

### SÈRIE 3

#### COMPRESIÓ ESCRITA

1. English
2. popular newspapers
3. John Polidori
4. Stoker was unfamiliar with the actual details of Dracula's real life
5. The novel combines ancient vampire stories with other components.
6. He found it in an old history book
7. Because of a whole a combination of elements, each of which fascinates humans
8. *Dracula's* phenomenal influence on the world of the arts and the performing arts is simply incalculable.

#### PART AUDITIVA

### CLOWN

#### Introduction

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

<i>starve</i>	tenir fam, morir-se de gana / estar hambriento, morir-se de hambre
<i>schedule</i>	programa, horari / horario, programa
<i>shed light</i>	il.luminar, projectar llum sobre... / iluminar, arrojar luz sobre ...
<i>willing</i>	Desitjós, disposat a ... / deseoso de..., dispuesto a ...

Ready?

Now read the questions slowly before listening to the radio programme.

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### CLOWN

Welcome to "A different world", a program about people working for a world full of understanding and solidarity.

Today it's our pleasure to interview Peter Blissful. Peter is an active member of Clowns Without Limits, a non-profitable organisation formed by clowns and comedians from all over the world. They are volunteers who travel to countries at war trying to give children and adults a chance to laugh, to forget for a while all the sadness and the sufferings of their lives.

Pres.: Welcome to "A different world", Mr Blissful. We have received hundreds of calls in advance. Our audience is delighted to have you with us today.

Peter: It is always a pleasure to visit a program which cares so much about people in need of help and support

Pres.: When I said that you are a very busy clown, I'm not sure that is something you may see as a good thing ... or is it?

Peter: You are completely right, indeed. As a member of Clowns Without Limits we are active when things go wrong. I wish that my job were as easy as that of an ordinary clown in a circus,

travelling through peaceful villages and towns, not the job of a clown visiting places where people are fighting, starving, killing or even dying .

Pres.: Have you been to many war zones while working for your organization?

Peter: Unfortunately, yes. Starting with Croatia in 1993, and since then, I have performed in front of audiences in Bosnia, in East Timor, Salvador, Ruanda and Kosovo. At the moment, I'm working with my team of clowns in Iraq and I regret to tell you that my schedule is pretty full.

Pres.: You have just said "my team of clowns". Does it mean you are working together?

Peter: In a way, yes. We are a group of six clowns who make up a kind of "comic troupe". We hardly ever give "solo" shows. This only happens when we are needed in different places at the same time.

Pres.: Working in such difficult circumstances must put you and your colleagues under a lot of pressure. What is life like when you see that people around you are suffering?

Peter: It's really hard. When you come on stage and see those smiling faces, you can't help thinking that their smiles will vanish as soon as they walk away. In most cases, their reality is much harder than you can imagine.

Pres.: You mean it is difficult to pull a funny face, isn't it?

Peter: Sometimes it is almost impossible. You are facing children who have lost their parents, have suffered severe amputations, or have been raped.

Pres.: It's amazing that you can perform at all under these circumstances!

Peter: Well... someone must be there and help. If they didn't have any reason to smile, some of these children would possibly see no meaning in their lives. Our job, is to shed some light onto that darkness.

Pres.: Where do you get the money that helps you carry out your programme?

Peter: Some funding comes from the United Nations, directly from the Unesco. But that cannot amount to more than 50% of our total budget. We get funding from our members, who pay their fee on a regular basis. Another source of income is derived from the sale of what we call "merchandising for solidarity", like T-shirts, key rings or notepads with our logo.

Pres.: Do the governments in the countries in conflict make your job easy?

Peter: That is a good question. Most governments are not very willing to cooperate, because we are witnesses to the poor conditions in the refugee camps where children are living. They are afraid we may tell the world about it.

Pres.: Have you ever been arrested?

Peter: Yes, once. We had to spend the night at a military camp. They wouldn't let us leave because they wanted to make sure we were not taking with us any pictures of the refugee camp.

Pres.: But nobody knew about this, or at least, it wasn't made public, or was it?

Peter: We preferred to keep it to ourselves because we were afraid the refugees might otherwise suffer the consequences. Fortunately, those people are already back in their homes.

Pres.: It's amazing you can still carry on in spite of all these difficulties. It's admirable.

Peter: When you like your job and the reward is so great it is easier to go on. Besides, we also laugh a lot at our own jokes!!

Pres.: Well, I hope this interview helps us see that there are still people today who care about the happiness of others. Nevertheless, I wish your job would be over. That would mean there are no more refugee children in the world!

Peter: I'd love to see that as well. Then I could come to your programme every week simply to entertain your audience.

