



HIPPO 2017

5th International English Language Competition

Semifinal Round

HIPPO 3

JETSET (JET Version)

Reading

Level 4

Time allowed: 35 minutes.

Instructions

- Do not open this paper until you are told to do so by the supervisor.
- You may not use a dictionary.
- Read each question carefully.
- Select the correct answer and then mark your selection on your answer sheet.
- Make sure you only mark one answer for each question.

Exam papers courtesy of Pearson LCCI.

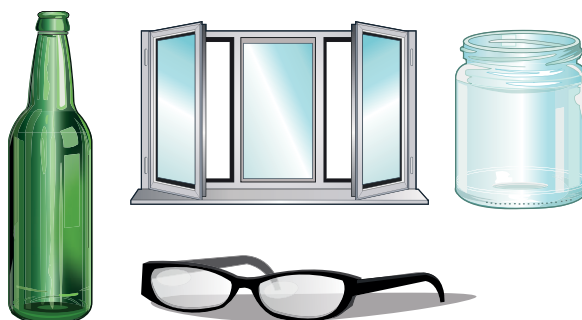
© 2014 Pearson Education Ltd.



PART ONE

Read this article about glass and then answer the statements on the following page by choosing True (A), False (B) or Not in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Glass



What would we do without it?

Modern life would not be possible without glass. It is used to make the jar that holds our morning coffee, the mirror we look into to comb our hair, the windows that we look through in our homes and cars, the computer screen many of us use at school every day and the light bulb we switch off last thing at night. Glass is around us everywhere. But what is this incredible substance, where does it come from, how is it made and why is it so easy to recycle?

What is glass?

Glass is a mix of sand and other substances that are melted together at very high temperatures to create something that is perfect for many uses. At room temperature it looks and feels like a solid, but at higher temperatures it looks and feels like a liquid – this is what allows it to be made into so many different shapes. A kind of glass is made naturally within the mouths of volcanoes.

Why glass bottles and jars are so useful

Glass bottles and jars can be used for many products: drinks, medicines, coffee, jam, honey and peanut butter, all can be found in glass containers. Glass can be shaped, coloured and designed in many ways. It is also 100% recyclable and can be recycled again and again, quite cheaply. Unlike plastic, glass is a natural substance that can be used for the best products; you won't find expensive champagne in plastic bottles!

Glass recycling in the UK

Four million tonnes of bottles and jars were produced by the UK glass manufacturing industry in 2008. In the same year, 1.65 million tonnes of bottles and jars were recycled in the UK. Most supermarkets in the UK have a place where glass can be left for recycling. Glass bottles and jars produced in the UK contain an average of 30% recycled glass. The use of bottles and jars increased from 1.8 million tonnes to 2.65 million tonnes between 1984 and 2007 and it is still increasing.

- 1 According to the text, we couldn't live without glass these days.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 2 The first paragraph gives examples of the different uses of glass.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 3 People made glass bowls in the 12th century.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 4 Iron is used to make glass.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 5 At high temperatures, glass is like a solid.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 6 A natural kind of glass can be found in volcanoes.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 7 Plastic containers are cheaper to make than glass containers.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 8 Glass can only be recycled once.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 9 In 2008, more than four million tonnes of glass bottles and jars were manufactured in the UK.
A True
B False
C Not in Text
- 10 Recent research shows that people prefer to drink from plastic bottles.
A True
B False
C Not in Text

PART TWO

Choose the word(s) closest in meaning to these words underlined in the article on glass. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

11 holds

- A drinks
- B puts
- C contains
- D complains

12 switch off

- A let off
- B get off
- C go off
- D turn off

13 perfect

- A popular
- B just right
- C polite
- D urgent

14 find

- A discover
- B drink
- C put
- D lose

15 Most

- A All
- B Some
- C Nearly all
- D Much

PART THREE

Read the following sentences and choose the missing word for each of the gaps.
Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

