

PART 1: Listening Comprehension 22 points **30 minutes**

Section 1: Mass Incarceration	multiple choice
Section 2: Friendships	multiple matching

PART 2: Reading Comprehension 40 points **60 minutes**

- I. Gapped Text
- II. Multiple Choice Questions
- III. Open Questions
- IV. Asking Questions
- V. Synonyms
- VI. Antonyms

PART 3: Use of English 56 points **70 minutes**

- I. Word Formation
- II. Open Cloze
- III. Tenses
- IV. Phrasal Verbs
- V. Key Word Transformation

PART 4: Composition 34 points **70 minutes**

Overall Total:	152 points	240 minutes
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PART 1: Listening Comprehension**22 points****Section 1**

You are going to hear **two parts** of a radio interview about mass incarceration in the United States. There will be a short pause after the first extract. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. They are in chronological order. You will hear each extract twice. (12 pts)

Extract 1: You will hear a talk-show host talking to author Marie Gottschalk.

- 1 Marie Gottschalk says that private prisons**
 - A** played a secondary role in the proliferation of the prison population.
 - B** were the main cause for mass incarceration.
 - C** do not adapt quickly enough to the new economic situation.
 - D** are trying to reduce the number of detainees.

- 2 What do the fight against drugs and the fight against illegal immigration have in common, according to Marie Gottschalk?**
 - A** In both areas, the prison population is expanding.
 - B** In both areas, the prison population is shrinking.
 - C** Similar institutions and policies are used.
 - D** In both cases subjects are dealt disproportionately long prison sentences.

- 3 What does Marie Gottschalk say about the conditions in private prisons compared to public prisons?**
 - A** In general, conditions are fairly similar.
 - B** The conditions in private prisons are generally better than in public prisons.
 - C** The guards in private prisons tend to change more often and have lower salaries.
 - D** In public prisons, detainees often have to serve their time in a different state.

Extract 2: You will hear the same talk-show host talking to author Marie Gottschalk.

4 What does Marie Gottschalk say about the prison system in Germany?

- A** It's similar to the one in the US.
- B** It gives her hope that the US prison system can be reformed.
- C** Many German prisoners can keep their jobs while they're in prison.
- D** German prisoners receive unemployment benefits while they're in prison.

5 The emailer from Texas says that

- A** there are many prisoners who should not be in jail.
- B** reducing the prison population would lead to higher crime rates.
- C** long prison sentences reduce the rate of recidivism¹.
- D** the increase in the prison population did not reduce the crime rates.

6 What does Marie Gottschalk say about recidivism?

- A** Two thirds of prisoners commit serious crimes after they are released.
- B** Reducing recidivism rates would lead to lower crime rates.
- C** Our current understanding of recidivism is too comprehensive.
- D** People should not be arrested for technical parole violations.

¹ Recidivism is the act of repeating a crime after having been convicted.

Section 2

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about friendships. While you listen, you must complete both tasks. You will hear it twice. (10 pts)

Task 1	
For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H where the speaker first met their friend.	
1. Speaker 1:	A at school
2. Speaker 2:	B at a relative's home
3. Speaker 3:	C at a sporting event
4. Speaker 4:	D at a party
5. Speaker 5:	E on holiday
	F at a weekend job
	G in a shop
	H on a train

Task 2	
For Questions 6-10, choose from the list A-H why the speaker values this friend.	
6. Speaker 1:	A because of their sense of humour
7. Speaker 2:	B because they're a good listener
8. Speaker 3:	C because of a shared hobby
9. Speaker 4:	D because they are loyal
10. Speaker 5:	E because they have similar plans
	F because of their honesty
	G because of their positive outlook
	H because they have shared a difficult experience

PART 2: READING COMPREHENSION**40 points****Justice in America - Jailhouse Nation**

1 WITH less than 5% of the world's population, the United States holds roughly a quarter of its
2 prisoners: more than 2.3m people, including 1.6m in state and federal prisons and over
3 700,000 in local jails and immigration pens. Per head, the incarceration rate in the land of the
4 free has risen seven-fold since the 1970s, and is now five times Britain's, nine times
5 Germany's and 14 times Japan's. At any one time, one American adult in 35 is in prison, on
6 parole or on probation. A third of African-American men can expect to be locked up at some
7 point, and one in nine black children has a parent behind bars.

