

**ESOL International
English Reading Examination
Level C2 Proficient**

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

Read the text below and answer the questions.

Dreams are a series of images, ideas, emotions, and sensations that occur in our mind unconsciously when we are sleeping. Scientists believe that all mammals dream, but it is a bit difficult to prove that.	1 2 3 4
Dreams usually _____ during the REM stage of sleep, and can last from a few seconds to 20 minutes. The average person has three to five dreams per night; however some people may have up to seven dreams. It is unclear why we dream; however, there are various theories available. Some researchers believe that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Some of the theories for dreams:	12
• According to Sigmund Freud, dreams represent unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. Freud states that the aggressive and sexual instincts of people who are repressed from conscious awareness make way into our dreams.	13 14 15 16
• According to the activation-synthesis model of dreaming by J. Allan Hobson and Robert McClarley, the circuits in the brain become activated during REM sleep. This allows areas of the limbic system, such as the amygdala and hippocampus, to become active. The limbic system is involved in emotions, sensations and memories, which is what we see during our dreams.	17 18 19 20 21
• Another theory states that 'dreams is the result of our brains trying to interpret external stimuli during sleep.' The anything and everything we see, hear, feel, etc. when we are awake.	22 23 24
• Another theory states that 'dreams serve to 'clean up' clutter from the mind : stimuli during sleep.	25 26

1. According to the article, which statement is true?
 - a. Scientists believe some creatures can dream.
 - b. Scientists believe all creatures can dream.
 - c. Scientists believe no animals can dream.
 - d. Scientists believe insects can dream.

2. The text suggests that dreams usually occur:
 - a. any time we are asleep.
 - b. during the REM stage.
 - c. in the first 20 minutes of our sleep.
 - d. when we are stressed.

3. The purpose of our dreams has been the subject of an ongoing debate, which concluded, that:
 - a. they are essential to our health.
 - b. they have no real purpose.
 - c. we dream to make sense of the world.
 - d. scientists cannot agree on the purpose.

4. Which of the following is not an explanation to the purpose of our dreams?
 - a. Dreams are manifestations of human desires.
 - b. Dreams are premonitions of future activities.
 - c. Dreams are manifestation of brain activity.
 - d. Dreams represent an attempt to interpret our surroundings.

5. The text suggests that limbic systems are a part of our:
 - a. heart.
 - b. muscles.
 - c. brain.
 - d. eyes.

6. A word has been omitted on line 5. It should be:
- a. exist
 - b. occur
 - c. prevail
 - d. arise
7. The word 'essential' as used on line 9, can be best replaced by:
- a. basic
 - b. intrinsic
 - c. vital
 - d. primary
8. A word has been incorrectly used on:
- a. Line 5
 - b. Line 7
 - c. Line 10
 - d. Line 15
9. A grammatical mistake has been made on:
- a. Line 12
 - b. Line 17
 - c. Line 22
 - d. Line 25
10. How would you describe the style of the text above?
- a. Formal and informative.
 - b. Factual and light-hearted.
 - c. Descriptive and persuasive.
 - d. Instructive and informative.

Text 2

The United States currently relies heavily on coal, oil, and natural gas for its energy. Fossil fuels are non-renewable, that is, they draw on finite resources that will eventually dwindle, becoming too expensive or too environmentally damaging to retrieve. In contrast, the many types of renewable energy resources - such as wind and solar energy - are constantly replenished and will never run out.	1 2 3 4 5 6
Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight, or solar energy, can be used directly for heating and lighting homes and other buildings, for generating electricity and for hot water heating, solar cooling and a variety of commercial and industrial uses.	7 8 9 10 11
The sun's heat also drives the wind, whose energy is captured using wind turbines. Then, the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured using hydroelectric power.	12 13 14 15 16
Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. The organic matter that makes up those plants is known as biomass. Biomass can be used to produce electricity, transportation fuels, or chemicals. The use of biomass for any of these purposes is called bio energy.	17 18 19 20 21
Hydrogen also can be found in many organic compounds, as well as water. It's the most abundant element on Earth. But it doesn't occur naturally as a gas. It's always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Once separated from another element, hydrogen can be burned as a fuel or _____ into electricity.	22 23 24 25 26 27
Not all renewable energy resources come from the sun. Geothermal energy taps Earth's internal heat for a variety of uses, including electric power production and the heating and cooling of buildings. The energy of the ocean's tides come from the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun upon the Earth.	28 29 30 31 32
In fact, ocean energy comes from a number of sources. In addition to tidal energy, there's the energy of the ocean's waves, which are driven by both the tides and the winds. The sun also warms the surface of the ocean more than the ocean depths, creating a temperature difference that can be used as an energy source. All these forms of ocean energy can be used to produce electricity.	33 34 35 36 37

11. The term 'bio-energy' means that:
- a. the energy comes from living organisms.
 - b. the energy comes from the sun.
 - c. the energy does not produce any waste.
 - d. the energy is used for gardening.
12. The above text suggests, that:
- a. all energy comes from the sun.
 - b. much of renewable energy comes from the sun.
 - c. all non-renewable energy comes from the sun.
 - d. only solar energy comes from the sun.
13. Which of the following can be categorised as non-renewable energy?
- a. Solar and oil
 - b. Gas and wind
 - c. Coal and gas
 - d. Coal and hydroelectric
14. Which of the following statements, as taken from the text, is true?
- a. Hydrogen is non-renewable.
 - b. Hydrogen exists as a gas in our atmosphere.
 - c. Hydrogen can be extracted from other chemical substances.
 - d. Hydrogen is the second most common element after oxygen
15. What is the most common single source of energy used on the Earth?
- a. Wind
 - b. Sun
 - c. Water
 - d. Coal

