

Mrs Dziri

END OF TERM 3
English Language Test
MAY 2023

Khaled Ibn El Walid
Secondary School

4th FORM / SC EXP 4

Antonios Chalkiopoulos's story is typical of many Greeks. After studying in London, he returned to Athens in 2002 and worked in software engineering.

“Then the crisis happened,” he says. “I decided to go back to the UK and seek new opportunities.” Since Greece's near bankruptcy in 2010, life has been particularly hard for the country's young people. Although there are finally some tiny signs of recovery - the economy grew by 1.6% in 2017 and the country is expected to exit its bailout programme in August – unemployment for under-25s remains around 45%. For the lucky ones who do find a job, options are limited. Average salaries are around €700 (\$856) a month, and it's one of the most expensive and difficult places to start a business in Europe.

It's no wonder then, that up to 180,000 graduates have left the country to seek work elsewhere in the last eight years. And surveys suggest that up to 76% of teenagers are considering studying or working abroad. “We've had mass migration from Greece before (in the post-war decades), but this is different because it's a real qualitative drain,” says Aliko Mouriki from Greece's National Centre for Social Research. “It's the most highly-educated people leaving, and the UK and Germany are benefiting when they haven't paid a single Euro towards **their** education.”

Human capital flight, or ‘brain drain’ – when highly-skilled workers quit home for opportunities overseas – can weigh heavily on the economies of poorer countries the world over. Governments and academics work hard to fight these trends, by forming research or distance learning programmes to figure out what would tempt the best graduates back.

<https://www.bbc.com/worklife>
(Adapted)

Mrs Dziri

END OF TERM 3
English Language Test
MAY 2023

Khaled Ibn El Walid
Secondary School

4th FORM / SC EXP 4

Student Name :

2 H

I- COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (12 marks)

1) Match four of the following headlines with their corresponding paragraphs (4 marks)

Headlines	Paragraphs
a- Brain drain	1-
b- Managing emigration	2-
c- Emigration is the key	3-
d- Reverse brain drain	4-
e- Employing emigrants	

2) For each of the following statements, pick out one detail from the text showing that it is false (4 marks)

a- Antonios is leading an utterly unique life in Greece.

.....

b- Greece economy is rapidly regaining a huge progress.

.....

c- A very small percentage of youth are jobless.

.....

d- The highly qualified people immigrated to the countries that had invested a lot of money on them .

.....

3) Fill in the table with information from the last paragraph (1 mark)

Issue	Measure
Reverse brain drain	-

4) Find a word meaning nearly the same as in the text (1 mark)

- the act of helping a person or organization that is in difficulty (pg 2) :

5) What does the underlined word in the text refer to (1 mark)

- their (pg 3) refers to :

6) Give a personal and justified answer to the following question (1 mark)

If you were one member of the government, what measures would you take to encourage the highly skilled people to come back to work in their own countries.

If I were one member of the government I would

.....

II - WRITING (12 marks)

1) Develop the following notes to obtain a coherent paragraph on eco-driving (4 marks)

Eco-driving / the modern and smart way / save fuel and reach / destination safe / .

Consuming fuel cost / money and causes CO2 emit / and air pollute / with negative environment / impacts.

Especially drive / with high engine revolutions raise / the fuel consume / significant / .

It / important / avoid sequences of acceleration and braking / will low / fuel efficiency.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2)Topic :

You have recently received an email from your close friend speaking of his / her online gaming addiction. Write him / her back and provide advice on some of the potential risks and what he / she can do to stay safe and have positive gaming experience. (8 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III- LANGUAGE (6 marks)

1) Put the bracketed words in the right Form and / or Tense (3 marks)

Amongst young people, the desire to leave the city and urban spaces is higher than we think. This **(uncover)** in the sociological study performed in WP4 of the RUR project, but I have also personally experienced it through my personal connections and the Grassroots Event we organised from the XCN on July 17th. The study that **(be)** performed in Catalunya, showed there was a **(signify)** trend of young people that had interest in moving to more rural areas, leaving urban areas behind, and had already started **(do)** so, but encountered many barriers. This trend was also very prominent in the **(attend)** that came for the Grassroots event; the great majority were youngsters that wanted to do the shift from urban to rural, and attended the event to get more tools and information about how to carry out the shift. In my personal experience and wishes, I also share this desire to distance **(I)** from the urban context and settle down in a rural environment, working with and for the land and creating a community there.

2) Fill in the blanks with 6 words from the following box (3 marks)

Quitting – increased – for – yearly – expectation – as – declined – expectancy
--

Cigarette smoking harms nearly every organ in the body, and smoking is the leading preventable cause of premature death in the United States. Although rates of smoking have, it is estimated that it leads to about 480,000 deaths Smokers aged 60 and older have a twofold increase in mortality compared with those who have never smoked, dying an estimated 6 years earlier. smoking results in immediate health benefits, and some or all of the reduced life can be recovered depending on the age a person gets rid of this habit. Although nicotine itself does not cause cancer, at least 69 chemicals in tobacco smoke are carcinogenic, and cigarette smoking accounts at least 30 percent of all cancer deaths. The overall rates of death from cancer are twice high among smokers as nonsmokers, with heavy smokers having a four times greater risk of death from cancer than nonsmokers.