

**UCL Language Centre
Diploma in English for Academic Purposes**

Listening & Note-taking Examination
(20% OF FINAL MARK)

Wednesday 13th June 2012

10.15am – 11.45am

Candidate Number:

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Booklet 1

The examination is divided into three sections:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Introduction | (no task) |
| <u>Section 1</u> (25 marks) | comprehension questions: answer as you listen (in Booklet 1) |
| <u>Section 2</u> (25 marks) | free note-taking followed by further questions (in Booklet 2) Booklet 2 will be handed out after the lecture. |

Instructions for Booklet 1:

- Follow the instructions carefully.
- You will have heard the introduction. Before the lecture continues, you will have **10 minutes** to read through Booklet 1. During Section 1 of the lecture, complete the answers to questions in Booklet 1 according to the instructions given.
- During Section 2, take notes on the blank pages provided at the back of this booklet.
- After the lecture you will receive Booklet 2 and have **30 minutes** to complete the answers to further questions and check all your answers.
- The lecturer will give a clear indication before moving on to each new section of the talk.

	Section 1	Section 2	Total
1st Marker	/25	/25	/50
2nd Marker	/25	/25	/50

<i>1st Marker's signature</i>
<i>2nd Marker's signature</i>

To be completed by the External Examiner if the above agreed result is amended after review

Reason for amending agreed result

/50
<i>External Examiner's signature</i>

Lecture title – Poverty

Booklet 1 (25 marks)

Introduction – there are no questions on the introduction to the lecture

SECTION 1: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AS YOU LISTEN

Definitions of Poverty

1. According to the lecturer, how many hungry people are there in the developing world?

(1)

2. According to the lecturer, how many children die before the age of 5 every year?

circle ONE answer

- a) 9,000
- b) 9,000,000
- c) 90,000,000

(1)

3. Complete the table below:

Type of Poverty	Definition
Relative Poverty	People are relatively poor, but they have access to basic requirements such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• _____• _____
Absolute Poverty (UN definition)	People live on less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$ _____• _____ Kg of rice

(4)

4. Complete the following sentence:

“At this level of poverty, _____ is obviously the primary concern”

(1)

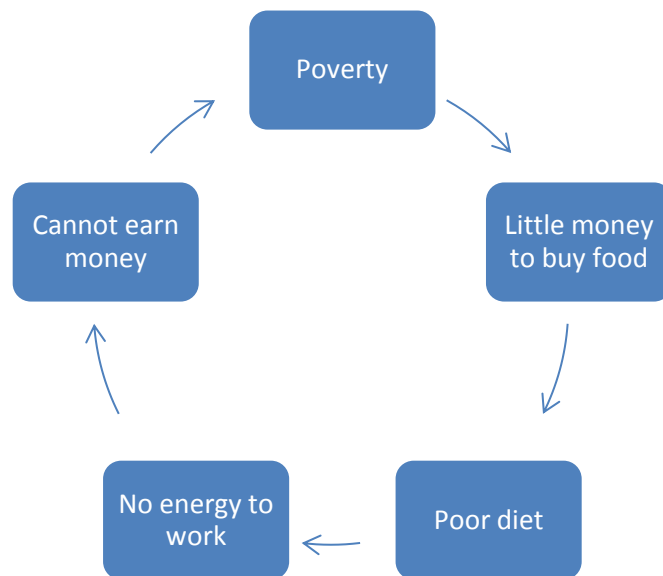
5. According to the lecturer, NGOs and Aid agencies:

circle ONE answer

- a) Can normally supply sufficient food to end starvation.
- b) Cannot normally supply sufficient food to end starvation
- c) Are not normally involved in the supply of food to end starvation.

(1)

6.



The cycle illustrated in the diagram above is known as the _____ .

(1)