8 Advocates of tough justice point out that America's crime rate has fallen as the incarceration
9 rate has risen. Criminals who are locked up cannot mug law-abiding citizens, and the prospect
10 of going to prison must surely deter some from breaking the law in the first place. All this is
11 true, but only up to a point. In the 1980s expanding prisons probably did help slow the rise of
12 crime by taking thugs off the streets. (1)..... A recent study by the Brennan Centre for
13 Justice, a think-tank, concluded that at most only 12% of the reduction in America's property
14 crime rates since the 1990s can be attributed to higher rates of imprisonment—and that there
15 might be no effect at all. States with larger prison populations have no less crime than states
16 with smaller ones.

17 Crime is largely a young man's game, but many prisoners now are old: the number over the
18 age of 50 has more than tripled since 1994. Many of these people are no longer dangerous,
19 but locking up the elderly—and treating their ailments—costs taxpayers a fortune, typically
20 \$68,000 per inmate each year. The longer prisoners are inside, the harder it is for them to
21 reintegrate into society. (2) Among African-Americans aged 25-54, there are only 83
22 free men for every 100 women, which is one reason why so many black mothers raise
23 children alone. Men behind bars cannot support their offspring, and when they are released,
24 many states make it preposterously hard for them to find jobs.

25 More and more Americans accept that the harm caused by mass imprisonment now exceeds
26 its benefits. Hillary Clinton, whose husband's 1994 crime bill filled many a cell, has now
27 changed her mind. (3) Rick Perry, a former governor of Texas and a Republican
28 presidential candidate, boasts of his record of closing three prisons in his state. Nationwide,
29 the incarcerated population appears to have plateaued; it should be sharply reduced.

30 A good start would be to end the war on drugs, which would do less harm if they were taxed,
31 regulated and sold in shops, not alleys, as marijuana is in Colorado and Washington state. In
32 fact, the drug war is already ebbing: in 1997 drug offenders were 27% of all prisoners; now
33 they are around 20%. That could be cut to zero if drugs were legalised. The next step would
34 be to amend or repeal rules that prevent judges from judging each case on its merits, such as
35 state and federal "mandatory minimum" sentences and "three strikes" rules that compel courts
36 to lock up even relatively minor repeat offenders for most of their lives. (4) Prosecutors
37 there have in effect been told to limit the number of people they imprison, giving them an
38 incentive to lock up only the most dangerous. Prosecutors have long had huge discretion in
39 which charges they bring; those in New York now use police intelligence to help them decide.
40 If the man in the dock seems relatively harmless, they go easy on him; if they know him to be
41 a career criminal who has remained free because he intimidates witnesses, they throw the
42 book at him. Crime has fallen in New York. There has been no backlash among voters.

43 Reducing the prison population to European levels is probably impossible, for America is still
44 a much more violent place, even if most districts are reasonably safe. There are roughly
45 165,000 murderers in American state prisons and 160,000 rapists. If America were to release

46 every single prisoner who has not been convicted of killing or raping someone, its
47 incarceration rate would still be higher than Germany's.

48 **(5)** Some 49,000 Americans are serving life without the possibility of ever being
49 released. In England and Wales the number is just 55. Such harshness is unnecessary. **(6)**
50 Money wasted on long sentences cannot be spent on catching criminals in the first place,
51 which is a more effective deterrent.

