

English 1
Época de Recurso/Melhoria

2018-2019

4 February 2019

Time allowed: 2 hours

NOTE: During the exam students may consult a dictionary, which must not contain any added notes. Students are NOT allowed to consult any electronic device or extra notes or materials.

The answers to question B, numbers 1-8 are to be written on the exam question paper. All other answers are to be written in an examination answer booklet.

A. Vocabulary (2 points)

Complete each sentence with an expression similar in meaning to the explanation in brackets. The first letter of the keyword is given to help you. All letters are in lower case. You might need to add a preposition and you will need to conjugate verbs. (0.4 points each)

1. “Even with a slow year like 2019, we firmly believe AI [Artificial Intelligence] and 5G are the megatrends that **d**..... future semiconductor growth,” Mr Wei said. (will encourage, cause)
2. The Australian economy slowed **s**..... in the three months to the end of September to 0.3 per cent growth over the previous quarter. (suddenly, steeply and significantly)
3. Prices in Sydney, the country’s biggest property market, are down 11.1 per cent from their peak, according to Morgan Stanley, which warned this week the **s**..... could torpedo Australia’s run of 27 years without a recession — a modern global record. (downturn, fall)
4. The 18-month long decline in crude [...] has eroded revenue states generate from severance taxes — or those based on either the volume or value of **n**..... **r**..... like oil, natural gas and coal. (resources that are depleted when used)
5. The database kept by Irena, the International Renewable Energy Agency, shows that the global average cost of power from onshore wind **l**..... in 2014-16. (stabilized)

B. Reading Comprehension (5 points)

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

Source: <https://www.ft.com/content/627ab75c-4256-11e8-97ce-ea0c2bf34a0b>

Consumption to replace investment as key to China growth

Catching up with US will depend on continued 'opening up' and avoiding big upheavals

MARTIN WOLF

Financial Times 29 May 2018

1. China is shifting its growth model to **one** relying more on consumption and less on investment. It is also urbanising, ageing and experiencing dynamic technological change. It should therefore offer the world's businesses a gigantic, rapidly growing, but challenging, consumer market as it evolves from being the "workshop of the world".
5. Already between 2007 and 2017, the aggregate size of Chinese household consumption rose from a mere 13 per cent of US levels to 34 per cent. Yet the share of household consumption in China's gross domestic product was still as low as 40 per cent **last year**. [...] The IMF forecasts that the Chinese economy will expand by 42 per cent between 2017 and 2023 (a compound annual rate of 6.1 per cent). The corresponding figures for the US are 13 per cent and 2 per cent.
10. Thereafter their growth is forecast at 8 and 4 per cent respectively, in nominal terms (or 5 and 2 per cent in real terms). Then [at these rates] the Chinese economy would be the same size as that of the US, in dollars, by 2026, and its aggregate consumption would reach 74 per cent of US levels by 2027. [...] What, then, will be the features of this growing consumer market? A recent report from the World Economic Forum and Bain & Company delineates its main drivers and the challenges these are likely to create.
15. By 2027, 22 per cent of the Chinese population (324m people) will be over 60. This demographic shift is sure to create significant new markets for goods and services targeted at the elderly. Meanwhile, the young adults of 2027 will virtually all be from one-child families and familiar with the digitally-enabled and relatively prosperous China of today. They are likely to be considerably more demanding than their elders. China's astonishingly dynamic "sharing economy" — already visible in the booming market for shared bicycles and cars for hire — will expand further, reducing demand for outright ownership.
20. As elsewhere in the world, Chinese consumers will also increasingly demand and obtain personalised goods and services. In addition, argues the report, the pattern of consumption is likely to be split between those seeking a more traditionally Chinese lifestyle and those with a preference for a more westernised way of life. The dramatic development of China's digital economy will increasingly weave together online and offline worlds. Hema, for example, is a start-up, backed by the Alibaba Group. As I witnessed during a recent visit to Alibaba's headquarters in Hangzhou, a Hema store is a mixture of supermarket, restaurant, distribution centre and online store. I saw a possible future — and it worked. Crucially, just five companies, all of them Chinese, seem likely to end up controlling the data created by this digitally-enabled, mass-consumer market. This can bring great benefits to consumers. But it will also create immense monopoly power. Concerns over privacy and control over data might come to China, as **they** have to the high-income countries.
35. Finally, China was already 57 per cent urbanised by 2016, according to the World Bank. Urbanisation could rise to 70 per cent by 2027 and then to the over 80 per cent normal in the advanced economies, with most of the new inhabitants moving to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities and inland, rather than the saturated coastal megacities, Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin, or inland Chongqing.
40. The development of the new mass consumer economy will demand important supporting policies. These will include upgrading of skills, spreading benefits of growth more widely, tackling China's vast environmental challenges and strengthening the trust that a history of fakes and tainted products has damaged. The plausible assumption, however, is that over the next decade a mass consumer society will emerge in China. **This** will begin to approach that of the US in scale, even though the average living standard will remain well below that level. [...] The great probability is that all of this will indeed happen. But this is not certain. It assumes that the doctrine of "reform and opening up" will continue to guide Chinese policy successfully and that nothing dramatic — financial crisis, armed conflict, a collapse of the global economy, domestic political upheaval — comes in the way of continued progress. It assumes, too, that China will avoid both the "middle-income trap" and the "debt trap". China's record suggests that it will **do just that** and will continue to progress, albeit at a somewhat slower rate than before. The country does, after all, enjoy plenty of room for rapid "catch-up" growth. Bet on success. That seems the likely future.
- 50.

