VERSÁTIL
IDIOMAS

Proficiency test for Masters and PhD candidates
In partnership with UNIFESP

Name of candidate:
Number of candidate:
Candidate for: ( ) Mestrado Acadêmico ( ) Mestrado Profissional ( ) Doutorado

Allocated time for the test: 180 minutes

Instructions

The test includes four different texts. The candidate must answer the questions to all four texts.

The **ANSWER SHEET** is the only valid place to enter answers, in ink, with name and number clearly indicated.

3 hours is the maximum time allocated for the test. Candidates may leave the exam room before that if they finish earlier.

Candidates are allowed to use <u>one</u> dictionary without any notes. All cell phones and other electronic devices must be turned off during the test.

Signature	

TEXT 1	HEDONISM

A Hedonism, in ethics, a general term for all theories of conduct in which the criterion is **pleasure** of one kind or another. The word is derived from the Greek hedone ("pleasure"), from hedys ("sweet" or "pleasant").

B Hedonistic theories of conduct have been held from the earliest times. They have been regularly misrepresented by **their** critics because of a simple misconception, namely, the assumption that the pleasure **upheld** by the hedonist is necessarily purely physical in its origins.

C This assumption is in most cases a complete perversion of the truth. Practically all hedonists recognize the existence of pleasures derived from fame and reputation, from friendship and **sympathy**, from knowledge and art. Most have urged that physical pleasures are not only ephemeral in themselves but also involve, either as prior conditions or as consequences, such pains as to discount any greater intensity that they may have while they last.

D The earliest and most extreme form of hedonism is that of the Cyrenaics as stated by Aristippus, who argued that the goal of a good life should be the **sentient** pleasure of the moment. Since, as Protagoras maintained, knowledge is solely of momentary sensations, it is useless to try to calculate future pleasures and to balance pains against **them**. The true art of life is to **crowd** as much enjoyment as possible into each moment.

E No school has been more subject to the misconception noted above than the Epicurean. Epicureanism is completely different from Cyrenaicism. For Epicurus pleasure was **indeed** the supreme good, but his interpretation of this maxim was profoundly influenced by the Socratic doctrine of prudence and Aristotle's conception of the best life.

F The true hedonist would aim at a life of enduring pleasure, but this would be obtainable only under the guidance of reason. Self-control in the choice and limitation of pleasures with a view to reducing pain to a minimum was indispensable. This view informed the Epicurean maxim "Of all this, the beginning, and the greatest good, is prudence." This negative side of Epicureanism developed to such an extent that some members of the school found the ideal life rather in indifference to pain than in positive enjoyment.

G In the late 18th century Jeremy Bentham revived hedonism both as a psychological and as a moral theory under the umbrella of utilitarianism. Individuals have no goal other than the greatest pleasure, **thus** each person ought to pursue the greatest pleasure. It would seem to follow that each person inevitably always does what he or she ought. Bentham **sought** the solution to this paradox on different occasions in two incompatible directions.

H Sometimes he says that the act which one does is the act which one thinks will give the most pleasure, whereas the act which one ought to do is the act which really will provide the most pleasure. In short, calculation is salvation, while sin is **shortsightedness**. Alternatively he suggests that the act which one does is that which will give one the most pleasure, whereas the act one ought to do is that which will give all those affected by it the most pleasure.

I The psychological doctrine that a human's only aim is pleasure was effectively attacked by Joseph Butler. He pointed out that each desire has its own specific object and that pleasure comes as a welcome addition or bonus when the desire achieves its object. Hence the paradox that the best way to get pleasure is to forget it and to **pursue** wholeheartedly other objects.

J	Butler, however, went too far in maintaining that pleasure cannot be pursued as an end. Normally, indeed, when one is hungry or curious or lonely, there is desire to eat, to know, or to have company. These are not desires for pleasure. One can also eat sweets when one is not hungry, for the **sake** of the pleasure that they give.
K	Moral hedonism has been attacked since Socrates, though moralists sometimes have gone to the extreme of holding that humans never have a duty to bring about pleasure. It may seem odd to say that a human has a duty to pursue pleasure, but the pleasures of others certainly seem to count among the factors relevant in making a moral decision.
L	One particular criticism which may be added to those usually urged against hedonists is that whereas they claim to simplify ethical problems by introducing a single standard, namely pleasure, in fact they have a double standard. As Bentham said, "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two **sovereign** masters, pain and pleasure." Hedonists tend to treat pleasure and pain as if they were, like heat and cold, degrees on a single scale, when they are really different in kind.

