



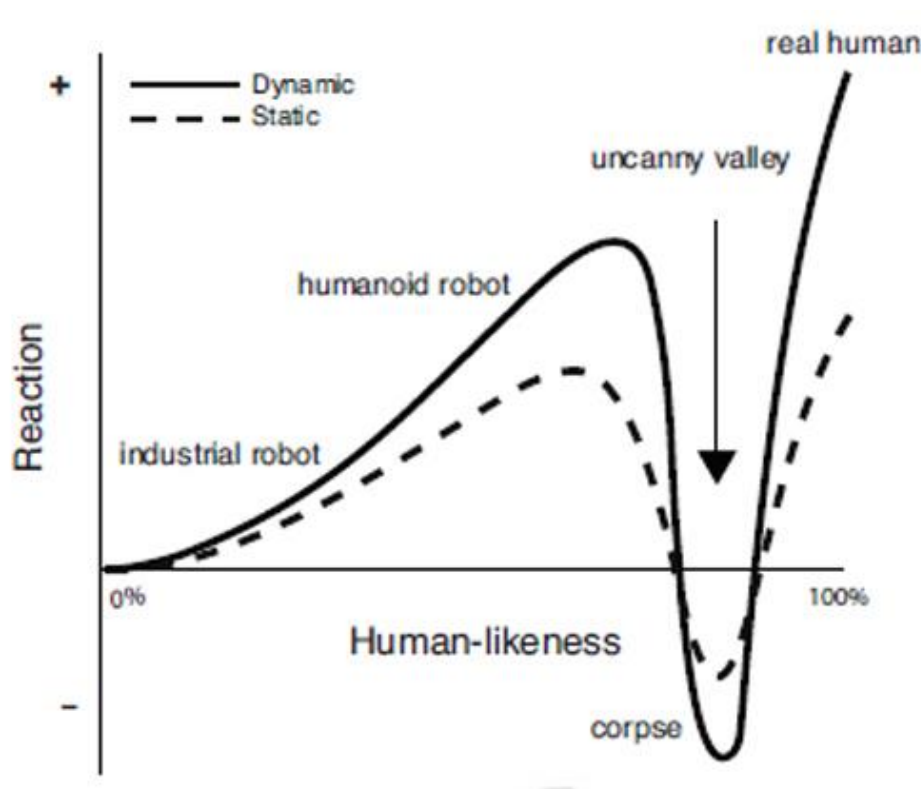
English II Exam 'Época de Recurso'

5 July 2016

Time allowed: 2 hours (15h-17h)

A. Writing (13.5 points)

Consider the following figure and write a text (300-400 words) in answer to the prompt.



Source: www.discovermagazine.com

What is the uncanny valley and why is it of relevance to artificial intelligence and the job market in the future?

Your text will be marked on relevance and breadth of content, discourse management and genre, appropriacy and range of vocabulary and structures, and grammatical accuracy.

B. Reading comprehension (4.55 points)

Read the text on page 2 and answer the questions that follow it on pages 3 and 4.

Refugees in Greece refuse to relocate across EU

Duncan Robinson in Brussels and Kerin Hope in Athens

1. One in seven asylum seekers in the EU's flagship scheme to relocate refugees throughout the bloc has either refused to be moved or "absconded", according to figures provided by the Greek government. **The policy**, agreed last year after considerable acrimony, was designed to spread more evenly the EU's refugee burden
5. by relocating 160,000 asylum seekers from frontline states Greece and Italy to other members of the bloc. But it is being challenged by many asylum seekers' refusal to go to poorer member states, such as Bulgaria and Romania. Of the 1,324 people processed as part of the relocation scheme so far, 191 have dropped out or simply disappeared, say Greek officials.
10. As of last week, Bulgaria had agreed to accept 47 asylum seekers from Greece. But when **they** were told they were being sent there, 36 withdrew from the programme while another seven "absconded", according to the Greek government. In the end, only four were moved. The situation was similar in Romania, where 32 of the 67 asylum seekers destined to be sent **there** disappeared or quit the relocation
15. programme. In the case of Estonia, eight out of 27 people absconded rather than be sent to the Baltic state. Even those being sent to rich, diverse countries such as France have opted out of the scheme. Out of 388 asylum seekers due to be sent to France from Greece, 24 absconded while two others dropped out.

