

STUDENT TEST BOOKLET

READING SECTION (40 questions)

Passage 1

The Cultural Dimension of Leadership

Gabriela, a highly successful project manager from Brazil, was thrilled when her multinational company transferred her to Sweden to lead a new team. However, her excitement quickly turned into a challenge. Despite the friendly demeanor of her new colleagues, Gabriela felt a distinct lack of respect for her authority. Her proposals were openly questioned in meetings, and her instructions were often disregarded in favor of her team members' own methods, without any prior consultation. When she made decisions, her team would continue to debate them as if they were still open for discussion.

Frustrated after several weeks, Gabriela reached out to her Swedish manager, outlining the difficulties she was facing. Her manager's response was not what she expected. He simply inquired if her team was still performing and asked for her thoughts on how to improve collaboration. Gabriela found his approach vague and felt that he was not managing the situation effectively. This experience was a classic case of a cultural clash in expectations. Gabriela was accustomed to a more hierarchical management style, where leaders take control and provide specific instructions. This directive approach had been successful in her previous role in Brazil but was proving ineffective with her Swedish team, who were used to a flatter organizational structure and more democratic decision-making.

Dutch social psychologist Geert Hofstede's concept of 'power distance' helps to explain this cultural divergence. Power distance refers to the extent to which power is distributed and hierarchy is accepted in a society. Gabriela's background was in a high power distance culture, where authority is respected, and leaders are expected to make the major decisions without being challenged. In such cultures, everyone has a clearly defined role and place. In contrast, her Swedish team was accustomed to a low

power distance culture. In this environment, subordinates and their bosses often collaborate on solutions and decisions. Leaders are seen as coaches or mentors who foster independent thought and expect to be challenged.

Once Gabriela recognized the cultural differences at play, she took the initiative to have an open conversation with her team about their perceptions of her leadership. Her team, pleased to be asked for their input, openly expressed that they were not used to being micromanaged. They valued their autonomy and the creative freedom it provided. They explained that when Gabriela gave them precise instructions, they felt she did not trust them to do their jobs competently. They also realized that she had been taking their challenges to her decisions personally, and they were able to clarify that this was simply their normal way of working.

With a newfound understanding of the underlying reasons for each other's behavior, Gabriela and her team were able to adapt their working style. Gabriela adjusted her management approach to better align with her team's expectations, which in turn motivated them more effectively to achieve their project goals. This mutual understanding and adjustment were key to bridging the cultural gap and fostering a more collaborative and productive team environment.

Questions 1-13

Questions 1-6

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write*

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this*

1. Gabriela's team in Sweden was openly hostile towards her from the beginning.
2. Gabriela's Swedish manager provided her with a clear solution to her problem.
3. High power distance cultures are characterized by a more democratic leadership style.
4. Gabriela's team felt that her detailed instructions implied a lack of trust.
5. Gabriela was unwilling to change her leadership style.
6. The team's productivity increased after the open conversation.

Questions 7-10

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

1. What was Gabriela's initial reaction to her new role in Sweden?

A. She was nervous and apprehensive. B. She was excited and optimistic. C. She was indifferent and unconcerned. D. She was disappointed with the new team.
2. According to Geert Hofstede, 'power distance' relates to...

A. the physical distance between managers and employees. B. the way power and hierarchy are perceived in different cultures. C. the level of friendliness within a team. D. the amount of time it takes to make a decision.
3. In a low power distance culture, leaders are expected to...

A. make all the important decisions. B. give detailed instructions to their team. C. act as coaches and encourage independent thought. D. avoid being challenged by their subordinates.
4. What was the outcome of Gabriela's conversation with her team?

A. The team members were fired. B. Gabriela decided to return to Brazil. C. The team continued to challenge her authority. D. They adapted their working style for better collaboration.

Questions 11-13

*Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.*

Gabriela's experience in Sweden highlights the challenges of a **11** _____. Her initial leadership style, which was effective in Brazil, was met with resistance from her Swedish team. This was due to differing expectations of leadership, which can be explained by Hofstede's concept of **12** _____. After an open conversation, Gabriela and her team were able to **13** _____ their way of working, leading to a more productive environment.

