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Think Ecotourism

Tom was really excited – at least for a short time. Last night, his parents came home and announced that the family was going on holiday to an island that is famous for its waves. Immediately, images of a luxurious hotel, with its own private beach, came to Tom’s mind. He couldn’t wait to go jet skiing, or maybe even take a helicopter flight over the nearby volcano. Sadly for him, this was not to be. Their accommodation was going to be in a “homestay” – living together with a local family.

“What, no jet skiing, no clubs and no hotel! Living together with a local family, without our own bathroom and zero privacy. Have you gone mad?”, Tom could be heard saying. Tom’s parents explained to him that tourism consumes massive amounts of energy and is a huge contributor to the destruction of our planet. For this reason, they have chosen to be ecologically responsible. They will use transport and services that use less energy, thereby reducing environmental damage. They assured him that this was the only way to minimise their carbon footprint (the amount of carbon emissions each of us creates). Tom and his family are going to be ecotourists.

The travel and tourism industry is currently the largest business sector in the world. Providing over 230 million jobs worldwide, it’s the main industry for 83 per cent of developing countries. Unfortunately, this income comes at a great price to our environment. The need for hotels, airports and other facilities destroys the natural terrain. In addition, planes, cruise ships and buses required to transport tourists use massive amounts of fuel, further damaging the atmosphere.

In 1983, Héctor Ceballos-Lascuráin, a Mexican expert in environmentally-friendly architectural design, became concerned about the negative impact that tourism was having on our planet and many of its inhabitants. He came up with a simple solution – ecotourism. He suggested that tourists should travel to isolated areas where they can enjoy the scenery, wildlife and local culture, while at the same time improve the lives of the local people and help to conserve the environment. In this way, both the tourists and the locals exchange something more significant than just money.

Since ecotourism began, it has become a mainstream alternative to traditional holiday packages. Tourists stay in environmentally-friendly accommodation or live with the locals in a homestay. Travelling in a vehicle is limited as much as possible. Also, visitors are exposed to an authentic experience, as opposed to Disney-like shows put on by the locals in the lobby of a five-star hotel. The opportunity to stay in a homestay gives tourists the choice of simply relaxing and taking in the local sites or going out into the fields to help harvest the crops.

Interestingly, ecotourism has now become so popular that it is not uncommon to see luxury ecotourism packages advertised, promising all the luxuries of an expensive holiday with the added benefit of knowing that you are doing your bit to save the planet. So, if you want to travel like Tom and his family, reduce your carbon footprint and still ensure that you are travelling both comfortably and responsibly, check out the destinations listed on the International Ecotourism Society website. And if that doesn’t work for you, you can always ride your bike to the nearest national park and simply pitch your tent there.

developing country: país en vies de desenvolupament / país en vías de desarrollo
environmentally-friendly: respectuós amb el medi ambient / respetuoso con el medio ambiente
mainstream: majoritari, predominant / mayoritario, predominante
take in: visitar
harvest: fer la collita de / cosechar
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.
   [0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points.
   There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]
1. Tom was excited about ... .
   a) going on holiday
   b) staying in a “homestay”
   c) being an ecotourist
   d) sharing a bathroom

2. Tom’s parents want to be ecotourists because ... .
   a) they want to reduce the environmental damage caused by tourism
   b) they want to relax
   c) it’s the only way to spend time together
   d) they do not have enough money for an expensive holiday package

3. Our carbon footprint can only be minimised by ... .
   a) staying in luxurious hotels
   b) using less energy
   c) avoiding the locals
   d) flying in helicopters

4. The travel and tourism industry ... .
   a) is a great place to work
   b) is the main employer in developing countries
   c) employs 230 million workers
   d) is responsible for all environmental damage

5. Ecotourism aims to ... .
   a) educate tourists about other cultures
   b) provide tourists with new holiday destinations
   c) entertain tourists with local shows
   d) give tourists a trip to nature, while conserving the local culture and environment

6. The accommodation is mostly ... .
   a) luxurious
   b) environmentally-friendly
   c) in hotels
   d) in a tent

7. If you stay in a homestay, you always ... .
   a) relax and take in the local sites
   b) work in the fields
   c) watch a show put on by the locals
   d) stay in the home of a local family

8. The International Ecotourism Society website has ... .
   a) a list of environmentally-friendly travel destinations
   b) information about Tom and his family
   c) luxury holiday packages advertised
   d) a list of national parks for you to pitch your tent

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]
2. A for and against essay: The advantages and disadvantages of an ecotourism holiday.
   Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
Where Have All the Grandparents Gone?