16 The old man lives across the road used to be a detective.

- A who
- B whose
- C which
- D what

17 Rob can't eat curries are too hot.

- A what
- B who
- C whose
- D that

18 We must find the island the pirates hid the treasure!

- A where
- B who
- C whom
- D that

19 I don't think he heard I was saying because the music was so loud.

- A which
- B whose
- C who
- D what

20 Helen got £50 for her birthday she spent at the theme park.

- A whose
- B what
- C where
- D which

PART FOUR

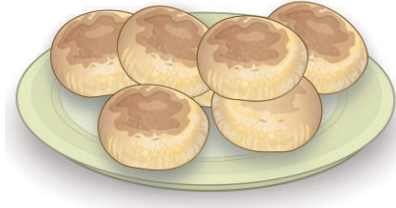
**Fill the gaps in the following sentences selecting the correct missing word.
Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.**

- 21** If I were you, I buy the blue dress because it matches your eyes.
- A** should
 - B** could
 - C** would
 - D** will
- 22** If only we had more money we buy some sweets.
- A** can
 - B** will
 - C** must
 - D** could
- 23** We take the puppy to the beach because dogs are not allowed.
- A** could
 - B** will
 - C** can't
 - D** must
- 24** When you see my new bike, you love it!
- A** will
 - B** can
 - C** would
 - D** must
- 25** He go on the roller coaster because he was too short.
- A** couldn't
 - B** could
 - C** would
 - D** can't

PART FIVE

Read this recipe for English muffins and select the missing word for each of the numbered gaps. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

How to make English muns



225 millilitres milk
2 teaspoons dried yeast
1 teaspoon sugar
450 grams white flour
1 teaspoon salt
55 grams butter

Put the milk into a saucepan and heat gently until it is just warm. Put the warm milk into a small bowl, add the sugar and yeast, mix it and leave it in a warm place for **26** 15 minutes. Put the flour in a large bowl, add the salt and stir before adding the yeast mixture. Mix it all together **27** the mixture is soft and no longer sticky. Put the mixture in a warm place until it has doubled in size. Then roll the mixture on a flat surface and cut out circles 7 centimetres wide and 1 centimetre thick. Cook the muffins in a heavy frying pan with a little butter. Cook them **28** 7 minutes **29** each side. They are best eaten hot **30** more butter.

- 26** A also
B about
C and
D either

- 28** A from
B for
C at
D with

- 30** A within
B on
C for
D with

- 27** A until
B at
C from
D be

- 29** A at
B in
C onto
D on

PART SIX

Select the correct answers to fill the gaps in the following article. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

Selfridges

On 15th March 1909, Selfridges department store ³¹ in London's Oxford Street for the first time. Known in those days as 'the world's most beautiful store', the grand building had large windows and ³² to be different to all other British stores of the time. The man who gave Selfridges its name was Harry Gordon Selfridge, an American who ³³ the importance of advertising; it is said that he spent £36,000 on advertising in the first week, an enormous amount of money in those days.

When the store first opened, so many people ³⁴ to push through the doors that 30 police officers ³⁵ to hold back the crowds. Mr Selfridge encouraged people to shop just for fun rather than for things they needed. Shoppers ³⁶ to stay in the building for as long as possible, ³⁷ marvellous restaurants, a library and a Silence Room. Since the first store opened, more Selfridges stores ³⁸ around the UK; the store in Birmingham ³⁹ still famous for its modern design. Recently, a TV series called *Mr Selfridge* was so popular that viewers ⁴⁰ to see another series next year.

- 31 A open
B has opened
C will open
D opened

- 34 A have tried
B trying
C were trying
D was trying

- 37 A enjoying
B have enjoyed
C enjoy
D will enjoy

- 40 A can
B could
C will be able
D is able

- 32 A built
B was built
C was building
D build

- 35 A was needed
B were needed
C needed
D need

- 38 A open
B have opened
C will be opening
D will open

- 33 A understood
B understands
C understand
D will understand

- 36 A was encouraged
B encourage
C encouraging
D were encouraged

- 39 A was
B will be
C are
D is