

QCM

Document: “Joanna Bourke, the [Australian] New South Wales arts minister, and the unruly contradictions of cancel culture”

Answer all questions on the ANSWER SHEET provided. No negative points.

Comprehension. Choose the best answer or answers. More than one answer is possible unless otherwise indicated. To gain the point, all answers selected must be correct answers.

1. En tant que candidat, j'ai bien coché les cases de mon numéro d'identification, et je l'ai également écrit dans les cases au-dessus afin de pouvoir être corrigé en cas d'erreur de scan. J'ai bien compris que si mon identifiant n'était pas à 5 chiffres, mais à 3 ou 4, alors je devais le préfixer avec des "0" comme indiqué dans les instructions.
 - a. OUI
 - b. NON
2. The term “over and over” in paragraph 1 means
 - a. one last time
 - b. continuously
 - c. insidiously
 - d. unconsciously
3. It is understood in paragraph 3 that the song “Bella Ciao”
 - a. was improperly exploited when it appeared in a Netflix series.
 - b. first rose to fame when it was used to sell fast food in Korea.
 - c. has become ubiquitous.
 - d. has lost its original meaning due in part to its exploitation.
4. Who would have had good reason to sing this song in Italy in the 1940s?
 - a. A fascist
 - b. A miner
 - c. A communist
 - d. A general under Mussolini
5. How does the author, Ms. McDonnell, see the connection between “Bella Ciao” and “cancelling”?
 - a. They were both used as soundtracks for films.
 - b. Both have seen their meaning transformed over time.
 - c. Both have been exploited by popular culture for unethical reasons.
 - d. Both have made Italian minorities more visible.
6. It is understood in paragraph 5 that the term “calling someone out”
 - a. is used to refer to calling attention to improper acts or actions.
 - b. was used in the past mainly by the wealthy.
 - c. now refers exclusively to tearing down statues.
 - d. is limited to boycotting controversial authors.

7. In paragraph 8 we find this sentence: ‘That many people have not heard of “cancel culture” doesn’t mean that the phenomenon isn’t real.’
What is another way of saying this?
- The increasing use of the term “cancel culture” means it is real.
 - Although use of the term “cancel culture” is not known to many people, it is a real phenomenon.
 - The decrease in the use of the term “cancel culture” proves that many people have not heard it.
 - The fact that not many people know the term “cancel culture” proves that it is real.
8. According to the Macquerie definition of cancel culture given in paragraph 12, which of the following actions would justify the “withdrawal of support”?
- A comedian on stage imitating politicians.
 - A film director making fun of one of their gay actors in public.
 - A writer accusing another writer of racism.
 - None of the above.
9. Refer to paragraphs 15-16. How is the case of JK Rowling used in the context of cancel culture?
- She has become more famous since making controversial remarks.
 - Her planetary fame has been tarnished by her tweets.
 - She exemplifies the celebrity whose reputation has not suffered from accusations of discriminatory remarks.
 - Calls for boycotting her books have resulted in a fall in sales of her books.
10. Refer to paragraphs 18-21. Which sentence best sums up this passage?
- Today’s version of cancel culture has expanded from a minority that, decades ago, started channeling their anger about injustice and discrimination into calls for action.
 - Originally, the strategy of calling out inequality was limited to black women.
 - History shows that the notion of cancel culture is found primarily in popular music, as exemplified in the song “Your Love is Cancelled.”
 - BlackLivesMatter and MeToo have taken over the cancel culture movement to the detriment of other worthy causes like defending the LGBT community.
11. In paragraph 22, the author states that cancel culture
- shows no preference in its political ideology.
 - does not benefit from media coverage.
 - no longer means what it originally meant.
 - amplifies the media
12. In paragraphs 22 and 23, it is understood that the term cancel culture
- is often used in the media.
 - comes most often from right-wing journalists.
 - can cancel media celebrities as easily as it does politicians.
 - is being exploited by the mainstream to maintain control over minorities.

13. The main purposes of paragraph 24 are to
- list previous research by Joanna Bourke.
 - point out Mr. Franklin's contradictory attitude.
 - clarify Mr. Franklin's position on a boycott.
 - promote Ms. Bourke's most recent publication.
14. Which sentence is INCORRECT about paragraph 27?
- The author admits that free speech has grey areas with clear boundaries.
 - There is no society where one finds no limits on free speech.
 - The author points out the problem caused by privately owned social media companies.
 - The author implies that she does not know where the limits of free speech are.
15. The main point of paragraph 29 is that Ms. McDonell ____ that all people at all levels and classes of liberal democracy (like France or the US) have the same access to knowledge and information.
- doubts
 - confirms
 - hopes
 - dislikes the idea
16. The author uses the example of Mr. Franklin and Ms. Bourke to highlight the ____ of high-level powerful politicians around the world.
- silliness
 - fear
 - modesty
 - hypocrisy

General grammar. This is the beginning of a letter written by a student to her friend Anne. Choose the **one** right verb form to complete the sentences in the letter, using the verbs in brackets.

Dear Anne,

I ___17___ (receive) your letter two weeks ago and ___18___ (try) to find time to write back ever since. I ___19___ (be) very busy lately. In the past two weeks I ___20___ (have) four tests, and I have another one next week. In addition, a friend ___21___ (stay) with me for a week and left yesterday. She wanted to see Paris so we ___22___ (spend) a lot of time visiting some of the interesting places here.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 17. | a. received | b. have received | c. have receive | d. am receiving |
| 18. | a. am trying | b. have trying | c. have been trying | d. will try |
| 19. | a. have been | b. am | c. have been being | d. am being |
| 20. | a. have | b. have had | c. am having | d. will have |
| 21. | a. stayed | b. had staying | c. is staying | d. has stayed |
| 22. | a. spend | b. spent | c. was spending | d. had spent |

Choose the **one** answer that makes the given sentences grammatically correct.

23. If you _____ my directions last night, we would not have gotten lost.

- a. are following
- b. have followed
- c. had followed
- d. followed

24. _____ on the Internet?

- a. How long have you been surfing
- b. How long are you surfing
- c. How long time have you surfing
- d. Since how long have you been surfing

25. I apologized to the man _____ coffee I spilled.

- a. who's
- b. whose
- c. which his
- d. whose his

26. Choose all possible correct sentences. More than one answer is possible.

- a. Mary married the man whom she lived with for two years.
- b. Mary married the man who she lived with for two years.
- c. Mary married the man that she lived with two for years.
- d. Mary married the man whose she lived with two for years.