



HIPPO 2017

5th International English Language Competition

Semifinal Round

HIPPO 4

JETSET (JET Version)

Reading

Level 5

Time allowed: 45 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.

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PART ONE

Read the text and then select the best heading (A, B, C or D) for each paragraph from the options given on the following page. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Malaria

- 1
Some years ago it was believed that eventually we would be able to remove all risk of dying of malaria from the world, possibly by the start of the 21st century. However, this optimism has proved to be unjustified, and today the World Health Organisation estimates that one child dies of malaria every 30 seconds. In 2010, 655,000 people died from malaria and there were 216 million reported cases across the world. Even more amazingly, given the belief that the disease could be stamped out, today half of the world's population is at risk of malaria, and many of these people will inevitably die from it.
- 2
Most of us know that malaria is spread by mosquitoes, and all it takes is a single bite for a person to become infected. The early symptoms include a high temperature or fever, as well as vomiting, severe headaches and muscle pains. The sufferer often feels too hot, and then suddenly too cold, shivering in an attempt to get warm. These symptoms can appear within seven days of being bitten, but usually take between ten and 15 days to become apparent. It has been known for symptoms to occur as much as a year later. Blood tests are used to confirm that the disease is malaria, as the symptoms can relate to many other illnesses – and if malaria is diagnosed early then most patients will recover with treatment.
- 3
However, prevention is better than cure, and in fact the preventative measures are relatively straightforward. Anyone in a malaria risk area is advised to take anti-malaria tablets daily, and also to do everything possible to avoid being bitten. Anyone going out after dark in a mosquito-infested area should wear loose clothing, which covers as much of the skin as possible, as well as using insect deterrent sprays or lotion. At night everyone should sleep under a mosquito net, to stop the insects biting you while you are asleep – and to be truly effective these nets need to be made from material that has been treated with an insecticide.

4

There are more than 100 countries that can be described as malaria risk areas. These are mainly in the tropical regions of the world, including large areas of Africa and Asia, Central and South America, part of the Middle East and some Pacific Islands, such as Papua New Guinea, as well as Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Most of the deaths occur among children in Africa. The level of risk does change – for example Thailand is now considered to be a low risk area – but anyone travelling in tropical regions should find out about the malaria risk before travelling, and take suitable precautions in advance.

5

Mosquitoes are always blamed for the spread of malaria, but the real cause of malaria is a parasite, the Plasmodium, which lives in mosquitoes. Although there are many different types of this parasite, there are only five that cause malaria in humans. These are all carried by female mosquitoes called 'Anopheles mosquitoes' and these are known to be night-biting insects. This is why humans should ensure they are fully covered by their clothing after dusk, and that they sleep under protective nets. The use of anti-malaria drugs alone is not sufficient to prevent humans being infected.

- 1** **A** World Health Organisation
 B Infant Deaths
 C Killer Disease
 D 50% of Population at Risk
- 2** **A** Blood Tests
 B Feverish and Shivering
 C Symptoms of the Disease
 D Early Diagnosis
- 3** **A** Anti-malaria Drugs
 B Don't Get Bitten!
 C Deterrent Sprays
 D Preventative Measures
- 4** **A** Malaria Infected Areas
 B Tropical Regions
 C Travel Advice
 D Papua New Guinea
- 5** **A** Use of Nets
 B Parasites to Blame
 C Protective Clothing
 D Stamping Out the Disease

PART TWO

Read "Malaria" again, and decide if the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 6** By the 21st century, malaria had been completely wiped out across the world.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 7** Malaria is the highest cause of death among children in Africa.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 8** Just one mosquito bite can infect a person with malaria.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 9** Malaria can be easily diagnosed from the symptoms alone.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 10** Anti-malaria tablets should be taken before meals.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 11** Using a mosquito net at night is an effective way of reducing the risk of catching malaria.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 12** There is no risk of being infected with malaria in Europe.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 13** You only need to take anti-malaria measures once you are in a tropical region.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 14** The malaria-carrying parasites are found in all mosquitoes.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text
- 15** The greatest risk of being bitten by an Anopheles mosquito occurs after dark.
A True
B False
C Not Mentioned in Text

PART THREE

Pick the words closest in meaning to the underlined words from "Malaria". Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

16 unjustified

- A unrealistic
- B disproportionate
- C illegal
- D impractical

17 sufferer

- A doctor
- B infection
- C patient
- D carrier

18 to avoid

- A to go round
- B to prevent
- C to ensure
- D to omit

19 among

- A between
- B with
- C about
- D in

20 types

- A kinds
- B fonts
- C scripts
- D friends

PART FOUR

Fill in the gaps in the conversation by selecting the correct answers (A, B, C or D). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



Hi Michael. How are you? What are you doing on Saturday? I hope you are free to come out with me. You ²¹ what my mum has said I can do. She is going to let me have a dog as a pet! And she says that we can go to a pet shop on Saturday and see if there is a dog I ²² to buy. So I am hoping that you will be able to come with me.