52 Reform is hard. Prosecutors and judges are often elected in America; many woo votes by
53 promising to be tougher than their predecessors. Politicians who are seen to be soft on crime
54 run a risk. One reason Michael Dukakis was never president was that a murderer called Willie
55 Horton, who was released on furlough while Mr Dukakis was governor of Massachusetts,
56 took the opportunity to rape someone. Nonetheless, the big fall in crime in the past two
57 decades means that Americans are now less afraid than they were, and more open to reform.
58 Californians voted last year in a referendum to downgrade several non-violent felonies to
59 misdemeanours. **(7)** Some are also trying to improve prison conditions, not least by
60 curbing assaults and rapes behind bars. The aim of penal policy should be harm reduction, not
61 revenge. Tighter gun laws might help, because guns can turn drunken quarrels into murders;
62 alas, that is politically improbable for now. There is no single fix for America's prisons, but
63 there are 2.3m reasons to try.

Adapted from: <http://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21654619-how-make-americas-penal-system-less-punitive-and-more-effective-jailhouse-nation>

I. Gapped Text

Complete the gaps in the article (1-7) with the following sentences (A-G). 7 pts

- A** A 50-year sentence does not deter five times as much as a ten-year sentence (though it does cost over five times as much).
- B** Other states are experimenting with better education in prisons so that ex-convicts have a better chance of finding work, and drug treatment or GPS-enabled ankle bracelets as alternatives to incarceration.
- C** New York has dramatically reduced its state-prison population this way.
- D** But still, America does not need to lock up every violent criminal for as long as it does—which is longer than any other rich country.
- E** But mass incarceration has long since become counter-productive.
- F** On the right, fiscal conservatives decry the burden on taxpayers, while Christians talk of mercy.
- G** And mass incarceration has contributed to the breakdown of working-class families, especially black ones.

II. Multiple Choice

Read the article again and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) to the following questions. 8 pts

- 1 Which of the following is not mentioned in the article as a positive development in the current reduction of mass incarceration?**
 - A** Fewer people are being incarcerated today for drug-related crimes.
 - B** Some states have changed their legal definition of what constitutes a serious crime.
 - C** Some states have passed stricter gun laws.
 - D** In some places prosecutors now take into account background information about the accused to decide whether to send them to jail or not.
- 2 Which of the following is not mentioned in the article as a negative consequence of mass incarceration?**
 - A** Money could be spent more effectively in other areas of law enforcement.
 - B** Mass incarceration leads to disrupted families.
 - C** Mass incarceration causes unemployment.
 - D** Mass incarceration discriminates against black people and immigrants.
- 3 “Mandatory Minimum Sentences” and “Three Strike Rules”**
 - A** have served their purpose and reduced the state prison population of NY.
 - B** give judges more leeway to pass judgement.
 - C** have contributed to mass incarceration.
 - D** allow prosecutors to use police intelligence to help them decide each case in consideration of its circumstances.

4 The author

- A** claims that the war on drugs is the main cause of mass incarceration.
- B** believes that reforming America's penal system partly depends on public opinion.
- C** is fully convinced that long prison sentences deter some people from breaking the law.
- D** states that mass incarceration allows the states to lower their healthcare expenditure.

III. Open Questions

Answer the following questions in your own words and in complete sentences. 10 pts

- 1 Describe two reasons why high incarceration rates might not have the intended effect of deterring crime. (2 pts content / 2 pts language)

- 2 Describe the political reasons that make reform difficult and present one counter example showing that reform is possible. (3 pts content / 3 pts language)

IV. Asking questions

Referring to the text, ask the questions which lead to the given answers. Your questions must be complete sentences even though the answer may consist of a single word. (5 pts)

1 _____?

Seven-fold.

2 _____?

Because there are only 83 free men for every 100 women.

3 _____?

That at most only 12% of the reduction in America's property crime rates since the 1990s can be attributed to higher rates of imprisonment.

4 _____?

Politicians who are seen to be soft on crime.

5 _____?

Because America is still a much more violent place.