Passage 2

The Double-Edged Sword of Workplace Diversity

A. In an era of increasing globalization, the composition of the modern workplace has undergone a dramatic transformation. Companies are no longer homogenous entities but are increasingly becoming melting pots of various cultures, languages, and perspectives. This shift towards cultural diversity is not merely a matter of social justice or political correctness; it is a strategic imperative for businesses that aim to thrive in a globalized economy. The benefits of a diverse workforce are numerous, ranging from enhanced creativity and innovation to improved financial performance. However, integrating a multicultural team is not without its challenges, and navigating these complexities is crucial for unlocking the full potential of a diverse workforce.

B. One of the most significant advantages of a culturally diverse workplace is the infusion of varied perspectives, which can fuel creativity and drive innovation. When individuals from different backgrounds collaborate, they bring with them unique ways of seeing the world, solving problems, and approaching tasks. This diversity of thought can lead to out-of-the-box thinking and groundbreaking ideas. For instance, the cosmetic giant L'Oréal attributes much of its success in emerging markets to its multicultural product development teams, who are able to create products that resonate with a wide range of consumers.

C. A multicultural workforce also provides a crucial advantage when expanding into new international markets. Local market knowledge, native language skills, and an innate understanding of cultural nuances can be invaluable assets. This is particularly true in marketing, where a lack of cultural sensitivity can lead to disastrous and costly blunders. A classic example is KFC's infamous tagline "Finger-lickin' good," which was translated in China as "Eat your fingers off." Employing a diverse team with local expertise can help companies avoid such embarrassing and brand-damaging mistakes.

D. Beyond the tangible benefits of innovation and market expansion, a diverse workplace also fosters an environment of personal and professional growth for employees. Working alongside colleagues from different cultures can be an enriching experience, broadening one's understanding of the world and challenging preconceived notions. It provides an opportunity to learn new skills, develop a global mindset, and build an international network. This exposure to diverse perspectives

can lead to greater adaptability and a more inclusive worldview, which are increasingly valuable traits in today's interconnected world.

E. Despite the compelling advantages, creating a harmonious and productive multicultural workplace is not without its hurdles. One of the most common challenges is communication. Language barriers, differing communication styles, and non-verbal cues can all lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations. For example, in some cultures, it is considered impolite to speak up or challenge authority, while in others, it is encouraged. These differences can create tension and hinder effective collaboration if not managed carefully.

F. Another significant challenge is the potential for prejudice and negative cultural stereotypes to create divisions within a team. While overt prejudice is a serious concern, unconscious biases can be even more insidious and difficult to address. These ingrained stereotypes can affect how individuals perceive and interact with their colleagues, leading to exclusion and a lack of integration. Overcoming these biases requires a conscious effort to foster a culture of respect, empathy, and open-mindedness.

Questions 14-26

Questions 14-19

The reading passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i. The role of diversity in personal development ii. The challenge of unspoken biases iii. The strategic importance of cultural diversity iv. The risk of marketing missteps v. The impact of diversity on innovation vi. The difficulties of cross-cultural communication vii. The financial benefits of a diverse workforce viii. The importance of language training

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D

5. Paragraph E

6. Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

1. According to the passage, what is a key reason for businesses to embrace cultural diversity?

A. To comply with government regulations B. To improve their public image C. To gain a competitive edge in the global market D. To reduce operational costs

2. The example of L'Oréal is used to illustrate...

A. the challenges of marketing in emerging markets. B. the importance of having a diverse product range. C. the role of multicultural teams in driving innovation. D. the financial success of the cosmetics industry.

3. What is mentioned as a potential communication problem in a multicultural workplace?

A. Employees speaking too many different languages B. Different interpretations of non-verbal cues C. A lack of interest in communicating with colleagues D. The high cost of translation services

4. The passage suggests that unconscious biases are...

A. easy to identify and address. B. more damaging than overt prejudice. C. only a problem in certain cultures. D. a result of language barriers.

Questions 24-26

*Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.*

1. A diverse workforce can help a company to be more competitive and, ultimately, more _____.

2. A lack of _____ can lead to embarrassing and brand-damaging marketing mistakes.

3. Overcoming unconscious biases requires a conscious effort to foster a culture of respect, empathy, and _____.

Passage 3

The Cohesion Conundrum: Diversity and the Social Fabric

In an increasingly interconnected world, the rise of cultural diversity is a defining feature of modern societies. While much of the public discourse surrounding this trend is often fraught with conjecture and heated debate, the academic community has been diligently investigating the multifaceted relationship between diversity and social cohesion. Social cohesion, the glue that holds a society together, is widely recognized as a crucial ingredient for the well-being of both individuals and communities. Research has consistently shown that residents of cohesive societies report higher levels of happiness, better health, and greater emotional stability. It is therefore no surprise that the question of how diversity impacts this vital social fabric has become a central focus of scholarly inquiry.