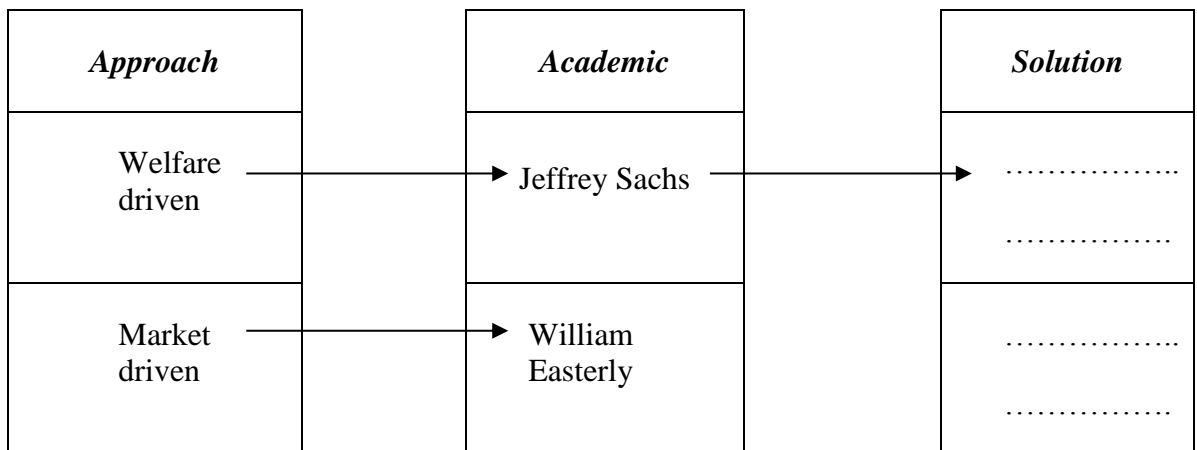
Politics

7. Complete the results below from studies conducted on government funds for education in Uganda:

Research in Uganda	Year	% of funds reaching schools	Reason for %
Study 1	1996	Corruption
Study 2

(4)

8. Complete the information in the table below:



(2)

9. The lecturer mentions some criticisms of providing aid to poor people. Give TWO of the criticisms referred to:

a) _____

b) _____

(2)

Raising funds

10. According to the lecturer, why did people stop giving money to charity in the past?

circle ONE answer

- a) They were asked to donate money for too long.
- b) They felt the issue of poverty was too large to solve.
- c) They couldn't understand the issues of poverty.

(1)

11. Complete the sentence below with **one word in each space**:

Charities and fundraisers have now changed their focus from _____ to _____, and achievable goals.

(2)

12. Complete the information below taken from a study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania in 2007 on behalf of "Save the Children":

Campaign	Focus of Campaign	Average donations received
Campaign 1	US\$
Campaign 2	US\$

(4)

13. What is the title of the book written by Bannerjee and Duflo?

(1)

[END OF SECTION 1]

Section 2: Removing the Poverty Trap

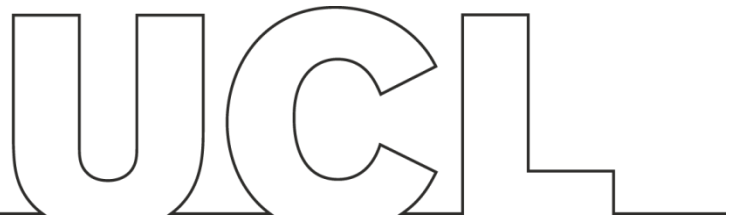
Now take notes under the following headings and sub-headings

1. Health

2. Education:

3. Conclusion:

[END OF SECTION 2]



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Write your Candidate Number again here:

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Booklet 2

Instructions for questions on note-taking section:

Refer back to the notes that you made during the final part of the lecture in order to answer these questions.

Answer ALL the questions by writing your answers on this paper.

You have 30 minutes to complete this final section of the listening and note-taking examination.

SECTION 2: NOTE TAKING (25 marks)

Removing the Poverty Trap:

HEALTH

1. According to Jeffrey Sachs, we could help people escape poverty if we improved the health of the poor for:

circle ONE answer

- a. One generation
- b. Two generations
- c. Three generations

(1)

2. How many children in the world die of acute diarrhoea each year?

circle ONE answer

- a. One million
- b. Two million
- c. Three million

(1)

3. According to the lecturer, although chlorine can be used to treat water effectively making it safe to drink, it is both expensive and difficult for poor people to get.

True

False

Justify your answer

(1)

4. The following table gives information from the lecture on the use of chlorine in Zambia. Complete the table:

The percentage of poor people in Zambia who are aware of the health benefits of using chlorine to treat drinking water:%.
The percentage of poor people in Zambia who use chlorine to treat drinking water:%.