Enter your answers on the Answer Sheet.

1. **According to paragraph A, hedonism is related to:**

a) delight

b) kindness

c) anguish

d) rage

2. **The word their in paragraph B refers to:**

a) origins

b) critics

c) times

d) theories

3. **Choose the word with the most similar meaning to upheld in paragraph B:**

a) dropped

b) argued

c) supported

d) pushed

4. **Choose the correct definition for the word sympathy in paragraph C:**

a) The action of helping someone who is in need.

b) Feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.

c) The quality of being friendly and generous.

d) Severe mental pain and suffering.

5. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>sentient</u> in paragraph D:

a) intrigued
b) joyous
c) feeling
d) aware

6. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>crowd</u> in paragraph D:

a) depart
b) separate
c) gather
d) scatter

7. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>indeed</u> in paragraph E:

a) surely
b) merely
c) equally
d) briefly

8. Choose the correct statement based on paragraph F:

a) Happiness and prudence cannot happen at the same time.
b) The true hedonism defends the continuing pleasure guided by reason.
c) Showing indifference is a way to find the pain.
d) Pleasure might not be harmed by self-control.

9. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>thus</u> in paragraph G:

a) therefore
b) concerning
c) apart
d) through

10. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>sought</u> in paragraph G:

a) quit
b) hid
c) searched
d) analyzed

11. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>shortsightedness</u> in paragraph H:

a) Lacking imagination or intellectual insight.
b) Sudden fear or anxiety.
c) Pain in some parts of the body.
d) Inability to see things clearly.

12. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>pursue</u> in paragraph I:

a) hide

b) chase

c) guide

d) choose

13. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>sake</u> in paragraph J:

a) care

b) limit

c) pleasure

d) measure

14. Choose the true (T) and false (F) statements based on paragraph K:

  I. Moralists claim people have never had the obligation to invoke pleasure.

 II. The pleasure of others must surpass the individual's one.

III. Socrates criticized the moral hedonism because of its purposes.

IV. A moral decision should take the pleasure of others in account.

a) T / F / F / T

b) F / F / T / T

c) T / T / T / F

d) F / T / F / T

15. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>sovereign</u> in paragraph L:

a) subordinate

b) distinguished

c) conquered

d) dependent

	TEXT 2 HOW THE LANGUAGE WE SPEAK SHAPE OUR REALITIES

A There are around 7,000 human languages spoken across the globe, all with unique sounds, vocabularies, and structures. In light of recent research, it's becoming increasingly clear that each language significantly shapes the cognition of **its** speakers.

B In Australian Aboriginal community Pormpuraaw, for instance, the concepts 'left' and 'right' do not exist — instead, locations are referred to by their relation to the sun.

C According to cognitive scientist Lera Boroditsky, about a third of the world's languages discuss space in these kinds of absolute rather than relative terms. Boroditsky remarks:

D As a result of this constant linguistic training, speakers of such languages are remarkably good at staying oriented and keeping track of where they are, even in unfamiliar **landscapes**.

E In Russia, meanwhile, the sky is not blue. At least, not in the way we — in English — think it's blue. Why? Because in the Russian language there is no single word for blue. Rather, there are separate words for light blue (goluboy) and dark blue (siniy), which leads Russian speakers to distinguish two distinct colors.

F Moreover, those who speak the Zuñi language have trouble telling orange and yellow apart. Why? Because the Zuñi language doesn't differentiate between them.
Language impacts not just how we see the world, but our **mindset** towards it too.

