassuring. Consequently, men tend to find their look and stick to it for life.
5. They only amplify a man's shopping phobia, so men don't think they are fun. They cynically believe they are an excuse for retailers to sell off duff merchandise. Men are far too clever to fall for a ruse like that.

HEADINGS

EXAMPLE A	Learn to hate shopping
B	Avoid sales
C	Buy on the internet first
D	Never go shopping with your friends
E	Shop only if you need to
F	Buy things that do fit
G	Get fit before going shopping
H	Buy lots of white shirts

Paragraphs	EXAMPLE	1	2	3	4	5
	0					
Headings	A					
Teacher	✓					

TOTAL (5 x 2 marks) _____ / 10 marks