

SECTION I: Read the text and answer the subsections a), b) and c).**ART IN SOCIETY: EXPRESSING IDENTITY, EMOTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

Since ancient times, art has been a powerful way for people to express their identity and share ideas. From early cave paintings to modern digital art, creativity has helped individuals to convey emotions, beliefs and important messages. Art forms like painting, music, literature and performance, reflect and influence history and social change. Art not only depicts the world, but also plays a role in shaping it.

Artists often use their work to share personal experiences and express the values, struggles, and hopes of their communities. In difficult times, art helps people process emotions like sadness, anger or hope. A famous example is *Guernica*, a painting by Pablo Picasso, inspired by the Spanish Civil War. The painting, with its dark colours and anguished expressions, depicts the horrors of war. When displayed around the world, it raised awareness of the suffering of civilians and encouraged discussions about peace.

Art is also a tool for encouraging change. The non-profit organisation Embracing Our Differences invites young people to share their ideas through art. In 2022, the organisation held an outdoor exhibition, where students and artists from different countries displayed works of art with inspirational quotes. One painting from Brazil, *Live or Like*, portrays two children playing happily outside, accompanied by the quote: "Some people LIVE, other people LIKE." The painting's message was about the importance of real-life connections instead of virtual ones, and commented on the tendency of youth to spend too much time on social media.

Creating meaningful art that challenges social norms and inspires change often comes with significant challenges. Artists may worry that their work will be misunderstood or criticised. For example, sculptor Maya Dahir created an exhibition about climate change and its effects on desert ecosystems. Initially, some critics argued that she was exaggerating the problem. However, over time, her work gained recognition and encouraged important conversations about environmental issues. As Dahir stated, "Art challenges us, but it also challenges the artist to be brave and to trust that their message will resonate."

From ancient pyramids to Internet memes, art has always influenced culture and society. It helps people share ideas, express emotions and understand the world better. As artist and teacher Sandra Garcia says, "Art is a powerful and important part of life because it helps us see the truth about human experiences."

I.- a) Answer 4 out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. Write complete sentences using your own words. Do not copy from the text. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 x 0.5 = 2 points)

1. What do artists often express through their work during difficult times?
2. Who are some artists mentioned in the text that used their art to address social issues?
3. Why might artists fear that people will not understand their work when addressing social topics?
4. How does the text suggest that art both reflects and shapes society?
5. How can art be used to encourage social change?
6. What was the message of the painting *Live or Like*?

I.- b) Indicate whether the following statements are **True or False** according to the text. **Copy the part (and ONLY the part)** of the text which justifies your answer. (Choose 2 out of the 3 statements.) (2 x 0.5 = 1 point)

1. The text states that digital art has had no significant impact on society compared to traditional forms of art.
2. The sculpture exhibition by Maya Dahir was immediately accepted by everyone without criticism.
3. According to the text, art can challenge both society and the artist creating it.

I.- c) Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (4 x 0.25 = 1 point)

1. influencing or determining the nature of something
2. represents something through words, images or art
3. knowledge that something exists
4. non-combatants, ordinary people
5. a means or method to achieve a purpose
6. significant, relevant

SECTION II: Answer both subsections a) and b).

II.- a) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets. Do not change the word given. You must use between **two and five words**, including the word given.

(6 x 0.25 = 1.5 points)

1. Picasso created *Guernica* to depict the horrors of war. (PAINTED)
Guernica _____ Picasso to depict the horrors of war.
2. Many artists worry that people may misunderstand their work. (ABOUT)
Many artists worry _____ their work.
3. The outdoor exhibition in 2022, included works from different countries. (PART)
Works from different countries _____ the outdoor exhibition in 2022.
4. Art has always influenced culture and society. (BEEN)
Culture and society _____ art.
5. Some artists struggle when they address social issues in their work. (DIFFICULT)
Some artists find _____ social issues in their work.
6. It's a pity I wasn't able to attend the exhibition. (WISH)
I _____ the exhibition.

II.- b) In this text, fill in the gaps with the most suitable option from the four options given for each gap.
(10 x 0.15 = 1.5 points)

Emma: Hey, James! I was thinking – it’s been a long time since we had a proper holiday. We should go somewhere exciting this summer!

James: That sounds great! Where do you have in mind?

Emma: Well, I 1. about going to Italy. I’ve always wanted to visit Rome and Florence.

James: That’s a great idea! But flights can be expensive. We 2. check prices before making any decisions.

