OXFORD DISCOVER FUTURES 2

UNITS 1-2

CLASS A LYCEUM

Teacher: Jovanna Xenophontos

PART II: READING

TASK 1: Questions 1-5

1. Tom is texting Jim mainly to _____.

- A. say he will call him soon
- B. postpone their meeting
- C. say say he will be late

JimSincerest apologies.
I'm running terribly
late, so I think we'd
better leave it for
next week. I feel
absolutely terrible
but it's out of my
hands. I'll call
tomorrow. Promise!
Tom

2.

- A. Only authorised personnel can enter the school cafeteria
- B. Nobody is allowed into the school cafeteria.
- C. You can enter the school cafeteria at your own risk.



3.

A. You need a special ticket to travel by train on weekdays.

B. Avoid travelling by train at weekends.

C. It is cheaper to travel on weekdays if you have a special ticket.



BUY YOUR SUPERSAVER TICKETS HERE

VALID DAILY EXCEPT WEEKENDS

4. Drivers are warned _____.

A. to deliver merchandise at the entrance

B. to avoid blocking the entrance

C. not to approach the area altogether

5.

- A. Park at your own risk.
- B. This parking lot is reserved for management.
- C. The management does not allow parking here.

ATTENTION DRIVERS DELIVERY ENTRANCE AHEAD

CAR PARK

The management cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage of property or vehicles in this car park

TASK 2: Questions 6-9

Read the article about four people whose personal information was stolen. On the next page there are descriptions of five different ways in which ID thieves obtain people's personal or financial information to use to commit fraud. Decide which term describes how each person's information was stolen.

6. Alex



Alex is an enthusiastic supporter of the cashless society movement. She never carries cash and always pays by credit card. She recently bought a present for her friend's birthday party at a large department store in town. Soon after, she received a bill from her credit card company with several purchases she had not made.

7. Karen



Karen received an email from her bank asking her to confirm her credit card information. She clicked on the link which appeared on the screen, and she was directed to a site that asked her to fill in the blanks with her name, social security number and credit card number. Soon after, she received a bill from her credit card company with several purchases she

had not made.

8. John



John's friends, jokingly, say he suffers from compulsive tidying disorder. He hates untidiness and he never keeps old bill, receipts or bank statements. Everything goes in the trash. A few days ago, he received a phone call from his credit card company asking him if he had been to The *White Pearl Hotel* in the Maldives and whether he had purchased a

large amount of diving equipment. John has never travelled outside the UK.

9. Gerald



Gerald has always found paying bills on time difficult. He knows he is not very organised and could, therefore, fall behind with payments which can lead to debt. So, he pays by Direct Debit which means his bills are paid automatically, on time. Last week he received a phone call from a credit rep at his bank saying that an error had occurred with their automatic

payment systems and a bill had not been paid as a result. The credit card rep asked him to verify his credit card information to help fix the problem.

A. Dumpster diving

Dumpster diving occurs when someone goes through someone else's garbage to obtain personal identifiable information off items found in the trash, such as credit card bills, utility bills, medical insurance, and bank statements.

B. Pretexting

Pretexting occurs when a thief has done prior research on your personal information and uses this information to bait you to release more sensitive information, such as a credit card number or Social Security Number. The schemer will call you on the telephone and lead you to believe they are a business that requires this information. Most people tend to believe them, since they have their name, address, and telephone number.

C. Phishing Schemes

These are the most common types of computer identity theft schemes. In these types of frauds, the thief tricks you into giving your personal identifying information. These types of attacks occur through a number of different mediums including cell phone messages, Internet social networks, emails, text messages, and standard mail. ID thieves pretend to be bank officials or members of other reputable organisations and ask for your personal information.

D. Skimming

This can happen anytime you use your credit or debit card. The theft occurs when the device which reads your credit card information from the magnetic strip on the back of the card records the card's code numbers to another electronic storage device. This enables the criminal to copy your card and make unauthorised purchases. Skimming can occur through a number of different ways, whether it is a recording device set up on an ATM machine or a salesman who secretly swipes your card onto his personal digital card reader.