Name: Number:

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

Choose **one** answer to each question and write the letter clearly in the box. [e.g. *b*]
(0.5 points each correct answer; - 0.15 each incorrect answer)

1. The main purpose of the article is
a. to report challenges to China's economic growth.
b. to explain how economies evolve.
c. to argue Martin Wolf's point of view about Chinese economic growth.
d. to describe China's catching up process.
2. According to IMF forecasts, between 2017 and 2023
a. the nominal annual rate of expansion for China will be 8%.
b. the inflation-adjusted annual rate of expansion for the U.S. will be 13%.
c. the compound annual rate of expansion for the U.S. will be 2%.
d. the nominal annual rate of expansion for the U.S. will be 5 %.
3. What do we learn in §3?
a. More Chinese are choosing to rent their mode of transport.
b. The Chinese consumer market has innovated to cater to the needs of the elderly.
c. The growth in car sales has been slight.
d. Young Chinese adults will all be from one-child families by 2027.
4. What do we learn in §4?
a. The data generated by the Chinese digital economy are controlled by five Chinese companies.
b. The writer believes that Chinese consumers will increasingly resemble those in the west.
c. The Chinese traditional lifestyle will only be followed by the older generation.
d. None of the alternatives is correct.
5. Which sentence is false?
a. The writer thinks that the Hema store represents one way Chinese retail could develop.
b. The countryside in China is becoming more deserted.
c. The lack of quality or authenticity in Chinese goods has negatively affected their reputation among consumers.
d. The average Chinese household will soon be living as well as one in the United States.
6. What is the best one-sentence summary of the article?
a. If IMF forecasts are correct, China's aggregate consumption will reach 74% in 2027.
b. The Chinese economy is increasingly resembling that of a western economy.
c. The Chinese economy will be driven by consumption rather than investment by 2027.
d. Unless something bad happens, consumption will soon overtake investment to drive Chinese economic growth.

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)

Reference, substitution and ellipsis

What do the following items (highlighted in the text) refer to? (0.4 points each)

- 7. one (line 1)
- 8. last year (line 7)
- 9. they (line 33)
- 10. This (line 44)
- 11. do just that (lines 50-51)

C. Writing (13 points)

Bearing in mind that, after the oil industry, the fashion industry is the second greatest polluter, and that each year around 1,500 tonnes of textiles are consumed in Sweden, of which about 1,000 tonnes are thrown away within a year, describe and analyse the figures below and explain how business models and patterns of consumption contribute to them. (250-350 words)