Emma: Absolutely! Flights are cheaper when booked in advance. If we 3. now, we might get a good deal.

James: True. Also, we need to decide how long we’re staying. I was thinking of a two-week trip, but I’m not sure if I 4. take that much time off work.

Emma: Maybe we can go for ten days instead? That way, we’ll have enough time to explore without rushing.

James: Good idea. We also need to think about accommodation. Should we stay in hotels, or would you prefer an Airbnb?

Emma: An Airbnb might be better. It’s usually cheaper, and we 5. cook our own meals instead of eating out all the time.

James: Yeah, that’s a good point. Also, we need to plan our itinerary. I definitely want to visit the Colosseum and the Vatican.

Emma: Me, too! And I’d love to see Florence. I heard it’s a beautiful city with incredible art and architecture.

James: Yes! And we should also try some traditional Italian food. Have you ever 6. homemade pasta?

Emma: No, I haven’t, but I’d love to! Oh, and we should check the weather before we pack. I think it’s very hot in Italy 7. the summer.

James: Good point. We should also check if we need to bring anything specific, like adaptors for charging our phones.

Emma: Right. I’ll make a list of things we need. I want this trip to be perfect! Oh, do you think we should get travel 8. in case something goes wrong?

James: Yes, that’s a smart idea. And we should make sure our passports are still 9. before we leave.

Emma: Definitely! I heard some countries also 10. a visa, but I think Italy is fine for us.

James: OK, I think we’ve covered everything.

Options:

1. think / have thought / thought / was thinking
2. have to / should / might / must
3. book / are booking / will book / had booked
4. can / have to / must / could
5. are able to / have to / will / should
6. try / tried / trying / tries
7. while / since / for / during
8. guide / insurance / brochure / fee
9. expired / available / valid / official
10. require / need / prefer / recommend

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

A DIFFERENT GUIDED TOUR

Guided tours are not a new phenomenon. In every major tourist city, you can spot groups of sightseers following a guide, who carries a colourful umbrella or wears an easily visible hat to ensure that no one becomes lost. They see the highlights of the city, all happily taking the same photos and eating at the same restaurants. The only other customers are, like themselves, visitors from overseas, as locals know they can eat better food much more cheaply elsewhere.

Of course, such tours are popular because most people want to see the same iconic sights and take photographs of themselves there. However, a new type of tour company is springing up, since some people want to discover hidden secrets rather than famous landmarks. These new tours are often run by locals who talk about why they consider the city to be their home.

Here are two examples of the kinds of tours on offer. Most people who visit Iceland want to see the geysers, black sand beaches and waterfalls. As an alternative, one company is offering tours of the capital Reykjavik which focus on the economic crash in 2008 that led to all three of the country's main banks going bankrupt. It is a fascinating tour, not only for those with an interest in finance, but for anyone who wants to find out about the country and its people. The tour is free for children, but probably not very interesting for them.

In Prague, where the main square and Charles Bridge can become almost impassable in the summer owing to the large numbers of visitors, you can book a tour of some of the city's less visited spots, all of which are led by people who have, at one time or another, been homeless. As they guide their small groups around the city, they tell their own stories as well as point out interesting places unknown to most visitors.

While such tours are popular, they do not attract sufficient numbers of tourists to transform the areas they visit into overcrowded tourist sights. Instead, the visitors blend into the neighbourhoods they visit and perhaps receive a better and more realistic understanding of the city they are visiting.

I.- Answer 4 out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text. WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.) (4 marks)

1. Why do locals prefer not to eat in the restaurants that tourists visit?
2. What has caused new tour companies to spring up?
3. What are the highlights of a trip to Iceland?
4. Why did Iceland's main banks go bankrupt?
5. What advice is given to tourists who are interested in the "crash tour"?
6. What does the writer say about the effects of visiting areas that are more local?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. For the majority of tourists, a traditional guided tour goes to the places they want to see.
2. Children are not allowed to go on the “crash tour”.
3. If you take the tour in Prague, you can be sure that you will be led by someone who is currently homeless.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. see
2. buildings or places that are easily recognisable
3. available to buy or use
4. because of
5. direct someone’s attention to something
6. enough

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

STOP TRYING TO CHANGE

In an effort to gain better control of our lives, lots of us make declarations of good intentions – promises to ourselves that we are going to do and be better in the future: “I’m going to make major changes.” And there are many self-help books that claim to show the way – books that tell you to tidy your room, to take up yoga or meditation (or both), to look for a new hobby or seek out new experiences. There are books that suggest you be more assertive or less assertive, that you start talking to strangers on the bus, etc.