E. Shoulder Surfing

This attack may occur anytime you use a password or a device that stores PIN numbers at an ATM. The identity thief attempts to get close enough to you so that when you enter password information, such as a PIN number, the thief records the password. This usually happens in a public setting, where the victim is in plain sight.

Adapted from: https://www.utica.edu/academic/institutes/cimip/idcrimes/schemes.cfm

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TASK 3: Questions 10-14

For each question choose the correct answer.

Avgi: Scientists Reconstruct Face of 9,000-Year-old Teen From Mesolithic Greece

- **Par. 1** The last time anyone looked on Avgi's face was 9,000 years ago. Now the teenager who lived in Mesolithic Greece, around 7,000 BC, can be seen again, after scientists reconstructed her face to show what people looked like in the Mesolithic period, around 7,000 BC. The find is extremely important as nothing of the Mesolithic period in general had been located in that area of Greece before.
- **Par. 2** The reconstruction of Avgi's face has stunned viewers worldwide. Through modeling the face of the young girl, scientists have allowed the public to look into the eyes of a person who walked the earth nine thousand years ago. But she seems cross. It is as if something has got on her nerves.
- **Par. 3** Dawn is believed to be aged between 15 to 18 based on an analysis of her bones and teeth. She has a jaw which sticks out, thought to be caused by chewing on animal skin to make it into soft leather a common practice among people of her time and an unfriendly expression.
- **Par. 5** The reconstruction of Avgi's face has been displayed at the Acropolis Museum, where leading experts in the Mesolithic period, including archaeologists and anthropologists, lectured about daily life in the Mesolithic period. In Europe, the Mesolithic era lasted from 15,000 BC to about 5,000 BC and is marked by a turn toward a hunter-gatherer way of life, in which people lived chiefly by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food.
- **Par. 6** Avgi's remains were found in 1993 in one of the most important ancient sites in Greece, Theopetra cave. She was named Avgi, which means dawn in Greek, because she marks the dawn of civilization in Greece. Bone samples showed that during her life, Avgi was likely anemic, and may have suffered from vitamin deficiencies which may have contributed to her early death.
- **Par. 7**. Archaeologists say the cave is likely to be the place of the oldest human construction on earth, as findings show that the shelter was inhabited as early as 130,000 years ago. An international team of scientists, artists and other experts in human facial reconstruction worked tirelessly at a laboratory in Sweden to recreate Avgi's face. Even radiologists, endocrinologists, orthopedists, and neurologists were included on the reconstruction team to produce the most accurate result.
- **Par. 8** Advanced technology has made it possible to learn about cultures and people whose life remained largely undocumented. Humans are highly visual creatures. Some of us have to see something before we can believe it. In this sense, observing the face

of someone that's been reconstructed from a lump of bone can help us to visualise — and therefore understand — our evolutionary history more clearly.

Adapted from: https://greekreporter.com/

10. Which of the following s	sentences is right,	according to par.	. 1?
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- A. Nobody has ever looked at Avgi's face before.
- B. Avgi lived in hiding for most of her teenage life.
- C. Avgi is the first archaeological find to be discovered in the area.
- D. Avgi is the first "presence" of a Mesolithic human in the area.

11. People all over the world were____ when they saw Avgi.

- A. astonished
- B. alarmed
- C. excited
- D. indifferent

12. Avgi gives the impression of being

- A. desperate
- B. annoved
- C. nervous
- D. furious

13. During the Mesolithic period, people got most of their food by _____

- (i) chasing and killing wild animals
- (ii) manufacturing and selling goods
- (iii) eating wild plants
- (iv) working on farms and cultivating fields
- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii)and (iv)
- C. (i) and (iii)
- D. (ii) and (iii)

14. What scientists and other experts have managed to do is important because it

- A. helps raise awareness about the health problems faced by teenagers at the time
- B. informs the reader about the importance of Dawn's name for civilisation
- C. allows a glimpse into the human past and helps us learn from our mistakes
- D. provides some insight into what life was like for people who left behind no written record

TASK 4: Questions 15 - 19

Five sentences have been removed from the text below. For each question, choose the correct answer. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Ghost Ship: The Mary Celeste

On December 4, 1872, a British-American ship called *The Mary Celeste* was found empty and adrift in the Atlantic. The boat was in very good condition and with its cargo fully intact, except for a lifeboat. But why?

