

Read the text. For each question 1-5, choose the correct answer.

Kids on the Block: Are cities made for young people?

A billion kids are growing up in urban areas around the globe. But not all cities are planned with their needs in mind. In fact, it might seem that we are trying our very best to make cities inhospitable places for young people. There's an actual device called the Mosquito that emits a maddening sound at a very high frequency—so high that only young people can hear it. The company producing it markets the Mosquito as an anti-loitering device for teenagers. It might sound like something taken out of George Orwell's dystopian novel, 1984, but the Mosquito is not just the stuff of nightmares. Ridiculous though this item of ultrasonic weaponry might sound, it is indicative of broader attitudes towards children and teenagers. And while its insidiousness would put even Margaret Thatcher's social policies to shame, it has attracted a worrying number of purchasers, prompting the UK's first children's commissioner, Sir Al Aynsley - Green to deem the UK as "one of the most child unfriendly countries in the world" in 2010.

Such manifestations of urban enmity towards youngsters will have to come to a halt soon. By 2050 around 70 percent of world denizens will be urbanites and the majority of them will be underage. Designing cities with this age group in mind is something that city planners can't turn a blind eye to. City officials, planners, and NGOs are getting a head start on that already, but most such initiatives are being put on the back burner. What has escaped governments so far is the fact that planning for children entails paying due attention to other vulnerable groups such as the disabled and the elderly. The common denominator of all these three groups is their more limited range of movement and their slower pace. Revamping cities with vulnerability in mind could unite policymakers who would otherwise disagree on many counts.

So what does it actually mean to design a city around kids? Two main aspects stand out: everyday freedoms and children's infrastructure. Everyday freedoms refer to children's ability to navigate the neighbourhood without adult chaperoning by walking or cycling to school, to a recreation centre, to a park. The "popsicle test," in which a child can walk from their home to a store, buy a popsicle, and return home before it melts, measures this ability. Children's infrastructure means the network of spaces and streets that support these everyday freedoms. Walkability and decreasing the dominance of the automobile by creating wider sidewalks and protected cycle lanes and footbridges are two crucial components of a healthy, child-friendly infrastructure.

Things are slowly moving in the right direction, with a few praiseworthy urban interventions already in place. The Bicentennial Children's Park in Santiago, Chile, spans the city and provides a continuous, green walkway and play space, cutting through diverse neighborhoods and economic glass walls, ensuring equal access to all. The Dutch, always ahead of the game when it comes to city planning, offer children in Rotterdam a forested area in one of its city parks where children can make dens, fires, and rafts, and even camp out overnight. Imagine this happening in your own city and then go out and put pressure on your local representatives to make it happen!

1. The Mosquito was created in order to

- A) alert store owners to attempted break ins.
- B) keep young people away from dangerous areas.
- C) prevent gang activity
- D) keep kids from hanging out in public places.
- E) –

2. By the end of the 21st century, the majority of the world's population will comprise

- A) children under 18 living in cities.
- B) young adults living in cities.
- C) pensioners living in villages
- D) middle-aged families living in urban areas.
- E) –

3. Designing cities that are amenable to youngsters is

- A) not given top priority.
- B) at the top of the list of public concerns.
- C) something officials have not spared a single thought for.
- D) not an important matter.
- E) –

4. The popsicle test measures

- A) the availability of popsicles in neighborhoods.
- B) the level of trust parents place in their kids.
- C) the ease and degree of safety that kids have in their neighborhoods.
- D) the distance between private homes and stores.
- E) –

5. The most remarkable quality of the Bicentennial Children's Park in Santiago is that

- A) it breaks down class divisions.
- B) it is green.
- C) it has glass walls
- D) it is isolated from the city
- E) –

Read the first sentence. For the second sentence, choose the best answer for each gap 6-10, so that the meaning stays the same.

6. I wish I hadn't booked a room in that hotel. It completely ruined my holiday.

I'd soonera room in that hotel. It completely ruined my holiday.

- A) not book
- B) not have booked
- C) not to have booked
- D) -
- E) –

7. After a bad spell I now feel completely recovered.

After a bad spell I now feel like

- A) my new self
- B) my old self
- C) my better self
- D) -
- E) –

8. Dan loves his daughter more than anyone else in the world.

His daughter is theof Dan's eyes.

- A) pear
- B) apple
- C) jewel
- D) -
- E) –

9. When I started my new job, they did not give me any time to adjust and had me doing business as usual from day one. It made me feel overwhelmed.