After their second freezing winter in Manchester, retired teacher Colin and his wife Angela made a life-changing decision. They would say goodbye to the UK, their family and friends, and start a new life in the sun. After checking out a few alternatives, a decision was made to move to a small village in the South of France. Colin explains, “Once I’d retired, I found it really expensive being at home all day. My heating bills kept increasing and I felt trapped in the cold, dark English climate.”

Colin and Angela are two out of more than three million British pensioners who have chosen to live in other countries, mainly in Spain and the South of France. The rising cost of living and the bad climate in the UK are their main reasons for leaving. In the past, pensioners who wanted a quieter and more affordable life often moved to a small English village. However, the small English village is a thing of the past. Villages are now suburbs of the large cities, connected by a railway system, with huge numbers of commuters coming home in the evenings to experience “country life”.

Having found the perfect French village of Chazelles, Colin and Angela purchased a house for half the price they had received for their house back in Manchester. With the Internet to keep in touch with everyone back home, they quickly adapted to the quiet, French country lifestyle. When asked what they missed most about life in the UK, they stated very clearly, “Apart from our favourite foods of Marmite and baked beans, not much. To be honest, there was nothing much left to stay for back in England once the kids had left home and we weren’t working any more.”

With the emergence of the European Union, all European pensioners could move if they wanted to and still receive their pensions. However, it seems that this is a phenomenon typical of British pensioners. Most other European retirees wouldn’t dream of moving away from their extended family. As the British family is generally a nuclear family – parents and children – it is, culturally speaking, easier for pensioners to say goodbye to their children and grandchildren in England and start a new life in another country.

Consequently, estate agents in Spain and France actively target British pensioners, selling them the dream of a “life in the sun”. There are some towns on the Costa del Sol in Spain where it is hard to find a Spanish speaker, and fish and chip shops are everywhere. As noted by one British pensioner, there are more than 60 golf courses in Andalusia alone, catering for this favourite British pastime.

British retirees are generally received with enthusiasm, since much of the local economy is dependent on the newcomers’ money. British pensioners, who are looking for an authentic French village or a livelier town under the Spanish sun, can find one at a bargain price, while still receiving their British pensions. It seems it is now up to the British travel agents to target the grandchildren – “Holidays in France and Spain at unbelievable prices, with a trip to visit Grandma and Grandpa, too!”

| commuter: persona que viatja diàriament de casa a la feina / persona que viaja diariamente de casa al trabajo |
| estate agent: agent de la propietat immobiliària / agente de la propiedad inmobiliaria |
| target: dirigir la publicitat / dirigir la publicidad |
| cater for: atendre, oferir serveis / atender a, ofrecer servicios |
| bargain price: preu de saldo / precio de saldo |
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.
[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Colin and Angela decided to leave the UK because ... .
   a. Colin wanted to teach in a small village in the South of France
   b. they had no family or friends
   c. life in England was too expensive and cold
   d. they were retired

2. Previously, British pensioners often retired to ... .
   a. the suburbs
   b. large cities
   c. small English villages
   d. anywhere connected by a railway system

3. Compared to the UK, housing in the South of France is ... .
   a. more affordable
   b. half the size
   c. not as quiet
   d. not as small

4. Colin and Angela really miss ... .
   a. Marmite and baked beans
   b. their home
   c. their jobs
   d. the English climate

5. The phenomenon of British pensioners moving to another country ... .
   a. is a result of extended families
   b. creates nuclear families
   c. has encouraged other European pensioners to do so
   d. is a consequence of the European Union

6. Estate agents in Spain ... .
   a. don’t speak Spanish
   b. are British pensioners
   c. target retirees from Britain
   d. sell dream houses

7. British retirees are welcome because ... .
   a. they are enthusiastic
   b. of their customs
   c. they play a lot of golf
   d. of their money

8. According to the writer, British travel agents ... .
   a. are targeting young people
   b. should target British pensioners
   c. should target French villagers
   d. should target British grandchildren

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

1. A dialogue: Write a dialogue between Colin and Jack, a recent British retiree who is planning to move to the South of France.