15.

In November 1872, the Mary Celeste set sail from New York on its way Genoa, Italy carrying a cargo of alcohol and ten people .

16. Supplies were enough for six months, and luxurious.

17.

Historians generally agree that something extraordinary and alarming must have happened to force them to abandon ship. 18.

Theories over the years have included mutiny, pirate attack, and an assault by a giant octopus or sea monster. In recent years, scientists have posed the theory that fumes from alcohol on board caused an explosion which was so terrifying that Bricks ordered everyone to abandon ship.

19. What actually happened to *The Mary Celeste* remains a mystery.

Adapted from: https://www.rd.com/list/strangest-unsolved-mysteries/

- A. However, the last entry on the ship's daily log reveals nothing unusual, and inside the ship, all appeared to be in order.
- B. We may never know because no one on board was ever heard from again.
- C. They even included a sewing machine and an upright piano.
- D. The story of The Mary Celeste has been recounted and dramatized many times in documentaries, novels, plays, and films,
- E. On board were the ship's captain, Benjamin S. Briggs, his wife, Sarah, and their 2-year-old daughter, Sophia, along with seven crewmembers.
- F. These are just theories, though.

15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

TASK 5: Questions 20-24

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question mark the correct letter A, B, C or D, on your answer sheet.

Human DNA is 99.9% identical from person to person. 20 0.1% difference
doesn't sound like a lot, it actually represents millions of different locations within the
complete set of our genetic material where variation can occur. But how can nearly 21.
have a unique DNA sequence if we inherit our DNA from our parents? Wouldn't it
be logical to think that our DNA is the same as 22 ? In short, the answer is no.
There are multiple ways our bodies ensure that we have a unique set of DNA that
differs from that of our parents. For starters, you inherit two copies of each
chromosome-one copy from your mom and one copy from your dad. This means that
your genome (all of your DNA) is 23 different because it contains chromosomes
from both of your parents. This can also help explain why two siblings 24 to
have different genetic origins , since they may get different chromosomes from their
parents.

Adapted from: https://blog.helix.com/dna-genetics-recombination-ancestry/

- 20. (A) However (B) Although (C) Despite (D) Furthermore
- 21. (A) anybody (B) nobody (C) everybody (D) somebody
- 22. (A) theirs (B) them (C) there (D) they're
- 23. (A) already (B) yet (C) still (D) as
- 24. (A) used to appear (B) are appearing (C) did appear (D) appear

TASK 6: Questions 25-29.

For each question write the correct answer . Write ONE word for each gap.

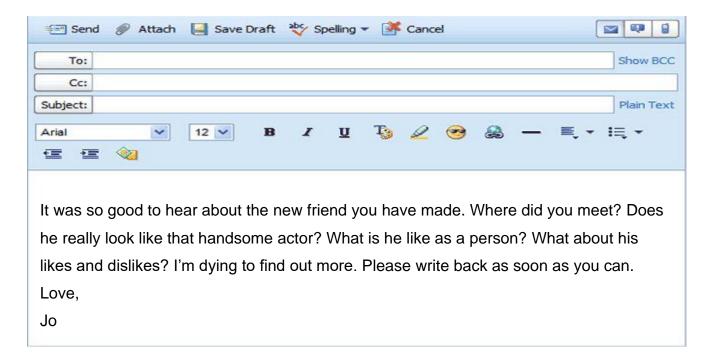
The Same but Different is an amazing book by Molly Potter. It ex	xplores the ways in
which we're all unique as well as the 25v	ve all share. Using
everyday examples, clear explanations and colourful horizons a	nd celebrate in their
differences. After all, imagine how boring the world would be if e	everyone was 26.
the same! This book covers lots of ways in	n 27.
we're different, including how we look, who	ere we live, the 28.
we speak, what our families are like and v	vhat we 29.
in. It's the perfect resource for starting imp	ortant conversations
about diversity with topics such as race, disability gender and re	ligion.

Adapted from: https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk

PART III: WRITING

Task 7: Question 30

This is part of an email you have received from an English friend.



• Now write your reply to your friend.

Task 8: Question 31

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story entitled "A time when a traditional celebration went terribly wrong".

Write your story in about 100 words.