



Universidad de Buenos Aires  
Facultad de Derecho

Exercise N°		Professor's Name	Mark
Part I	1. Reading Comp.	.....	.../20
	2. Paraphrasing	.....	.../30
		<b>Total Part I (Min. 26)</b>	<b>.../50</b>
Part II	3. Essay	.....	.../50
	Recorrection	.....	.../50
	Essay Final Mark (do NOT fill in)	.....	.../50
		<b>Total Part II (Min.26)</b>	<b>...../50</b>

**CARRERA DE TRADUCTOR PÚBLICO - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019**

**NOMBRE y APELLIDO:** .....  
**N° de ORDEN: (NO es el DNI)**..... **PAPER 1**

1-In a very short time, Greta Thunberg—with her searing stare, Pippi Longstocking braids, and hand-painted sign reading *SKOLSTREJK FÖR KLIMATET*—has become a global icon. A year ago, the 16-year-old Swedish climate activist began striking from school each Friday to protest climate inaction; last Friday, she gave a speech to hundreds of thousands of people in New York, at the Global Climate Strike, which was inspired by her protest.

2-It is always at least a little unfortunate to see a young person become an icon—it robs them of the privacy of growing up. But Thunberg is an especially flummoxing figure. She looks younger than her years, yet her speeches take a shaming, authoritative tone that is, at the very least, unusual for a child. “How dare you? You have stolen my dreams and my childhood,” she told world leaders at the United Nations today. She has also said that money and eternal economic growth are “fairy tales.” So she has inspired both public adoration and malign theorizing (mostly centered around the power of her parents).

3-Last week I had the chance to meet the girl behind the image. She is, thankfully, still a person. And she is even more than that: She’s a teenager. In fact, I think her extreme teenager-ness may be key to her influence.

4-She is strikingly nonradical, at least in tactics. Unlike other young climate activists—such as members of the Sunrise Movement in the United States, which is led by college students and early 20-somethings—she rejects specific policy proposals such as the Green New Deal, instructing politicians instead to “listen to the science.” She has even declined to endorse a specific platform in the European Union, where her “Fridays for Future” movement has taken hold. When I asked how other teenagers should fight climate change, she said, “They can do everything. There are so many ways to make a difference.” Then she gave, as examples, joining an activist movement and “also to, if you can, vote.”

5-When I wondered aloud whether young people’s rights are underrepresented in the political system, she demurred. “Sometimes it feels that way, yeah,” she said. “The problems we care about the most are usually not the ones that are being prioritized the highest. Young people are very concerned about the climate crisis and ecological crisis, and that is very underrepresented.”

6-Though perhaps she is moderate in speech, she can be radical in action. Thunberg’s chosen form of protest—a school strike—is uncommon in the United States, though more

popular in Europe. Americans think of school as something that chiefly benefits students, not society; comparing it to a job, where a labor stoppage is a recognized form of protest, is outside our ken. But if you come to see school as part of an intergenerational exchange of welfare—students go to school now, so that in 30 years they can get jobs and pay Social Security taxes—then it aligns well with Thunberg's overall point, which is that older generations have betrayed young people today by failing to address climate change. This almost economic argument has the virtue of being accurate.

7-And when Thunberg talks about this, especially in private, she sounds a lot like ... a teenager. "We are not the ones who are responsible for this, but we are the ones who have to live with these consequences, and that is so incredibly *unfair*," she said at one point.

8-And this is the way to understand Thunberg that paints her as neither a saint nor a demon but that still captures her appeal. Thunberg epitomizes, in a person, the unique moral position of being a teenager. She can see the world through an "adult" moral lens, and so she knows that the world is a heartbreakingly flawed place. But unlike an actual adult, she bears almost no conscious blame for this dismal state. Thunberg seems to gesture at this when referring to herself as a "child," which she does often in speeches.

