

TASK 1
THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY – CHAPTER 1

ANSWER BOX

QUESTION	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANSWER	C	A	C	B	C	A	B	A	B

TEXT

The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses, and when the light summer wind stirred amidst the trees of the garden, there came through the open door the heavy scent of the lilac, **or the more delicate perfume of the pink-flowering thorn (0).**

From the corner of the divan of Persian saddle-bags on which he was lying, smoking, as was his custom, innumerable cigarettes, Lord Henry Wotton could just catch the gleam of the honey-sweet and honey-coloured blossoms of a laburnum, **whose tremulous branches seemed hardly able to bear the burden of a beauty so flamelike as theirs (1);** and now and then the fantastic shadows of birds in flight flitted across the long tussore-silk curtains that were stretched in front of the huge window, producing a kind of momentary Japanese effect, and making him think of those pallid, jade-faced painters of Tokyo who, **through the medium of an art that is necessarily immobile, seek to convey the sense of swiftness and motion (2).** The sullen murmur of the bees shouldering their way through the long unmown grass, or circling with monotonous insistence round the dusty gilt horns of the straggling woodbine, seemed to make the stillness more oppressive. **The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ (3).**

In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty, and in front of it, some little distance away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden disappearance some years ago caused, at the time, such public excitement and gave rise to so many strange conjectures.

As the painter looked at the gracious and comely form he had so skillfully mirrored in his art, **a smile of pleasure passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there (4).** But he suddenly started up, and closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might awake.

"It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done," said Lord Henry languidly. "You must certainly send it next year to the Grosvenor. **The Academy is too large and too vulgar. Whenever I have gone there, there have been either so many people that I have not been able to see the pictures, which was dreadful, or so many pictures that I have not been able to see the people, which was worse (5).** The Grosvenor is really the only place."

"I don't think I shall send it anywhere," he answered, tossing his head back in that odd way that used to make his friends laugh at him at Oxford. "No, I won't send it anywhere."

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement through the thin blue wreaths of smoke that curled up in such fanciful whorls from his heavy, opium-tainted cigarette. "Not send it anywhere? My dear fellow, why? Have you any reason? **What odd chaps you painters are! You do anything in the world to gain a reputation. As soon as you have one, you seem to want to throw it away (6).** It is silly of you, **for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about (7).** A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England, and make the old men quite jealous, if old men are ever capable of any emotion."

"I know you will laugh at me," he replied, "but I really can't exhibit it. I have put too much of myself into it."

Lord Henry stretched himself out on the divan and laughed.

"Yes, I knew you would; but it is quite true, all the same."

“Too much of yourself in it! Upon my word, Basil, **I didn’t know you were so vain; and I really can’t see any resemblance between you, with your rugged strong face and your coal-black hair, and this young Adonis (8)**, who looks as if he was made out of ivory and rose-leaves. Why, my dear Basil, he is a Narcissus, and you—well, of course, have an intellectual expression and all that. But beauty, real beauty, ends where an intellectual expression begins. Intellect is in itself a mode of exaggeration, and destroys the harmony of any face.

(Adapted from: gutenberg.org, 730 Words)

TASK 2
CAN WE PREDICT THE FUTURE OF WORK?

ANSWER BOX									
SPACE	0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SENTENCE	H	E	B	K	J	A	L	D	I

DISTRACTORS: C, F, G

TEXT

Rather than being fact-based, the ongoing debate about the future of work is a competition between narratives, each dominated by closed groups with fixed agendas. **The conversation needs to be opened up (0).**

When researchers asked 570 people what the world of work would look like in the future, technology experts, economists and writers all had very different ideas. **However, they did all agree on one thing (9):** that each of the other groups was wrong.

The research from Nicky Dries (KU Leuven), Joost Luycks (IESEG School of Management) and Assistant Professor at Esade Philip Rogiers analyzed commentary in 485 print media articles and surveyed 570 experts. The results, published in Academy of Management Discoveries, revealed that technology experts were optimistic about the future, economists were skeptical, and writers were pessimistic. **But what it also showed was that each group was convinced their own evidence was conclusive (10).**

Rather than providing a unique viewpoint that contributed to democratic discourse, the researchers say, their analysis shows that narratives surrounding the future of work are a series of competing fictions framed by the beliefs of those who share them.

A new approach?

The research began to take shape during a period when the authors were reading about the implications of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and disruptive innovation. **They questioned what these developments meant for their research field (11)**, but how could they find empirical data to study the future of work—since the future doesn't yet exist? When discussing it with colleagues and relatives, they were struck by the wide range of views and emotional reactions to different visions of the future, which seemed to depend on the personal background and worldview of the individuals they spoke with.

The researchers also found that predictions were contradictory and confusing (12). To identify the drivers of these beliefs, they examined how and why the competing future of work narratives were constructed.

Alternative facts

The researchers found that not only did each group agree with their peers, but they all strongly disagreed with the opinions held by other groups. Each group claimed that their predictions were correct and based on objective numbers, trends and scientific research. All were convinced the evidence presented by experts in other sectors couldn't possibly be true.

A second quantitative study was then developed (13), with surveys issued to people in the same three areas of expertise as those most prominently quoted in the media articles. The 570 experts who participated in the survey were drawn from the researchers' own networks and mailing lists of Belgian CEOs and journalists.

