

**TAREA 1**

HOW THE POWER OF MUSIC HELPED ONE SYRIAN REFUGEE START OVER IN THE U.S.

**ANSWER BOX**

| SENTENCE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANSWER   | A | C | B | C | B | B | C | C | B |

**TEXTO** (*How the Power of Music Helped One Syrian Refugee Start Over In the U.S.*)

One August evening in 2013, professor Carolyn Suda was walking around Monmouth College, a small liberal arts school in Illinois. Out of the corner of her eye, she spotted a young, dark-haired woman carrying a violin case. "We're a small school, and I know everyone, so I thought, *Who is that?*" recalls Carolyn. "Then I realized, *Oh my God, it's Mariela!*" Carolyn ran up and embraced Mariela, whom she'd never met. **(SENTENCE 0) "Something happened when I saw her eyes and she saw mine. The connection was immediate."**

Not long before, Mariela Shaker, then 23, was teaching violin in her hometown of Aleppo, Syria. Mariela had to hurry through streets with bombs detonating nearby to get to her students. **(SENTENCE 1) But in March 2013, Carolyn, who directs the college's chamber orchestra, saw Mariela performing on a YouTube video sent to her by the head of the school's international recruitment department.** That's when she made it her mission to bring Mariela to the United States. **(SENTENCE 2) After watching Mariela play two difficult pieces with admirable skill, "I could tell that her affinity for the violin would be a major benefit to our orchestra,"** says Carolyn. "I was aware, too, of the tragedy occurring in her country—we all felt so powerless and knew we wanted to help her."

The daughter of an English teacher father and a mother who worked as a medical lab assistant, Mariela dreamed of becoming a professional musician before the Syrian civil war, which began four years ago. **(SENTENCE 3) By the time Carolyn and Mariela began emailing, Aleppo was quickly becoming a devastated area in the conflict,** which has claimed 250,000 lives. "I would be in the classroom and a bomb would go off 100 feet away, and we'd have to dive under a table," Mariela remembers. "My house was bombed two or three times—windows broken, door destroyed.

The two women emailed for weeks and grew close. Because Mariela was so talented, Monmouth offered her a scholarship; Carolyn helped her acquire a student visa. Finally, in July, Mariela, her mom, Salwa, and brother Karam took a bus from Aleppo to Beirut. "It was the first day of Ramadan, and no one was allowed food or water. It was incredibly hot, with no air conditioning," Mariela recalls. **(SENTENCE 4) "We hit 40 or 50 checkpoints, and the soldiers were so suspicious of my violin case that I often had to open it to prove there was no gun." The 185-mile trip took 17 hours.**

The trio then waited at the Beirut airport, talking until Mariela's flight was called. Confident until then, Mariela turned to her mother and said, "I don't know if I should take this risk." **(SENTENCE 5) "I'm not worried about you at all," Salwa replied. "Be strong—you will do great."** So Mariela hugged her mom one last time and flew to the U.S. alone. Two days later, three buses traveling the same route out of Aleppo came under fire. Mariela heard that several civilians were killed. After they met on campus, Mariela and Carolyn quickly became inseparable. "Our bond was enormous right away," says Carolyn. "I admired her so much. Here's this girl who doesn't know if she'll ever see her parents again—she has to make it. She doesn't assume for one minute that anything will happen for her."

Mariela threw herself into her studies, and Carolyn was there to help her acclimate. **(SENTENCE 6) She became the orchestra concertmaster—the person who is the lead violinist and assistant conductor—and practiced 8 hours a day. In the evenings, Carolyn helped her with her English and schoolwork,** or took her on long walks along Lake Michigan). Mariela, now 25, has learned to love much about American life, although she's not a fan of turkey, stuffing or ham. "I really miss my mom's kibbe—ground meat with wheat and spices," she says, **(SENTENCE 7) "but I do like Chinese fried rice with vegetables."**

In 2014, Mariela was granted asylum in the U.S. **(SENTENCE 8) She's now working toward her Master of Music Performance at DePaul University.** The reality is that Mariela may never see her biological family again. It's nearly impossible to get a visa to come to the U.S. But she hopes her story will inspire young people struggling in Syria to never give up.

(Adapted from [www.womansday.com](http://www.womansday.com), (<http://goo.gl/eNvNnL>), 29th February 2016, 717 words)

**TAREA 2**

HISTORY OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION IN THE U.S.