But I can’t help thinking that if one of these books was genuinely effective, we wouldn’t need all the others – we could simply follow the instructions. Unfortunately, despite what the books suggest, it’s not easy to make major changes. It takes time to develop new habits, and in the meantime there’s the ever present danger of falling back into your old ways. As the famous American author Mark Twain said, “Giving up smoking is easy; I’ve done it hundreds of times.” The biggest obstacle of all, it seems, is ... ourselves. The French novelist Marcel Proust once said that it’s not about travelling to new places, but about looking with new eyes. And of course, we can’t change our eyes – or the brain behind our eyes. The truth is that you can never stop being you. Perhaps the wisest sentence I ever heard is, “Wherever you go, there you are.”

So, instead of trying to change ourselves, we should try to know ourselves. When you know yourself well, you realise that there are situations and places that are suitable for you, and those that aren’t. Just as different species of flowers need different conditions, so there are circumstances and conditions that will be especially good for you. Rather than trying to change yourself, change your circumstances. Put yourself in situations where the conditions suit you – discover what you are good at and when and where you prosper and flourish.

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. Why doesn’t the writer think self-help books are effective?
2. What makes it difficult to make major changes?
3. What did Mark Twain mean by his quote?
4. What does the sentence “Wherever you go, there you are” mean?
5. Why is it important to understand yourself?
6. Why does the writer mention flowers in the text?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. The author has found one very effective self-help book.
2. Mark Twain is an example of someone who had trouble quitting his smoking habit.
3. Another suitable title for the text could be “Change Yourself and Change Your Life”.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. start a new activity or hobby
2. people you don't know
3. truly
4. quitting
5. meet the needs of
6. be healthy and successful

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

SHARK FEVER

In 1975, the film *Jaws* came out and, at that time, it was the most successful film that had ever been made. It was based on a novel about a giant shark which terrorised the beaches of a fictional American resort town in the New England area. *Jaws* T-shirts are still a popular souvenir in these areas and the film is shown regularly during the summer season. Now, however, the film's storyline is dangerously becoming a reality.

In 2017, shark expert George Burgess forecast that a fatal shark attack would take place in New England within five years. The main reason was because of the local seal population. Seals are the sharks' main source of food and have always been native to the area. However, they were endangered until 1972, when the Marine Mammal Protection Act banned people from hunting them. Gradually, the seal population recovered, attracting sharks back to the area.

Researchers have noticed more and more young sharks, a sure sign that the sharks are returning to the area in groups. Due to the fact that adult sharks are very aggressive while looking for prey, the younger sharks end up searching in other areas, including the shallow waters off the main tourist beaches. Sharks don't usually eat humans but they may attack them by accident, thinking they are seals.

George Burgess was proved correct very quickly. In August 2018, a man was attacked while swimming off one of the beaches in New England. He survived but, a month later, a surfer a few kilometres to the south was not so lucky and he became the first fatality in the area in over 80 years.

After the attack, emergency landline phones were installed on beaches with a poor mobile phone signal. Drones now patrol the shores, spotting and filming sharks, and there is an app which shows if there are any sharks in their particular area.

How will the attacks affect tourism? Will the shark attacks reduce tourist numbers or, as in the film, will they attract people eager to spot a 'monster of the deep' in real life and to take a selfie in front of one of the 'Danger' signs now found on every beach?

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. What is the connection between the Marine Mammal Protection Act and shark attacks?
2. Why are there sightings of sharks in shallow waters?
3. Why are humans often attacked by sharks?
4. Why were phones put up on beaches after the attacks?
5. Aside from phones, what other measures are used to prevent shark attacks?
6. Why does the writer think people will still be attracted to beaches that have had shark attacks?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. The film *Jaws* is set in a real town in New England.
2. Seals haven't always lived in the New England area.
3. In September 2018, a surfer was killed by a shark.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. a small gift bought on holiday
2. predicted
3. certainty
4. not deep
5. unintentional
6. enthusiastic

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

INTERACTIVE CINEMA

Going to the cinema can be an enjoyable and a reasonably inexpensive evening out. That's why, despite competition from traditional television channels and online streaming services, cinema attendance in the UK is now higher than it has been since 1971. This increase is partially a result of a wider variety of films which appeal to different age groups. However, while there has been a significant increase in the number of people over 55 years of age and of families with young children going to the cinema, teenagers and young adults seem to prefer alternative forms of entertainment.