G Behavioral economist Keith Chen, for instance, is interested _____ comparing the thinking patterns between speakers of 'futured' and 'futureless' languages. Futured languages like English distinguish between the past, present, and future; whereas futureless languages like Chinese use the same phrasing to describe the events of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

H Chen finds that speaking a futured or futureless language has significant consequences for — you guessed it — attitudes towards the future. As the TED article summarising his research puts it:

I Futureless language speakers are 30% more **likely** to report having saved in any given year than futured language speakers. This amounts to 25% more savings by retirement, if income is held constant. Chen's explanation: when we speak about the future as more distinct from the present, it feels more distant — and we're less motivated to save money now in favor of monetary comfort years down the line.

J The languages we speak, it seems, shape everything we do: from how we process experiences to how we behave. The question is why: why does language — something apparently so arbitrary, with its sounds and symbols having no connection to meaning beyond those who can interpret them — have such a profound **grip on** how we experience the world?

K In ethology, the German word umwelt refers to how different organisms experience reality. The umwelt of a bat, for example, is **starkly** different to that of, say, a chimpanzee. On the one hand, you have a winged nocturnal organism that emits high-pitched screeches and uses the echoes of those screeches, rather than vision, to navigate; on the other you have a primate whose experience of the world is much like our own.

L	A being's umwelt is made up of more than its sensory perception, however. It's also shaped by the concepts it uses to model and interpret the world — concepts learned from culture. Indeed, observations of culture within different species have led to some compelling **findings**, as discussed in The Conversation:
M	Killer whale pods and dolphins exhibit different dialects and use tools differently. Capuchin monkeys of Central and South America exhibit 13 variants of social customs, while different orangutan populations vary their calls and the use of tools, nests or other objects.
N	The umwelt of such organisms as whales, dolphins, monkeys, and chimps, therefore, is determined not only by biochemistry: it's determined by culture. And, if culture **shapes** the umwelt of animals, it it absolutely fundamental to that of humans. Indeed, our use of advanced language unlocks richer shared concepts, and thus a richer, more all-encompassing culture. As the Jane Goodall Institute notes:
O	Many believe that chimpanzees have not evolved culture on the scale of human beings due to their lack of advanced language.
P	The noises we make, the expressions we pull, the symbols we draw — all that we mutually understand about each other feeds a conceptual structure that blankets our realities. That's why language has such a foundational impact on our cognition: our individual **umwelts** are contextualized entirely by the cultures to which we belong and the languages with which we communicate.
Q	Commenting on the multitude of languages across the globe, Boroditsky remarks: "the beauty of linguistic diversity is that it **reveals** to us just how ingenious and how flexible the human mind is. Human minds have invented not one cognitive universe, but 7,000."
R	That we invent the cognitive universes we occupy is a powerful thought — and an empowering one. Within languages, specialist vocabulary provides deeper, more detailed conceptual clusters that enrich and inform our understanding of particular subjects. An engineer, for instance, describes a bridge differently to a painter; a violinist hears an orchestra differently to a percussionist; a chef explains a meal differently to a food critic.
S	If each language is a cognitive universe, our specializations and interests are word-galaxies **within** them — and new ones are there for us to explore.
T	Language is a strange, wonderful thing. It both contextualizes and enables us to share our experiences. By **broadening** our linguistic capabilities and vocabularies, we broaden our cognitive universes — and so deepen our understanding of the world, each other, and ourselves. Indeed: if our umwelts are of our own making, how will you shape yours?

Enter your answers on the Answer Sheet.

16. The word <u>its</u> in paragraph A refers to:

a) research

b) globe

c) language

d) human

17. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>landscapes</u> in paragraph D:

a) scenarios

b) speeds

c) skills

d) adventures

18. Choose the correct statement based on paragraph E:

a) In Russia, the sky is never blue because of the clouds.

b) In Russia, there are two words to describe the shades of blue.

c) The Russians usually use the word "goluboy" to describe the sky.

d) In Russia, the correct word for sky is "siniy".

19. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>mindset</u> in paragraph F:

a) A person's intuition when he thinks something is out of order.

b) A person's attitude towards a difficult situation.

c) A person's ability to write his ideas correctly.

d) A person's way of thinking and their opinions.