A seminal, yet controversial, contribution to this debate came from political scientist Robert Putnam, who argued that ethnic diversity erodes social capital and, consequently, weakens social cohesion. According to Putnam's "hunkering down" thesis, individuals in ethnically diverse settings tend to withdraw from collective life, trusting neither their neighbors nor their own ethnic group. This perspective, which resonates with conflict theory, suggests that diversity triggers perceptions of threat, leading to a decline in social trust. While a substantial body of research appears to support this negative correlation, a growing number of studies have challenged this notion, with some even finding a positive link between ethnic heterogeneity and intergroup trust.

One of the key criticisms leveled against the research that supports a negative view of diversity is its often-oversimplified operationalization of social cohesion. Many studies have relied on trust as a single proxy for this complex, multidimensional construct. More comprehensive models, such as the Bertelsmann Social Cohesion Radar (SCR), conceptualize social cohesion as encompassing nine distinct dimensions, including social relations, connectedness, and a focus on the common good. Crucially, the SCR framework incorporates the "acceptance of diversity" as a core component of social cohesion, shifting the focus from the objective level of diversity to the subjective ways in which individuals and communities navigate societal heterogeneity.

This shift in perspective aligns with a wealth of research in social psychology, which has long emphasized the role of individual attitudes and emotions in shaping intergroup relations. From this viewpoint, it is not diversity itself that is detrimental to social cohesion, but rather the psychological reactions it can provoke. Intergroup anxiety, the feeling of unease or apprehension that can arise in interactions with people from different backgrounds, has been identified as a key factor that can hinder the acceptance of diversity. This anxiety, which is often rooted in a perceived threat to one's own culture or resources, can lead to an increased orientation towards ingroup norms and, in some cases, discrimination.

Conversely, psychological factors such as empathy have been shown to act as a safeguard against the negative effects of intergroup anxiety. Empathy, the ability to understand and share the feelings of another, can foster a more positive attitude towards outgroups and promote a greater willingness to engage in intergroup contact. By encouraging individuals to see the world from different perspectives, empathy can help to break down the barriers of prejudice and foster a more inclusive and cohesive society. Ultimately, the relationship between diversity and social cohesion is not a simple one-way street. It is a complex and dynamic interplay of structural factors, individual psychologies, and the choices we make as a society.

Questions 27-40

Questions 27-32

*Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the reading passage?
In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write*

- **YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
 - **NO** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
 - **NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*
1. The public discourse on cultural diversity is always based on solid evidence.
 2. Robert Putnam's research has been universally accepted by the academic community.
 3. The Bertelsmann Social Cohesion Radar provides a more nuanced understanding of social cohesion than studies that only focus on trust.
 4. Intergroup anxiety is an inevitable consequence of living in a diverse society.
 5. Empathy can help to mitigate the negative psychological effects of diversity.

6. Governments should implement policies to increase empathy among their citizens.

Questions 33-36

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C, or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

1. According to the passage, what is a key benefit of living in a cohesive society?
A. Higher income levels B. Greater political stability C. Improved personal well-being D. Increased technological innovation
2. Putnam's "hunkering down" thesis suggests that in diverse communities, people are more likely to...
A. form strong bonds with their neighbors. B. become more politically active. C. withdraw from community life. D. engage in intergroup conflict.
3. The Social Cohesion Radar (SCR) is different from other models because it...
A. focuses solely on the economic benefits of cohesion. B. considers the acceptance of diversity as a part of social cohesion. C. is only applicable to European societies. D. is based on the theories of Robert Putnam.
4. According to the passage, intergroup anxiety is often caused by...
A. a lack of empathy. B. a perceived threat to one's own culture or resources. C. a lack of contact with people from different backgrounds. D. a desire to learn about other cultures.