Fotini Rantsiou, a former UN staffer working as a consultant on refugee issues,
20. blamed the high dropout rate on asylum seekers' fears that they will be allocated a country far removed from friends and family. "As the process drags on, some people get discouraged," said Ms Rantsiou. "They feel they won't get to where their relatives are, so they drop out altogether."

Anastasia Mavrou, a social worker and volunteer at a tent camp near Athens,
25. said it was common for officials to lose track of asylum seekers. "There's a lot of mobility among the refugees," she said. "They switch addresses and mobile phone numbers quite often so can't be reached by the asylum agency."

Greek and European officials face a backlog of 46,000 asylum seekers and **migrants** who are stuck on the country's mainland. Macedonia shut its border with
30. Greece earlier this spring, leaving tens of thousands stranded in worsening conditions within the country. Although Greek officials had put forward 3,126 for relocation, other EU countries that signed off the deal had agreed to accept just 1,791 as of last week.

"Even in the best of circumstances — manageable flows, low political salience, time for governments to prepare, pilot and adjust — relocation would still perhaps take
35. years to develop as a viable means of distribution," said Elizabeth Collett, director of the Migration Policy Institute Europe. "Implemented on the hoof in the midst of political battle, with limited, diverted attention from the Greek government, and unprepared recipient states, **these low numbers** are disappointing but not particularly surprising."
40. **The sealed land border** and the sluggish progress on relocation has led to a brewing humanitarian crisis in the country. Despite the Greek government agreeing, in conjunction with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to set up accommodation for 50,000 refugees by the end of 2015, Greece is still suffering from a shortfall in accommodation. At the moment, the country has shelter for barely 35,000 migrants on
45. its mainland.

The Financial Times May 16, 2016 5:13 pm

Name: Number:

B. Reading Comprehension (Cont.) (0.35 each)Choose **one** answer to each question and write the letter clearly in the box.

1. The main purpose of the article is
a. to argue an opinion.
b. to report news on a current issue.
c. to explain why the refugee crisis is worsening.
d. to describe the refugee relocation programme.
2. What is the objective of the relocation policy?
a. To alleviate the refugee problems in Greece and Italy.
b. To integrate refugees more quickly into Europe.
c. To operate as a flagship scheme for Europe.
d. None of the other answers is correct.
3. How successful is the policy?
a. Very successful.
b. Not as successful as hoped.
c. Unsuccessful.
d. None of the other answers is correct.
4. What problems face the asylum agencies?
a. It's hard to keep asylum seekers motivated because it can be hard to contact them.
b. All of the alternatives are correct.
c. Relocating asylum seekers takes time.
d. There is no accommodation for asylum seekers in Greece.
5. Why don't refugees want to go to Bulgaria, Romania or France?
a. Because they will be far from their relatives or friends.
b. Because they are considered poor countries.
c. Because refugees often switch addresses and mobile phone numbers.
d. None of the alternatives is correct.
6. Which statement is false?
a. Some asylum seekers drop out of the relocation programme because they are afraid they will be separated from their families or friends.
b. The author thinks the asylum seekers should go where they are sent.
c. The Greek government is finding other governments reluctant to accept the consequences of the relocation policy.
d. The refugee crisis in Greece has been exacerbated by Macedonia closing its borders with Greece.
7. Why has it been difficult to implement the relocation policy according to Elizabeth Collett?
a. The member states have not had sufficient time to plan and test how best to relocate the asylum seekers.
b. The refugee crisis has mitigated political tension among many EU member states
c. Greece's political agenda has prioritised the large numbers of refugees entering the country.
d. All the other answers are correct.