20. Choose the word to properly fill the gap in paragraph G:

a) in

b) on

c) for

d) at

21. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>likely</u> in paragraph I:

a) manageable

b) durable

c) likeable

d) probable

22. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>grip on</u> in paragraph J:

a) fumble

b) handle

c) improve

d) reply

23. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>starkly</u> in paragraph K:

a) flighty

b) softly

c) clearly

d) pleasantly

24. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>findings</u> in paragraph L:

 a) The act of encircling or enclosing.

 b) An act of selecting or making a decision.

 c) A conclusion reached as a result of an inquiry or investigation.

 d) The act of moving into the same direction.

25. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>shapes</u> in paragraph N:

a) outlines

b) narrows

c) pushes

d) contains

26. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>umwelt</u> in paragraph P:

a) The differences between species.

b) The world as it is experienced by a particular organism.

c) The language different species use to communicate.

d) The environment used as a habitat for some creatures.

27. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>reveals</u> in paragraph Q:

a) disables

b) discards

c) disguises

d) discloses

28. Choose the true (T) and false (F) statements based on paragraph R:

 I. The cognitive universes train people to find solutions.

 II. Using languages expands and enriches our comprehension of the subjects.

III. The use of language and the cognitive universe bring different nuances to a subject.

IV. An engineer and a chef have a lot to learn from their subordinates.

a) F / F / T / F

b) T / T / T / F

c) F / T / T / F

d) T / F / T / T

29. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>within</u> in paragraph S:

a) beyond

b) inside

c) across

d) around

30. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>broadening</u> in paragraph T:

a) mentioning

b) contextualizing

c) enlarging

d) changing

A It forms an important part of our education, but Sophie Austin wants to know how does it **fit in** to our everyday life? Ever since I was small, stories have been a part of my life.

B Reading books like The Tales of Peter Rabbit and The Very Hungry Caterpillar before bed became a part of my natural order where I could escape into another world. To say the least, not much has changed and on most nights, I love to read - to find that escape away from reality.

C But, literature is more than that. It has transcended time and is still _____ us, forming critical parts of today's curriculums. So, what relevance does literature have in modern society?

D For the majority of people around the world, our first serious encounter with literature comes from school. Reading and writing has been **drilled** in all of us from an early age and this is set in motion with the start of examinations.

E Being able to empathize with a group of characters written on a page is categorical and from a student's perspective a necessary skill. Additionally, the ability to sense themes and messages opens us up to another _____ of thinking.

F Literature becomes a vessel. The 130 million books which have been published around the world are guides for the readers and generate a bridge for **them** to learn something new.

G History is not only a **gateway** to the past, it's also suggestive of our present and the future. Within every time period lies different people and within them, different stages in our ever-growing culture. Each individual before was a product of their own time.

H As a species we evolve every day and without that timestamp that literature gives us, we would know nothing about the past. Literature allows a person to step back in time and learn about life on Earth from the ones who walked before us. We can **gather** a better understanding of culture and have a greater appreciation of them. We learn through the ways history is recorded, in the forms of manuscripts and through speech itself.

I In periods from ancient Egypt, we can gather their history through hieroglyphics and paintings. The symbols Egyptians left behind are what we now use to understand their culture. This is different to Greek and Roman culture, which is found with greater ease, because of their **innate** desire for accuracy in their writing.

J This is the power that words have. They have the ability to **spark** a meaning, reform a nation and create movements while being completely eternal. Inevitably, they will outlive their speaker.

K The impact of literature in modern society is undeniable. Literature acts as a form of expression for each individual author. Some books **mirror** society and allow us to better understand the world we live in.

L Authors like F.Scott Fitzgerald are prime examples of this as his novel The Great Gatsby was a reflection of his experiences and opinions of America _____ the 1920s.

M We are easily connected to the psyche of authors through their stories. However, literature also reiterates the need to understand modern day **issues** like human conflict.

N	A Gulf News article says, "In an era of modern media, such as television and movies, people are **misled** into thinking that every question or problem has its quick corrections or solutions. However, literature confirms the real complexity of human conflict".
O	Literature is a reflection of humanity and a way for us to understand each other. By listening to the voice of another person we can begin to figure out how that individual thinks. I believe that literature is important because of its purpose and in a society, which is becoming increasing detached from human interaction, novels create a conversation.