2. An interview: Write an interview between an estate agent and a British pensioner who wants to buy a house on the Costa del Sol.

Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
The scene was a familiar one – a basketball match. Like in any such event, the tension could be felt in the air. The voices were getting louder when someone began shouting, “Shoot! Come on, shoot!” Everyone took a deep breath as Ruba stood ready to shoot. She stood, aimed and effortlessly shot the ball into the hoop. There was an enthusiastic cheer as the crowd expressed their joy. However, this was more than just another match. This was the realisation of a young Iraqi girl’s dream – to be just like everyone else and to have the opportunity to play sport.

Sports lessons, teams, tournaments and camps are a part of normal everyday life for a child raised in the developed world. Whether a child chooses to participate or not, they have endless opportunities. Yet, in much of the developing world, where war is too often the norm, sport is not always part of a child’s reality, as the struggle to survive is the essential goal.

In many of these countries, sporting opportunities for girls and women are extremely restricted. In many traditional societies, girls are confined to their homes, which limits their daily activities to household chores. With this in mind, Sport 4 Peace was set up to enable girls and women to play sport and develop their own athletic skills. In the summer of 2008, as part of this programme, 60 Iraqi girls were chosen to take part in the first all-girl basketball camp in northern Iraq. During the camp, the girls were asked to write down their dreams. They all stated that they wanted to travel to the USA and attend a WNBA game. Part of this dream would be realised for ten of these girls the following summer, when they took part in a basketball camp in the USA. The Iraqi players were between 14 and 16 years old, from various parts of Iraq and from different religious backgrounds. The camp was a life-changing experience for all the participants. New friendships were formed and world views were broadened, at the same time as their sports skills were developed.

A similarly named organisation, Sport for Peace, run by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), understands that sport can be a method for change in areas of conflict and hardship. They assert on their website that: “Sport is a powerful tool to strengthen social ties and networks, and to promote ideals of peace, fraternity, solidarity, non-violence, tolerance and justice.”

In El Salvador, where tensions have long existed with neighbouring Honduras, a Sport for Peace programme was set up to encourage greater participation in physical education and sport, in order to put a stop to violence, drug use and hatred. And in Mozambique, a country where talking about AIDS is taboo, a sports programme was initiated to provide information about HIV and AIDS. The participants were provided with unique sporting opportunities and educational sessions about AIDS prevention and treatment.

With numerous other such projects and organisations using sport to encourage cooperation, friendship and peace, it goes without saying that sport can do more than simply produce a healthy body and mind.
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible. 
0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. 
There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The crowd was very enthusiastic because ....
   a. Ruba had won the game
   b. Ruba was like everyone else
   c. Ruba's participation was the realisation of a dream
   d. Ruba was their favourite basketball player

2. Children in the developed world ...
   a) have many sporting opportunities
   b) have to go to camp
   c) don't like to belong to a sports team
   d) struggle in sports lessons

3. Children's sporting opportunities in the developing world are limited because ...
   a) there are not enough coaches
   b) they prefer war games
   c) they do not like sport
   d) they need to worry about survival

4. In traditional societies, girls and women ...
   a) develop their sports skills at home
   b) do limited household chores
   c) have less sporting opportunities than boys and men
   d) are restricted to certain sports

5. Sport 4 Peace ...
   a) aims to gain greater female participation in sport
   b) trains players for the WNBA
   c) runs basketball camps throughout the developing world
   d) aims to bring girls to the USA to see major sporting events

6. The basketball camp in the USA hosted ...
   a) 10
   b) 14
   c) 16
   d) 60

7. The Sport for Peace programme in El Salvador ...
   a) caused a war with Honduras
   b) sent players to Honduras
   c) aimed to reduce violence and drug use
   d) took place during a war

8. In Mozambique, ...
   a) AIDS prevention was part of the sports programme
   b) no sports programmes exist
   c) AIDS is not a forbidden topic
   d) sport is a forbidden topic

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

1. An opinion essay: Do you agree that sport can bring about change in everybody's life? Explain the reasons for your answer.