Pres.: I'd be delighted to have you here, Mr Blissful. Best of luck in your task around the world. And thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen for your attention today.

## QUESTIONS

1. In this interview, Peter Blissful wishes he would be ...
  - a. ...working in a country where children need his help.
  - b. ...working in a simple circus in a peaceful town.**
  - c. ...doing his job in front of a peaceful audience.
  
2. Peter Blissful has worked with Clowns Without Limits in countries such as...
  - a. Croatia, Bosnia, Salvador, Ruanda and Kosovo.**
  - b. Croatia, Bosnia, Chile, East Serbia and West Timor.
  - c. Bosnia, East Timor, Salvador and Nicaragua.
  
3. The group of clowns he works with...
  - a. ...give "solo" performances very often.
  - b. ...act only in group, never separatedly.
  - c. ...doesn't give "solo" shows very often.**
  
4. How does Clowns Without Limits get financial support?
  - a. Through the United Nations, and the contribution of the USA.
  - b. Mostly through through membership fees and TV advertising.
  - c. Through the UNESCO, membership fees and merchandising.**
  
5. Do governments in the countries in conflict make the job of the organization easy?
  - a. Most of them don't.**
  - b. Some of them don't.
  - c. Most of them do.
  
6. Why were Peter Blissful and his troupe once detained?
  - a. The government was afraid they could tell the world the poor conditions of a camp of refugees.**
  - b. They had hundreds of photographs of the camp where they had performed.
  - c. The government was afraid they could see the conditions in the camp of refugees.
  
7. Why wasn't the affair made public? Because ...
  - a. the war was almost over.
  - b. refugees might suffer as a result of it.**
  - c. the government apologized to the troupe immediately.
  
8. What would Peter Blissful like to do if his job in Clowns Without Limits was no longer necessary?
  - a. He would join this radio programme every week.**
  - b. He would travel around the world looking for more refugees.
  - c. He would tell stories about refugee camps.

## SÈRIE 1

**COMPRESIÓ ESCRITA**

1. Salma and her parents were forced to work all day and every day  
**no matter if they were ill or not**
2. The head of the family got very angry with Salma...  
**when she once tried to defend her mother**
3. "I think that everyone thought he was raping me". Who was *he*?  
**Her master's son**
4. Salma was different from the other slaves because...  
**she was not afraid of freedom**
5. The first time Salma escaped, she  
**followed a wrong path**
6. From Salma's story we can guess that In Senegal...  
**there was no slavery**
7. How many men were kind and helpful to Salma altogether?  
**four**
8. What was a very good surprise for Salma when she got to the USA?  
**She was paid money for the work she did there**

**PART AUDITIVA****ORPHANS OF THE STORM****Introduction**

Hi,

In this radio programme, you are going to hear the following words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

*AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)*

*HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)*

*UN (United Nations)*

*shift*

*sleepwalk*

*stunting*

SIDA

virus d'immunodeficiència adquirida, virus causant de la SIDA / virus de inmunodeficiencia adquirida, virus causante del SIDA

Naciones Unidas / Naciones Unidas

desplaçament / desplazamiento

sonambulisme / sonambulismo

raquitisme, manca de creixement / raquitismo, falta de crecimiento

Ready?

Now read the questions on the next page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme.

## ORPHANS OF THE STORM

In medicine, 20 years is a long time to be at war. It is now 2 decades since scientists identified the cause of AIDS... HIV -"a strange new syndrome devastating immune systems and destroying lives." Within this period, many things have happened. For some, the prognosis is good, for others the future will bring only disaster. To discuss the present and the future of AIDS we have a panel of 3 public-health experts -Dr. Nora Smith, Jean Roberts, journalist, and Ray Rob, a UN inspector,

Pres.: What's the current situation, Ray? Do you have any statistics?

Ray: In its 2003 report UNAIDS, the United Nations agency, estimated that 40m people are infected with HIV and that 2.5m of them are children. In 2003 alone, 5m were newly infected.

Jean: Officially, the number of infected people has stopped growing.

Ray: It's a false picture, Jean. The rising curve has stopped going up. True, but it's because of mortality. Death's figures raised from over 2m people in 1999 to 3m in 2003.

Pres.: Why then all the sudden optimism in developed countries?

Nora: Well. At first, the typical sufferer was wealthy, white, intravenous drug-user and gay. Now the largest group is of African women, which means poor, heterosexual and black. This geographical shift has led to optimism among politicians in non-3rd world countries.

Pres.: So, there is no real reason for optimism.