Questions 37-40

*Complete the notes below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.*

The Diversity-Cohesion Debate

- **The Problem:** The impact of cultural diversity on **37** _____.
- **Putnam's View:** Diversity weakens social cohesion by eroding **38** _____.
- **A More Nuanced View:** Social cohesion is a **39** _____ construct, and the acceptance of diversity is a key component.

- **Psychological Factors:** Intergroup anxiety can hinder the acceptance of diversity, while **40** _____ can act as a safeguard.

LISTENING SECTION (40 questions)

Section 1: Questions 1-10

Complete the form below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Cultural Exchange Program - Application Form

Name:	Sarah 1 _____
Country of Origin:	2 _____
Occupation:	3 _____
Email Address:	sarah.j@ 4 _____
Phone Number:	5 _____
Preferred Host Country:	Japan
Reason for Applying:	To learn about a new culture and improve her 6 _____ skills.
Previous Travel Experience:	Has traveled to 7 _____ and Germany.
Dietary Requirements:	8 _____
Emergency Contact:	9 _____ (Brother)
Relationship to Applicant:	10 _____

Section 2: Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

The International Food Fair

1. The main purpose of the International Food Fair is to... A. raise money for charity.
B. promote cultural understanding. C. provide a platform for local businesses.
2. The fair will be held at... A. the city park. B. the convention center. C. the community hall.
3. How many countries will be represented at the fair? A. Over 20 B. Over 30 C. Over 40
4. In addition to food, what else will be available at the fair? A. Live music and dance performances B. Cooking demonstrations and workshops C. Language classes and cultural exhibitions
5. The speaker recommends that visitors... A. come early to avoid the crowds. B. bring cash as not all vendors accept cards. C. try a variety of dishes from different countries.

Questions 16-20

*What feature is mentioned for each of the following food stalls? Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 16-20.*

Features
A. Offers vegetarian options
B. Has a special children's menu
C. Is known for its spicy food
D. Sells traditional desserts
E. Provides free samples
F. Is a family-run business
G. Donates a portion of its profits to charity

Food Stalls

1. Mexico _____
2. India _____
3. Italy _____

4. Thailand _____

5. Ethiopia _____

Section 3: Questions 21-30

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

1. The main topic of the discussion is... A. the benefits of multiculturalism in cities.
B. the challenges of managing cultural diversity in urban areas. C. the role of government in promoting social cohesion.
2. According to Dr. Evans, what is one of the biggest challenges of multiculturalism?
A. Economic inequality B. Social segregation C. Language barriers
3. Maria suggests that social segregation is often caused by... A. a lack of affordable housing. B. a preference for living with people from similar backgrounds. C. a lack of government support for new immigrants.
4. Dr. Evans believes that community-led initiatives are... A. more effective than government programs. B. often underfunded and lack resources. C. a good way to supplement government efforts.
5. What example does Maria give of a successful community-led initiative? A. A language exchange program B. A multicultural festival C. A community garden project
6. Dr. Evans makes the point that schools play a crucial role in... A. teaching children about different cultures. B. providing language support for immigrant children. C. promoting a sense of shared identity.
7. Maria is concerned that the curriculum in some schools is... A. not inclusive enough. B. too focused on academic subjects. C. not relevant to the needs of students.
8. Dr. Evans argues that the media has a responsibility to... A. report on multicultural issues in a balanced way. B. provide more positive stories about immigrants. C. avoid perpetuating negative stereotypes.
9. What does Maria say about the role of social media? A. It can be a powerful tool for promoting intercultural dialogue. B. It can be a source of misinformation and hate speech. C. It has both positive and negative effects.

10. In conclusion, Dr. Evans and Maria agree that... A. managing cultural diversity is a complex and ongoing process. B. more research is needed to understand the challenges of multiculturalism. C. governments need to take a more proactive approach to promoting social cohesion.

Section 4: Questions 31-40

*Complete the notes below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

The Impact of Globalization on Cultural Identity

Introduction

- Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness and the spread of a **31** _____.
- This has raised concerns about the erosion of **32** _____.

Arguments for Cultural Homogenization

- The dominance of Western media and consumer brands leads to the adoption of a **33** _____.
- This can result in the loss of traditional customs, languages, and values.
- Some critics refer to this as **34** _____.

