

ANSWER SHEET

Task 1

	0.	What is Spam?	canned luncheon meat
	1.	What constitutes a big milestone in American culinary history?	
	2.	What made the canned meat popular among consumers?	
	3.	What caused the soar in sales in the 40s?	
	4.	How has the meaning of the word changed?	
	5.	What made the bulk purchase of Spam feasible?	
	6.	Which imbalance in soldiers' diet did Spam alleviate?	
	7.	How did soldiers end up feeling about Spam?	
	8.	How has Spam been 'elevated' as a product in Korea?	
	9.	Which feature of the skit inspired Internet users?	
	10.	What was named after the canned luncheon meat?	

Score:

Task 2

0.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
A										

Score:

Task 3

Which text

0.	Example: provides a definition?	D
1.	suggests that cooperation is essential?	
2.	refers to confidentiality?	
3.	mentions effective advocacy strategies?	
4.	states that the required expertise is on the increase?	
5.	refers to independent individuals?	
6.	talks about making private opinion public?	
7.	describes practical realization of shared decisions?	
8.	details putting decisions into practice?	
9.	suggests that sticking to the point is vital?	
10.	refers to support for global treaties?	

Score:

Task 1

Read the following text and answer the questions in English. Use maximum 10 words. The first one is done for you as an example. Please, write your answers on the answer sheet.

Maximum score: 20 points

Spam, Lovely Spam! Mystery Meat Celebrates 80th Spam-iversary

The beginning of July ushers in an important anniversary, the day immediately after July 5. On that day in 1937, the American culinary landscape experienced the arrival of the canned luncheon meat known as Spam.

The ready-to-eat pork product's long shelf life, practicality and versatility quickly earned it both praise and scorn, and kept people coming back for more. Spam was widely used by the U.S. Army, with over 100 million pounds (45 million kilograms) shipped overseas to feed Allied troops during World War II. And now, 80 years later, Spam and its signature blue can are still going strong and the product's name has become synonymous with unsolicited junk email. What exactly is Spam? Spam contains six ingredients, pork blended with ham, salt, water, potato starch, sugar and the preservative sodium nitrite. But when Spam launched, it was cheap meat that could be cooked or eaten right out of the can and could safely sit on a shelf for months on end.

American soldiers who served during World War II recall a complicated relationship with the salty, fatty luncheon meat. On one hand, it was a plentiful source of protein, particularly at the front lines, where meat was hard to come by. On the other hand, Spam in the army chow line was perhaps a bit too plentiful, served at meal after meal until soldiers could hardly stand to look at it. After World War II, Spam remained a go-to staple for low-cost and versatile meals in the U.S. Spam later found a similar path to Korea during the 1950s, when U.S. soldiers brought the food with them during the Korean War. It remains hugely popular there today as a luxury treat, even appearing in fancy gift baskets.

In 1970, Spam entered pop culture infamy via a BBC television skit performed by the British comedy group Monty Python. That skit, with its annoyingly repetitive "Spam" chanting drowning out all other conversation, inspired early adopters of the internet to label unwanted electronic messages as "spam". Today, Spam's appeal shows no signs of waning; about 12.8 cans of Spam products are consumed worldwide every second, according to the product website.

Original article on Live Science

Task 2

Read the following text and complete it with the 10 sentences/phrases. The first answer is done for you. There are three extra sentences/phrases that you will not need. Please, write your answers on the answer sheet.

Maximum score: 10 points

Forget austerity, here's who is to blame for your empty pockets

The mood of the country, we are told, is turning against years of government-imposed austerity. We are fed up with **(0) being squeezed by spending cuts**; we are rebelling against 1% pay caps – and we are absolutely right to do so. But the real reason **(11)** _____ is less to do with government cuts and more to do with profiteering by private companies.

Research this week blows the whistle on the ever-growing portion of our monthly pay that goes on **(12)** _____. The research looked at bills for gas, electricity, water and so on – and **(13)** _____ in price far, far ahead of average wage rises. Since 2006, average pay packets in Britain have gone up by 19% **(14)** _____. Meanwhile, the average gas bill has gone up 73%, electricity 72%, and water 41%.