V. Synonyms

Give a synonym for the following words from the text. (5 pts; wrong spelling: half credit)

1. advocates (8)		6. boast (28)	
2. mug (9)		7. compel (35)	
3. ailment (19)		8. incentive (38)	
4. offspring (23)		9. intimidate (41)	
5. exceed (25)		10. convicted (46)	

VI. Antonyms

Give an antonym for the following words from the text. (5 pts; wrong spelling: half credit)

1. roughly (1)		6. lock up (36)	
2. deter (10)		7. effective (51)	
3. expand (11)		8. predecessor (53)	
4. ebb (32)		9. improve (59)	
5. legalised (33)		10. tight (61)	

PART 3: USE OF ENGLISH**56 points****I. Word Formation**

Use the correct form of the word in bold to fill the gaps and complete the sentences. Do not use participles (such as 'reacting') when a noun can be used (such as 'reaction'). (11 pts; wrong spelling: no credit).

The Change We Believed In

After two terms, Obama leaves behind a legacy of promises kept—and broken

<p>(1) _____, as any linguist will tell you, can be more revealing than (2) _____. "I'm not a crook," Richard Nixon declared during the Watergate scandal. "We did not—repeat, did not—trade weapons or anything else for hostages," Ronald Reagan insisted, though the Iran-contra affair would (3) _____ otherwise. "I did not have sexual relations with that woman," Bill Clinton maintained, despite mounting evidence to the contrary. "This government does not torture people," George W. Bush (4) _____ after the news emerged of a secret Justice Department memo (5) _____ the use of waterboarding. And in March 2013, when Senate Democrats confronted him about the legal justification for his use of drones, Barack Obama (6) _____ told them, "This is not Dick Cheney we're talking about here." That statement sounded at best self-evident, and at worst like a cry of frustration. The truth is that Obama had been elected as the polar (7) _____ of Dick Cheney. In 2008, the United States was five years into a senseless and (8) _____ disastrous war in Iraq. The war in Afghanistan was already in its seventh year, and the Taliban (9) _____ was raging. Hundreds of terrorism suspects were being held without charges or (10) _____ at the military prison in Guantánamo Bay; torture was a (11) _____ accepted form of interrogation; and American citizens were (12) _____ to warrantless wiretapping. Obama was elected on promises to change all this. To be fair, Obama (13) _____ two of his biggest challenges—the wars in</p>	<p>deny</p> <p>admit</p> <p>proof</p> <p>proclamation</p> <p>authority</p> <p>report</p> <p>oppose</p> <p>believe</p> <p>insurgent</p> <p>try</p> <p>common</p> <p>subject</p> <p>heritage</p>
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Iraq and Afghanistan—from the previous administration, and it is (14)_____ more difficult to end wars than to start them. But it seems to me that within the margins of what he realistically could have done while in office, his record on this front is one of (15)_____. The United States will soon send young men and women who were toddlers on 9/11 to fight in the wars that Obama could not or would not end. But he has managed successes in other areas, for which he (16)_____ deserves great credit. Through an executive order, Obama banned the CIA from using torture to interrogate suspects. Breaking with Washington orthodoxy, he negotiated a deal that averted a potential war with Iran and kept it from (17)_____ nuclear weapons. He also broke with 55 years of isolationist policy toward Cuba and ushered in a new era of (18)_____ engagement. After Edward Snowden's leaks brought public attention to mass surveillance, he finally ended the bulk collection of phone records. Domestically, Obama couldn't keep his promise to deliver universal health care. But for all its faults, the (19)_____ care act expanded (20)_____ to 20 million Americans. It is no longer possible for a health-care company to deny (21)_____ to someone with a pre-existing condition, and millions of women have access to free contraception. That is a (22)_____ achievement.

compare**fail****doubt****acquisition****diplomacy****afford****cover****insure****substance**

II. Open Cloze

Complete the text below. Insert ONE WORD ONLY in each gap. (8 pts)

How American Prisons Became a Bizarre Tourist Mecca

Whether it's visiting the 9/11 Memorial, the ruins of Pompeii or the Tower of London, grief tourism, also called dark tourism, has long had an appeal. But (1) _____ the 1990s, as the U.S. prison population exploded, new, bigger prisons were built --and states looked (2) _____ a way to repurpose older ones. "They couldn't afford to demolish [or remodel them]," said Michelle Brown, associate professor of sociology at the University of Tennessee.