Arguments for Cultural Hybridization

- Globalization does not necessarily lead to the erasure of local cultures.
- Instead, it can lead to the creation of new, **35** _____.
- This is a process of blending and mixing different cultural influences.
- An example of this is the fusion of different **36** _____.

The Role of Technology

- The internet and social media have played a significant role in both homogenization and hybridization.
- They can be used to promote a global culture, but also to preserve and celebrate **37** _____.
- Digital platforms allow people to connect with others who share their cultural interests, regardless of their **38** _____.

Conclusion

- The impact of globalization on cultural identity is a complex and **39** _____.
- It is not a simple case of cultural homogenization, but a dynamic process of interaction and adaptation.
- The future of cultural diversity will depend on our ability to embrace **40** _____ while fostering a sense of global community.

WRITING SECTION

Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the percentage of people in a European country who spoke a second language in 2010 and 2020. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

The image you are requesting does not exist or is no longer available.
imgur.com

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Cultural diversity is a natural outcome of globalization. Some people believe that it is essential for a society to be culturally diverse, while others argue that it can lead to social problems.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING SECTION

Part 1: Introduction and Interview (4-5 minutes)

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself, your home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

Let's talk about cultural diversity.

1. What does the term "cultural diversity" mean to you?
2. Is your home country culturally diverse?
3. What are some of the benefits of living in a multicultural society?
4. Have you ever experienced a different culture?
5. Do you enjoy trying food from other countries?

Part 2: Individual Long Turn (3-4 minutes)

You will have to talk about the topic on the card for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Describe a festival or celebration from a different culture that you have experienced or would like to experience.

You should say:

- what the festival is
- where and when it is celebrated
- what people do during this festival

and explain why you are interested in this festival.

Part 3: Two-way Discussion (4-5 minutes)

The examiner will ask you some more questions related to the topic in Part 2.

Let's talk more about cultural traditions.

1. Why is it important to learn about other cultures?
2. How can we encourage people to be more open-minded about other cultures?

3. Do you think that globalization is a threat to cultural identity?
4. In what ways can traditional cultures be preserved?
5. What do you think is the most important cultural tradition in your country?

GRAMMAR SECTION (20 questions)

Questions 1-5: Error Correction

Identify the error in each sentence and rewrite it correctly.

1. The informations you provided were not sufficient to make a decision.
2. She is one of the most cleverest people I have ever met.
3. Despite of the bad weather, we decided to go for a walk.
4. I am looking forward to see you again soon.
5. He has been working here since three years.

Questions 6-10: Sentence Transformation

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. They will not be able to come to the party. **able** They will not _____ to the party.
2. I haven't seen him for a long time. **last** It's a long time since _____ him.
3. She is a better singer than her sister. **as** Her sister is not _____ she is.
4. "I'm sorry I'm late," he said. **for** He apologized _____ late.
5. The coffee was too hot to drink. **so** The coffee was _____ I couldn't drink it.

Questions 11-15: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets, or with the correct article or preposition.

1. If I _____ (know) you were coming, I would have baked a cake.
2. She has been living in London _____ 2015.
3. I am not used to _____ (get) up so early.
4. He is _____ most intelligent person I know.
5. The book is _____ the table.

Questions 16-20: Word Formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. The _____ of the new policy was met with some resistance.
(INTRODUCE)
 2. He is a very _____ person; he always has a smile on his face. (CHEER)
 3. The company is looking for someone with strong _____ skills.
(LEADER)
 4. The _____ of the Amazon rainforest is a major global concern.
(DESTROY)
 5. She has a very _____ imagination. (VIVID)
-

LISTENING SCRIPTS

Section 1

(The sound of a phone ringing)

Man: Hello, Cultural Exchange Program, how can I help you?

Woman: Hello, I'm calling to inquire about your program. I'm interested in applying.

Man: Of course. I can help you with that. First, can I have your name, please?

Woman: Yes, it's Sarah Johnson. That's J-O-H-N-S-O-N.

Man: Thank you, Sarah. And what is your country of origin?

Woman: I'm from Canada.

Man: Canada, great. And what is your current occupation?

Woman: I'm a student.

Man: Okay. Can I have your email address?

Woman: Sure, it's sarah.j@email.com.

Man: And a phone number?

Woman: It's 555-1234.

Man: Thank you. Now, which country are you interested in visiting?

Woman: I'd like to go to Japan.