When I started my new job, I was

- A) sent into space
- B) thrown in at the deep end
- C) gone AWOL
- D) -
- E) –

10. I had only just got home when my mom started asking me a barrage of questions.

Nohad I got home than my mom started asking me a barrage of questions.

- A) sooner
- B) shorter
- C) faster
- D) -
- E) –

Read the text. For each question 11-20, choose the best answer.

How Mindfulness Became a Million Dollar Business

Over the last decade mindfulness has become the default ritual of the aspirational self-improvement trend in Western societies. The internet is (11) with quick tips on how to make (12) money and worry less. These tips often point to meditation as the save all and cure all for our most dreaded modern ill—stress. There are now over 9.3 million Americans who meditate, a figure which (13) the encroaching role that meditation has in our everyday lives. There’s a billion dollar industry in (14) world peace, it seems. Mindfulness as we know it today is practically a(n) (15) version of the type of meditation practiced by Zen Buddhists. Marketing meditation as “based in neuroscience” has ensured its smooth transition from something oriental, eastern, and, possibly, a hoax, to something legitimate and supported by hard western science. Does it work, (16)? Some would argue that instead of reducing stress, modern mindfulness is becoming a way of taking (17) even more of it. As a tool for productivity supported and included in the perks package by companies worldwide, mindful meditation allegedly allows people to deal with more stress, work longer hours, make better decisions, and bring in more profit for businesses. The beauty of mindfulness as a trend is that almost anything qualifies as mindfulness as long as it keeps people away from a computer screen. And (18), meditation apps have become wildly successful. The two meditation tycoon apps, Headspace and Calm, each make more than \$50 million in (19) each year by selling guided meditation subscription services. The (20) fuzzy definition of mindfulness and its marketing as an obligatory mental hygiene product in the West might mean that it has been changed beyond recognition. Could it be that we are using it to do the exact opposite of what we claim it does? That might be some food for mindful thought!

11	A) awash	B) afloat	C) ajar	D) aware	E) -
12	A) cheap	B) huge	C) big	D) small	E) -
13	A) speaks to	B) converses with	C) talks with	D) speaks for	E) -
14	A) haggling	B) rowing	C) peddling	D) wobbling	E) -
15	A) bastardized	B) abridged	C) masticated	D) orphaned	E) -
16	A) although	B) even if	C) despite	D) though	E) -
17	A) on	B) up	C) with	D) to	E) -
18	A) so	B) yet	C) such	D) contrary	E) -
19	A) winning	B) revenue	C) figures	D) gaining	E) -
20	A) increasingly	B) ever-growing	C) improvingly	D) fluctuating	E) -

KANGOUROU ENGLISH COMPETITION: LEVEL 11-12 (Β' – Γ' ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ)
QUESTIONS HAVE EITHER 3 OR 4 OR 5 POSSIBLE ANSWERS. ONE ANSWER IS CORRECT.

For each sentence 21-25, choose the right answer to replace the phrase in *italics* and preserve the original meaning.

21. Johanna *is very contemptuous of* certain types of people.

- A) looks up to B) looks down to C) looks out at D) - E) -

22. While in Paris, he *lost touch with* current affairs in his hometown.

- A) didn't catch on with B) didn't catch out with C) didn't catch up with D) - E) -

23. They *didn't pay the restaurant check* before leaving.

- A) didn't settle up with the restaurant B) didn't settle down with the restaurant
C) didn't settle in with the restaurant D) - E) -

24. Let's *get rid of* those tickets.

- A) do away with B) do up with C) do around with D) - E) -

25. When he arrives, *lead him into my office*, please.

- A) show him up B) show him in C) show him down D) - E) -

For each sentence 26-30, choose the correctly-spelled word to complete each gap.

26. When you work in a department as big as ours, it is highly likely you will encounter a few individuals.

- A) opinionated B) oppinionated C) opinonated D) oppinonated E) -

27. There is little to no of finding employment in my profession in such a small town.

- A) likelyhood B) likellyhood C) liklihood D) likelihood E) -

28. The of suburban Paris has given many people the opportunity to move to the big city.

- A) expension B) expansion C) expantion D) expention E) -

29. The popularity of social media has helped spread awareness on serious issues in ways.

- A) unprecedented B) unpreecedented C) unpreecedented D) unprecedented E) -

30. People's massive to the new antibiotic goes to show how little time was spent on research.

- A) resistence B) resistance C) rezistence D) rezistance E) -