Wow! That's exciting. You are so lucky. I wish I could have a dog too. But really it is not possible to keep a dog in a flat on the third floor. It is easier for you because you have a garden. I think I am free on Saturday morning. We ²³ to go out for the day, but my sister ²⁴ to play in her school's netball team in the morning, so my parents ²⁵ to watch her. I would much prefer to come with you to choose a dog.



- 21 A will believe
B won't believe
C should believe
D shouldn't believe

- 22 A would like
B did like
C liking
D like

- 23 A plan
B would plan
C were planning
D had been planned

- 24 A has been selected
B selected
C had been selected
D is selecting

- 25 A would have been going
B will be going
C went
D had gone

Oh that's great. It will be much more fun if you can come with me; I didn't want to go on my own with my parents, and my little brother. I think my mum

26 I will choose a small dog, she will say that anything that is too big will frighten my brother. But I want a large dog that will want to go for long walks. I know my brother is still small at the moment but he will grow. By this time next year he **27** school and I expect he will want to take the dog for walks with me, or even by himself.



I hope I can come for the walks too. But why did your mum change her mind? I thought she didn't want you to have a dog, or any kind of pet? You told me that she **28** you could not have a pet until you **29** at secondary school in two years' time.



Oh that was easy. I had to promise **30** after the dog, to help with feeding and taking it for walks, and to be responsible. But I know that once we have a dog, she will love it too, so she will never make me give it back.



- 26** A will hope
B should hope
C will have been hoping
D hopes

- 28** A had said
B will be saying
C would be saying
D was saying

- 30** A to be
B to have
C to look
D to run

- 27** A started
B will not start
C will have started
D will not have started

- 29** A are going
B will be going
C go
D were

PART FIVE

Read this article about meze and fill in the numbered gaps by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Meze



Part of the enjoyment of travelling ³¹ the world and visiting different countries is trying out new foods and flavours, and discovering other approaches ³² One of the most enjoyable of these ³³ is eating meze on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus.

For those who have never tried it, meze is a way of sampling a huge range of dishes; the word ³⁴ is short for 'mezedes', which means 'little delicacies', and in a single meal the diner can be presented with over 30 of these delicious small dishes!

Not surprisingly then, the ³⁵ way to experience a meze meal is to dine out with a large group of friends. This prevents you ³⁶ being overwhelmed by the choice and variety of the dishes served to you, and ³⁷ the meal becomes a happy, social occasion, as you share the different tastes and flavours.

A meze meal begins ³⁸ the waiter bringing olives, salad, freshly baked bread, together with various dips, but don't be fooled – these are simply the 'appetisers'! These will ³⁹ by a range of vegetable dishes, some raw, some pickled, some served with lemon, and some may be flavoured with cheese. Then will come the meat and fish dishes – a huge variety of ⁴⁰ to ten different dishes and finally, fruit and pastries.

- 31 A around
B through
C into
D by

- 32 A eating
B to eat
C to eating
D is eating

- 33 A exercises
B environments
C entertainments
D experiences

- 34 A itself
B myself
C yourself
D himself

- 35 A least
B best
C fewest
D most

- 36 A by
B with
C from
D as

- 37 A instead
B however
C as well as
D between

- 38 A which
B into
C from
D with

- 39 A follow
B followed
C be followed
D be following

- 40 A in
B up
C of
D off

PART SIX

In each question below one of the underlined words or phrases needs to be replaced. Select the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs to be replaced. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 41 Would you mind (A) to ask the manager if (B) he could turn the music down? I do not like (C) having to shout (D) when I want to talk to my friends.
- 42 If we (A) had had enough time (B) to visit the Lake District in England, when we (C) are on holiday last year, I (D) would have seen some of the scenes of Wordsworth's poetry.
- 43 It has been (A) so cold over the past (B) fewer weeks (C) that the flowers and the trees have not yet come into blossom. (D) Usually, by May, there are flowers everywhere.
- 44 The Jones family are looking for (A) another house, but they do not want to move (B) too far away (C) from the town centre. They need to move to somewhere (D) biggest, now that they have three children.
- 45 Why didn't you get (A) yourself a better car? You might (B) have had to spend (C) less money, but (D) it would have been worth it in the long run.

PART SEVEN

Read the passage and then select True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned in Text (C) for each statement that follows. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Amy Tan and "The Joy Luck Club"

The famous writer Amy Tan, who was born in Oakland, California in 1952, draws on her Chinese heritage for much of her writing, and this is particularly true of her first book, 'The Joy Luck Club'. Amy's parents were both immigrants to America, having been forced to leave mainland China when the Japanese invaded in the 1940s. They settled in California and were successfully building a life for their growing family, but this was disrupted when Amy's father died of a brain tumour when she was still a teenager. Within months of her father's death, one of Amy's brothers also died of a brain tumour. Faced with this double tragedy, Amy's mother decided to move to Switzerland with her remaining children, and that is where Amy completed her high school education.