(1)

5. According to the lecturer, in Kenya the rate of malaria has been successfully controlled by the use of bed nets.

True

False

Justify your answer

(1)

6. Give **TWO** diseases mentioned in the lecture which immunisation programmes could prevent.

a. _____

b. _____

(1)

7. According to Banerjee and Duflo, which healthcare measures provided are the poor **not** using?

(1)

8. The following table gives information from the lecture on the study conducted by The World Bank on the accessibility of public healthcare in the developing world. Complete the table:

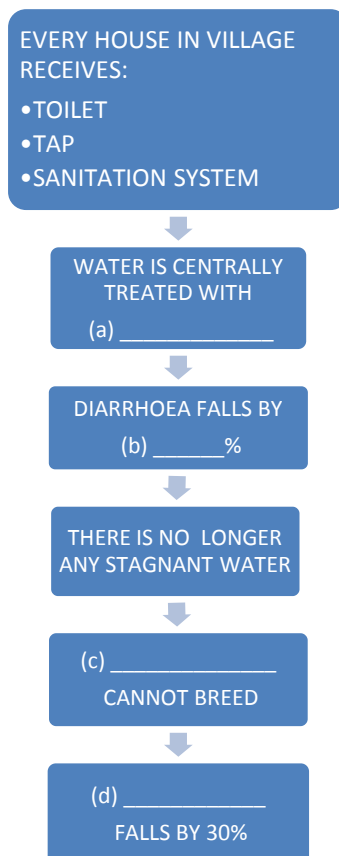
% of time clinics were closed	Reasons why clinics were closed	Result of closures
On average across the developed world:% In India:%	Staff were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly trained • 	Opening times were Local people didn't attend

(2)

9. What is the name of the NGO working in Orissa, India?

(1)

10. Complete the following information on the sanitation project in Orissa, India:



(4)

11. According to the lecturer, the sanitation programme in Orissa costs each household:

circle ONE answer

- a. US\$ 4.00 per month excluding maintenance
- b. US\$ 4.00 per month including maintenance
- c. US\$ 40.00 per month including maintenance

(1)

EDUCATION

12. According to the lecturer, the primary aim of the UN Millennium Development Goals for education was that all children in the world would complete primary school education by:

circle ONE answer

- a. 2012
- b. 2015
- c. 2050

(1)

13. According to the lecturer, the number of children around the world who receive a primary school education has risen significantly since 2000.

True

False

Justify your answer

(1)

14. The following table gives information from the lecture regarding some of the problems of providing a primary school education in India. Complete the table:

Causes in India highlighted by The World Bank	Effects in India highlighted by UNICEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of training• Lack of management• Staff absenteeism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No teacher in% of classes• 35% of children cannot•% of children cannot do a simple Maths task

(3)

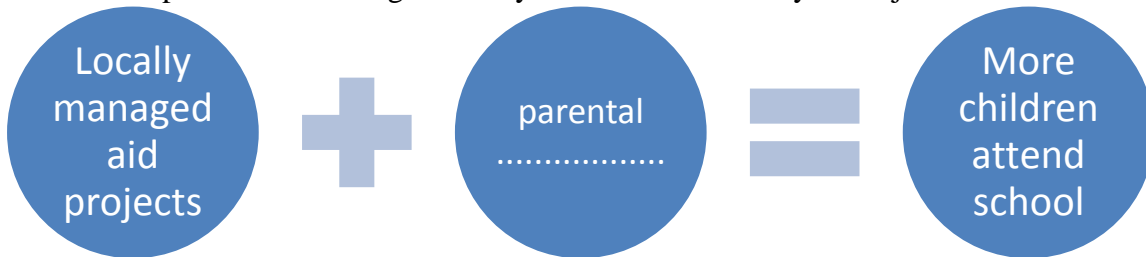
15. Give **ONE** reason according to Banerjee and Duflo why many children do not attend even if they have a primary school place.

(1)

16. According to the lecturer, what is **ONE weakness** of William Easterly's theory that education provision in the developing world should be market driven in response to the demand of parents?

(1)

17. Complete the following summary of the claim made by Banerjee and Duflo:



(1)

18. According to the lecturer, giving parents money to encourage them to send their children to school has not proved successful.