16. What is the main purpose of the text?
- Inform the reader about different sources of energy.
 - To show advantages and disadvantages of various sources of energy.
 - To instruct how to use renewable energy.
 - To describe what non-renewable energy is.
17. A spelling mistake has been made on:
- Line 4
 - Line 5
 - Line 10
 - Line 12
18. A word has been deleted from the text. It should be:
- converted
 - reformed
 - altered
 - redeveloped
19. A punctuation error has been made on:
- Line 2
 - Line 8
 - Line 12
 - Line 15
20. Which of the following does not always require an apostrophe?
- don't
 - it's
 - haven't
 - wouldn't

Text 3

The threatened extinction of the tiger in India, the perilous existence of the orangutan in Indonesia, the plight of the panda: these are wildlife emergencies with which we have become familiar. They are well-loved animals that no one wants to see disappear. But now scientists fear the real impact of declining wildlife could be closer to home, with the threat to creatures such as ladybirds posing the harshest danger to biodiversity.

Climate change, declining numbers of animals, rising numbers of humans and the rapid rate of species extinction mean a growing number of scientists now declare us to be in the Anthropocene – the geological age of extinction when humans finally dominate the ecosystems.

Last week a report from WWF, the Living Planet Index 2014, seemed to confirm that grim picture with statistics on the world's wildlife population which showed a dramatic reduction in numbers across countless species. The LPI showed the number of vertebrates had declined by 52% over four decades. Biodiversity loss has now reached "critical levels". Some populations of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians have suffered even bigger losses, with freshwater species declining by 76% over the same period. But it's the creatures that provide the most "natural capital" or "ecosystem services" that are getting many scientists really worried. Three quarters of the world's food production is thought to depend on bees and other pollinators such as hoverflies. Never mind how cute a panda is or how stunning a tiger, it's worms that are grinding up our waste and taking it deep into the soil to turn into nutrients, bats that are catching mosquitoes and keeping malaria rates down. A study in North America has valued the loss of pest control from ongoing bat declines at more than \$22bn in lost agricultural productivity.

"It's the loss of the common species that will impact on people. Not so much the rarer creatures, because, by the very nature of their rarity, we're not reliant on them in such an obvious way," said Dr Nick Isaac, a macroecologist at the NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Oxfordshire. He says that recent work he and colleagues have been doing suggests that Britain's insects and other invertebrates are declining just as fast as vertebrates, with "serious consequences for humanity". "The really interesting thing about this work is that we are learning that it's not just about the numbers of species going extinct, but the actual numbers in a population; that's the beginning of a fundamental shift in our understanding," he says.

21. The term 'Anthropocene' as referred to by scientists suggests, that:
- the human species will die out soon.
 - the human species will be the only surviving species.
 - there are too many people on our planet.
 - some animals are on the verge of extinction.
22. According to the scientists, which of the following would be most disastrous for human existence?
- Extinction of tigers
 - Extinction of bees
 - Extinction of pandas
 - Extinction of orangutans
23. According to the LPI, over 40 years we have lost the majority of which species?
- River and lake species
 - Ocean species
 - Vertebrae
 - Mammals
24. Why are scientists more worried about the extinction of ladybirds rather than tigers?
- Because their population is smaller than tigers.
 - Because they catch insects.
 - Because it will impact more on humans.
 - Because they are dying more rapidly.
25. The above text was written on order to:
- give statistical information on the number of various species.
 - present the importance of insects.
 - describe the role of different species.
 - raise awareness on an ecological issue.

Text 4

SEIZURES IN ADULTS

A seizure - also called a convulsion or fit - consists of involuntary contractions of many of the muscles in the body. The condition is due to disturbance in the electrical activity of the brain. Seizures usually result in loss or impairment of consciousness. The most common cause is epilepsy. Other causes include head injury, some brain-damaging diseases, shortage of oxygen or glucose in the brain and the intake of certain poisons, including alcohol.

Epileptic seizures result from recurrent, major disturbances of brain activity. These seizures can be sudden and dramatic. Just before a seizure, a casualty may have a brief warning period with, for example, a strange feeling or a special smell or taste. No matter what the cause of the seizure, care must always include maintaining an open, clear airway and a monitoring of the casualty's vital signs: level of response, breathing and pulse. You will also need to protect the casualty from further harm during a seizure and arrange appropriate aftercare once they have recovered.

1. Make space around the casualty; ask by passers to move away. Remove potentially dangerous items, such as hot drinks and sharp objects. Note the time the seizure started.
2. Protect the casualty's head from objects nearby; place soft padding such as rolled towels underneath or around his neck, if possible. Loosen tight clothes around their neck, if necessary.
3. When the convulsive movements have ceased, open the casualty's airway and check breathing, place them in the recovery position.
4. Monitor and record vital signs- level of response, breathing and pulse- until they recovers. Note the duration of the seizure.

26. Where would you most likely find the above text?
- In a newspaper
 - In a journal
 - In a first aid manual
 - In a medical dictionary
27. What is the best word to replace 'involuntary'?
- spontaneous
 - instinctive
 - automatic
 - reflex
28. What is the important action one needs to take when attending someone with a seizure?
- Check if the casualty is conscious.
 - Check that the casualty is breathing.
 - Check they have not hurt themselves.
 - Check casualty's brain activity.
29. The most frequent reason for a seizure is:
- lack of oxygen.
 - brain haemorrhage.
 - shock.
 - epilepsy.
30. The person helping the casualty needs to remember to:
- take the patient to a hospital.
 - give the patient appropriate medication.
 - check the environment for danger.
 - speak to the patient.


End of Examination for Reading – Level C2



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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

	a	b	c	d	NOCN Use Only
1					
2	a	b	c	d	
3	a	b	c	d	
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25	a	b	c	d	
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 _____