8. What is the best one-sentence summary of the text?
- The EU relocation policy for asylum seekers is proving difficult to implement due to reluctance on the part of both asylum seekers and some EU countries.
 - Greece is far from resolving its problems stemming from the large numbers of refugees entering its territory due to difficulties in implementing the EU relocation policy.
 - Greek officials are unable to cope with the large numbers of asylum seekers and migrants.
 - The program for relocating asylum seekers from Italy and Greece has resulted in almost 200 asylum seekers disappearing off the grid.



Reference, substitution and ellipsis

What do the following expressions, which are highlighted in the text, refer to? I.e. what is their specific meaning in context? (0.35 points each)

- The policy (line 3)
- they (line 11)
- there (line 14)
- these low numbers (line 38)
- the sealed land border (line 40)

C. Vocabulary (1.95 points)

The following sentences were taken from English language newspapers. Complete each space with a suitable word or expression. The first letter(s) and a paraphrase of the meaning are given. You will need to put verbs in the right tense. You might need to add a preposition. (0.39 points each)

- "It's part of our **c..... v.....** to try and leave things a little better than we found them. We also believe small actions can make a big difference," said Sansom. (principles that guide an organization's internal conduct as well as its relationship with the external world)
- Reintroducing the property tax on first homes would fit a policy of shifting the **f..... b.....** from employment to consumption and property. (amount of compulsory transfers imposed by units of the general government sector on the rest of the economy)
- Ethiopia **h.....** the largest number of refugees in Africa. (has become home to / has)
- Facebook has set the final price of shares in its landmark **i..... p..... o.....** at \$38 (£24), the top of the price range it gave this week, as investors clamoured to buy into the social network. (the first sale of stock by a private company to the general population)
- Almost 368,000 minors **s..... a.....** in Europe last year, the majority Syrian, Afghan or Iraqi. (requested the right to live in a foreign country because they were being persecuted or were in danger in their own)

Answers

A. Writing

A good answer will explain the phenomenon of the uncanny valley and why it is relevant to artificial intelligence and the job market. Possible content includes, but is not restricted to:

- The uncanny valley phenomenon refers to the unease that a person feels when they are faced with a robot that is almost but not quite human-like. Instead of feeling comfortable, a person feels anxious. While people feel confident among humans or among robots that clearly look like robots, even if they are cute, they do not feel so comfortable when the robot appears almost human.
- The issue is relevant to artificial intelligence and the job market because with the advances in technology, particularly artificial intelligence, robots are increasingly able to take on roles and tasks traditionally carried out by humans. Such roles can range from giving directions and providing assistance in a company's reception or shop to keeping old people company in their homes. Given that much of the developed world faces an ageing population and there may not be enough workers to carry out such jobs, robots with artificial intelligence could provide a solution to the problem.
- It is argued that even if robots do take on such roles, they should not look like humans because of the uncanny valley syndrome. Notwithstanding, in Japan, people have become used to interacting with human-like robots. In fact, they are already being used to assist people in shops to answer queries and give directions. The shops argue that older people in particular feel more comfortable asking a human-like robot for help than asking a robot-like robot. Furthermore, a robot double of a talk show host successfully co-hosted the program for an entire season. The Japanese experience suggests that the uncanny valley syndrome is merely a matter of exposure and familiarity. With time and greater exposure, it is likely to disappear.

B. Reading comprehension

1.	B	9.	the policy = relocating the refugees to European countries (reference)
2.	A	10.	they = the 47 asylum seekers in Greece (reference)
3.	B	11.	there = Romania (reference)
4.	C	12.	these low numbers = the low numbers of refugees actually being relocated, 1791 refugees who were relocated out of 3126 who were proposed for relocation
5.	A		
6.	B		
7.	A	13.	the sealed land border = the sealed land border between Greece and Macedonia (ellipsis)
8.	A		

C. Vocabulary

1. core values;
2. fiscal burden;
3. host ;
4. initial public offering;
5. sought asylum.