



HIPPO 2021

9th International English Language Olympiad

IESOL Assessment Reading

RQF Level: Level 2

(CEFR Level: C1)

Candidate Booklet - Reading

HIPPO S19

Preliminary Round

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- Do NOT turn over the page until instructed.
- This examination is made up of 3 TASKS.
- Answer all the questions
- Remember to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.
- Use only black or blue PEN.

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Total marks available: 40



Reading Task 1

Read the article and circle the best option to complete the text – a, b, c, or d. An example has been done for you.

The landscape we never knew

If you were **Example)** _____ into virtually any region of North America 56 million years ago, you probably would not **1)** _____ where you had landed. Back then, the earth was warmer and wetter than it is today. A sea had just closed up in the middle of the Great Plains. The Rocky Mountains had not yet reached their full height. The continent's plant and animal communities were very **2)** _____ from those of today. Thanks to modern science we can **3)** _____ this landscape and really see how the ancient Earth looked and how it evolved.

In the Canadian High Arctic, which today has only a few plant species, year-round temperatures above freezing produced a rich and **4)** _____ variety of plants; Ellesmere Island in far northern Canada, across from the north-western coast of Greenland, was home to alligators and giant tortoises. It was certainly very different from the polar bears we see there today.

What is now the south-eastern U.S. was **5)** _____ by tropical rain forest, complete with monkeys. The north-eastern U.S., for its part, ranged from broad-leaved (as opposed to needle-leaved) evergreen forest to deciduous forests, with many species that we see today. The deciduous broad-leaved forests that now cover 11 percent of North America north of Mexico were only just **6)** _____. But that was about to change, with the spread of what would eventually become some of the most ecologically and economically **7)** _____ wood in the world: the acorn-producing, wind-pollinated trees we call oaks.

It is hard to imagine that a tree we now see every day was once a tiny new species. Over the **8)** _____ of some 56 million years, oaks, which have the scientific name *Quercus*, **9)** _____ from a single population into roughly 435 species. Today they are found on five continents, ranging from Canada to Colombia and from Norway to Borneo. Oaks are a 'keystone' species, **10)** _____ to the lives of the forests they form across the northern half of the world. They give a home to thousands of species, from fungi to wasps, and birds to mammals. They help clean the air, taking in carbon dioxide and atmospheric pollutants. And they have **11)** _____ human culture, feeding us with their acorns and providing wood to build our homes, furniture and ships. **12)** _____, oaks have proved so valuable to people that we have immortalised them in legends and myths for centuries.



- Example:** a) removed b) dropped c) squashed d) ejected
1. a) interpret b) resemble c) recognise d) associate
2. a) distinct b) apart c) atypical d) unique
3. a) investigate b) instruct c) impact d) regulate
4. a) various b) diverse c) unlike d) miscellaneous
5. a) governed b) controlled c) dominated d) neglected
6. a) ending up b) kicking off c) blowing up d) going down
7. a) significant b) particular c) countless d) rewarding
8. a) phase b) sequence c) course d) reign
9. a) accelerated b) deteriorated c) allocated d) evolved
10. a) central b) obligatory c) inevitable d) apparent
11. a) made b) shaped c) developed d) injured
12. a) Yet b) Otherwise c) Anyhow d) Indeed



Reading Task 2

Read the text and answer the questions below. Circle the correct option, a, b, c, or d. An example has been done for you.

The rise of fast fashions

Section 1 Our clothes shopping habits

Para.1

If you're like many teens, you probably spend a big share of your money on clothes, (GAP) _____ when regular sales tempt you with deals on the latest styles. Yet many of those bargains have hidden costs for the environment – and your wallet.

The term fast fashion refers to how the clothing industry produces highly fashionable, cheap garments and gets them into the shops every few weeks. It's very different from when fashion brands had only four seasons a year! Fast fashion won't cost you a lot but many items will wear out or go out of style quickly. Fast fashion can be seen in most people's wardrobes, but perhaps it's time to slow down as we take into account the environmental costs and therefore fast fashion's true price tag.

Para.3

The impact starts when fibres (materials used to make fabrics) are grown or produced in factories. Pollution continues to build as clothes are made from those fibres, taken to market and later laundered by users. Even tossing out those garments at the end of their useful lives has costs to the environment.