**ANSWER BOX**

|                 |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>GAP</b>      | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> |
| <b>SENTENCE</b> | <b>I</b> | <b>H</b> | <b>A</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>G</b> | <b>E</b> |

**TEXTO** (*History of school integration in the US*)

In its decision, published May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that segregation of America's public schools was unconstitutional. **(GAP 0) Until the court's decision, many states across the nation had segregation laws, requiring African-American and Caucasian children to attend separate schools.** Opposition to the law was so widespread that the court published a second decision in 1955 ordering school districts to integrate "with all deliberate speed." In response to the Brown decisions and pressure from the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Little Rock school board adopted a plan for gradual integration of its schools. The first institutions to integrate would be the high schools, beginning in September 1957. **(GAP 1) Two pro-segregation groups formed to oppose the plan.**

*THE LITTLE ROCK NINE*

Despite the opposition, nine students signed on to be the first African Americans to attend Central High School, which opened in 1927. They had been gathered by Daisy Gaston Bates, president of the Arkansas NAACP and co-publisher of the Arkansas State Press, an influential African-American newspaper. **(GAP 2) Daisy Bates and others from the Arkansas NAACP carefully selected the group of students and determined they all showed the strength and determination to face the struggle they would encounter.** In the weeks previous to the start of the new school year, the students took part in intensive training sessions guiding them on what to expect once classes began and how to respond to anticipated unwelcoming situations. The group came to be known as the Little Rock Nine.

On September 2, 1957, The Governor announced that he would call in the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the African-American students' entry to Central High, claiming this action was for the students' own protection. **(GAP 3) In a televised speech, he insisted that violence might break out if black students were allowed to enter the school.** That same day, Judge Richard Davies decided that desegregation would continue as planned the next day.

*STUDENTS TURNED AWAY BY STATE TROOPS*

The Little Rock Nine arrived for the first day of school at Central High on September 4, 1957. Eight arrived together, driven by Bates. Eckford's family, however, did not have a telephone, and Bates could not reach her to let her know of the plans. Therefore, Eckford arrived alone. The Arkansas National Guard ultimately prevented any of the Little Rock Nine from entering Central High. **(GAP 4) One of the most enduring images from this day is a photograph of Eckford, notebook in hand, approaching the school as a crowd of aggressive and screaming white students and adults surround her.** It was printed and broadcast widely, bringing the Little Rock controversy to national and international attention.

In the following weeks, Judge Davies began legal proceedings against Governor Faubus, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower attempted to persuade Faubus to remove the National Guard and let the Little Rock Nine enter the school. **(GAP 5) Davies ordered the Guard removed on September 20, and the Little Rock Police Department took over to maintain order.** The police escorted the nine African-American students into the school on September 23, through an angry crowd of some 1,000 white protesters gathered outside. Finally, the police removed the nine students. On September 24, The President sent in 1,200 members of the U.S. troops and placed them in charge of the 10,000 National Guardsmen on duty. **(GAP 6) Escorted by the troops, the Little Rock Nine attended their first full day of classes on September 25.**

Although several of the black students had positive experiences on their first day of school, according to a September 25, 1957, report in The New York Times, they experienced harassment and even violence throughout the rest of the year. **(GAP 7) Patillo, for instance, was kicked, beaten and had acid thrown in her face, and at one point white students burned an African-American and the Little Rock Nine were banned from participating in extracurricular activities.** Brown was expelled from Central High in February 1958 for retaliating against the attacks. The 101st Airborne and the National Guard remained at Central High for the duration of the year.

**(GAP 8) On May 25, 1958, Green, the only senior among the Little Rock Nine, became the first African-American graduate of Central High.**

**TAREA 1**

*MOTIVATION AT WORK*

**ANSWER BOX**

| SENTENCE | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANSWER   | A | C | B | C | B | C | A | B | A |

**TEXTO** (*Motivation at work*)

**Interviewer:** Professor Bevan, how important is motivation for a manager?

**Professor:** Oh, **(SENTENCE 0) motivation is extremely important** I'd say it's the most important aspect of a manager's job. **(SENTENCE 1) A manager's job is to get the job done**, whatever that job might be. So a manager has to motivate the workers, as a team and also on an individual basis. Without motivation, the job just won't get done.

**Interviewer:** So how do managers go about doing this? It doesn't sound very easy.

**Professor:** No, it's a complicated issue. But managers have special tools. **(SENTENCE 2) They are trained to use them to boost motivation and increase production to a maximum.**

**Interviewer:** Tools?

**Professor:** Yes, tools like praise, approval and recognition. And then there is trust and expectation. They are all important for workers.

**Interviewer:** And money? What about money?

**Professor:** Yes, **(SENTENCE 3) money is a factor** but you might be surprised to learn **that it comes out last on the list** of these tools that we are talking about.

**Interviewer:** So, what comes before money? What sort of things are more important for workers?

**Professor:** Well, all of the things that I have already mentioned and then job enrichment and **(SENTENCE 4) good communication between the workers and the bosses.**

**Interviewer:** And have you got any examples of real life situations to back up your claims?

**Professor:** One good example is the firm Western Electric. When managers started taking an interest in their workers, there was a huge increase in production. **(SENTENCE 5) They started to talk to the workers and encouraged them to get involved in decision-making.** Workers began to feel their contributions were important. And it paid off.

