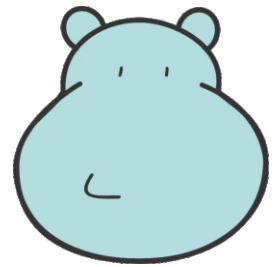




Global  Hippo
Association



HIPPO 2018

6th International English Language Competition
Semifinal Round

HIPPO 4

CEFR B2

Reading

Time allowed: 40 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 answersheet.
- 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.

Aldeburgh Festival

1.....

Aldeburgh, a small seaside town in Suffolk on the east coast of England, is home to a major music festival held annually in June. Although in early days this festival was very much an event for friends and people living within the county of Suffolk, over the last 50 years it has developed into an international event, with artists and audiences travelling to Suffolk from all over the world every June. Aldeburgh and the nearby village of Snape have become famous among musicians as performance venues, where they can perform new works and experiment with new styles of music.

2.....

The founder of the festival was the English composer Benjamin Britten, who was born in Suffolk in 1913. He returned to settle in Aldeburgh in 1937, making the town his home until his death in 1976. His music was inspired by the Suffolk countryside and the very dangerous seas around the coast. Indeed, many of his compositions, such as *Albert Herring* and *Peter Grimes*, are based on stories from the sea. In 1948, together with the singer Peter Pears and the writer Eric Crozier, he organised the first Aldeburgh festival. They used local halls and churches for the concerts, as there were no other facilities for large musical events, and many of the performers stayed with local families, as there was limited accommodation available at that time.

3.....

The festival was an overnight success, and was soon attracting visitors from London and further afield. The town became known as a centre for music, and in particular, there was a focus on enabling young musicians to develop their talents supported by more experienced musicians. Benjamin Britten's original idea was that established musical stars would mix with young artists and amateur musicians, allowing them to broaden their abilities in unusual surroundings, where they would be influenced by the natural environment of the countryside, the sea and the weather. Britten himself wrote many works for young musicians, in particular the *Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*.

4.....

Within only a few years of the first festival, it became clear that the Aldeburgh Festival was destined to be a success. Britten's own career also developed dramatically, and so he was able to successfully expand the festival facilities. Helped by many of his friends and supporters, in 1967 Britten brought about the conversion of a derelict Victorian industrial building into a modern 832 seater concert hall. This was in Snape, a village five miles from Aldeburgh, and five years later other buildings on the same site were converted to establish a centre for talented young musicians.

5.....

Today the Aldeburgh Festival has grown into a large, flourishing musical organisation, renamed Aldeburgh Music. The festival is still held in June, but there are now two seasons of concerts, one in the spring and the other in the autumn, known as the Snape Proms. In addition, the Aldeburgh Residences is a special project offering artists and small groups of musicians a suitable space where they can live and work while they develop new ideas. There is also an opera-writing programme, which gives support to new composers, and the famous Britten- Pears Young Artist Programme giving opportunities to the world's best emerging professional musicians.

- 1** **A** Small Suffolk Town
B Festival in June
C Visiting Audience
D Snape Village

- 2** **A** Britten the Founder
B Halls and Churches
C Suffolk Coastline
D Lack of Facilities

- 3** **A** Musical Stars
B Seaside Setting
C Musical Mix
D Focus on the Young

- 4** **A** Developing Career
B Festival Failure
C Expanding into Snape
D Talented Young Musicians

- 5** **A** Encouraging Talent
B Snape Proms
C Seaside Opera
D Young Professionals

PART TWO

Read "Aldeburgh Festival" again and select True (A), False (B), or Not Mentioned in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

6 The Aldeburgh Festival is held every year in June.

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

7 The original audiences travelled from all over England to attend the festival.

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

8 Benjamin Britten was educated at a local school in Suffolk.

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

9 The first festival was held in 1937.

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

10 From its beginning the Aldeburgh Festival has offered opportunities to young musicians.

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

11 The *Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* was written in 1948.

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

12 Both Britten's personal career and the festival were equally successful.

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

13 The new concert hall was built in Aldeburgh in 1967.

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

14 The Aldeburgh Residences provide accommodation for the audiences at the festival.

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

15 Young artists on the Britten-Pears programme are given opportunities to perform as soloists at the Aldeburgh Festival.