Amy's interest in writing and literature caused the first major argument with her mother, when Amy decided to study English and linguistics rather than pursue a career in medicine, which was her mother's choice. Amy returned to America to go to university, and settled there, initially working as a freelance business writer. She proved to be successful writing for big corporations and commercial companies, but it did not satisfy her desire to be creative – and also to confront her Chinese background and culture. Although she had spent all her life in America and Western Europe, her links to China remained extremely strong, largely due to the influence of her mother and family friends.

In her 30s, Amy Tan began writing 'The Joy Luck Club', which has the relationship between four Chinese mothers and their American-born daughters as its central theme. The book has sometimes been likened to four novels in one, because each of the four mother and daughter pairings tell their own stories, sometimes with the mother as narrator, and sometimes with the daughter filling the role of storyteller. The work is strongly autobiographical, including the search of one of the Chinese mothers for her daughters left behind in China. In the story, there are two daughters who have been left behind in China, whereas Amy's mother (who had divorced her first husband before emigrating to America) had left behind three young daughters. Happily Amy was able to take her mother back to China to meet these three daughters many years later.

'The Joy Luck Club' is the first of Amy Tan's many books, and clearly demonstrates the author's bicultural upbringing, but she believes her tales are universal, rather than written for Chinese readers, because they tackle issues of family and memory, which are applicable to all.

46 Amy Tan's parents were Japanese.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

47 Amy's parents ran a building business.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

48 Part of Amy's schooling was in Switzerland.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

49 When she left school Amy Tan wanted to become a doctor.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

50 Amy Tan spent five years working as a freelance writer for major companies.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

51 Amy returned to China many times during her childhood.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

52 'The Joy Luck Club' is partly based on Amy's own life.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

53 Many of the scenes in 'The Joy Luck Club' are set in California.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

54 Amy's mother had been married in China, before she fled to America.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

55 'The Joy Luck Club' and Amy's other novels only appeal to Chinese readers.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

PART EIGHT

Read the text "Superior Suntan Lotion Factor 30", and then answer the questions on the next page by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Superior Suntan Lotion Factor 30

Directions for Use

- Apply generously to the skin BEFORE going out in the sun.
- Allow time for the first application to dry, and then put on a second covering to ensure full protection.
- Pay particular attention to sensitive areas, such as face, back of neck, under the chin, tips of ears, under arms and back of legs.

Just because you cannot see that part of your body does not mean that the sun will not reach it!

After Swimming

Although this Superior Suntan Lotion is water resistant, you are advised to put on a fresh application after swimming. The water will not wash off the lotion, but towelling yourself dry will rub the cream off your skin, and leave your body freshly exposed.

Intensive Sunlight

Intensive strong sunlight should be avoided, even when you are using Superior Suntan Lotion. Midday sun can damage skin and cause long-term harm, particularly for babies and young children. IF IN DOUBT, get out of the strong midday sun, or wear protective clothing – including a hat – even when you are protected with the lotion.

Which Factor?

The level of protection provided by the lotion is rated according to the 'Factor'. The higher the factor rating, the greater the protection. When first exposed to the sun, you should wear a high factor – 30 or above, and very young children should use 40 or 50. After a few days of exposure you can change to a lower level, provided you have not suffered from sunburn or overexposure. However, you should always take care, and monitor your skin regularly for any signs of damage, soreness or reddening.

After Sun Spray

When you come to the end of your day in the sun, you are advised to use Superior Suntan Lotion After Sun, which is supplied in the form of a spray. The spray should be applied to clean skin, so ensure you shower first. Applying this will help you to develop a longer-lasting tan, and also will help to prevent any damage from exposure to the sun, by moisturising your skin. The spray is not harmful to fabric or jewellery, although care should be taken not to spray directly into your eyes, and fresh food should be covered. If there is accidental contact with the eyes, then rinse them out with clear water, to prevent an unpleasant stinging sensation, and seek medical advice if eyes become red and painful.

56 According to the text, the suntan lotion should be

- A** applied once
- B** applied twice, with time to dry between applications
- C** applied once the user is in the sun
- D** applied before swimming

57 Which one of the following is **NOT** mentioned as being particularly sensitive to strong sunlight?

- A** Young children
- B** Tips of ears
- C** Eyes
- D** Under the chin

58 If the sun is particularly strong, what are you advised to do?

- A** Reapply suntan lotion
- B** Take a shower and apply after sun spray
- C** Reduce the sun factor level
- D** Go indoors

59 According to the text, which one of the following could be harmed by After Sun spray?

- A** Silver bracelets
- B** Food
- C** Unprotected skin
- D** Clothing

60 The main purpose of this text is to

- A** advise the reader on the correct use of Superior Suntan Lotion After Sun spray
- B** promote the sales of Superior Suntan Lotion
- C** encourage the reader to develop a healthy suntan
- D** advise the reader on the correct use of Superior Suntan Lotion