

**ESOL International
English Reading Examination**

Level C1 Advanced

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information on your mark sheet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use a pencil.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

There are 30 questions in this examination.

You must attempt all the questions.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Total marks available: 30

You have **75 minutes** to finish the examination.

Text 1

"7 a day fruit and veg 'saves lives'," reports BBC News, while The Daily Telegraph states that, "10 portions of fruit and vegetables per day," is best.	1
The headlines have been prompted by the results of a UK-based study that used information on more than 65,000 randomly selected adults who was participating in the Health Survey for England.	2
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This is an ongoing health survey that will look at health and lifestyle factors such as fruit and vegetable consumption. The researchers followed up participants for an average of 7.7 years after their initial participation. The researchers found that eating fruit and vegetables was associated with a lower risk of death from any cause, looking especially at deaths as a result of cardiovascular disease and cancer. The higher a person's intake of fruit and vegetables, the greater the protective effects seemed to be.	7
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The study found that people who ate seven or more portions a day had a 33% reduced risk of death compared with people who ate less than one portion.	15
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This study provides further evidence of the benefits of eating fruit and vegetables. _____, the study does carry limitations, with the most pertinent being that there could have been other factors (confounders) responsible for the associations seen. These could include smoking history, exercise levels and income.	18
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Much of the media's reporting implies that this study contradicts the official Department of Health advice about eating five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. It should be stressed that the government advice in full was to eat at least five portions a day. The "5 a day" target was always meant to be a minimum target to hit, rather than the maximum.	24
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1. According to the text, which statement is true?
 - a. The government recommendation is to eat 5 portions of vegetables and fruit a day.
 - b. The government recommendation is to eat at least 5 portions of vegetables and fruit a day.
 - c. The government recommendation is to eat at least 7 portions of vegetables and fruit a week.
 - d. The government recommendation is to eat at least 10 portions of vegetables and fruit a week.

2. The word *intake* on line 12 can be best replaced by:
 - a. purchase
 - b. utilization
 - c. consumption
 - d. use

3. The text suggests that the follow up to the study lasted:
 - a. less than 7 years per participant.
 - b. more than 7 years per participant.
 - c. precisely 7.7 years per participant.
 - d. typically 7.7 years per participant.

4. Consumption of fruit and vegetables decreases the risk of:
 - a. death from any condition.
 - b. heart diseases and cancer.
 - c. only heart diseases.
 - d. only cancer.

5. According to the text, which statement is true?
 - a. Consumption of fruit and vegetable alone will decrease the chances of getting ill.
 - b. The chances of getting ill will also depend on your lifestyle choices.
 - c. People selected for the research were carefully chosen.
 - d. Department of Health advice contradicts this study.

6. There is a grammatical error of agreement made:
- On line 3
 - On line 4
 - On line 10
 - On line 16
7. A spelling mistake has been made on:
- Line 8
 - Line 10
 - Line 11
 - Line 18
8. A word from line 19 has been deleted. It should be:
- Moreover
 - So
 - Therefore
 - However
9. The wrong tense is used on:
- Line 1, *reports* should be replaced by *reported*.
 - Line 7, *will look* should be replaced by *looks*.
 - Line 15, *ate* should be replaced by *are eating*.
 - Line 18, *provides* should be replaced by *have been providing*.
10. A word has been correctly spelt but incorrectly used on:
- Line 7
 - Line 16
 - Line 25
 - Line 26