True

False

Justify your answer

(1)

CONCLUSION

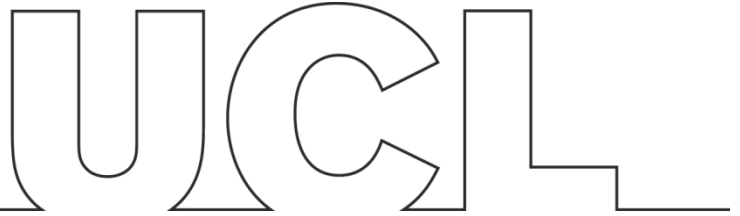
19. According to the lecturer, the main reason that the fight against poverty continues is:

circle ONE answer

- a. corruption
- b. poorly planned policy
- c. disease

(1)

[END OF SECTION 2]



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ANSWER KEY:

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Lecture title – Poverty

Booklet 1 (25 marks)

Introduction – there are no questions on the introduction to the lecture

SECTION 1: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS AS YOU LISTEN

Definitions of Poverty

1. According to the lecturer, how many hungry people are there in the developing world?

One Billion

(1)

2. According to the lecturer, how many children die before the age of 5 every year?

circle ONE answer

a) 9,000

b) **9,000,000**

c) 90,000,000

(1)

3. Complete the table below:

Type of Poverty	Definition
Relative Poverty	People are relatively poor, but they have access to basic requirements such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food• <u>Healthcare</u>• <u>Education</u>
Absolute Poverty (UN definition)	People live on less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>\$ 1 (one dollar)</u>• <u>1.5</u> Kg of rice

(4)

4. Complete the following sentence:

“At this level of poverty, hunger is obviously the primary concern”

(1)

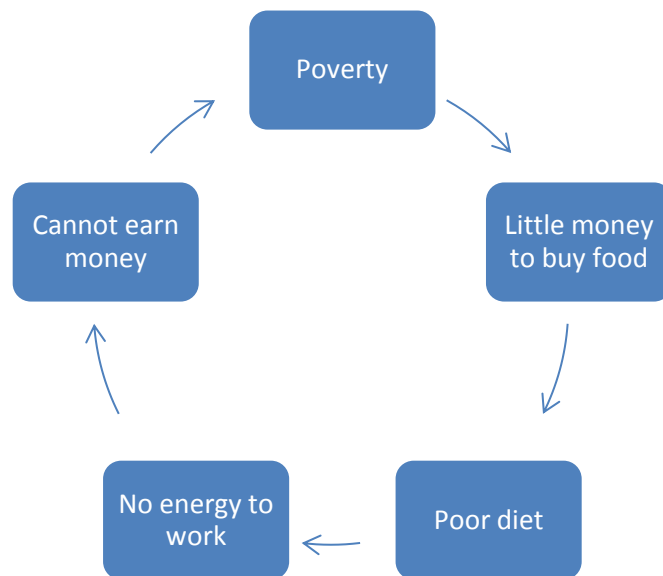
5. According to the lecturer, NGOs and Aid agencies:

circle ONE answer

- a) **Can normally supply sufficient food to end starvation.**
- b) Cannot normally supply sufficient food to end starvation
- c) Are not normally involved in the supply of food to end starvation.

(1)

6.



The cycle illustrated in the diagram above is known as the Poverty Trap.

(1)