And so, many old prisons were converted (3) _____ museums or recreational sites catering to tourists. Twenty-nine states have an average of (4) _____ least two prison museums each, according to Fortune's review of multiple compilation listings — they're run (5) _____ either governments or non-profits. Some old prisons have seen new life as hotels and "haunted houses."

Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary, a prison built in the 19th century (6) _____ housed Al Capone and bank robber Willie Sutton, has been a museum since 1994.

(7) _____ Halloween, it holds an after-hours scarefest, called "Terror Behind the Walls." Since 2007, Boston's old Charles Street Jail has been the home to the luxury Liberty Hotel; the catwalks and a (8) _____ cells are still in place for tourists to check out.

Some two decades after America entered the era of mass incarceration, prison life has become an object (9) _____ fascination and entertainment, some of it lurid.

The 27-year-old Texas Prison Museum (\$5 for adults, \$3 for children 6 to 17) draws 32,000 visitors a year and features exhibits about unusual recreational events called "prison rodeos," historical figures (10) _____ Bonnie and Clyde, and a particularly big draw, Old Sparky, (11) _____ electric chair once used (12) _____ executions. The museum, ironically, is not far from the state prison system headquarters and its five facilities housing 9,000 prisoners, including the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville and the state's death chamber, the most active in the country with 537 executions since 1982. For \$1 a person at the museum, you can wear a striped shirt and take photos behind bars, according to the Texas Observer. There is a gift shop with items made by prisoners, such as \$100 metal belt buckles and \$35 wallets.

"I wasn't a part of this museum when it first opened and I wondered, '(13) _____ in the world would want to visit a prison?'" director Jim Willett, 66, told Fortune. "It's all sorts of people. We get people from all (14) _____ the world. I think people come just to try to learn something (15) _____ what's on the other side of those walls and fences." A retired prison warden, he's seen teachers, parents and grandparents bring kids in to "make sure they never wound up in [a prison]."

Some museums have pushed a mission to educate the public about the evolution of the penal system, but there has been criticism that, (16) _____ on the institution, the "history" is sanitized, leaving out abuse of prisoners and other unsavory aspects of the criminal justice system.

III. Tenses

**Complete the gaps, using the correct form of the verb in brackets.
(9 pts; wrong spelling: half credit)**

I spent 28 years on death row

I (1) _____ (mow) the lawn at my mother's house in Birmingham, Alabama, on a hot day in July 1985 when I (2) _____ (look up) and (3) _____ (see) two police officers. When my mom saw the handcuffs, she screamed. They asked me whether I (4) _____ (own) a firearm, and I said no. They asked if my mother (5) _____ (have) one, and I said yes. I asked the detective 50 times why I (6) _____ (arrest). Eventually, he told me it was for a robbery. I told him, "You have the wrong man." He said, "I don't care whether you did it or not. You (7) _____ (convict)." At the station, it became clear I (8) _____ (be) at work when the robbery occurred. The detective verified this with my supervisor, but then told me they (9) _____ (charge) me with two counts of first-degree murder from two other robberies. They said my mother's gun was the same kind as the one used at the crime scene, and that I matched the description of the man they were looking for. That was enough for them to pursue charges.

When I met my appointed lawyer, I told him I (10) _____ (be) innocent. He said, "All of y'all always say you didn't do something." I might have seen him three times in the two years I waited for trial. The only evidence linking me to the crime was the testimony of a ballistics expert who said the bullets from the murder weapon (11) _____ (can) be a match to my mother's gun. They found me guilty and on 17 December 1986 I went to death row.

On death row, the day (12) _____ (start) at 2.45am. At 10am they bring lunch. Dinner is at 2pm. And that's it. They (13) _____ (not care) about actual mealtimes: they say they have to get through everyone, so they start early. The cell was 5ft x 7ft. You spend about 24 hours in there.

For three years, I didn't say a word to another human. I had to watch 54 men walk past to be executed. My cell was 30ft from the chamber and I could smell the burning flesh. There were 22 who took their own life. Going into my fourth year, I (14) _____ (hear) the man in the cell next to me crying. He told me his mother (15) _____ (die). I said, "Well, now you have someone in heaven to

argue your case.” The next morning, it was as though a light (16) _____
(come on): my sense of humour was back.

