PROFICIENCY PAPER 1/18

#### 1. Read and answer

#### **Studying Abroad**

Nowadays it's a small world. A flick of the television switch shows us images of events happening thousands of miles away, some of them happy and, unfortunately, some of them sad. Modern tourists are able to soak up the new experiences offered by foreign travel, sometimes for no other reason than curiosity to explore foreign places. One consequence of this new perception of the planet has been an increase in the number of students travelling abroad to study.

Students who travel to another country to study derive many benefits. Living overseas gives young people the chance to gain information about another culture and way of life; finding out about ordinary things like clothes, food, or even just a different climate can be exhilarating.

Then there's the chance not only to learn about but also to participate in another culture, for example, in festivals or celebrations which were before unknown to you – imagine watching the liveliness of, say, Chinese New Year for the first time! Moreover, living abroad teaches young people a healthy tolerance of others, and that we are sisters and brothers, not rivals.

Despite the homesickness which might happen when studying abroad, new friends can be made, often with other students who are just as homesick for their own country as you are for yours. Some young people may travel overseas to study in a country where the main language spoken is not their own, giving them the valuable opportunity to learn a new language at first hand, much easier than learning it from a textbook.

Overseas students are sometimes able to study subjects which are unavailable in their own country. Indeed, that is often the main motivation for going overseas to study. Thus they are bringing knowledge and a level of expertise home with them which would not otherwise have existed there; the engineers, doctors and teachers, for example, of many countries studied abroad. On their return, they can contribute to the improvement of the living standards in their country and local community. Increased levels of maturity are usually noticed by parents of overseas students when they return – the shy, dependent teenager had been transformed into a confident, self-assured adult, better able to cope with the practicalities of modern living. The caterpillar has become a butterfly! Often those who have studied abroad feel a sense of personal satisfaction that they have responded to a challenge, that they have somehow passed a test they set themselves.

But there are disadvantages in studying overseas, many of these concerned with cost. The course studied may be more expensive than a course of study at home, often causing financial hardship to parents. Whereas some students are able to keep down the costs to their parents by staying at home, this is clearly not possible in a foreign setting, and student accommodation can be expensive. In addition, return trips home are often prohibitively expensive. Some overseas students study an accelerated course, by cramming, say, three years of study into two years; such pressure can have an adverse effect on health. Ironically, the intensity of such study deprives the students of the opportunity to experience a new culture, which was one of the advantages they probably anticipated when embarking on the course of study in the first place. Some overseas students become very homesick, missing parents, siblings, friends, the old way of life. Despite their best efforts to fit into a new cultural setting, they often find it impossible to do so. These painful feelings are intensified by the knowledge that return trips home can occur perhaps only annually, if at all.

Some people argue that overseas study deprives the home country of its best talent — the so called 'brain-drain'; the truth is that some students will never return to their home country, because they get the irresistible offer of a good job in the country of their studies. Another downside of studying abroad — for the families of the students at least — is that students may settle immediately in the foreign country and not wish to return home. Others may meet a future spouse in their chosen country of study, and marry and settle there. Whatever way we look at it, it seems that studying overseas will always be an attractive option for some young people. This has indubitably been made easier by increased access to a wide range of travel, particularly by air. There is every reason to think that, given our unprecedented affluence, the attraction of studying overseas is likely to increase.

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2. What are the main disadvantages of studying abroad?

What are the main advantages of studying abroad?

1.