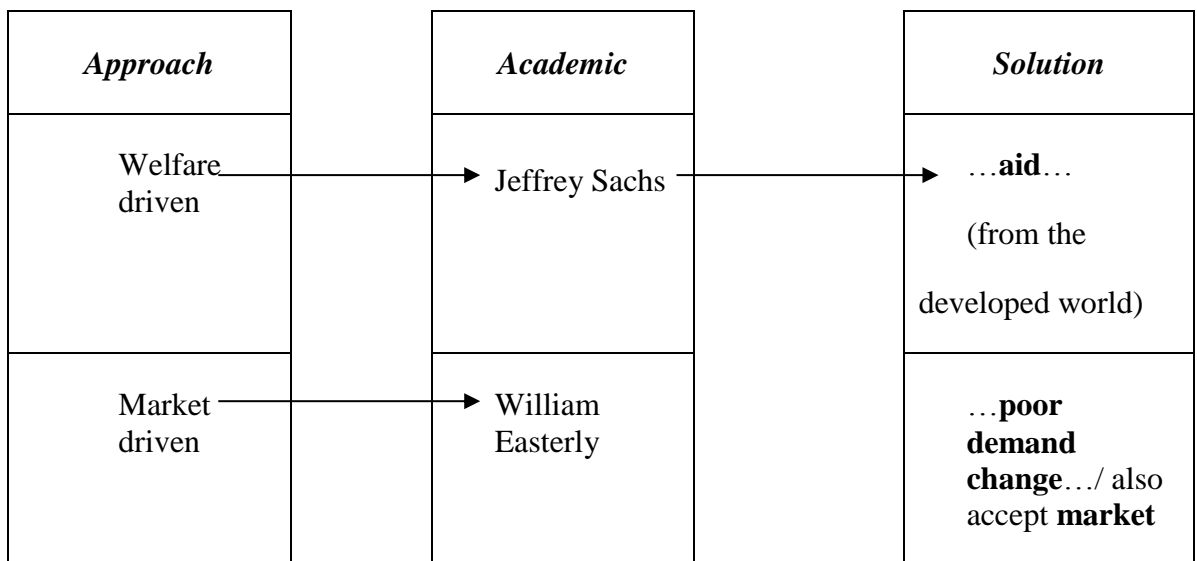
Politics

7. Complete the results below from studies conducted on government funds for education in Uganda:

Research in Uganda	Year	% of funds reaching schools	Reason for %
Study 1	1996	...13%..	Corruption
Study 2	..2001..	...80%..	(carefully) managed / management

(4)

8. Complete the information in the table below:



(2)

9. The lecturer mentions some criticisms of providing aid to poor people. Give TWO of the criticisms referred to:

a) _____ **encourages dependency / people depend on it** _____

b) _____ **poor do not look for their own (longer-term) solution** OR similar _____

Raising funds

10. According to the lecturer, why did people stop giving money to charity in the past?

circle ONE answer

- a) They were asked to donate money for too long.
- b) They felt the issue of poverty was too large to solve.**
- c) They couldn't understand the issues of poverty.

(1)

11. Complete the sentence below with **one word in each space**:

Charities and fundraisers have now changed their focus from global (issues) to local (issues), and achievable goals.

(2)

12. Complete the information below taken from a study conducted by the University of Pennsylvania in 2007 on behalf of "Save the Children":

Save the Children Campaign	Focus of Campaign	Average donations received
Campaign 1	... problems / issues faced (by children) across Africa...	US\$... 1.16
Campaign 2	... one 7 year old girl (Rokia in Mali)... / accept " one girl "	US\$... 2.83

(4)

13. What is the title of the book written by Bannerjee and Duflo?

Poor Economics

(1)

[END OF SECTION 1]

Section 2: Removing the Poverty Trap

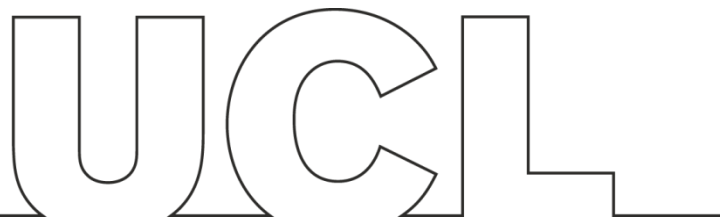
Now take notes under the following headings and sub-headings

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[END OF SECTION 2]



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Answer Key:

Booklet 2

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SECTION 2: NOTE TAKING (25 marks)

Removing the Poverty Trap:

HEALTH

1. According to Jeffrey Sachs, we could help people escape poverty if we improved the health of the poor for:

circle ONE answer

- a. One generation**
- b. Two generations
- c. Three generations

(1)

2. How many children in the world die of acute diarrhoea each year?

circle ONE answer

- a. One million
- b. Two million**
- c. Three million

(1)

3. According to the lecturer, although chlorine can be used to treat water effectively making it safe to drink, it is both expensive and difficult for poor people to get.

True

False

Justify your answer

provided free or (heavily) subsidised

(1)

4. The following table gives information from the lecture on the use of chlorine in Zambia. Complete the table:

The percentage of poor people in Zambia who are aware of the health benefits of using chlorine to treat drinking water:	... 98% ...
The percentage of poor people in Zambia who use chlorine to treat drinking water:	... 10% ...

0.5 marks for each correct answer (1)

5. According to the lecturer, in Kenya the rate of malaria has been successfully controlled by the use of bed nets.

True

False

Justify your answer

barely used / use is not enough to impact on malaria (or similar) _____

(1)

6. Give **TWO** diseases mentioned in the lecture which immunisation programmes could prevent.

Three mentioned: **hepatitis / measles / tetanus** – any two, 0.5 marks for each

_____ (don't penalise spelling) _____

(1)

7. According to Banerjee and Duflo, which healthcare measures provided are the poor **not** using?

Preventative _____

(1)

8. The following table gives information from the lecture on the study conducted by The World Bank on the accessibility of public healthcare in the developing world. Complete the table:

% of time clinics were closed	Reasons why clinics were closed	Result of closures
<p>On average across the developed world: ...35%...</p> <p>In India: ...50%...</p>	<p>Staff were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly trained • ...unmanaged <u>OR</u> unmotivated... 	<p>Opening times were ...unpredictable / unreliable (or similar)...</p> <p>Local people didn't attend</p>

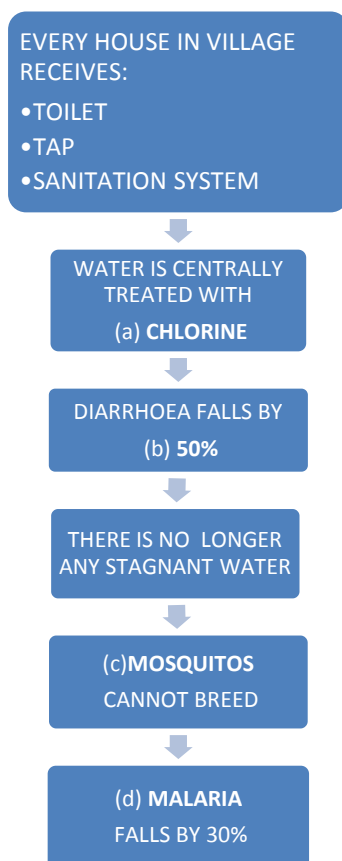
0.5 marks for each correct answer (2)

9. What is the name of the NGO working in Orissa, India?

GRAM VICUS

(1)

10. Complete the following information on the sanitation project in Orissa, India:



(4)

11. According to the lecturer, the sanitation programme in Orissa costs each household:

circle ONE answer

- a. US\$ 4.00 per month excluding maintenance
- b. US\$ 4.00 per month including maintenance**
- c. US\$ 40.00 per month including maintenance

(1)

EDUCATION

12. According to the lecturer, the primary aim of the UN Millennium Development Goals for education was that all children in the world would complete primary school education by:

circle ONE answer

- a. 2012
- b. 2015**
- c. 2050

(1)

13. According to the lecturer, the number of children around the world who receive a primary school education has risen significantly since 2000.

True

False

Justify your answer

the number not in primary schools has fallen from 103 million (2000)
to 73 million (2010)

(1)

14. The following table gives information from the lecture regarding some of the problems of providing a primary school education in India. Complete the table:

Causes in India highlighted by The World Bank	Effects in India highlighted by UNICEF
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of training• Lack of management• Staff absenteeism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No teacher in ...20% of classes• 35% of children cannot ...read.....• ...70% of children cannot do a simple Maths task

(3)

15. Give **ONE** reason according to Banerjee and Duflo why many children do not attend even if they have a primary school place.

Parents / do not encourage them / make them attend / see the benefits

(any one of the above)

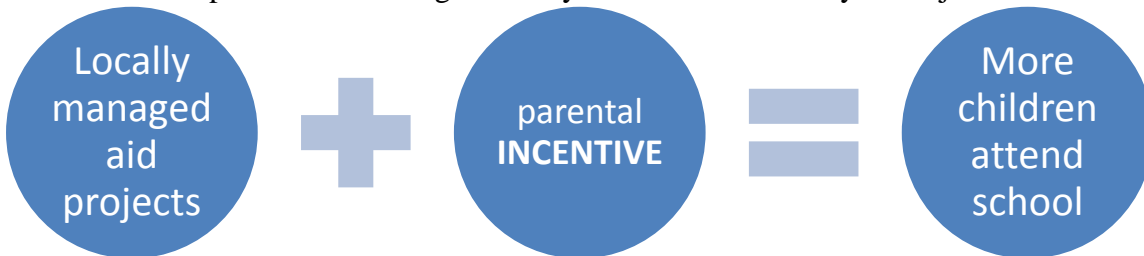
(1)

16. According to the lecturer, what is one weakness of William Easterly's theory that education provision in the developing world should be market driven in response to the demand of parents? Give **ONE** reason mentioned in the lecture:

Parents need to be educated first (before they are in a position to demand anything) / Education comes first – (or similar)

(1)

17. Complete the following summary of the claim made by Banerjee and Duflo:



(1)

18. According to the lecturer, giving parents money to encourage them to send their children to school has not proved successful.

True

False

Justify your answer

Success in Mexico City in the 1990s / OR in New York and London

(1)

CONCLUSION

19. According to the lecturer, the main reason that the fight against poverty continues is:

circle **ONE** answer

- a. corruption
- b. poorly planned policy
- c. disease

(1)

[END OF SECTION 2]