Para.4

When people look at clothes, they usually see only the style, colours and textures. Few consider the environmental impact associated with their production. The problem starts with how we think about fashion. Everyone nowadays owns too many garments: we use them for a really short time, and then dispose of them. Even if something stays in your wardrobe for years, you might only wear it 40 times.

Para.5

A recent study tried to (GAP) _____ the environmental costs of the fashion industry. It found that the industry is responsible for 8 to 10 percent of global emissions of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, as well as about one-fifth of industrial water pollution. In the oceans, just over a third of the tiny bits of plastic, called microplastics, come from clothing.

Section 2 Material matters

Different fabrics affect the environment in different ways. It starts with the raw materials. Think about a cotton T-shirt, for example. Making one takes about 2,720 litres of water. For comparison, people need at least 30 litres of water per day each for drinking, cooking and washing. Add in cleaning, personal hygiene, waste disposal, farming and more, and the average need per person rises to 50 to 100 litres of water daily. At that rate, the water needed to produce each T-shirt could support someone for a month or two.



Wool comes from sheep or other animals. Sheep grazing can lower an area's biodiversity, i.e. the number and variety of species in a region. In areas where raising livestock for their coats (the source of natural fibres) is not sustainable, soil erosion and loss of habitats may occur. And finally, polyester fabrics are made of plastic fibres produced from petroleum. Drilling for fossil fuels and making the plastics releases greenhouse gases and causes other pollution.

Section 3 Dyeing for a change

Para. 8

Most cotton is coloured in dye baths. Companies typically dissolve a dye, and then they dump all the fabric in it. To dye one kilogram of cotton, it takes more than 100 litres of water. Companies also have to dispose of leftover dye, some types of which are toxic and some of which make it into our rivers. Even a little dye can colour a lot of water, and that pollution can block sunlight from reaching aquatic species that need it.

Manufacturing fabrics is one step. Making them into clothes is the next. Factory processes aim to minimise unused fabric, but there will always be some waste regardless of how much you strive to prevent it. Manufacturing garments also uses energy, and can release greenhouse gases. Then, the finished clothes move to market, which usually involves using more fossil fuels.

Para.10

Environmental impacts continue as we wear our clothes. Washing and drying laundry removes microfibers, or 'lint' - little bits of thread and dye - from fabrics. Microfibres from polyester fabrics are a type of microplastic. All these elements pollute both the water and the air. Researchers have shown that washing clothes in cooler water and for a shorter time can reduce the number of fibres released, which lowers levels of pollution and makes our clothes last longer.

Section 4 The future of fashion

How can we make the fashion industry more environmentally friendly? The answer isn't just to go back to living off home-grown materials, such as cotton. That wouldn't provide enough for everyone, especially in developing nations.

One of the answers could lie in our approach to repairing clothes, as well as what happens to them after they go out of fashion. More and more people are learning basic sewing skills: they fix rips and sew buttons back on to restore clothes. Many people also are learning how to restyle clothes that have gone out of fashion.

Para.13

Second hand shops and clothing swaps are other options. Donation schemes can also get clothes to people who can use them, but bear GAP) _____ that not all ways to reuse clothing are equal. And donated items need to be reused long enough to justify the environmental costs of moving them from place to place, particularly when they are shipped internationally.

Think about these things when you shop for new clothes. If you're buying something in person, feel the fabric. If it feels of poor quality, it probably won't wear well. Read the label, too. Organic fabrics with low-impact dyes generally use fewer harmful chemicals. Some may claim to use recycled fabrics, but don't assume all recycled fabrics are good choices, as many of them won't be recycled again.



Example: This text is:

- a) an academic essay.
- b) a newspaper article.
- c) an excerpt from a diary.
- d) a summary of a study.

13. In paragraph 1, the best word to fit the gap is:

- a) essentially
- b) especially
- c) exceptionally
- d) effectively

14. The author says that fast fashion:

- a) results in customers spending a lot of money.
- b) is only available to few customers.
- c) is usually updated four times a year.
- d) is overall a harmful trend.

15. In paragraph 3, the phrase 'tossing out' means the same as:

- a) passing on
- b) throwing away
- c) handing back
- d) swapping around

16. In paragraph 4, the author suggests that 40 is:

- a) the average number of clothing items a person owns.
- b) the number of times we should aim to wear an item of clothing.
- c) still not enough times to wear an item of clothing.
- d) the most times you can wear higher quality clothes before they wear out.