Enter your answers on the Answer Sheet.

31. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to _fit in_ in paragraph A:
a) prepare
b) change
c) detach
d) adjust

32. Choose the correct statement based on paragraph B:
a) The author thinks The Tales of Peter Rabbit is essential for children.
b) Reading can make us escape away from reality.
c) Night is the best period of the day to read.
d) A lot has changed since the author was a child.

33. Choose the word to properly fill the gap in paragraph C:
a) with
b) by
c) along
d) chase

34. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to _drilled_ in paragraph D:
a) reported
b) gathered
c) inserted
d) detached

35. Choose the word to properly fill the gap in paragraph E:
a) goal
b) way
c) envy
d) sorrow

36. The word _them_ in paragraph F refers to:
a) readers
b) books
c) guides
d) vessel

37. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>gateway</u> in paragraph G:

a) A outer part of a discussion or feeling.

b) An outlying place where your ideas become real.

c) A place that is unreal or imaginary.

d) A place through which you go to get to a particular area.

38. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>gather</u> in paragraph H:

a) acquire

b) provide

c) keep

d) reply

39. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>innate</u> in paragraph I:

a) inaction

b) inherent

c) invoke

d) inscribe

40. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>spark</u> in paragraph J:

a) brake

b) modify

c) soothe

d) bright

41. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>mirror</u> in paragraph K:

a) measure

b) improve

c) reflect

d) reach

42. Choose the correct word to properly fill the gap in paragraph L:

a) during

b) on

c) for

d) aside

43. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>issues</u> in paragraph M:

a) entries

b) causes

c) origins

d) matters

44. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>misled</u> in paragraph N:

a) deceived
b) perceived
c) advised
d) figured

45. Choose the true (T) and false (F) statements based on paragraph O:
 I. By reading, people are able to get to know one another better.
 II. It is not possible to know what an individual is thinking by his voice.
III. The purpose of literature is to find the individual place in the society.
IV. In order to create a conversation, it is necessary to understand literature.

 a) F / T / T/ T
 b) T / F / F / F
 c) F / T / T / F
 d) T / T / F / F

TEXT 4	**TRANSLATION ERRORS**

A	Next time you need a lighthearted distraction at the office, type "funny translation errors" into your favorite search engine. There you'll find an endless supply of misprinted restaurant menus, **awkward** street signs, and accidentally offensive T-shirts ready to raise your spirits.
B	These **laughable** linguistic mistakes become far less funny, however, when you're the brand behind the misfired phrasing. So to reduce the risk of your localized content going viral for all the wrong reasons, follow along as we examine the root causes and recommended remedies for poor translation quality.
C	Translation professionals are a uniquely diligent and detail-oriented tribe. Unfortunately, there's only so much their good intentions can do to improve bad source content.
D	Providing translators with a clean copy of your text may seem like an obvious suggestion, but a surprising amount of projects **kick off** with careless errors and clumsy phrases sprinkled throughout the content. This negligence only triggers one of two results.
E	Either, translators and reviewers waste precious time correcting preventable mistakes, or the **flaws** pass undetected into the final product. Some suggestions may help the process:
F	Proofread source content with a critical eye, fix any errors you find before delivering text to translators, simplify messaging and limit the use of phrases that won't travel well.
G	Simple syntax issues aren't the only thing you need to worry about, however. Grammatically correct content can still pose problems for your audience if **it** contains culturally-specific references or confusing idiomatic phrases.
H	Good translation requires more than an accurate dictionary. Translators also need to know the intended meaning of your words and the purpose of your message. Proceeding without this crucial context leaves you vulnerable to several types of translation error.
I	The first issue to address is your company's tribal language—that peculiar mix of **acronyms**, jargon, and favored phrases that only make sense to the people on your payroll.
J	Expecting translators to decode your dialect is a dangerous game. Best case, they flood your inbox with clarifying questions. Worst case, they wrongly apply your terminology in a way that inflicts serious brand damage.
K	In addition to the substance of what you are trying to say, you also need to monitor the style with which it's expressed. The tone translators use has a significant impact on the resonance and effectiveness of the content. An **overly** formal voice applied to supposedly engaging content can be just as harmful as a casual attitude applied to a serious topic.
L	Finally, the most impactful information you can share with translators is confirmation of where their work will actually live. All text looks similar when confined to a spreadsheet cell, so you can't expect them to always infer a string's expected destination. When translators don't know whether they're writing for a mobile app menu or a customer service email, all kinds of **subtleties** can go sideways.
M	Clean content and **thoughtful** guidance should be top priorities in any translation process. But when translation errors persist **despite** those proactive efforts, you may have a people problem on your hands.