One theory as to why the younger generation finds the cinema to be less appealing is because it requires them to disconnect from the outside world for a few hours, as phone use is strongly discouraged or even banned in cinemas. Adam Aron, the chairman and CEO of the American cinema chain AMC Entertainment, put forward the idea of mobile-friendly screenings. These would have given audiences the choice of watching a film undisturbed or choosing a viewing time when blogging, chatting or texting was allowed. However, reaction to the proposal was swift and almost entirely negative. Many people were worried that his mobile-friendly screenings would legitimise the use of phones in all cinemas. Concerned about the financial effect this could have on his business, Aron dropped the idea.

Cinema owners in the Far East have been braver, and young people are being tempted back into cinemas with "bullet screens". In these cinemas, people can send text messages commenting on the film they are watching, and these reactions are immediately shown on the screen. The audience can therefore react both to the film and to each other.

We don't know what the cinemas of the future will look like, but it seems certain that they will have to adapt in order to survive. Whatever changes happen, hopefully, traditional screenings will continue for those filmgoers who are willing to disconnect for a few hours.

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. What factors contribute to high cinema attendance in the UK?
2. Why are young people rejecting the cinema as a form of entertainment?
3. Why were so many people opposed to Adam Aron's idea?
4. Why did Aron give up his idea?
5. What are the benefits of bullet screens?
6. What does the writer hope remains in the future?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. Since 1971, there has been an increase in the number of young people going to the cinema.
2. Adam Aron wanted to legitimise the use of phones in all cinemas.
3. Bullet screens allow audience members to share their opinions with other viewers.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. attract
2. suggested
3. happening without delay
4. gave up
5. expressing an opinion about
6. eager and enthusiastic

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

COMPUTER IMPACT!

In 1996, Gary Kasparov, the world's number one chess player, played six chess games against the computer Deep Blue. Kasparov won 4-2, but today, a computer would easily beat any human at a game of chess.

Computers can do this because they are able to process so much information so quickly. The software finds the best move by calculating every possible continuation in a way that no human brain could ever hope to do. As a result, the computer sometimes comes up with an astonishing move which even a chess grand master would never have considered. As well as unexpected, the move is also extremely good, and human players can ultimately learn from it. So the computer's different perspective has given human players a new idea, an insight that they might never have obtained without the computer's help.

Something similar is happening in the music industry. To identify new talent, music companies have traditionally relied on people with "golden ears", who use their intuition and experience to find tomorrow's stars. But increasingly, music companies are starting to use computerised analysis to do this job.

Using home computers, almost anybody can now make high-quality recordings without the expense of recording studios and highly-paid producers, and this home-made music can be uploaded to sites like YouTube. Now it's possible to find out how many people have been listening to this new music, to analyse all this Internet data and to discover which of these unknown singers is suddenly becoming "hot".

Sometimes, the data points to an unknown artist that the human experts would never have considered. "The other day we were listening to this rap artist and, you know, she seemed pretty awful really," comments one music business executive. "But at the same time, the numbers she was getting were fantastic. And because of those statistics, we had to start taking her seriously And then as we went on listening, we started to think, 'Hey, actually this lady has got something – maybe it's not what we thought we were looking for, but actually she's really good'... ."

The reality is that nobody knew what humans were missing before we had computers – and that applies to music as much as chess.

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. What advantage does a computer have over a human chess player?
2. How is the computer's different perspective an advantage to chess players?
3. What is meant by people with "golden ears"?
4. What are the advantages of using home computers instead of recording studios?
5. How do record companies discover which new talent people are listening to?
6. What comparison does the writer make between chess and music?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. Kasparov became the world champion by beating Deep Blue.
2. Computers are helping players to improve their chess.
3. The music executive changed his opinion of the rap singer.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. do better than
2. thinks of an idea
3. intuitive understanding
4. more and more
5. horrible
6. not having or lacking

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

ANGRY SENDERS BEWARE

When Marcus Wood hit *Send*, little did he know that the e-mail he was sending to colleagues would make headlines around the world. In it, Wood – who is the boss of a recruitment company in Australia – used offensive language to accuse his employees of not being good enough. According to Wood, they were playing games while they should have been at their desks, they didn't wear the correct attire in the workplace and they took too many days off sick. He gave his workers an ultimatum: if they didn't improve their performance in three months, they would be fired. His employees got their revenge by putting the e-mail on Twitter. Their tweets were shared globally, and news of the e-mail appeared in newspapers from Australia to the UK. The “worst work e-mail ever”, as some called it, had gone viral. After his e-mail had become famous, a repentant Wood apologised, and said: “I am becoming an online sensation for how not to communicate ...”