**Interviewer:** Productivity increased?

**Professor:** Yes, hugely. The Swedish company Kochums is another example. **(SENTENCE 6) The company was on the verge of collapse** when managers decided to try a change in motivation practice.

**Interviewer:** What did they do?

**Professor:** Well, it was a change in attitude towards their workers. **(SENTENCE 7) Managers decided to stop giving orders and to try persuading them instead.**

**Interviewer:** And it worked?

**Professor:** Absolutely. In just ten years they managed to turn a 15 million dollar loss into a 100 million dollar profit.

**Interviewer:** So, let's get this straight. Are you saying that workers are not interested in earning more money?

**Professor:** **(SENTENCE 8) I am saying they are not just interested in money. It's important of course. We need to enjoy a certain standard of living.** But, as I mentioned before, there are other things that are just as important. Praise, approval, recognition, trust and expectation, job enrichment and good communication.

**TAREA 2**

*FOUR NEWS STORIES*

**ANSWER BOX**

| <b>SENTENCES</b>                                | <b>NEWS STORY</b> |
|---|-------------------|
| A- <del>Many die after a natural disaster</del> | 1                 |
| B- It's a tradition but it has a new element    | 2                 |
| C- Not the first time they do something similar | 3                 |
| D- Popular since the 1980s                      | ---               |
| E- Someone uses social networks                 | 1                 |
| F- Sports people play an active role            | 4                 |
| G- Still some time to recover                   | 4                 |
| H- The event hasn't happened yet                | 3                 |
| I- The people involved have mixed feelings      | 1                 |
| J- They are soldiers in the British army        | ---               |
| K- Weather conditions are to blame              | 4                 |

**TEXTO** (*Four news stories*)

1. It's a story that seems perfect for the big screen. Two sisters, separated during a devastating volcano, find each other after 30 years. Lorena Sanchez and Jacqueline Vasquez Sánchez, were aged three and nine when the **Tolima Volcano erupted** and devastated their town in November 1985. **(EXAMPLE A-) The tragedy left more than 20,000 people dead** and many victims were never identified. The sisters were separated during the event and were put up for adoption, after authorities believed they had lost their family. Decades later **(SENTENCE E) Jacqueline saw a Facebook video**, which featured her younger sister Lorena making an appeal for information on surviving family members. Jacqueline eventually tracked down her sister. Lorena said, **(SENTENCE I) "it was beautiful and sad because it's been 30 years since the tragedy that I've come to find out what happened to my sister.** So I have to catch up with thirty years of her life and she has to do the same with me." The sisters are now trying to find out what happened to their parents, but despite public appeals, the search has not been successful.

2. Reunited after 8.5 months apart, this is the moment Master Seaman Francis Legare shares a first kiss with his partner Corey. But there's more emotion than those months apart behind this kiss because **(SENTENCE B) they are the first same-sex couple to share the traditional naval moment of the first kiss.** Whenever a vessel returns to port, one crew member is selected to disembark first, and kiss their significant other. This time it was Master Seaman Francis Legare, who'd been aboard Her Majesty's **(not J) Canadian Ship** Winnipeg for 255 days. He was picked to meet his partner in front of a cheering crowd in Victoria, British Columbia. Afterwards, he said it was great to be supported by the navy and that it sends a strong message, while his crewmates said it sets the tone for the way the navy is and what they embrace.

3. We waited long enough and now it's finally been confirmed – the cast of "Friends" are reuniting. TV bosses have announced **(SENTENCE H) Ross, Phoebe, Chandler, Monica, Rachel and Joey will get together for a two-hour comedy special on NBC next month.** The popular series, which followed the life of six adults in their mid-20s trying to *navigate* work, life and love in Manhattan, came to an end in 2004. The reunion is a tribute to TV comedy director James Burrows. The six stars, whose careers were launched by the show, have rarely come together as a group since. **(SENTENCE C) Aniston, Cox and Kudrow last appeared together in 2014 to spoof their "Friends" characters in a sketch on late-night talk show "Jimmy Kimmel Live".** "Friends", **(not D) which premiered in 1994**, became one of NBC's most-watched shows and has appeared on lists of the greatest TV shows in history.

4. The smile of one happy donkey. **(SENTENCE K) Mike the donkey has been rescued from floods in Ireland after he was spotted stranded in deep water.** A group of selfless **(SENTENCE F) rescuers from a local running club** set out to move the donkey who had gotten stuck **(SENTENCE K) after strong winds blew over a gate** and shed, allowing him to get out. The brave group put a lifebuoy on the animal's neck to tow him back to safety and he looked pretty grateful about it. Mike's owner was extremely upset that he'd become stranded and was even in tears as he was being rescued. The team behind the donkey's safe return has been branded heroes and **(SENTENCE G) Mike is now recovering from his adventure in a warm animal shelter before being returned to his home and his owner.**

(From *newsinlevels.com* (<http://goo.gl/inpOyb>) – March 2016 – 4.07 minutes)