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

PART THREE

Pick the words closest in meaning to these words from "Aldeburgh Festival".
Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

16 venues

- A pathways
- B productions
- C places
- D programmes

17 settle

- A quieten
- B live
- C retreat
- D write

18 afield

- A away
- B apart
- C aside
- D about

19 conversion


- A exchange
- B chance
- C repair
- D transformation

20 project

- A throw
- B taking
- C development
- D stick out


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 Paul. How are you? I haven't seen you at work over the last few days. Are you OK, or ²¹ ill? It is unusual for me not to see you in the office; I miss chatting to you over a coffee, and you ²² always so helpful when I have a problem.

Morning Barry. I am fine thanks. I haven't been ill, but last week I ²³ with Marion that I ²⁴ from home most of this week. We ²⁵ a report to analyse and amend, with a very short deadline, and I can work better at home, without people like you disturbing me!



I don't disturb you! You are the one who always complains that work is boring, so you want someone ²⁶ you for a coffee. You are lucky to have Marion as a boss, allowing you to work from home. It ²⁷ very difficult to hit deadlines sometimes, particularly in the office where there are people to talk to, and the phone never stops ringing.



Yes, I know I am lucky working for Marion, and not only because she ²⁸ the need sometimes to be out of the office. In fact I am hoping that she ²⁹ me to work from home regularly in the future. I just need to show her how well I have done the work on this report. We must have the amendments ready for a meeting next Tuesday but now I am confident they ³⁰ by Friday of this week.



- 21 **A** you have been
B have you been
C had you been
D will you be

- 22 **A** should be
B were
C are
D have to be

- 23 **A** agreed
B could agree
C will agree
D couldn't agree

- 24 **A** must be working
B worked
C have worked
D would be working

- 25 **A** gave
B have given
C had given
D have been given

- 26 **A** to join
B will join
C to have joined
D join

- 27 **A** could be
B will have been
C can be
D won't be

- 28 **A** understood
B must have understood
C will understand
D understands

- 29 **A** allowed
B has allowed
C will allow
D allows

- 30 **A** will complete
B will be completed
C won't be completed
D are complete

PART FIVE

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

Turtles and Tortoises

Why is it that so 31of us confuse turtles and tortoises?

Surely it cannot be simply because both creatures have four legs, a head, a tail and a hard shell? And that they are 32 reptiles?

Of course there are similarities 33those mentioned above. Both tortoises and turtles are cold-blooded, have scales, breathe air and lay their eggs on land.

34, there the similarities end. The easy way to distinguish them is to remember that turtles are aquatic, meaning that they are adapted to live in water. Sea turtles live in the sea for 35of their lives, only coming on land when they lay their eggs. Other types of turtle should perhaps be described as semi-aquatic, as they only spend about half of their time in the water, and also enjoy basking in the sun. 36 tortoises, turtles have adapted over time to their watery lifestyle, with webbed feet and flippers. Their bodies are 37more streamlined than the land-based tortoise.

Tortoises live on the land, have stubby feet and are not good swimmers.

They do sometimes go into the water, to get clean or to drink, but 38 if they ventured into deep waters or strong flowing currents. Their hard shells are more "domed" shape 39 the streamlined turtles, and their feet have strong claws to help them dig.

Turtles feed on fish and small insects they find in the water, 40 small plants, whereas tortoises are mainly vegetarian, eating plants and small low-lying bushes and shrubs.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 31 A much | 34 A Even | 37 A only | 40 A as much as |
| B most | B If | B many | B as well as |
| C many | C Otherwise | C every | C as soon as |
| D all | D However | D also | D as many as |
| 32 A both | 35 A most | 38 A drown | |
| B neither | B many | B were drown | |
| C either | C less | C would drown | |
| D never | D in | D should drown | |
| 33 A further | 36 A In addition | 39 A that | |
| B beyond | B Unlike | B like | |
| C also | C Like | C with | |
| D plus | D Nevertheless | D than | |