Text 2

Passwords are a pain. We choose simple words that are easy to remember, but equally easy for hackers to guess.	1 2 3
Yet we still forget them. And they also get stolen with alarming frequency.	4 5
The reported _____ of 1.2 billion email passwords by Russian hackers earlier this month was just the latest in a long string of major password security breaches that have led some people to wonder if the use of passwords should be abandoned.	6 7 8 9
But what are the alternatives.	10 11 12
One low-cost option, according to Dr Ant Allan, an authentication expert at Gartner Research, could be biometrics, making use of the microphones, cameras and web cams most computers and mobile devices are equipped with.	13 14 15 16
The simplest way to log on might be through facial recognition - or "authentication by selfie," as Dr Allan calls it - because it would require the user to do nothing more than look at their computer or mobile screen. Logging in using voice recognition would also be straightforward, he argues.	17 18 19 20 21
Security for these authentication methods can be beefed up by adding contextual information such as GPS data from a mobile phone, or simply the time of day. If a user tries to log on at an unusual time or place then additional authentication information can be requested.	22 23 24 25 26
But Karsten Nohl, a member of a German security collective called Security Research Labs, warns that hacking voice recognitions are trivial. "You can pretty much make any voice sound like any other," he says.	27 28 29 30
He also points out that you can't change biometrics like your fingerprints, iris pattern, or voice, whereas you can change passwords. That's a problem if a hacker makes an imitation finger, say, with your fingerprint on it. These can be made to appear "alive" by spraying them with graphite to simulate the properties of skin and by breathing on them to add a realistic amount of moisture.	31 32 33 34 35 36
Even so, he admits that while biometrics may not be as secure as long random passwords, they are probably more secure than the simple, easy-to-remember passwords that many people use.	37 38

11. The expression 'biometrics' is understood as:
- fingerprint recognition.
 - voice recognition.
 - iris pattern recognition.
 - all of the above.
12. According to the text, passwords are not secure because:
- they are too long.
 - they are too complicated.
 - they are too easy.
 - people can't remember them.
13. The phrase 'security breach' in this text can be understood as:
- unauthorised or illegal access of data.
 - breaking into a bank.
 - breaking into a laptop computer.
 - stealing from an online shop.
14. According to Nohl, what is the disadvantage of the biometric system?
- You can easily change it.
 - You can't change it.
 - It's easy to guess.
 - You need modern technology to use it.
15. According to the text, using biometric methods:
- would require advanced technology.
 - would not require advanced technology.
 - only specialists could use it.
 - might be expensive.

16. There is a spelling mistake on:
- Line 23
 - Line 24
 - Line 27
 - Line 36
17. There is a grammatical error of agreement on:
- Line 17
 - Line 23
 - Line 27
 - Line 36
18. A word has been deleted from the text. It should be:
- stealing
 - theft
 - robbery
 - missing
19. The word 'admits' as used in line 37, can be best replaced with the word:
- declares
 - disclaims
 - acknowledges
 - exposes
20. A punctuation mark has been wrongly used on:
- Line 11
 - Line 13
 - Line 17
 - Line 28

Text 3

The addiction of children to their mobile phones could threaten the very fabric of society, a study suggests.

Many teenagers are fanatical about always being available and are extremely uneasy if unable to contact their friends countless times each day. If the trend continues, young people will soon be incapable of forming and maintaining relationships without the help of a mobile, the study by a leading sociologist concludes. One British child in four between the ages of five and 16 now has a mobile phone. As well as making calls, youngsters are using their handsets to send millions of text messages to friends each day.

The study's author, Dr Hisao Ishii, said, 'Teenagers can be seen taking advantage of every spare minute to touch base with their friends. It is not the content of the communication but the act of staying in touch that matters.'

He warned, 'Genuine conversation will be driven out by superficial communication, in which the act of contacting one another is all that matters, leading to deterioration in the quality of relationships. Indeed, the very fabric of society may be threatened.'

Although Dr Ishii's research was based on children in Japan, British experts confirmed that the same trends apply in the UK. Child psychologist Dr David Lewis said, 'The mobile phone, like the Furby or the Rubik's Cube before it, has developed into a playground craze in this country. Children hate to feel as if they are not in the "in group", and think that without a phone they will be left out. It is like an electronic tribal drum. Children use it to keep up to date with a wide group of acquaintances, so that when they meet up they know the latest news and gossip.'

Dr Lewis endorsed the warning that, in conjunction with home computers and video games, the mobile is having a detrimental effect on children's social skills. 'The mobile now often substitutes for physical play,' he explained. 'To develop proper friendships you have to invest time with people, doing things together. Speaking on the phone and sending lots of text messages will give children many more acquaintances but fewer friends. They are replacing quality with quantity.'

