

TEST 7

YOUTH CULTURE

VARIANT 1

1. Listen to the text.**Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.**

- 1) How many children and young people are there in the world?
 - A Four million.
 - B Four billion.
 - C Fourteen million.
 - D Four hundred thousand.
- 2) What country has the smallest child population in the world?
 - A Estonia.
 - B Ukraine.
 - C India.
 - D England.
- 3) What country was the first to follow the Convention on the Rights of the Child?
 - A China in Asia.
 - B Canada in North America.
 - C Estonia in Europe.
 - D Ghana in Africa.
- 4) When was the law to stop teachers from using any kind of physical punishment passed in the UK?
 - A In 1991.
 - B In 1669.
 - C In 1986.
 - D In 1996.
- 5) The children in England can be charged by the police of committing a crime and taken to court at the age of...
 - A 10.
 - B 14.
 - C 16.
 - D 18.
- 6) How many adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18?
 - A 8%.
 - B 18%.
 - C 80%.
 - D 88%.
- 7) How was the voting age changed in England in 1967?
 - A It was reduced from 21 to 18.
 - B It was raised from 18 to 21.
 - C It was reduced from 18 to 16.
 - D It didn't change.

2. Read the text. For questions (1-7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE

Youth and the youth 1) have become an important factor in the public and political life of our state. The success of youth activities is the result of multiple factors. It is extremely important that young people are 2) and motivated by the work they are involved in. Without a strong youth initiative, there cannot be a strong youth movement. Adults play an important role in this process by encouraging the youth members, engaging them in different activities, considering their ideas, 3) youth-led projects and helping young people to make their projects become a reality. It is apparent that the fundamental strength of the Ukrainian youth movement lies in its active members and the strong 4) youth have with adults.

The strongest of the Ukrainian youth organizations is the Students' Brotherhood. It 5) students from all parts of Ukraine. This organization is playing a very important role in social processes which are taking place in our country.

Another youth organization is the Plast. It is like the Boy Scouts. The organization — formed in Lviv in 1911 — unites boys and girls from the age of fourteen 6) purposes of education, sports, and culture.

The Independent Ukrainian Youth League is very active in Ukraine too. Its members organize pickets, strikes, and demonstrations.

There are some other organizations whose aims are to renew Ukrainian culture and traditions, to 7) nature, and to maintain Ukraine.

	A	B	C	D
1)	moving	movement	mowing	movie
2)	reserve	indolent	lazy	active
3)	neglecting	subordinating	importing	supporting
4)	collaborate	collaborative	collaboration	collaborator
5)	come together	merges	unites	collectives
6)	for	at	on	in
7)	protest	protect	proclaim	proceed

3. Write down three special questions to the text of task 2.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

TEST 7

YOUTH CULTURE

VARIANT 2

1. Listen to the text.

Choose and circle the letter of the correct answer.

- 1) How many children and young people are there in England?
 - A About 11 million.
 - B More than 11 million.
 - C Almost 11 million.
 - D Approximately 11 million.
- 2) Which of the following countries have the biggest populations of children and young people?
 - A Estonia and Hungary.
 - B The USA and Canada.
 - C China and India.
 - D England and Wales.
- 3) When did the UK agree to follow the Convention on the Rights of the Child?
 - A In February 1990.
 - B In February 1991.
 - C In December 1990.
 - D In December 1991.
- 4) Which of the following was one of the eighteen countries that have not changed the law to stop parents hitting their children?
 - A Norway.
 - B Australia.
 - C Ukraine.
 - D The Netherlands.
- 5) The children and young people petitioned the Parliament in 1669...
 - A as they wanted a legal right to vote.
 - B with the demand to lower the voting age.
 - C to ask for an end to harsh and brutal treatment from teachers.
 - D in order to make parents stop hitting their children.
- 6) What was the voting age in Iran before 2007?
 - A 10.
 - B 15.
 - C 18.
 - D 21.
- 7) What country forbids underage citizen to buy a pet or fireworks until they are 18?
 - A Austria.
 - B Germany.
 - C Russia.
 - D England.

2. Read the text. For questions (1-7) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

GOOD PRACTICE OUTCOMES OF THE YOUTH-LED PROJECT

An example of a good practice of the Ukrainian youth section is the youth project entitled «My Right to Education: Youth Volunteer Teachers for Homeless and Neglected Children». This project was 1) by the La Strada-Ukraine youth section and focused on educational awareness-raising work with children staying in the Kyiv Detention Centre for Minors. Detention centres are institutions where children are 2) by the police when they run away from home, are trafficked from abroad, involved in prostitution, etc. These children are homeless and many have been involved in trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Many of them have had no formal education.

Through this project, young pedagogical university student volunteers teach children 3) at the detention centre subjects including Mathematics, Reading, Writing and Geography. They also conduct trainings on safety, prevention measures and 4) information about child rights violations and child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The youth project has been successful 5) it was implemented by young people. Young teachers, with no prior experience similar to this, were given training, so that they taught their classes 6) confidence. The curriculum was revised so that lessons were short, several times per week and on different subjects including child rights and how to protect oneself from sexual exploitation. As the classes progressed, the children were more enthusiastic and 7) forward to the next lessons.

	A	B	C	D
1)	motivated	designed	intentioned	meant
2)	placed	caught	taken	found
3)	staying	stating	staring	starving
4)	withhold	contact	mislead	share
5)	rather than	although	in order	because
6)	at	with	under	on
7)	looked	watched	saw	glimpsed

3. Write down three special questions to the text of task 2.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

LISTENING TEST 7.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT YOUNG PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

There are over four billion children and young people in the world.

Estonia in Northern Europe has the smallest child population in the world, of less than half a million.

China and India have the biggest populations of children and young people, of nearly 345 million each.

England has over 11 million children and young people — about one in five of the population!

The first country that agreed to follow the Convention on the Rights of the Child was Ghana in Africa (February 1990).

The UK agreed to follow it in December 1991.

In 1669, children and young people petitioned the Parliament to ask for an end to harsh and brutal treatment from teachers.

Yet it wasn't until 1986 that a law was passed to stop teachers from using any kind of physical punishment.

The proposal was won in the Parliament by just one vote!

Eighteen countries have changed the law to stop parents hitting their children (the date is when the law was changed) — Sweden (1979), Finland (1983), Norway (1987), Austria (1989), Cyprus (1994), Denmark (1997), Latvia (1998), Croatia (1999), Germany (2000), Bulgaria (2000), Israel (2000), Iceland (2003), Romania (2004), Ukraine (2004), Hungary (2005), Greece (2006), the Netherlands (2007) and New Zealand (2007).

There are 3.4 million children and young people in the UK living in poverty.

England has one of the lowest ages in Europe for when children can be charged by the police of committing a crime and taken to court — just 10 years.

Young people cannot legally buy a pet or fireworks until they are 18 years.

Approximately 80% of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18.

Every day, nearly 3,000 young people under the age of 18 become regular smokers in the United States.

More than 5 million children living today will die prematurely because of a decision they will make as teenagers — the decision to smoke cigarettes.

Iran did have the lowest voting age, at 15, but raised it to 18 in 2007.

There are moves in Austria to lower the voting age to 16.

In England, the voting age was last reduced in 1967, from 21 to 18.

