



**ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ**

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## **English I**

**Course Unit 9: Revision Class**

Eftihia Landrou

School of Sciences

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## Άδειες Χρήσης

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- Για εκπαιδευτικό υλικό, όπως εικόνες, που υπόκειται σε άλλου τύπου άδειας χρήσης, η άδεια χρήσης αναφέρεται ρητώς.



## Χρηματοδότηση

- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό έχει αναπτυχθεί στα πλαίσια του εκπαιδευτικού έργου του διδάσκοντα.
- Το έργο «**Ανοικτά Ακαδημαϊκά Μαθήματα στο Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών**» έχει χρηματοδοτήσει μόνο τη αναδιαμόρφωση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού.
- Το έργο υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος «Εκπαίδευση και Δια Βίου Μάθηση» και συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο) και από εθνικούς πόρους.



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση  
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ

## Past exam: Reading activity (2)

**A. Match the headings (1-6) with his answers in paragraphs A-D. There are two headings which do not match an answer.**

1. Bad news for the Third World .....
2. Third World debts are reduced .....
3. World Bank helps big business .....
4. The future could be better .....
5. Meeting local needs .....
6. Energy needs cost the earth .....

### Globalization

- A. Globalization increases international trade, but Zac Goldsmith thinks it is bad environmentally, socially and politically. He criticizes the World Bank, which lends money to developing countries, and is an important part of the globalization process. 'World Bank loans pay for projects like roads, airports and oil refineries,' says Zac. 'It is mostly American multinationals that build these, so they benefit from the World Bank.'
- B. Indeed, multinational corporations (MNCs) dominate the global economy. Zac says that big corporations move in to developing countries to control natural resources such as minerals, wood, and oil. 'The developing country has only debts. Ghana, for example, has debts of \$7.2 billion.' Meanwhile, the local economy changes: instead of trying to meet local needs, the economy moves towards exports and the global economy. 'This is a disaster for developing countries,' says Zac.
- C. Zac is also unhappy about globalization and energy. Twenty-five times more is spent on developing energy from oil, gas, and coal in the developing world than is spent on 'clean' energy. The richest 20% of the world's population consumes 17 times more energy than the poorest 20%. Some of the world's largest multinational companies are oil companies. This is not surprising, as people travel much more. In 1996 the world population was 5.7 billion and 580 million travelled abroad, but by 2020, 1.6 billion out of 7.8 billion will travel abroad.
- D. Zac, however, is optimistic. 'Trade will change,' he says. He thinks people will go back to local agriculture, farmers' markets, and more direct contact with producers. Climate change will force the move away from oil as a source of energy. 'If everyone lived like the average American,' says Zac, 'we would need six planets to meet the energy needs. Of course things will change: they have to.'

**B. What do the following numbers in the article refer to?**

1. \$7.2 billion .....
2. 20% and 17 .....
3. 580 million .....
4. 1.6 billion .....
5. six .....

**C. Find words in the text that mean the following:**

1. give money to a person or organization on condition that you are paid back later (par. A) .....
2. money that someone has borrowed (par. A) .....
3. something that a country has which it can use, for example, to produce energy (par. B) .....
4. money that you owe (par. B) .....
5. sales to other countries (par. B) .....
6. buying and selling products and/or services (par. A&D) .....

## Answers to the exercises

### Exercise A

1. B
2. No match
3. A
4. D
5. No match
6. C

### Exercise B

1. Ghana's debt
2. The richest or the poorest part of world's population / how many times more energy the richest part of the world's population consumes than the poorest part
3. Number of people who travelled abroad in 1996
4. The world's population by 2020.
5. Number of planets needed to meet our energy needs, if everyone on the planet lived like the average American

### Exercise C

1. lend (lends)
2. loan (loans)
3. resources
4. debt (debts)
5. exports
6. trade