Sociologists have also warned that the popularity of e-mailing, text messaging and playing games on mobile phones is affecting other important activities such as recreational reading and studying. A third of those aged between 16 and 20 prefer text messaging to all other means of written communication, according to a survey last year by Mori for Vodafone. Handset manufacturers claim, however, that they are not out to market to the under-16s.

21. The text suggests, that:
- mobile phones are safe to use.
 - mobile phones are seen as a vital communication tool.
 - mobile phones are not useful for children.
 - mobile phones are unnecessary in modern lives.
22. According to the text, which statement is true?
- Children get upset if they can't talk to friends
 - Nearly all children aged between 5-16 own a mobile phone in the UK.
 - Teenagers like to stay in touch with their friends.
 - Teenagers only use their phones to text their friends.
23. Sociologists warn that:
- people will not be able to speak on the phone.
 - mobile phones will damage people's health.
 - people will forget how to make friends.
 - mobile phones are becoming very expensive.
24. Scientists are worried that due to excessive use of mobile phones:
- people will only message others.
 - children will lack social skills.
 - people's relationships will not be different in the future
 - real world will replace the virtual world.
25. According to the text:
- mobile phones harm children's development
 - computers harm children's development
 - video games harm children's development
 - all of the above harm children's development

Text 4

More than 9,000 species, from single-cell organisms to penguins and whales, are chronicled in the first Antarctic atlas since 1969.

The book will be launched by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research at its Open Science Conference in Auckland, New Zealand. Across 66 chapters, the atlas contains around 100 colour photos and 800 maps. It is called the Biogeographic Atlas of the Southern Ocean.

"It's been an enormous international effort and will serve as a legacy to the dedicated team of scientists who have contributed to it," said Dr Huw Griffiths, one of the atlas's authors and editors, from the British Antarctic Survey.

Dr Griffiths said he hoped the atlas would appeal to "anyone interested in animals living at the end of the Earth".

All together, 147 scientists from 91 different institutions around the world contributed to the work, which has taken four years. They hope the publication will help inform conservation policy, such as the issue of whether marine protected areas should be established in open swathes of the Southern Ocean. The information includes the distribution of different species, insights into their evolution and genetics, their interaction with the physical environment and the impacts of climate change. Researchers hope the information can help predict how the habitats and distribution of important species will change in the future.

The book's chief editor, Dr Claude De Broyer from the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, said, "This is the first time that all the records of the unique Antarctic marine biodiversity have been compiled, analysed and mapped by the scientific community, from the very beginnings of Antarctic exploration in the days of Captain Cook."

Dr De Broyer described the atlas as "an accessible database of useful information" for conserving the marine life of the Antarctic.

26. According to the text, which statement is true?
- The book is already on the market.
 - The book will be published shortly.
 - The research has not been completed yet.
 - The book contains information about all life forms in the oceans.
27. The atlas has been the work of:
- scientists from Britain.
 - scientists from New Zealand.
 - scientists from the Antarctic area.
 - scientists from around the globe.
28. What information will the atlas include?
- Photos and maps only
 - Short descriptions of species
 - Comprehensive descriptions and origins of species
 - Physical environment information only
29. Which sentence is true?
- The atlas is the first ever published atlas of the Southern Ocean.
 - The atlas is not the first one published about the Southern Ocean.
 - A similar atlas has been produced by Captain Cook.
 - The atlas is the second published atlas of the Northern Ocean.
30. Why is the atlas such an important achievement?
- It may help to understand the future evolution of ocean species.
 - It will protect endangered species in the Ocean.
 - It will explain climate change.
 - It will help the policies of the Conservative party.

End of Examination for Reading - Level C1

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For Reading Paper

Instructions: Draw a line through either a, b, c, d or e to answer each question. 
 If you change your mind black out the wrong answer  and choose a new one with a line. 
 If you think your first answer was right, black out the wrong answer and circle your first answer. 

Insert Learner
Label Here

1	a	b	c	d	NOCN Use Only
2	a	b	c	d	
3	a	b	c	d	
4	a	b	c	d	
5	a	b	c	d	
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26	a	b	c	d	
27	a	b	c	d	
28	a	b	c	d	
29	a	b	c	d	
30	a	b	c	d	

Total marks _____

Learner Signature _____

Date _____