Man: Japan is a popular choice. And what is your main reason for applying to the program?

Woman: I want to learn about a new culture and improve my Japanese skills.

Man: Excellent. Have you traveled abroad before?

Woman: Yes, I've been to France and Germany.

Man: Great. Do you have any dietary requirements?

Woman: I'm a vegetarian.

Man: Noted. And finally, can I have an emergency contact person?

Woman: Yes, my brother, David Johnson.

Man: And what is his relationship to you?

Woman: He's my brother.

Man: Thank you, Sarah. I have all the information I need. We will be in touch with you shortly.

Woman: Thank you for your help.

Section 2

Good morning everyone, and welcome to our annual International Food Fair! We are thrilled to have you here today to celebrate the rich cultural diversity of our city through the universal language of food. The main purpose of the fair is to promote

cultural understanding and appreciation, and what better way to do that than by sharing a meal together?

This year, the fair is being held at the city park, and we have over 30 countries represented, each with its own unique culinary traditions. As you wander through the park, you will be transported to different corners of the globe, from the spicy flavors of Mexico to the aromatic spices of India, the comforting pasta of Italy, the fragrant herbs of Thailand, and the rich stews of Ethiopia.

But the fair is not just about food. We also have a fantastic lineup of live music and dance performances on the main stage, as well as cooking demonstrations and workshops where you can learn to make some of the delicious dishes on offer. We highly recommend that you try a variety of dishes from different countries to get the full experience. And a little tip: it's a good idea to bring cash, as not all of our vendors accept credit cards.

Now, let me tell you a little bit about some of our food stalls. The Mexican stall is known for its spicy food, so if you like it hot, that's the place to go. The Indian stall offers a wide range of vegetarian options, so there's something for everyone. The Italian stall is a family-run business that has been with us since the very first fair. The Thai stall is famous for its traditional desserts, and the Ethiopian stall donates a portion of its profits to a local charity. So, not only will you be enjoying some amazing food, but you'll also be supporting a good cause.

We hope you have a wonderful time at the International Food Fair. Enjoy the food, the music, and the company!

Section 3

Dr. Evans: Welcome back to "Urban Perspectives." Today, we're discussing the challenges of managing cultural diversity in our cities. I'm joined by Maria Fernandez, a sociologist who has done extensive research on this topic. Maria, welcome.

Maria: Thank you for having me, Dr. Evans.

Dr. Evans: So, Maria, in your view, what are some of the biggest challenges we face when it comes to multiculturalism in urban areas?

Maria: I think one of the biggest challenges is social segregation. We often see that people from different cultural backgrounds tend to live in separate neighborhoods, which can limit their interaction and understanding of one another.

Dr. Evans: And what do you think are the root causes of this segregation?

Maria: It's a complex issue, but I believe it's often driven by a preference for living with people from similar backgrounds. There's a sense of comfort and familiarity that comes with being surrounded by people who share your language, culture, and traditions.

Dr. Evans: I see. And what role do you think the government should play in addressing this issue?

Maria: I think the government has a role to play, but I also believe that community-led initiatives are often more effective. When people take ownership of their communities and work together to build bridges, it can have a much more lasting impact.

Dr. Evans: Can you give us an example of a successful community-led initiative?

Maria: Certainly. I recently came across a community garden project in a very diverse neighborhood. People from all different backgrounds came together to grow food, and in the process, they got to know each other and build relationships. It was a simple idea, but it had a profound impact on the community.

Dr. Evans: That's a wonderful example. And it brings me to my next point, which is the role of schools in promoting social cohesion. I believe that schools have a crucial role to play in fostering a sense of shared identity among children from different backgrounds.

Maria: I agree completely. But I'm concerned that the curriculum in some schools is not inclusive enough. It often focuses on the history and culture of the dominant group, which can make children from minority backgrounds feel excluded.

Dr. Evans: That's a valid point. And it's not just the curriculum. The media also has a responsibility to portray multiculturalism in a balanced and positive light. All too often, we see negative stereotypes being perpetuated, which can fuel prejudice and division.

Maria: And with the rise of social media, this has become an even bigger challenge. While it can be a powerful tool for promoting intercultural dialogue, it can also be a breeding ground for misinformation and hate speech.