PART SIX

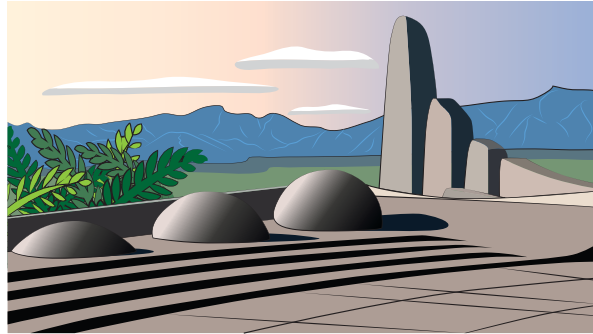
In the following sentences one of the words underlined needs to be replaced by another word or words. Select the word that needs to be replaced (A, B, C or D) and mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 41 Every evening, (A) when I get home from work, I make (B) herself a cup (C) of tea and then sit down (D) to enjoy it while I read the newspaper.
- 42 Now that you are nearly 16, you (A) would start thinking about (B) whether you want to go to university when (C) you leave school in two years' time, or if you want (D) to start work.
- 43 The two children (A) were out very late last night (B) with their grandmother's birthday party, (C) so they (D) will want to stay in bed this morning.
- 44 Last week John went to London (A) for an interview for a new job. He thinks (B) he did well, and is hoping that he (C) will offer the post as assistant manager (D) by the end of the week.
- 45 "Where (A) have you been? You (B) should have called me. We have been waiting (C) for you for nearly an hour, and (D) then we have missed the train," said Maureen.

PART SEVEN

Read the following passage and then answer the questions, selecting True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

The Taal Monument



High up in the mountains of South Africa, above the small town of Paarl there is a very unusual structure, the Taal Monument, designed to celebrate the Afrikaans language, and its origins. Like so many languages, Afrikaans uses many words that are drawn from a large range of different sources. This monument, which has three towering finger-like structures, recognises that Afrikaans has its roots in three different continents – Asia, Europe and Africa.

As long ago as 1685, people living in South Africa realised that the language they were speaking, based on an African language, had developed to include words from European countries, such as the Netherlands, England, France and Germany. In addition, words from Malaysia and Indonesia in Asia were being absorbed into the language, as well. So, although the language was known as Afrikaans, it actually had its roots in three different continents.

Over the next 200 years Afrikaans continued to develop, and as new people came to trade and live in South Africa, so new words were added to the language. However, for most of this time it was used mainly as a spoken language, and it was not until 1905 that it became more widely known as a written language.

The significant person in the development of Afrikaans in the early 1900s was a young journalist, Gustav Preller, who began publishing a series of popular magazines, all written in Afrikaans. As a result, in 1925, Afrikaans was recognised as an official language in South Africa, and today ranks as number 3 in the list of languages spoken there. The most widely spoken language is Zulu, followed by Xhosa, and then comes Afrikaans, spoken by more than 15% of the population. English only manages to get into 5th place in the long list of official languages – there are no less than 11 official languages spoken there.

However, Afrikaans is the only one of these 11 to have its own monument! As well as the monument, the mountain site has a café, gift shop and lovely gardens, which are often used for evening concerts. The audience can listen to the music while enjoying an outdoor picnic, watching the sunset in the beautiful scenery.

46 The Taal Monument commemorates an important date in South Africa's history.

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

47 Afrikaans has developed from many different languages.

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

48 The town of Paarl is situated close to a wide river.

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

49 Afrikaans was first used in a written form in 1658.

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

50 Many of the Afrikaans words originated in South America.

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

51 In 1905 Afrikaans was acknowledged as one of South Africa's official languages.

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

52 Gustav Preller was born in Paarl.

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

53 More people speak the Zulu language than Xhosa.

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

54 English is spoken by 9% of people living in South Africa.

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

55 People can picnic in the gardens around the Taal Monument.

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

PART EIGHT

Read the text "Chocolate Cake", then answer the questions on the next page by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Chocolate Cake - sufficient for 6 people

Cooking time: 20 mins in pre-heated oven.

Preparation time: 15 mins.

Cooking equipment: Large mixing bowl, small bowl for whisking eggs; weighing scales, wooden and metal spoons; two 15 cm shallow baking tins.

Oven temperature: 190 degrees centigrade. Oven MUST BE up to temperature before cake mixture is put in.

Ingredients:

Cake	125 g butter 125 g castor sugar 2 large eggs 110 g self-raising flour 15 g cocoa powder
Orange cream filling	150 g butter 275 g sieved icing sugar grated rind and juice of 1 orange Icing sugar to decorate

Method:

With a wooden spoon, mix together the butter and sugar until the mixture is soft and light.