These are extraordinarily large real rises for families and pensioners **(15)** _____. These are the bills that simply have to be paid, leaving families with harsh choices about what to cut elsewhere. For those on average incomes, it means **(16)** _____, such as the annual holiday or the occasional meal out. At the bottom of the income scale, already suffering from cuts to welfare benefits, the “choice” is not between an iPhone 5 or 6, **(17)** _____.

At the top of the utility companies the view is very different. Just weeks after arguing against **(18)** _____ to save them £100 a year, the boss of one utility was given a 72% pay rise after this “robust performance”.

A research into household costs found that **(19)** _____ stiffing us with rising bills. Council tax has risen by 27% since 2006, while TV and phone prices are up 24%. Every bill that the research looked at had risen faster than wages.

Is the rise in bills a failure of privatisation? Mostly. But it's also a failure of the sector regulators **(20)** _____ that private markets and competition always provide the best outcomes for consumers. They can – but very often do not.

- ~~A. being squeezed by spending cuts~~
- B. but between shivering or eating
- C. competition among utility providers
- D. consumers having their bills capped
- E. found they have escalated
- F. in pounds and pence terms
- G. individual customers wherever they live
- H. it wasn't just the energy and water companies
- I. largely unavoidable household bills
- J. on very tight budgets
- K. the average household feels so badly off
- L. the axe falls on the nicer things in life
- M. who are immersed in the neoliberal consensus
- N. will be wasting billions in duplicated activity

Task 3

Turn to the answer sheet and find task 3. Read the information given in the table. Read the texts below and decide in which text you find the information. Give your answers on the answer sheet. Use capital letters. The first one is done for you.

Maximum score: 10 points

Political advocacy

A. Whenever governments agree on animal welfare related issues, animals are affected--directly and indirectly. Decisions made in international conventions often substantially influence wildlife conservation and animal welfare as they guide international and national policy, legislation and budgetary priorities. We support the implementation of the agreements in part through effective enforcement of wildlife regulations, training of anti-poaching rangers, customs agents and wildlife law enforcement officers.

www.ifaw.org/united-states/our-work/political-advocacy/protecting-animals-international-law-and-policy

B. Lobbying Congress in the US is a \$3.5 billion dollar industry annually. One of the biggest tools of the advocacy industry is mobilizing the grassroots - or asking people to “make their voices heard” by telling representatives how to think or vote on an issue. The modern Tragedy of Advocacy is that all this increased share-your-voice-iness of citizens with Congress has actually resulted in *more* reliance on specialists and less on constituents than ever before.

www.huffingtonpost.com/jake-brewer/the-tragedy-of-political_b_773734.html

C. Some basic actions can strengthen your advocacy skill. Advocacy groups for different causes exist for good reasons as their priorities and issues can be unique. However, coming together around common issues will amplify your collective voice. Consider joining or building an advocacy coalition to collaboratively and effectively work towards shared goals and objectives from an inclusive framework. Have your goals and expectations written down and reference them throughout the meeting to stay on target.

www.miusa.org/resource/tipsheet/advocacy

D. An advocate is someone who provides advocacy support when you need it. People you know can all be supportive but an advocate will represent your wishes without judging you or giving you their personal opinion. We believe that you are the expert on your life and it is your view of what you wish to happen that our advocates will act upon. All information and communication between you and our Advocacy service will remain a secret unless you tell us something which leads us to believe you may be at risk of serious harm or abuse.

www.seap.org.uk/im-looking-for-help-or-support/what-is-advocacy.html

Task 4

Write an email of 160-200 words to your friend. Write a text including the given points.

Maximum score: 20 points



A combination of factors, including climate change, explain some of the extreme weather events in the UK and across the globe.

<http://www.bbc.com/news>

- Describe extreme weather conditions you have experienced.
- What can be done to prevent tragedies caused by extreme weather?
- How do you think the situation can be improved at a global scale?

Task 5

You have read a blog. Write a comment in 160-200 words including the given points.

Maximum score: 20 points

How to relax without spending a dime

“If you feel you need to have a lot of money to really enjoy life, I am afraid you are sadly mistaken.”

- How can our mind and body benefit from relaxation time?
- How do you integrate practice of relaxation to your daily life?
- Give some tips on how to relax without spending any money.