Participants were presented with seven scenarios based on the topics identified in the media analysis and asked to rate the likelihood of them occurring within a given timeline. **They were asked to frame each narrative as either good or bad (14)**, and whether they would have positive or negative outcomes. In all cases, the experts held the same opinions as their counterparts quoted in the media.

True to form

In the final phase of the analysis, the surveyed experts were asked to complete a personality test to identify their background, values and beliefs. Not only did the personality type of each expert fit neatly into their professional group, they also closely matched their beliefs about the future of work.

So, what does this mean for workers and their future? **First, say the researchers, all media coverage should be viewed critically (15)** rather than accepted as fact. Who wrote it? Who are they trying to influence? What do they want to achieve?

The researchers also call for a more diverse range of voices (16) to contribute to the discourse. The debate is currently dominated by closed groups, each with their own fixed agenda. Democratic policymaking, they say, requires a much wider range of people and professions to speak up about their experiences and preferences.

When that happens, rather than being something that happens to us, our working future will become what we make it.

(Adapted from: dobetter.esade.edu, 653 Words)

TASK 3 BECOMING AN ONLINE SCAMMER

ANSWER BOX										
QUESTION	0	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SECTION	A	C	E	C	D	A	D	B	E	B

TEXT

- A. It's 'never been easier' to become an online scammer as cybercrime markets flourish, security experts warn. Experts say it has never been easier to be a cybercriminal, thanks to advancements in scam technology and an expanding cybercrime economy. For example, **cybercrime marketplaces can offer prospective scammers expertise and "cybercrime-as-a-service," bringing down the technical requirements to pull off various crimes (21)**. Research from Chainalysis on Huione Guarantee, a platform on the open web suspected of housing cybercrime vendors, sheds light on how some of these markets operate.

"Looking back to the 1990s and early 2000s, you needed to have a reasonable level of technical competence to pull off these types of crimes," Nicholas Court, assistant director of Interpol's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre, told CNBC.

Cybercriminals are often portrayed in popular media as rogue and highly skilled individuals, wielding coding and hacking abilities from a dimly lit room. **But such stereotypes are becoming outdated (0)**. Today, the barriers to entry have come down "quite significantly," Court said. For example, obtaining personal data, such as email addresses, and sending them spam messages en masse—one of the oldest online scams in the book—has never been easier.

- B. **"The last decade or so has seen an evolution of rogue cybercriminals into organized groups and networks (23)** all of which are part of a thriving underground economy," said Tony Burnside, vice president and head of Asia-Pacific at Netskope, a cloud security company.

Driving that trend has been the emergence of global underground markets that offer "cybercrime-as-a-service" or "CaaS," (25) through which vendors charge customers for different types of malicious tools and cybercrime services, he added. Examples of CaaS include ransomware and hacking tools, botnets for rent, stolen data, and anything else that may aid cybercriminals in their illicit activities.

- C. Though the use of cryptocurrencies in the cybercrime market can help obscure the identities of participants, it can also make their activities more traceable on the blockchain, according to Chainalysis,

a blockchain research firm that traces illicit crypto transactions. According to Chainalysis data, **while darknet markets remain a major factor in the global cybercrime ecosystem, more activity is moving to the public internet and secure messaging services like Telegram (17).**

The largest of those marketplaces identified by Chainalysis is Huione Guarantee — **a platform affiliated with Cambodian conglomerate Huione Group — which the firm says acts as a “one-stop shop for nearly every form of cybercrime (19).”** Judging from the scale and volume of the transactions on Huione Guarantee, it is likely leveraged by numerous organized criminal groups, according to Andrew Fierman, head of national security intelligence at Chainalysis. However, he adds that **the many services don’t cost much money, providing a low barrier to entry and access point into cybercrime for “anyone with internet connection (19).”**

- D. As CaaS and cybercrime markets continue to grow, the technology that is offered and leveraged by criminal vendors has also advanced, allowing more sophisticated scams on scale — with less effort, experts say. AI-generated deepfake videos and voice cloning are increasingly looking more real, with previously infeasible attacks now realistic thanks to generative AI advancements, according to Kim-Hock Leow, Asia CEO of cybersecurity company Wizlynx Group.

Last year, Hong Kong police reported **that a finance worker at a multinational firm had been tricked into paying out \$25 million to fraudsters using deepfake technology to pose as the company’s chief financial officer in a video conference call (22).** “This would have been completely impossible to pull off just a few years ago, even for criminals with technical skills, and now it is a viable attack even for those without,” added NetSkope’s Burnside. “It has become child’s play to create really convincing **fake emails, audio notes, images or videos designed to scam and trick victims (20),**” said Burnside, noting that dark variants of legitimate generative AI tools continue to find their way into dark markets.

- E. Because of the global and anonymous nature of CaaS vendors and cybercrime marketplaces, they are very difficult to police, cybersecurity experts told CNBC, noting that markets that are shut down often resurface under different names or are replaced. **For that reason, Interpol’s Nicholas Court says cybercrime isn’t the type of activity “you can arrest your way out of (18).”**

“The volume of criminality is going up so fast that it is actually harder for law enforcement to catch the same proportion of cybercriminals,” he said, adding that **this calls for a significant focus on prevention and public awareness campaigns to warn about the rapid sophistication of scams and AI tools (24).**

It’s “never been easier” to commit cybercrime, so it’s crucial to prioritize cybersecurity by investing in technological solutions and enhancing employee awareness, Leow said.

(Adapted from: cnbc.com, 771 Words)