

GAP FILL – WORD FORMATION

A generation grows up in China without Google, Facebook or Twitter Wei Dilong, 18, who lives in the _0_ (SOUTH) Chinese city of Liuzhou, likes basketball, hip hop music and Hollywood superhero movies. He plans to study chemistry in Canada when he goes to college in 2020.

Wei is typical of Chinese teenagers in another way, too. He has never heard of Google or Twitter. He once heard of Facebook, though. “Is it maybe like Baidu?” he asked one recent afternoon, referring to China’s _1_ (DOMINATE) search engine.

A generation of Chinese is coming of age with an internet that is _2_ (DISTINCTIVE) different from the rest of the web. Over the past decade, China has blocked Google, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, as well as thousands of other foreign websites, including The New York Times and Chinese Wikipedia. A plethora of Chinese websites emerged to serve the same functions – though they came with a heavy dose of censorship.

Now the _3_ (IMPLY) of growing up with this different internet system are starting to play out. Many young people in China have little idea what Google, Twitter or Facebook are, creating a gulf with the rest of the world. And, accustomed to the homegrown apps and online services, many appear _4_ (INTEREST) in knowing what has been censored online, allowing Beijing to build an alternative value system that competes with western liberal democracy.

For US and other western internet giants, the hope of getting a piece of the huge China market is _5_ (INCREASE) a pipe dream. China’s Communist Party has demonstrated clearly that it will walk down a path of tighter _6_ (IDEOLOGY) control under President Xi Jinping. In the first half of this year, the internet regulator Cyber Administration of China said it had shut down or revoked the licenses of more than 3,000 websites.

Yet US internet giants are still trying. Google has been working on a censored search engine for China’s smartphone users in case the _7_ (GOVERN) lets it in. And last month, Facebook gained _8_ (APPROVE) to open a subsidiary in the eastern province of Zhejiang – only to see it quickly withdrawn.

Two _9_ (ECONOMY) from Peking University and Stanford University concluded this year, after an 18-month survey, that Chinese college students were indifferent about having access to uncensored, _10_ (POLITICS) sensitive information. They had given nearly 1,000 students at two Beijing universities free tools to bypass censorship, but found that nearly half the students did not use

them. Among those who did, almost none spent time browsing foreign news websites that were blocked.

“Our _11_ (FIND) suggest that censorship in China is _12_ (EFFECT), not only because the regime makes it difficult to access sensitive information, but also because it fosters an environment in which citizens do not demand such information in the first place,” the scholars wrote.

Zhang Yeqiong, 23, a customer service _13_ (REPRESENT) at an e-commerce company in Xinji, a small city a few hours’ drive from Beijing, echoed that sentiment. “I grew up with Baidu, so I’m used to it,” she says. This attitude is a _14_ (DEPART) even from those born in China in the 1980s. When that generation was coming of age a decade or so ago, some were rebels. One of the most famous was Han Han, a blogger who questioned the Chinese political system and traditional values. He sold millions of copies of books and has more than 40 million _15_ (FOLLOW) on Weibo, the Chinese equivalent of Twitter.

Now there are no Chinese like Han who are in their teens or 20s. Even Han, now 35, is no longer his former self. He mainly posts about his businesses on Weibo, which include making films and race cars.

(Adapted from an article in The New York Times, 6 August 2018, by Li Yuan)

Rešitve:

Task 2: Gap fill (word formation): A generation grows up in China without Google, Facebook or Twitter

Vpr.	Točke	Rešitev	Dodatna navodila
1	1	ena od: ♦ dominant ♦ dominating ♦ predominant	
2	1	ena od: ♦ distinctively ♦ distinctly	
3	1	♦ implications	
4	1	ena od: ♦ uninterested ♦ disinterested	
5	1	♦ increasingly	
6	1	ena od: ♦ ideological ♦ ideologist	NESPREJEMLJIVO: ♦ ideologists
7	1	ena od: ♦ government ♦ Government	
8	1	♦ approval(s)	
9	1	♦ economists	
10	1	♦ politically	
11	1	♦ findings	
12	1	ena od: ♦ effective ♦ efficient	
13	1	♦ representative	
14	1	♦ departure	
15	1	♦ followers	
Skupaj	15		

Skupno število točk izpitne pole 1 OR: 20 + 30 = 50