17. In paragraph 5, the best word to fit the gap is:

- a) address
- b) resume
- c) impose
- d) assess

18. The author suggests that the average amount of water needed to produce a t-shirt:

- a) should be reduced by at least half for cotton t-shirts.
- b) highlights the high environmental cost of fashion.
- c) has recently risen by approximately 100 litres.
- d) is comparable to the amount used daily by a family.



19. According to the author:

- a) cotton and wool are less harmful for the environment than polyester.
- b) polyester is the most harmful fabric to the environment.
- c) it is only the manufacturing of fabrics which causes environmental damage.
- d) cotton, wool and polyester fabrics can all be harmful to the environment.

20. Why did the author use 'Dyeing for a change' as the title for section 3 of the text?

- a) Because the process of dyeing fabrics has recently undergone a change.
- b) Because people have been known to die in the process of making clothes.
- c) He plays with the words 'die' and 'dye' to imply that a change is necessary.
- d) Because alternative dyeing methods are currently being researched.

21. In paragraph 8, the underlined phrase 'dispose of' means the same as:

- a) get rid of
- b) get away with
- c) get through to
- d) get round to

22. What does the author imply about fabric waste in the manufacturing process?

- a) It is inevitable.
- b) It is excessive.
- c) It is soaring.
- d) It has decreased.

23. In paragraph 10, the author suggests that people should:

- a) wash their clothes less frequently.
- b) dry their clothes in the fresh air.
- c) adjust their wash settings.
- d) avoid wearing polyester fabrics.

24. In paragraph 13, the missing phrase in the gap is:

- a) in head
- b) in thoughts
- c) in mind
- d) in consideration

25. The author expresses some concern about which of the following actions?

- a) repairing clothes
- b) restyling of clothes
- c) donating clothes
- d) buying organic fabrics



26. The main purpose of the article is to:

- a) describe the impact of the clothes manufacturing industry on poor countries.
- b) highlight some considerations people should make when purchasing clothes.
- c) provide an account of the author's personal approach to clothes shopping.
- d) encourage recycling as a way of reducing the impact of the fashion industry.



Reading Task 3

A) Read the four texts and answer the questions below by indicating which text each question relates to: A, B, C or D.

An example has been done for you.

Text A - Cage Diving

When on holiday last month, my wife and I were lucky enough to try cage diving with sharks, with the company Shark Trust.

Before the dive, we enjoyed a talk about the organisation's conservation work, which they started after visiting an ocean protection exhibition in 2017. Then, we headed about two miles out on the boat, put on our wet suits and goggles (all provided) and were GAP 1) _____ to get into the cage. It wasn't as scary as it sounds because the top of the cage is always above the water – you can wear a snorkel and mask and just have your face in the water and still see everything. Thankfully, we managed to relax into it within only a few minutes, and eventually the sharks came. We could see them looking up at us as they swam past underneath the cage, a few of them even circling round for a second look!

However, none of them seemed aggressive and none tried to bite the cage. It was fantastic, GAP 2) _____ the water is incredibly cold, so prepare yourself for that. It was great to see the instructors' passion for such an interesting species. We really appreciated the full educational experience on preservation of the sharks and learning about this awesome predator.

Text B - Scuba Diving

I just want to say what enjoyable sessions I have had over the past few weeks getting my first scuba diving qualifications with Laura and Dennis at Discover Scuba.

Beginners such as me start in the swimming pool, but I'm already looking forward to doing the full open water course sometime next year. I'd recommend taking advantage of the taster session first as I did, which was useful in convincing me I really wanted to learn more. The team are really welcoming and friendly. I must admit that when I first turned up I was very nervous being a newbie in what I thought was a rather posh sport, but I GAP 1) _____ have worried at all. The instructors are so patient, and soon put you at GAP 2) _____ in a totally unfamiliar environment.

Breathing underwater doesn't come naturally at all, but Leeds High School swimming pool felt a really safe environment. The changing rooms are a bit old fashioned, but that's hardly an issue. The pool has a sloping floor so you can start off standing up, and gradually move towards a depth of 1.8 metres. We absolutely loved the course – keep up the good work.