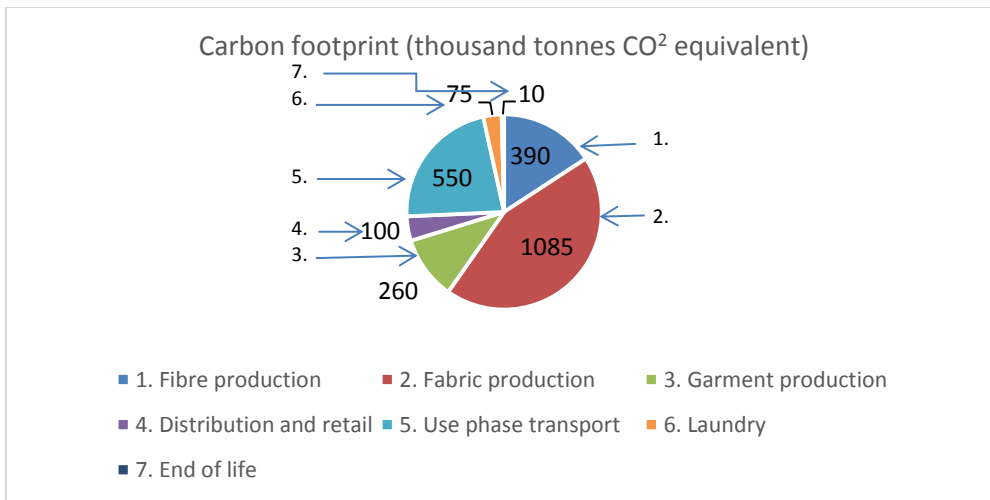


Figure 1. Environmental assessment of impact of Swedish fashion industry per annum: Carbon footprint (thousand tonnes CO² equivalent)

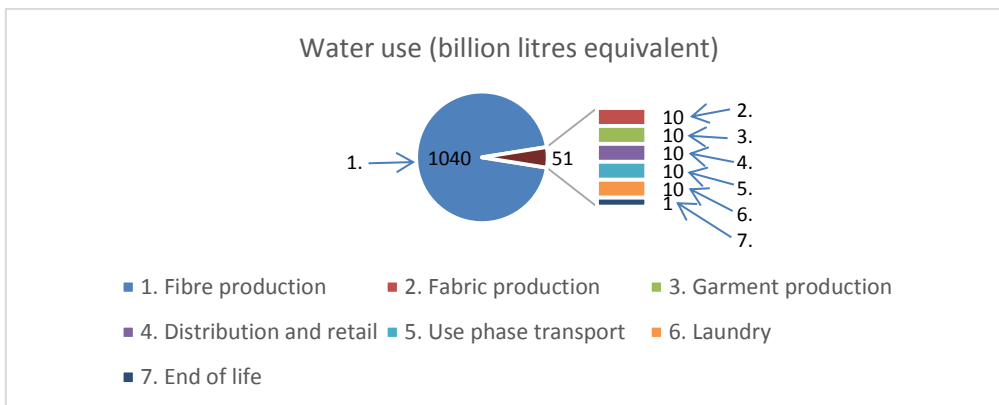


Figure 2. Environmental assessment of impact of Swedish fashion industry per annum: Water use (billion litres equivalent)

Answers

A. Vocabulary (0.4 points each)

1. will drive;
2. sharply;
3. slump;
4. nonrenewable resources;
5. levelled off.

B. Reading comprehension 4.55

(0.5 points each correct - 0.15 each incorrect)		(0.4 points each)		
1.	c	7.	one	a growth model (substitution)
2.	c	8.	last year	2017
3.	a	9.	they	Concerns over privacy and control over data (reference)
4.	b	10.	This	The mass consumer society in China (reference)
5.	d			
6.	d	11.	do just that	avoid the “middle-income trap” and the “debt trap” (substitution & reference)

C. Writing (13.5 points)

A good answer will describe and analyse the results shown in the graph. It should identify general trends and compare and contrast major tendencies. It will also explain how business models and consumption patterns contribute to the carbon footprint, especially in the production phases of the clothing industry. The register should be relatively formal, with few overtly subjective or personal lexico-grammatical selections. There should be a clear topic sentence stating what the graph shows. Information flow should be clearly maintained through use of conjunctions and appropriate thematic development.

Descriptive content should include:

- General trends – The environmental impact of the clothing industry is far greater in the early phases – growing and producing the fibres, producing the fabric – than in the post-production phases when the garment has been sold.
- The environmental impact of the carbon footprint is more evenly spread among the phases than the impact of water use.
- More detailed comparison and contrast of phases.

Explanatory content should include:

- Excessive production of clothes » high carbon footprint & water usage in fibre production » unnecessary waste
- Business models like fast fashion » greater consumption to keep up with trends & short span of use » greater production of clothes
- Mentalities » unnecessary consumption