2. An interview: Interview Ruba about her experiences playing basketball and about her trip to the USA.
   Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
Coober Pedy – White Man’s Hole in the Ground

After an exhausting 850 km drive from Adelaide, with virtually nothing to look at but the Australian desert, or the “Outback” as the locals like to call it, you eventually reach Coober Pedy, the opal capital of the world.

Following the discovery of massive quantities of precious opal gemstones by Willie Hutchinson in 1915, fortune seekers from all over the country came to this isolated area in search of the valuable, colourful stones that would make them rich. Equipped with little more than a pick and shovel, these early miners began tunnelling underground. Word spread fast, and Coober Pedy, or “White Man’s Hole in the Ground”, as the local Aborigines called it, was founded.

With temperatures of over 40 degrees in summer and as low as 6 degrees in winter, the harsh climate made life above ground unbearable. As a result, early settlers decided that they would stay underground 24 hours a day, where temperatures remained comfortable all year round. Over time, abandoned mines were converted into homes, known as “dugouts”, which is where most of the locals live to this day.

At first glance, the town looks almost deserted, with nothing but a few shacks, the occasional bush and a small number of trees. Scattered over the bare landscape are tall pipes that operate as ventilation spouts, providing oxygen to the people living and working underground. Mary Lewis, a long time resident of the town, remembers, “I was pregnant with my second child and we were finding our dugout quite cramped. I told Mack, my husband, that he would need to dig us an extra room. He very quickly got to work with a jackhammer and, within a few days, had added on a second bedroom and also discovered a number of opals in the rock. Since then, we dig whenever we need a little extra cash.”

For visitors to the town, the Desert Cave Hotel is the ideal location to experience life as Mary and her family do. This hotel is a cave, although an elegant one, with stairs leading down rather than up. All of the comforts usually enjoyed in a hotel are available, other than a room with a view. Tourists can tour old mines, which can provide an understanding of the life of the early miners or, to avoid the heat, participate in a game of golf at night with glowing golf balls.

Coober Pedy is a town with a future. The opal capital of the world is not a pretty place, yet it is well worth a visit. So if you want to experience life in an underground town and pick up a few opals while you are there, I strongly recommend a stay in Coober Pedy, in the middle of the Australian nowhere.
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible.

[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The “Outback” refers to ... .
   a. Coober Pedy
   b. the Australian desert
   c. the heart of opal country
   d. the road from Adelaide to Coober Pedy

2. Willie Hutchinson ...
   a. was an Aborigine
   b. founded the town of Coober Pedy
   c. discovered valuable stones
   d. was discovered in 1915

3. “White Man's Hole in the Ground” ...
   a. was the name given to the town by Willie Hutchinson
   b. is the name of the Coober Pedy mine
   c. is an Aboriginal mine
   d. is the Aborigines' name for the town

4. The harsh temperatures ...
   a. range from 6 degrees at night to over 40 degrees in the day
   b. make life underground unbearable
   c. mean golf is the preferred sport
   d. led to the establishment of the town underground

5. Which of the following is essential to the people of Coober Pedy?
   a. trees
   b. plants
   c. ventilation spouts
   d. shacks

6. Mary and her husband Mack ...
   a. own the Desert Cave Hotel
   b. didn't like their “dugout”
   c. found some precious gems while renovating
   d. needed extra cash, so began digging an extra room

7. The Desert Cave Hotel ...
   a. is a comfortable place to stay
   b. has been a hotel for over a century
   c. has its own glowing golf course
   d. is where Mary and her family live

8. The writer of the text believes that Coober Pedy ...
   a. is beautiful
   b. is a waste of time to visit
   c. will continue to do well
   d. will no longer be an underground town

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

1. An Interview: Interview Mary Lewis about the challenges of life in the underground town of Coober Pedy.

2. An Opinion Essay: Do you think living underground is a good solution for life in extreme climates? Explain the reasons for your answer.

Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
It was 8 pm on Sunday, 30th October 1938, and millions of Americans were sitting around their wirelesses listening to Orson Welles make the following announcement: “We know now that in the early years of the 20th century this world was being watched closely by intelligences greater than man’s and yet as mortal as his own ...” Within an hour, the broadcast was interrupted and the listeners were told that “a huge flaming object” had fallen from the sky onto a farm in New Jersey. The dramatic news reporting style intensified, as listeners were told that aliens from another planet were exiting what appeared to be a spaceship. The nation panicked. The broadcast was so lifelike that it seemed real.

In fact, the broadcast was a radio play, adapted from H.G. Wells’ 1898 book, The War of the Worlds. The location had been changed, but the story was still that of an alien invasion of Earth. Following the broadcast, Orson Welles, the creator, was accused of purposefully causing nationwide panic. However, what he was really aiming to do was to produce a new style of entertainment which would blur the line between fact and fiction. This new genre would not be given a name until the late 20th century, when it became known as a “mockumentary”.

Mockumentaries appear to be documentaries, relating real-life events interspersed with interviews. Initially, the audience may think that what they are witnessing is real, but the often outrageous content ultimately makes it clear that it is, in fact, a fictional representation.

The British TV series The Office portrays the daily running of a paper company in an ordinary English town. The manager, David Brent, is both sensitive and thoughtless, seemingly professional at first glance, yet completely unprofessional. The rest of the staff are presented as indifferent, bored and ordinary. The scenarios that arise in the workplace are both embarrassing and hilarious.

In one scene, Brent is seen interviewing two candidates, one male and one female, for the position of personal secretary. Brent obviously shows no interest in the male, while focusing completely on the female. The man is interviewed first. The audience can’t help but feel terrible for him, as he isn’t even asked one question. Later, the female candidate enters the office nervously, to find the manager lying in an inappropriate way on the desk. Within a matter of moments, he has given her the job, despite not having asked any relevant questions. Brent is delighted with himself. This highly entertaining episode makes a mockery of sexual equality in the workplace, and demonstrates how unacceptable sexism is.

The genius of this show, and other successful mockumentaries, is the combination of clever writing along with improvisations by talented actors, and the use of seemingly hidden cameras that record events as they “unfold”. As Sasha Baron Cohen’s famous Borat film showed, mockumentaries can be great moneymakers at the cinema. However, if the audience misses the opening credits, they may mistakenly believe that they are watching something real, which could once again result in panic.
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible. [0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. Wirelesses (line 2) refer to .
   a. computers without wires
   b. huge flaming objects
   c. aliens
   d. radios

2. On Sunday, 30th October 1938, people thought they were listening to a .
   a. drama
   b. mockumentary
   c. news broadcast
   d. weather forecast

3. People panicked because .
   a. they were convinced aliens had landed in New Jersey
   b. aliens had landed in New Jersey
   c. aliens were about to land in New Jersey
   d. they didn’t know where New Jersey was

4. Mockumentaries .
   a. are a new genre
   b. hide the fact that they’re fiction
   c. aren’t funny
   d. appear to be real at first

5. The Office portrays .
   a. life in an English town
   b. a manager who is sensitive and professional
   c. a motivated staff
   d. situations that are both funny and uncomfortable

6. The interview for a secretary episode .
   a. is an example of a very funny issue
   b. raises an important issue
   c. is not acceptable for television
   d. is not interesting

7. Successful mockumentaries .
   a. require a lot of money to produce
   b. never use actors
   c. require more than just a great script
   d. use hidden cameras

8. Panic can again be caused by .
   a. audiences not realising they are watching a work of fiction
   b. audiences who are offended by the content
   c. big crowds at the box office
   d. Borat showing up at the box office

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

1. An opinion essay: In your opinion, are mockumentaries a good form of entertainment? Explain why or why not.

2. A for and against essay: What are the advantages and disadvantages of watching a mockumentary?
   Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.
The Chooky Dancers

Ten young Aboriginal men, covered in white facial paint and dressed in traditional clothes, are on stage. The crowd is quiet and respectful as they wait for the men to begin a traditional Aboriginal dance depicting a tale from the “Dreamtime” – the Aboriginal story of creation. A techno version of the theme song from the 1964 film *Zorba the Greek* begins to play, surprising the audience. They go wild watching the dancers moving to the music. This fusion of Aboriginal and Greek cultures is both innovative and *hilarious*. Unknown to everyone, this is the start of something big for the Chooky Dancers of Elcho Island, located off the coast of Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory of Australia.