9-Perhaps that is why adults find her so unnerving. "This child—and she is a child—has been scared and her parents are letting her be controlled by that fear," writes the right-wing commentator Erick Erickson, who blames her parents for "depriving her of a sound education so she can lecture grownups." Jonathan Tobin, at *The Federalist*, worries that the shoe is on the other foot: Thunberg has "forced her parents to adopt a vegan diet" and "bullied her mother to give up her career because it involved air travel."

10-Other arguments against Thunberg's rhetoric can and should be made; if she wants to participate as an adult citizen, she should be criticized like one. But in *The New York Times*, the journalist Christopher Caldwell takes maybe the oddest line of all, claiming that Thunberg's message is antidemocratic. "Democracy often calls for waiting and seeing. Patience may be democracy's cardinal virtue," he wrote. "Climate change is a serious issue. But to say, 'We can't wait,' is to invite a problem just as grave."

11-Caldwell is right that patience is a democratic virtue. But sloth is a cardinal sin. Perhaps only the young can tell the difference.

PART I (Minimum Passing Mark: 26 points)

PAPER 1

### 1. READING COMPREHENSION

Correct answers are awarded 2 points each.

For each of the statements below, choose the one right answer.

1. The writer of the article is at odds with the idea of a 16-year-old becoming so popular overnight.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Unlike other climate activists, Greta has dismissed the Green New Deal while accepting to advocate for the establishment of a platform in the EU.
  - a. True
  - b. False

3. When the writer claims that her “Fridays for Future” movement has “taken hold”, he means that the movement:
  - a. has become weaker despite its initial success.
  - b. has become stronger.
  - c. is being gradually replaced by EU initiatives.
4. The fifth paragraph can be best summarized as:
  - a. The climate and ecological crisis should be the first priority on the public agenda.
  - b. Greta doubts that young people’s lack of representation is an urgent problem.
  - c. Young people’s interests are being negatively affected by politicians’ neglect of environmental issues.
5. When the author points out that comparing school strikes with labor stoppage is “outside our ken”, he is saying that:
  - a. school strikes should only concern children and the educational community.
  - b. school strikes are beyond our understanding.
  - c. school strikes are beyond our control.
6. The author agrees with the idea that school strikes have an underlying economic component.
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. According to the author, some adults find Greta unnerving because:
  - a. she is being controlled by her parents.
  - b. she is not being given the chance to have access to normal education.
  - c. she often acknowledges she is a child, but behaves as an adult.
8. Jonathan Tobin is worried that instead of being controlled by her parents, Greta is telling them what to do.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. Erick Erickson thinks Greta has many things to teach adults.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. In this context, the expression “the shoe is on the other foot” in paragraph 9 refers to a situation where:
  - a. Greta has exchanged roles with her parents, telling them what to do and not the other way around.
  - b. Greta is not acting based on her own interests but is being influenced by her parents.
  - c. appearances can be deceptive.

**2. USE OF ENGLISH: PARAPHRASING**

**Correct answers are awarded 3 points each.**

**Use the words in brackets somewhere in the sentence and/or the given beginnings.**

**DO NOT change the meaning.**

- a. Nobody can deny that Greta Thunberg has a promising future. (denying)  
There.....  
.....
- b. Some optimists believe that the “Fridays for Future” movement was created to bring teenage activists to the centre of the debate.  
The “Fridays for Future” is .....
- c. Greta bears almost no conscious blame for this dismal state. (consciously)  
Hardly.....
- d. “Fridays for Future” might not be able to provide legal support if any litigation issue arises as a result of activists’ campaigns. (resulting)  
Should .....
- e. We are a peaceful and quiet striking organization, but unfortunately we have seen examples where some individuals try to join a strike to cause trouble. (which)  
Despite.....
- f. Any striker at risk should use anonymous style emails, the FFF’s recommendation goes. (recommends)  
What.....
- g. The Global Climate Strike was made possible by Greta’s ability to summon engaged citizens.  
Had.....
- h. Today’s green organizations and political parties don’t have any answers. Otherwise, they would tell us what to do.  
Supposing.....