Without lawyer Bryan Stevenson and the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI), I wouldn’t be where I am now. I wrote to him after (17) _____ (see) him on TV one day while being walked back to my cell. I got to meet him in 1995 and finally had someone to fight for me.

He hired a ballistics expert and when we got the news that the bullets didn’t match, we went to the attorney general. They refused to take an hour to re-examine the case because it would be a “waste of taxpayers’ money”, and I sat on death row for another 16 years.

EJI kept pushing for a retrial and eventually, on 3 April 2015, the State of Alabama dropped all charges. I was released that same day. I couldn’t take it in: when you
(18) _____ (lock up) for nearly 30 years, nothing is the same. It was like walking out on to another planet at the age of 58. Someone had to introduce me to the internet. My mother had died, but I was fortunate to have a best friend who let me move in and who supported me.

IV. Phrasal Verbs

Complete the gaps with the correct phrasal verb for the verb given in brackets. Adjust tense if necessary. (1/2 point each; wrong tense or spelling; no credit). (10 pts)

1. Catherine is not good at stress. (to handle)
2. They a contract and had me sign it. (to write)
3. Please and a representative will answer your call. (to wait)
4. Your grandfather peacefully in his sleep last night. (to die)
5. Angie really her grandmother. (to resemble)
6. That company does not tests on animals. (to perform, conduct)
7. Every time I think he's going to tell me what's bothering him, he just
(to refuse to speak)
8. I couldn't bread and water. I love chocolate way too much! (eat a particular type of food)
9. After a few long and bitter arguments, they their relationship.
(to terminate)
10. He the court to change its decision. (to plead or make a request)

V. Key Word Transformation

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and eight words, including the word given. (18 pts; wrong spelling or other minor mistakes: half credit)

1. The last time Susan came here was in 2001. **SINCE**
Susan 2001.
2. "You stole the money, Joe, didn't you?" said the inspector. **OF**
The inspector the money.
3. I advise you to get some sleep. **TRY**
If I get some sleep.
4. It's a pity that Charles is always complaining. **WISH**
I so much.
5. "I'm awfully sorry, Carol, but I've broken your watch," said Jim. **FOR**
Jim Carol her watch.

6. Mike enjoys playing golf more than I do. **AS**

I don't enjoy does.

7. Is it all right if you take care of the children? **MIND**

Do children?

8. We last went to Spain three years ago. **BEEN**

It we last went to Spain.

9. I cannot come because I must study for a test. **WOULD**

If join you.

10. We are serving breakfast right now. **IS**

Breakfast

11. "You should smoke less", her mother said. **HER**

Her mother

12. They went walking even though it was raining. **THE**

They went walking

13. Please don't smoke in the office. **RATHER**

I in the office.

14. John started working for this company 28 years ago. **BEEN**

John 28 years.

15. James wanted to buy the car last month, but he didn't have the money. **WOULD**

If James the car.

16. The headmaster said it was necessary for us to wear our school uniforms. **ON**

The headmaster our school uniforms.

17. You talked to my mother yesterday. She wants to go to Amsterdam. **WHO(M)**

My mother wants to go to Amsterdam.

18. John didn't take French in high school. That's why he unfortunately doesn't have more job opportunities. **WOULD**

If John more job opportunities.

PART 4: COMPOSITION**34 points**

Choose one of the **opinion essay topics** below.

Write **between 350 and 400 words**, **double space** your text, give it an **appropriate title** and **count your words**. **Leave a margin of 2 cm on both sides**.

Topics:

1. "It is said that no one truly knows a nation until one has been inside its jails. A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens, but its lowest ones." — Nelson Mandela
Discuss.
2. "Make not your thoughts your prisons." — William Shakespeare
Discuss.
3. "For there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." — in: Hamlet, William Shakespeare.
Discuss. Feel free to refer to Hamlet.
4. The main purpose of imprisonment is to punish the criminal.
Discuss.