NAME _____ **MAT. NO.** _____

FACOLTA' DI STUDI UMANISTICI

PROVA SCRITTA LINGUA INGLESE 3

Tutti i CdL Triennali

3rd Year Exam 6 credits	**13th January, 2020**	**1 hour minutes**

Reading Comprehension, Verb Tenses, Word Formation.

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ETHICAL SHOPPING

You are going to read an article about a new phenomenon called ethical shopping. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) or True , False Not Given which you think fits best according to the text.

Now I'm as environmentally concerned as the next man, probably more so, in fact, but a spate of new books urging us to live better, greener lifestyles and to live within nature's limits leaves me rather cold. Evidently, it's easy. Buy products that don't exploit other humans, animals or the environment. Don't shop at the multinational supermarkets, support small shops which sell environmentally friendly products, buy local produce when you need to, and, while you're about it, just make your own bread, butter, cheese, jam, keep a milking cow, a few goats, chickens, beehives, gardens and orchards. Well, what are you waiting for?

The book *A Slice of Organic Life* by Sheherazade Goldsmith contains plenty of useful advice, and she comes across as modest, sincere and well- informed. But of lobbying for political change, there. is not a word. According to Goldsmith, you can save the planet from your own kitchen - if you have endless time and plenty of land. When I was reading it on the train, another passenger asked me if he could take a look. He flicked through it for a moment, and then summed up the problem in seven words: 'This is for people who don't work.'

The media's obsession with beauty, wealth and fame pollutes every issue it touches, but none more so than green issues. There is an obvious conflict between the aspirational, lifestyle journalism that makes readers feel better about themselves and sells country-style kitchens to those who can afford them, and the central demand of environmentalism - that we should consume less. "None of these changes represents a sacrifice," Goldsmith tells us. 'Being more conscientious isn't about giving up things.' But it is if, like her, you own more than one home when others have none. Uncomfortable as this is for both the media and its advertisers, giving things up is an essential component of going green. A section on ethical shopping in Goldsmith's book advises us to buy organic, buy seasonal, buy local, buy sustainable, buy recycled. But it says nothing about buying less.

Last week one leading newspaper told its readers not to abandon the fight to save the planet. 'There is still hope, and the middle classes, with their composters and eco-gadgets, will be leading the way. 'It made some helpful suggestions, such as a 'hydrogen-powered model racing car', which, for £74.99, comes with a solar panel, an electrolyser and a fuel cell. One wonders what rare metals and energy-intensive processes were used to manufacture it. In the name of environmental consciousness, we have simply created new opportunities for surplus capital.

But there is another danger with ethical shopping. I have met houseowners who have bought solar panels and wind turbines before they have done the simple thing and insulated their lofts, partly because they love gadgets but partly, I suspect, because everyone can then see how conscientious and how well-off they are. We are often told that buying such products encourages us to think more widely about environmental challenges, but it is just as likely to be depoliticising. Green consumerism is a substitute for collective action. No political challenge can be met by shopping. Challenge the new green consumerism and you are a killjoy and a party pooper. Against the shiny new world of organic aspirations you are forced to raise tedious restraints: carbon rationing, contraction and convergence, tougher building regulations, coach lanes on motorways.

No newspaper will carry an article about that. But these measures, and the long hard political battle that is needed to bring them about, are unfortunately what is required.

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1 By using the phrase 'Well, what are you waiting for?' (lines 11-12), the writer is emphasising

A the impossibility of what is being proposed.
B the urgency of the environmental problem.
C how unclear it is as to what action is required.
D how long it will take to change peoples mindsets.

2 In the second paragraph, the writer aims to

A tell us what is good about the book.
B show the main flaw in the book.
C inform us that it is the kind of book you can read while travelling.
D give us an overview of the character of the writer.

3. In paragraph 3, the writer disagrees with Goldsmith on

A how people will react to being told how to run their lives.
B how the media can best promote ethical shopping.
C the need for the media to advertise more affordable products.
D the need for people to make sacrifices.

4. What irony does the writer pick up on in the fourth paragraph?

A The supposedly green' substance used to fuel the car is harmful.
B The production of the car contributes to environmental damage.
C The cost of the car puts it beyond the reach of those who would benefit from it.
D The target market for the car is people who cause the most environmental problems.

5. What is the 'danger with ethical shopping' that the writer refers to in the fifth paragraph?

A It may lead to unfair situations.
B It could become a political tool.
C It is becoming a signifier of social status.
D It encourages us to save money in the wrong areas.

6. People who criticize the faults of green consumerism may be accused of being boring.

True
False
Not Given

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VERB TENSES

Insert the correct tense of the verb in brackets. Each verb carries 1 point. You must only use a tense. Do not add other structures.

1. When Margret finally got to the till at Primark she ……..(stand) in the queue waiting to pay for 20 minutes.

2. If I ……..(not return) by 6.00 o'clock, just eat dinner without me.

3. You …….……(modal verb / hear) of Black Friday! Come on, surely everyone knows about it!

4. ……..(not see) the Christmas lights in Oxford street this year yet , Samantha couldn't say whether they were better or worse than those which …….. (put up) last year.

5. This time next Wednesday I …….……(live) in Poland. I'm leaving on Monday for a three-month Erasmus exchange.

6. We …….……(catch) the bus into town yesterday, if we ……(know) about the incredible sales, but we didn't know anything about it! Pity they finished last night!

7. How many times …… (do) that exam now. Come on. You have to pass it!

8. I think people have to stop ……(consider) the impact of rampant consumerism. They should really reflect on their choices in that regard.

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WORD FORMATION - Add prefixes and suffixes to the words in brackets to complete the text. Write in the numbered spaces below the text.
Example:
I think it's important to consider job ……0 (SATISFY) when looking for employment.

0……..*satisfaction*……..

"Retail therapy" - shopping to improve your mood- has become a 1. …… leisure activity in the 2…….. of happiness in western countries in recent years In reality this may be the more 3 ……..face of a more sinister problem: the serious medical condition of shopping 4……. The number of people suffering from this illness has 5. …….. the number of drug and drink addicts combined. The condition has led to family break-ups, depression and even 6……. 7…… say that one reason for the epidemic is that shopping has 8……. never been so alluring. Shopping centres are now beautiful, attractive places. Experts also claim that this condition masks deeper problems. Mostly, there is an underlying depression or 9…… Occasionally, this may be caused by a disturbed relationship with one's parents. Cold, 10…….. parents sometimes pour presents on their children to compensate for a lack of quality time and affection.	1. fashion 2. pursue 3. accept 4. addict 5. take 6. home 7. psychiatry 8. doubt 9. anxious 10. emotion

1…… …….
2……..…..
3……..…….
4……..…….
5……
6……
7…….……..
8……
9……
10……..…

End of test