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3.	Why does the author feel that	we are living in a small wor	Id?
4.	What is the main difficulty in tr	ying to fit into a new cultur	re?
5.	Is the writer for or against stud	ying abroad? Give reasons	for you answer.
<u>2</u>	. Ms Ramotswe is a detective w insurance company into payin happened. Read the following connective	g him compensation for an	accident which never
M	s Ramotswe set off in her van in _	to 0	confront Mr Moretsi. The day
had h	eated up and now, at noon, it wa	s very hot. In a few months	' time it would be impossible at
midd	ay and she would hate to have to	travel any distance	she drove, all
arour	nd her there was nothing – just en	npty bush, with nothing	some
cattle	e and the occasional windmill bring	ging up a trickle of water fo	or them.
Sh	e was half an hour away from hor	ne	the snake shot across the road.
The f	irst she saw of it was	its body was a	bout half way out onto the road -
	of green against the black tar; and		
was b	peneath the van. She drew in her b	reath and slowed the car.	Where was the snake? Had it
succe	eded in crossing the road, or had	the van hit it? She stopped	at the edge of the road, and
looke	ed in the mirror. There was no sign	of the snake. She drumme	ed her fingers lightly against the
steer	ing wheel	it had been too quick to	be seen; these snakes could
	with astonishing speed		
	he snake was in the van somewhe		
	nder a seat. In		
	She had heard of people dying at		
pipes	and rods that run under a car.		
<u>3</u>	. Go on reading and complete e	ach blank with a suitable v	vord
	elt a sudden, but then thre		pened the door, hesitantly at stand, panting
	e the vehicle. There was a snake		
			as as she
			as more to b
			think of no other green
	e that long.		
	•	trike	she went any closer, or it could by
			. She bent forward and tried to look
	r the van, but she could not get lo		
			she be able to get away
	ly enough?		

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4. Go on reading and put the verbs in brackets in the right tense. When you see a +, use a modal

She was aware that a passing car	(stop). She explained to	the driver about
the snake, and he got out of his car and approached		
(lean) through the van's open window, he reached for	or the lever which	(release)
the bonnet. Ms Ramotswe peered intently over his s	houlder, ready	(run) at the
first sign of the snake. The man suddenly froze.		
(not make) any sudden mo		
(be). Look.' She peered into		
moments she (+ make out)		
(move) slightly and she saw	it: a cobra, twined about the en	gine, its head
moving slowly from left to right.	Alexandra and attack the accessor	
The man told her (get) into		
(Move) as slowly as she cou		ving seat and
turned the key. The engine came to life immediately 'Press the accelerator!' yelled the man. 'Race the engine came to life immediately		(+oII)
and the engine roared throatily. 'You		
(coil) itself through the blac		
(Look) into the engine, she		
Later that day, in the office of Mr Moretsi's lawyer, s		e stiii.
(unveil) a fraud and seeing		do) 'Some people
think,' she said, 'that women are soft and		
(+tell) you that I		
big one, on my way here this afternoon by		ot, r kiiica a coora, t
phenomenon you observed last night.  Mr Davies: Sure. Well, it probably sounds a bit odd, lights on.  Interviewer:		ana, with small red
Mr Davies: About two in the morning, so it was very feet above from the ground.		bout a couple of
Interviewer:		Ī
Mr Davies; I can't tell really. I've never seen anything		
Interviewer: Well, thank you very much, Mr Davies.	Mrs Evans, then. I wonder if you	·
Mrs Evans: Well, I was woken up by a low noise. I the realised it was coming from outside. When I looked		
Interviewer:		
Mrs Evans: Oh, er, spherical.		
Interviewer:		
Mrs Evans: Er, it's hard to say, you know, since I don suppose, maybe, twice as big as my house.	't know how far it was - but it wa	s really big - I
Interviewer: And		?

**PROFICIENCY** Mrs Evans: No, it didn't move; it just hung there, and then suddenly disappeared. Interviewer: \_\_\_ Mrs Evans: Oh, I'm absolutely sure it wasn't a cloud. It was a golden red colour and shiny like glass. Interviewer: Thank you, Mrs Evans. And what about you, Patrick?\_\_\_\_\_ Patrick: Yeah, it was a cigar-shaped sort of thing that danced about in the sky. Interviewer: Patrick: Yes, it did. It sort of whistled, like the wind, you know, a sort of whining noise. Patrick: It seemed to be made of some kind of metal, but I can't tell for sure. Interviewer: All right then. Thank you, Patrick. You've been very helpful. 6. Writing: Choose one of the following topics. (200-250 words) Write a story which includes the sentence: 'They both agreed with the decision but were not happy about it...'. 'Many films are a bad influence on young people.' What is your view?