Text C - Free Diving

I decided to get back into free diving after more than four years without practice, so headed to a renowned dive centre in Indonesia for a two-day refresher with my brother Simon. Wetsuits are provided and the courses held at the beautiful location of Blue Fins Resort – a purpose built inland dive centre. The centre is simple and small and could do with a bit of sprucing up, particularly the reception area.

The theory side of diving courses is always a little dull and this was no different, but the teachers are very knowledgeable and took us through a combination of breathing and meditation techniques, which was useful as I couldn't hold my breath for anywhere near the two and a half minutes I'd promised myself I'd be able to. The best part was practicing head-down diving, and it felt pretty amazing to make it to 10 metres down, then 14 metres, and finally to my personal best depth of 18 metres. Simon did better, making almost 20 metres.

It rained nearly every afternoon (GAP 1) _____, so I'd advise going during the dry season, if you want to make the absolute most of your outdoors time.

Text D - Cave Diving

Caves are fascinating locations to dive. Most people see cave diving as an extreme sport, but I'm actually training in Florida to become a diver for a conservation project which is currently researching the biology and geology of an underwater cave system in Borneo. I'm really looking forward to getting my qualification in the next few weeks.

My training started almost a year ago, with a focus on how to navigate around caves. Diving in caves often (GAP 1) _____ low or non-existent visibility, because you're so far away from natural light. That's why we always make sure that each diver in the group has at least three lights. We follow guide ropes which we can use to find our way back, should we need to. There can be strong currents in the water, and you can't be too careful with depth, either – it's not easy to judge it accurately. So you're almost entirely dependent on your equipment to let you know how deep you are, and what amount of air you've got left in your tank.



Which text...

Text

Example: describes viewing a dangerous animal?

A

27. describes wild animals showing interest in the activity?

28. is the most critical of the overall experience?

29. describes an activity someone hopes will become their career?

30. mentions the origins of an organisation?

31. recommends undertaking the activity at a specific time of year?

32. states that the writer intends to return in the future?

33. describes a technique used when you get lost in the caves?

34. mentions an opportunity to try out an activity before committing to it?

B) Now answer the following questions by circling the correct option.

35. In Text A, the best word to complete the first gap is:

- a) triggered
- b) revealed
- c) instructed
- d) assigned

36. In Text A, the best word to complete the second gap is:

- a) consequently
- b) although
- c) therefore
- d) moreover

37. In Text B, the best word to complete the first gap is:

- a) needn't
- b) couldn't
- c) mustn't
- d) hadn't



38. In Text B, the best word to complete the second gap is:

- a) luck
- b) pace
- c) peace
- d) ease

39. In Text C, the underlined phrase 'could do with a bit of sprucing up' means the same as:

- a) it needs to be made easier to find
- b) it needs to be made more attractive
- c) it needs to be staffed with more people
- d) it needs to be more widely advertised

40. In Text D, the best word to complete the gap is:

- a) conveys
- b) imposes
- c) requires
- d) means



HIPPO 2021

9th International English Language Olympiad

IESOL Assessment Listening

RQF Level: Level 2

(CEFR Level: C1)

Candidate Booklet - Listening

HIPPO S19

Preliminary Round

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

- Do NOT turn over the page until instructed.
- This examination is made up of 3 TASKS.
- Answer all the questions.
- Remember to transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.
- Use only black or blue PEN.
- Dictionaries are NOT allowed.

Guide time: Approx. 20 minutes **Total marks available:** 22



Listening Task 1

Listen to the recording and choose the correct option – a, b, or c.

You have one minute to read the questions before the recording is played. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: The radio interview is with:

- a) a plastic manufacturer.
- b) a research student.
- c) an environmental scientist.

61. Joe says that when you teach kids about plastic pollution, you should:

- a) list all the problems caused by plastic pollution.
- b) take them to a talk given by a scientist.
- c) focus on how the issue can be resolved.

62. What is Joe's approach to the question of avoiding plastic?

- a) You need to be realistic in what can be achieved.
- b) Plastic bags are not an issue and can still be used.
- c) You often have to pressure your family into doing it.

63. Which plastic items does Joe miss in her life?

- a) children's toys
- b) plastic bottles
- c) lunch boxes

64. What does Joe say about the idea of taking children to landfills?

- a) She advises against it.
- b) She recommends it.
- c) She is planning to do it.