But Marcus Wood wasn't the first to have sent such an e-mail. Since e-mails became the communication tool of choice in offices worldwide, workers have been sending messages they later wished they hadn't. Take Richard Phillips, for instance. In an e-mail, the lawyer demanded five euros from his secretary to pay for dry-cleaning after she had accidentally spilled ketchup on his suit. Four days later when he still hadn't received the money, Phillips, who is believed to have earned 200,000 euros a year, sent another e-mail asking for the cash. But his secretary was out of the office looking after her ill mother. On her return, she couldn't believe what she was reading and forwarded the e-mails to her colleagues. Embarrassed, Phillips resigned from his position at the London law firm.

What should furious bosses and angry workers do before they e-mail their colleagues? They should take a deep breath, calm down and think before they send. “Write your e-mail a couple of hours before you send it,” advises Lily Herman, an expert in e-mail etiquette. She says that this allows you to change your message when you are likely to be less angry. By doing this, you won't put your hard-earned reputation at risk from a not-so-carefully worded e-mail.

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. Why was Marcus Wood upset with his colleagues?
2. How did Marcus Wood's e-mail become famous?
3. What did Marcus Wood learn?
4. Why do you think the writer mentions how much Richard Phillips earned?
5. What caused Richard Phillips to resign?
6. What is Lily Herman's message?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. It was Marcus Wood's intention to make headlines.
2. Marcus Wood regretted what he had done.
3. Richard Phillips' secretary wasn't surprised by his reaction.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. pressed
2. clothes
3. apologetic
4. unintentionally
5. money
6. in danger

EBAU Practice Examination (Euskadi)

A LANGUAGE FOR ALL

The European Union has over 20 official languages which results in an enormous amount of money being spent every day on translations and interpreting. The Swiss economist François Grin was asked to look into this issue and make suggestions. In 2005, he published a report which suggested the use of a “constructed language” – that is, an artificial language which has been specially invented for the purpose of making communication easier. By far the best-known constructed language is Esperanto.

Esperanto was invented in 1877 by L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish eye doctor. He was fascinated by the idea of a world without war, and believed that this could happen with the help of an international language. Hoping to promote harmony and peace between countries, Zamenhof’s aim was to make learning Esperanto as easy as possible, so its vocabulary and grammar are straightforward.

Linguists estimate that Esperanto can be learned in 5-25% of the time required to learn other languages. For example, one study suggested that French school students would need to study English for 1,500 hours, but Esperanto for only 150 hours, to attain the same level of proficiency. It has also been shown that learning Esperanto makes it easier to learn a third language. In one study, a group of students learned Esperanto for one year and then French for three years. At the end of the four years, they were significantly better at French than a control group which had studied French for four years.

Despite all these good reasons for learning Esperanto, there are probably only between one to two thousand native speakers of Esperanto – that is, people who have learned the language as small children from their Esperanto-speaking parents. In contrast, there are about 400 million native English-speakers and perhaps 1.1 billion people speak it as a secondary language. The problem for Esperanto is one of co-ordination – it is an idea which can only really work if a lot of people take it on simultaneously. It is pointless to learn Esperanto unless many other people do as well. Zamenhof himself said that it might take “many centuries” for Esperanto to become a universal language.

I.- Answer **4** out of the following 6 questions according to information given in the text.
WRITE COMPLETE SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN WORDS WHENEVER POSSIBLE. DO NOT COPY FROM THE TEXT. (Choose 4 out of the 6 questions.)
(4 marks)

1. What was François Grin asked to look into?
2. What is the purpose of a constructed language?
3. Why did Zamenhof want Esperanto to be easy to learn?
4. Why is Esperanto an easy language to learn?
5. What are the benefits of learning Esperanto?
6. What is stopping Esperanto from becoming a universal language?

II.- Are these statements **True** or **False**? **Justify** your answers based on information from the text, rewriting the original sentences in your own words or quoting properly. (Choose **2** out of the 3 statements.) (2 marks)

1. Esperanto is the only constructed language.
2. There are about 1,000 parents who speak Esperanto.
3. Zamenhof thought it would take a long time for Esperanto to become a universal language.

III.- Find the words or expressions in the text that mean: (Choose **4** out of the 6 questions.) (1 mark)

1. investigate or examine an issue
2. clear, easy to learn
3. goal
4. reach
5. at the same time
6. without purpose