Dr. Evans: So, in conclusion, it seems we agree that managing cultural diversity is a complex and ongoing process. There are no easy answers, but by working together, we

can create more inclusive and cohesive cities for everyone.

Section 4

Good morning. In today's lecture, we're going to be exploring the impact of globalization on cultural identity. Globalization, with its increased interconnectedness and the spread of a global culture, has raised concerns about the erosion of local cultures and traditions.

One of the main arguments in this debate is the idea of cultural homogenization. This is the theory that the dominance of Western media, consumer brands, and popular culture is leading to the adoption of a uniform, global culture. This can result in the loss of traditional customs, languages, and values. Some critics have even gone so far as to call this phenomenon "cultural imperialism."

However, another perspective suggests that globalization does not necessarily lead to the erasure of local cultures. Instead, it can lead to a process of cultural hybridization, which is the blending and mixing of different cultural influences to create new, hybrid cultures. A great example of this can be seen in the world of music, where artists are constantly fusing different musical styles to create new and exciting sounds.

The role of technology in this process cannot be overstated. The internet and social media have been powerful forces for both homogenization and hybridization. On the one hand, they can be used to promote a global culture and spread Western ideas. On the other hand, they can also be used to preserve and celebrate local cultures. Digital platforms allow people to connect with others who share their cultural interests, regardless of their geographical location.

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on cultural identity is a complex and multifaceted issue. It is not a simple case of cultural homogenization, but rather a dynamic process of interaction and adaptation. The future of cultural diversity will depend on our ability to embrace change while fostering a sense of global community and preserving the unique cultural heritage of all people.

ANSWER KEY

READING

1. FALSE

2. FALSE
3. FALSE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. NOT GIVEN
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. cultural clash
12. power distance
13. adapt
14. iii
15. v
16. iv
17. i
18. vi
19. ii
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. B
24. profitable
25. cultural sensitivity
26. open-mindedness
27. NO
28. NO
29. YES
30. NO

- 31. YES
- 32. NOT GIVEN
- 33. C
- 34. C
- 35. B
- 36. B
- 37. social cohesion
- 38. social trust
- 39. multidimensional
- 40. empathy

LISTENING

- 1. Johnson
- 2. Canada
- 3. student
- 4. email.com
- 5. 555-1234
- 6. Japanese
- 7. France
- 8. vegetarian
- 9. David Johnson
- 10. brother
- 11. B
- 12. A
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. A

- 18. F
- 19. D
- 20. G
- 21. B
- 22. B
- 23. B
- 24. C
- 25. C
- 26. C
- 27. A
- 28. A
- 29. C
- 30. A
- 31. global culture
- 32. local cultures
- 33. uniform culture
- 34. cultural imperialism
- 35. hybrid cultures
- 36. musical styles
- 37. local cultures
- 38. geographical location
- 39. multifaceted issue
- 40. change

GRAMMAR

- 1. The information you provided was not sufficient to make a decision.
- 2. She is one of the cleverest people I have ever met.
- 3. Despite the bad weather, we decided to go for a walk.
- 4. I am looking forward to seeing you again soon.

5. He has been working here for three years.
 6. be able to come
 7. I last saw
 8. as good a singer as
 9. for being
 10. so hot that
 11. had known
 12. since
 13. getting
 14. the
 15. on
 16. introduction
 17. cheerful
 18. leadership
 19. destruction
 20. vivid
-

TUTOR GUIDE

Writing Task 1: Model Answer

The bar chart illustrates the proportion of individuals in a specific European nation who were able to communicate in a secondary language in the years 2010 and 2020. Overall, the percentage of people who could speak a second language increased over the decade, with the most significant growth seen in the younger age groups.

In 2010, the 18-24 age group had the highest percentage of second language speakers, at 65%. This figure rose to 75% in 2020, representing a 10% increase. Similarly, the 25-34 age group saw a notable increase from 55% in 2010 to 68% in 2020. The 35-44 age group also experienced growth, with the percentage of second language speakers rising from 40% to 52%.

In contrast, the older age groups showed a less pronounced increase. The 45-54 age group saw a modest rise from 30% to 35%, while the 55-64 age group increased from 20% to 25%. The 65+ age group had the lowest percentage of second language speakers in both years, with a slight increase from 15% in 2010 to 18% in 2020.