65. What does Joe say about technology and plastic waste?

- a) It contributes to the problem of plastic waste.
- b) It can help engage people with the problem of plastic waste.
- c) It will one day solve the problem of plastic waste.

66. Which of the following best describes the interview with Joe?

- a) Delivered in a relaxed manner but informative.
- b) Focused on the scientific facts, figures and solutions.
- c) Providing insight into how the problem is likely to develop.



Listening Task 2

Listen to the recording and choose the correct option – a, b, or c.

You have one minute to read the questions before the recording is played. You will hear the recording twice.

Example: What is the radio programme about?

- a) tomato sauce
- b) kitchens
- c) cooking

67. The word 'ketchup' originally comes from:

- a) America.
- b) Vietnam.
- c) China.

68. How do we know when ketchup was first made in Britain?

- a) from the date a recipe was published
- b) from an essay by professor Bradley
- c) from records found in South Asia

69. How was the first British ketchup different to modern ketchup?

- a) It was much thicker.
- b) It had no tomato.
- c) It was very sweet.

70. What was the problem with the production of ketchup in Britain?

- a) There weren't enough tomatoes.
- b) The tomatoes were too expensive.
- c) The tomato pulp was difficult to store.

71. Why did Heinz ketchup become so popular?

- a) It only used natural ingredients.
- b) It was really well marketed.
- c) It tasted better than other brands.



72. The speaker says that people no longer make ketchup at home because:

- a) they prefer the taste of shop-bought ketchup.
- b) it is cheaper to buy ketchup than to make it.
- c) recipes for home-made ketchup are difficult to follow.

73. Why did the speaker try to make her own ketchup?

- a) Her friends encouraged her.
- b) She was given some fresh tomatoes.
- c) She felt like trying to do it.

74. How does the speaker describe her first experience of making ketchup?

- a) It was a complete success.
- b) It was a satisfactory attempt.
- c) It was a complete failure.

Listening Task 3

Listen to the recording and answer the questions below. There are 3 speakers.

You have one minute to read the questions before the recording is played. You will hear the recording twice. Speaker 1-A, Speaker 2-B, Speaker 3-C

Which speaker...

Example:	mentions a famous scientist who loved music?	Speaker	1-A
75.	says that listening to music makes them very emotional?	Speaker	_____
76.	is planning to learn how to play the piano?	Speaker	_____
77.	mentions that playing an instrument reduces stress?	Speaker	_____
78.	has recently acquired a musical instrument?	Speaker	_____
79.	suggests that playing an instrument develops self-discipline?	Speaker	_____
80.	says that playing music improves study skills?	Speaker	_____
81.	regrets not learning to play an instrument as a child?	Speaker	_____
82.	believes that playing an instrument builds your confidence?	Speaker	_____

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Reading Task 1

Question	Answer
1.	C
2.	A
3.	A
4.	B
5.	C
6.	B
7.	A
8.	C
9.	D
10.	A
11.	B
12.	D
Total: / 12	

Reading Task 2

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
13.	B	20.	C
14.	D	21.	A
15.	B	22.	A
16.	C	23.	C
17.	D	24.	C
18.	B	25.	C
19.	D	26.	B
Total: / 14			

Reading Task 3

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
27.	A	34.	B
28.	C	35.	C
29.	D	36.	B
30.	A	37.	A
31.	C	38.	D
32.	B	39.	B
33.	D	40.	D
Total: / 14			

S19 use key

- 41. c
- 42. b
- 43. c
- 44. b
- 45. b
- 46. b
- 47. c
- 48. b
- 49. a
- 50. a
- 51. a
- 52. a
- 53. c
- 54. b
- 55. a
- 56. a
- 57. c
- 58. c
- 59. a
- 60. b

S19 Listening

Question	LISTENING
61.	C
62.	A
63.	C
64.	B
65.	B
66.	A

Total: / 6

Task 2

Question	LISTENING
67.	C
68.	A
69.	B

70.	C
71.	A
72.	A
73.	C
74.	B

Total: / 8

Task 3

Question	LISTENING
75.	3
76.	2
77.	2
78.	2
79.	3
80.	1
81.	1
82.	3