Whisk the eggs, beat gradually into the butter mixture.

Mix flour and cocoa together until completely blended; then, using a metal spoon, gently add flour and cocoa mix to the sugar, butter and eggs, taking care not to over-handle.

Divide cake mixture between the two baking tins to make two separate layers.

Bake for the time and at the temperature given above.

Test cakes when removing from oven by pressing gently with a finger. If no impression made, the cakes are fully cooked.

Cool on a wire tray before adding cream filling and sandwiching the two layers together.

Cream filling:

Mix butter and icing sugar until butter becomes soft. Add in the orange juice and rind and mix well. Spread on one layer of cake when cool, and put two layers of cake together.

Sprinkle icing sugar over top of cake to decorate.

Variations: Coffee sponge – use a teaspoonful of coffee essence with 125 g of flour, and leave out the cocoa.

Plain sponge cake – use 125g of flour and do not add cocoa powder.

56 According to the text it is important that

- A** all the cooking equipment is prepared in advance
- B** the correct time is allowed for preparation
- C** the oven is at the correct temperature before the cake mixture is put in
- D** the cake mixture is sufficient for 6 people

57 Which is the correct order for preparing the cake?

- A** Cocoa and flour are added last
- B** Flour is added to butter before the eggs
- C** Eggs are added to the sugar after the flour
- D** Eggs are whisked and then added to the flour and cocoa

58 Which of the following is NOT used in the cake mixture?

- A** castor sugar
- B** self-raising flour
- C** eggs
- D** icing sugar

59 According to the instructions the reader will know the cake is fully cooked

- A** after 20 mins in the oven
- B** by pressing the surface with a finger
- C** when it has cooled on a wire tray
- D** when the ingredients are mixed together properly

60 The main purpose of this text is to

- A** help the reader prepare a meal
- B** advise the reader on oven temperatures
- C** instruct the reader on how to bake a cake
- D** inform the reader about the ingredients needed in cake making

2. There is **ONE** incorrect word in each sentence. Underline the incorrect word and write the correct one on the line.

1. Terry went fishing with the new stick his parents gave him. _____
2. Many houseless people sleep on the streets of London. _____
3. There is a wooden wall on the side of the garden. _____
4. Sue wasn't really interesting in the film. _____
5. This is the second time this month I had lost my keys. _____
6. You can pay the full price now, or make six monthly deposits. _____
7. John is known for not giving money to anyone, he is very generous. _____
8. The lights have gone out; it must be a power break. _____
9. The old lady was stolen of her handbag. _____
10. I am not very fond on the idea of going climbing tomorrow morning. _____

3. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between 2 and 5 words, including the word given.

11. People believe that someone murdered Jenkins. **WAS**
It _____ murdered.
12. A clown was following Linda. **WAS**
Linda _____ a clown.
13. Oh no! My wallet is missing. **LOST**
Oh no! I _____ wallet.
14. Our meeting is tomorrow. **A**
We _____ tomorrow.
15. When she heard the results, Jean began to feel more confident. **BECOME**
Since hearing the results _____ confident.
16. Jack gave up smoking because he wanted to save money. **ORDER**
Jack gave up smoking _____ money.
17. I don't think that Sally enjoyed her holiday. **HAVE**
Sally _____ her holiday.
18. Let's go to the beach tomorrow. **WE**
Why _____ to the beach tomorrow?
19. There are no good films on this week. **CINEMA**
There is nothing _____ this week.
20. If you drive faster, it is more dangerous. **MORE**
The _____ dangerous it is.

4. Write **ONE** word in each gap.

21. What can we do to protect _____ species like giant panda?
22. It is not very _____ that John will arrive soon, he is always late.
23. I have _____ up playing golf in my free time.
24. Don't feel sorry for Jane. She has got only herself to _____.
25. You'd _____ get going or you will be late.
26. I'd _____ you didn't bring your friend, he is very loud.
27. Neither of them _____ very smart. They both failed tests.
28. _____ a few people in this town speak English. It's almost a second language.
29. She would never betray you, she is very _____.
30. She lives in a row of old _____ houses. They all look the same.