Dance, used for telling stories about the Dreamtime, has always been an important aspect of Aboriginal culture. For Aborigines, the Dreamtime was when the world was created by massive creatures that looked like animals, plants and insects. These creatures formed the mountains, plains, rivers and valleys, as they *roamed* across the land looking for food and water. Eventually, at the end of the Dreamtime, the land was given to the Aborigines to look after – as guardians. These mythical creatures then passed on their wisdom to the Aborigines, who protected their *heritage* and traditional way of life through various ceremonies, songs and dances that are still practised to this day.

For young people growing up in remote parts of Australia, such as Elcho Island, their heritage is very important. However, they are not cut off from other cultures. Though physically isolated, modern technologies such as the Internet have exposed the younger generation to other languages, music styles and cultures, *enabling* them to express their unique identity in ways that were previously unimaginable. Likewise, their stage, which was once local, is now potentially global. Technology can enable people living in a remote community, where English is a second or third language, to reveal their creative talents to the world and to receive instant *feedback*.

That is what happened to the Chooky Dancers, who in late 2007 uploaded their version of *Zorba the Greek* onto YouTube. Their success was instantaneous. They were invited to travel across Australia to appear at festivals ranging from the Glenti Greek Festival in Darwin to the Comedy Festival in Melbourne. They performed on the television show *Australia’s Got Talent* and at the Sydney Opera House, and are planning a trip to Greece. As their manager Frank Djirrimbilpilwuy said, “These boys came from nowhere, and after 12 months they are celebrities themselves.”

The magic of the Chooky Dancers is their ability to combine traditional Aboriginal dance with music and dance styles from other cultures. They are also very funny to watch. The Chooky Dancers’ success has given young Aboriginal teenagers throughout Australia a sense of pride and enthusiasm.

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**hilarious:** molt divertit / muy divertido  
**roam:** vagar  
**heritage:** patrimoni / patrimonio  
**enable:** permetre / permitir  
**feedback:** opinions / opiniones
1. Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is possible. 
[0.5 points each correct answer. Wrong answers will be penalized by deducting 0.16 points. 
There is no penalty for unanswered questions.]

1. The crowd expects to … .
   a. see a Greek film  
   b. hear techno music  
   c. hear stories  
   d. see a traditional performance

2. The audience is going wild because … .
   a. they love techno music  
   b. they love the film Zorba the Greek  
   c. the performance is both unexpected and humorous  
   d. the “Dreamtime” story of creation is moving

3. The dancers ….
   a. expected to become famous  
   b. were famous in Greece  
   c. hoped to be comedians  
   d. didn’t know that they were about to become famous

4. During the “Dreamtime” ….
   a. the Aborigines were not safe  
   b. Aborigines wandered the land in search of food  
   c. there were many rites and ceremonies  
   d. the planet was created

5. When the “Dreamtime” ended the ….
   a. Aborigines protected the land  
   b. mythical creatures began to sing and dance  
   c. Aborigines gave their knowledge to the mythical creatures  
   d. Chooky Dancers began to dance

6. Aboriginal heritage ….
   a. is not important on Elcho Island  
   b. has been affected by modernity  
   c. isolates young people  
   d. is unimaginable

7. Technology has allowed the Chooky Dancers to ….
   a. maintain their heritage  
   b. give their feedback  
   c. be seen by the world  
   d. learn Greek

8. According to the writer, the Chooky Dancers’ greatest contribution ….
   a. was their appearance on Australia’s Got Talent  
   b. is their impact on young Aboriginal teenagers  
   c. was their performance at the Sydney Opera House  
   d. will be their performance in Greece

2. Choose ONE topic. Write about number 1 or 2. Minimum length: 100 words. [4 points]

1. An interview: Lionel, a Chooky Dancer, is performing at a local festival. Interview him about his life on Elcho Island and his recent success.

2. A dialogue: Write a dialogue between Frank Djirrimbilpilwuy, the Chooky Dancers’ manager, and the Greek Minister of Culture.

Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.