In summary, the data indicates a positive trend in second language acquisition in this European country, particularly among the younger generations. The gap in second language proficiency between the youngest and oldest age groups widened over the ten-year period.

Writing Task 2: Model Essay (Band 9)

The proliferation of cultural diversity, a direct consequence of globalization, has become a defining characteristic of modern societies. While many champion cultural diversity as a cornerstone of a vibrant and progressive society, others contend that it can precipitate social friction and discord. This essay will explore both perspectives before offering a concluding viewpoint.

On the one hand, a culturally diverse society offers a plethora of benefits. The cross-pollination of ideas, traditions, and perspectives can foster an environment of creativity and innovation. For instance, the fusion of different culinary traditions has given rise to a rich and varied global cuisine, while the interplay of diverse artistic influences has pushed the boundaries of music, art, and literature. Moreover, exposure to different cultures can promote tolerance, empathy, and a more nuanced understanding of the world. By interacting with people from different backgrounds, individuals can challenge their own preconceived notions and develop a more inclusive and cosmopolitan worldview.

On the other hand, the challenges associated with cultural diversity cannot be overlooked. The influx of new cultures can sometimes lead to social tensions, particularly if there is a perceived threat to the dominant culture or competition for resources. Language barriers can create communication difficulties, and differing social norms and values can lead to misunderstandings and conflict. Furthermore, the integration of immigrant communities can be a complex and challenging process, requiring significant investment in social infrastructure, education, and language support.

In my opinion, while the challenges of cultural diversity are real and require careful management, the benefits far outweigh the drawbacks. The key to a successful multicultural society lies in fostering a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. This

can be achieved through education, community engagement, and policies that promote inclusivity and equal opportunity. By embracing the richness and dynamism that cultural diversity brings, societies can not only overcome the challenges of integration but also unlock the immense potential for growth, innovation, and human flourishing.

Speaking Part 2: Sample Response

One festival from a different culture that I would absolutely love to experience is the Holi festival in India. I've seen so many vibrant and joyful pictures of it, and it just seems like an incredible celebration of life and color.

Holi is a Hindu festival that is celebrated in India and Nepal, and it usually takes place in March. It's known as the "festival of colors" or the "festival of love," and it marks the arrival of spring and the victory of good over evil.

During the festival, people take to the streets and throw colored powder and water at each other. It's a huge, playful water fight, and everyone is fair game. The air is filled with clouds of brightly colored powder, and people are drenched in every color of the rainbow. There's also a lot of singing, dancing, and feasting. People visit their friends and family to share sweets and celebrate together.

I'm interested in this festival for a number of reasons. Firstly, I'm a very visual person, and the sheer explosion of color is incredibly appealing to me. I can only imagine how amazing it would be to be in the midst of it all. Secondly, I love the idea of a festival that is so inclusive and brings people together in such a joyful and carefree way. It seems like a wonderful opportunity to let go of your inhibitions and just have fun. And finally, I'm fascinated by Indian culture, and I think that experiencing Holi would be a fantastic way to immerse myself in its traditions and celebrations.

Key Vocabulary List

1. **Cultural Diversity:** The existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society.
2. **Globalization:** The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.
3. **Multiculturalism:** The co-existence of diverse cultures, where culture includes racial, religious, or cultural groups and is manifested in customary behaviours, cultural assumptions and values, patterns of thinking, and communicative styles.

4. **Social Cohesion:** The willingness of members of a society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper.
5. **Homogenous:** Of the same kind; alike.
6. **Heterogeneous:** Diverse in character or content.
7. **Prejudice:** Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
8. **Stereotype:** A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
9. **Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
10. **Integration:** The action or process of integrating.
11. **Segregation:** The action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things or being set apart.
12. **Assimilation:** The process of taking in and fully understanding information or ideas.
13. **Acculturation:** The process of social, psychological, and cultural change that stems from blending between cultures.
14. **Ethnocentrism:** Evaluation of other cultures according to preconceptions originating in the standards and customs of one's own culture.
15. **Cultural Relativism:** The idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture, rather than be judged against the criteria of another.
16. **Intercultural:** Taking place between people of different cultures.
17. **Intracultural:** Taking place within the same culture.
18. **Xenophobia:** Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
19. **Cosmopolitan:** Familiar with and at ease in many different countries and cultures.
20. **Indigenous:** Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.