N	One issue could be that you've recruited machines to do work better done by humans. There are plenty of valid use cases for machine translation tools, but they all prioritize efficiency over quality. The human touch is still your best option for delivering error-free **outputs**.
O	Another common error of omission relates to the review process. Even experienced translators and editors won't always arrive at the exact right answer on their first attempt. That's why you need internal reviewers ready to pick up where vendor expertise leaves off. These subject matter experts, in-country employees, and UX designers are often the unsung heroes who make all the difference.
P	Once you are fully staffed, though, there may still be a question regarding qualifications. Maybe you are asking translators to **tackle** a language or topic that is slightly beyond their domain of expertise.
Q	Although these instances are rare, they **do** happen. So as an additional precaution, it's always best to measure translation quality on a continuous basis.

Enter your answers on the Answer Sheet.

46. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>awkward</u> in paragraph A:

a) skillful
b) weird
c) eager
d) thick

47. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>laughable</u> in paragraph B:

a) sad
b) serious
c) silly
d) useless

48. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>kick off</u> in paragraph D:
a) mention
b) admit
c) provide
d) start

49. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>flaws</u> in paragraph E:
a) mistakes
b) revisions
c) beliefs
d) lies
50. The word <u>it </u>in paragraph G refers to:
a) audience
b) syntax
c) content
d) worry

51. Choose the correct statement based on paragraph H:

a) There are few types of mistakes caused by the context.
b) Translators must pay attention to the purpose of the message.
c) When the context is crucial, mistakes are more common.
d) A good bilingual dictionary is enough to provide an accurate translation.

52. Choose the correct definition for the word <u>acronym</u> in paragraph I:

a) An auxiliary vocabulary created to help the translators.
b) Special words or expressions used by some groups.
c) The ability to read between lines.
d) An abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words.

53. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>overly</u> in paragraph K:

a) minimally
b) deficiently
c) excessively
d) temperately

54. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>subtleties</u> in paragraph L:

a) acuteness
b) generation
c) defeat
d) wit

55. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>thoughtful</u> in paragraph M:

a) casual
b) calculated
c) automatic
d) random

56. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>despite</u> in paragraph M:
a) throughout
b) beneath
c) notwithstanding
d) towards

57. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>outputs</u> in paragraph N:
a) deceits
b) fictions
c) trends
d) productions

58. Choose the true (T) and false (F) statements based on paragraph O:

   I. Experienced translators might be assertive at first.

  II. Reviewers are always needed, even when the translator is experienced.

 III. UX designers are unknown people who make the difference.

 IV. The reviewers must work twice as hard to check the texts.

a) F / T / T / F

b) T / T / F / F

c) F / F / T / T

d) T / F / T / T

59. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>tackle</u> in paragraph P:

a) choose

b) avoid

c) address

d) complete

60. Choose the word with the most similar meaning to <u>do</u> in paragraph Q:

a) currently

b) fewer

c) seldom

d) really

Proficiency test for Masters and PhD candidates
UNIFESP – JUNE, 2022

NAME: _____ NUMBER: _____

<u>ANSWER SHEET</u> (please draw a circle around the right answer)

TEXT 1	HEDONISM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

TEXT 2	HOW THE LANGUAGE WE SPEAK SHAPE OUR REALITIES

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

TEXT 3	THE IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE IN MODERN SOCIETY

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

TEXT 4	TRANSLATION ERRORS

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d