Ray: We can see some light at the end of the tunnel. Health authorities and experts believe that the battle against the disease has reached a turning point.

Jean: For several factors. First, there is increasing recognition of the problem. People are not afraid to accept that there is a big problem. Political leaders, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, are no longer silent or apathetic as they were in the 1990s.

Nora: Much of this, though, has yet to translate into action, but at least they are discussing how to make their national health-care systems deal with AIDS.

Pres.: Does it also mean that there is more money available?

Ray: Yes. That's a second factor. In 1996, \$200m were spent in poorer countries. Compare it to the \$4.7 billion spent this year.

Pres.: Is it enough?

Ray: No. The UNAIDS says that the world needs a total of \$10 billion a year in 2005 just to keep AIDS controlled.

Nora: A third factor. Public recognition means better access to medication. Better opportunity to provide anti HIV medication. And this happens everywhere.

Jean: And treatments are cheaper. In poorer regions generics are starting to replace the very expensive medication sold in most countries.

Nora: Drugs are also better and there is a greater variety of them.

Ray: An important point is that there is now more experimentation on voluntary patients. Rather than waiting for years to complete complex laboratory evaluation, treatments start straight away with patients who want to try new drugs rather than simply wait for death.

Pres.: Do all the countries cooperate in the same way?

Jean: It varies. In some Middle East countries where homosexuality, drug use and commercial sex are illegal or socially rejected, acceptance of the problem is much lower. Religion may also give a false sense of security. People like to believe that AIDS is not a problem for the region.

Pres.: And is it?

Ray: Of course it is. Just look at the figures in the latest UNAIDS report. And it is crucial that governments start planning and doing things immediately.

Nora: Yes. Delay means only disaster when dealing with AIDS. Take South Africa. A fifth of adults were infected in 1998. Because nobody listened to the experts, their predictions came true. Today South Africa has more HIV positive citizens than any other country: 5.3m, out of a population of 45m.

Ray: All governments should look at Africa and tremble. In some countries, more than half the population will die of AIDS. The UN is afraid that several of the most populated countries - Russia, India, China- may be sleepwalking into calamity.

Pres.: So, in spite of advancements, the situation is really dramatic.

Ray: Yes. Since HIV was first discovered in the early 80s, the epidemic has mutated. Everything is slow. Research is slow, money is slow. The worst is still to come. Ten years from now, who

knows? It may mean economic disaster in three generations. Epidemics can explode suddenly.

Pres.: Are all levels of population equally affected?

Ray: The ones who suffer the most are the orphans. In the sub-Saharan countries there are now 11m of them. One in 10 children is orphan, 1/3 of them because of AIDS.

Nora: Orphans are poorer and they suffer from hunger, stunting and death. Not to mention the psychological trauma of seeing their parents die and of being separated from their brothers and sisters.

Jean: Schools reject them. They live in the streets and prostitution is often their only means of survival. In time they become parents, without knowing what it means, as they could never learn parental skills from their own parents.

Pres.: This sounds almost hopeless. What is it we can do?

Ray: We must act now. Before it's too late. We have the means. We need the will.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Between 1999 and 2003 the number of people who died from AIDS
  - A. didn't vary.
  - B. went up.**
  - C. went down.
  
2. The balance of AIDS-infected population has shifted from
  - A. white, rich and homosexual to poor, black heterosexual feminine.**
  - B. gay to heterosexual, independently of race and wealth.
  - C. a general population of intravenous-drug users to African drug-addict women.
  
3. As for the present situation, there is ...
  - A. no hope -we don't see the end of the tunnel yet.
  - B. some hope -we are at a critical moment when things may start changing.**
  - C. almost no hope -leaders are still silent and apathetic as they were in the 1990s.
  
4. Drug-experimentation periods are becoming shorter because
  - A. generics are replacing expensive drugs almost everywhere.
  - B. there are many more voluntaries than before.**
  - C. there is less money available for laboratory assessment.
  
5. South Africa is
  - A. is a very good example of good health policy.
  - B. has managed to contain AIDS better than any other country in the world.
  - C. is the country with the largest population of HIV-infected people.**
  
6. Experts predict that
  - A. In some African places 50% of the people may be killed by the virus.**
  - B. The worst is over and the main thing to fear now is economic disaster.
  - C. Epidemics are already under control.
  
7. What's the number of orphan children as a result of AIDS?
  - A. One in 10.
  - B. One out of three.
  - C. 11 million.**
  
8. AIDS-orphans
  - A. are encouraged to attend school but they reject it.
  - B. quite often find in prostitution their only source of food and money.**
  - C. often become good parents because of their hard and cruel sufferings.