

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part One)

You are going to read a text about teenagers.

For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – F) with the paragraphs.

There is ONE heading which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.

Teenagers

Example: F. An Incorrect Description

Adults often say that teenagers are lazy, rude and uninterested in the world around them. Although this might be true of some of them, there is a huge number of young people who should really be admired. There are even some who have changed the world for the better. What they have managed to do in their short time on Earth is simply unbelievable and certainly more than most adults would achieve in their whole lifetime!

21.

One example is Rene Silva, who grew up in a poor area of Rio, Brazil, which was controlled by dangerous criminals. At only eleven years old, Rene set up a local newspaper called 'Community Voice' that published articles about the problems in the area and the people trying to make life better. At seventeen, Rene started using social media to post live reports and became known around the world for his brave and truthful journalism. As a result, he now has hundreds of thousands of Twitter followers and has brought international attention to the local problems he cares about.

22.

As well as their community, many teenagers care about the planet. Zea Tongeman, a British fourteen-year-old, invented the 'Jazzy Recycling' app with a friend, which helps people find places to recycle, share on social media and get rewards for their efforts. She hopes to turn a normally dull activity into a fun game, encouraging more recycling. Zea says she used to have little interest in technology until a fashion designer visited her school to talk about how she used it to produce her clothing designs, showing Zea how creative technology could be.

23.

Of course, teenagers have also done amazing things throughout history. During the 1800s, teenager Louis Braille, who had been blind since he was three years old, wanted to be able to read and write. The methods to help blind people at the time were not efficient so, at the age of only fifteen, he invented a new reading 'code' that used raised dots on the page which could be felt by a blind person's fingers. The 'Braille' method is still used today and helps millions of blind people live fuller lives.

24.

Unfortunately, not all young people use their talents to help other people. In the 1960s, an American teenager, Frank Abagnale Junior, successfully tricked everyone into believing he was an airline pilot, doctor, and several other professions, using false IDs, stolen uniforms and excellent acting skills! He managed to travel the world for free, work in a hospital, and steal millions of dollars before finally being caught by police and put in prison. Despite his dishonest behaviour, Frank's example does prove that teenagers really can be shockingly clever!

- A Improving the Environment**
- B A Believable Performance**
- C Using Technology for Health**
- D New Communication System**
- E Sharing Neighbourhood Issues**
- F Example: An Incorrect Description**

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

For questions 25 – 30, decide whether the sentences below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text.

25. The writer believes teenagers are less active than adults.	True / False
26. Rene wrote stories about difficulties around the world.	True / False
27. Zea thinks recycling will increase if it is less boring.	True / False
28. Zea has always been fascinated with technology.	True / False
29. Louis started reading at just three years old.	True / False
30. Frank was very good at lying.	True / False

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

**You are going to read a text about a robot hotel.
For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

The Robot Hotel

Japan is known for its advanced and unusual inventions, so when the world's first robot hotel was opened there in 2015, it was not a big shock. The 'Henn na Hotel', meaning 'Strange Hotel' in English, originally contained 80 robot members of staff, increasing to 243 over time, all there to serve the human guests staying there. The hotel owner hoped this would cut the cost of human staff and provide guests with a good service. The hotel was also so far from any towns that it was difficult to find enough people to work there. Therefore the robots could solve this problem.

Like any other hotel, the first 'person' to greet guests was the receptionist. However, instead of the usual smiling human at the reception desk, there was a robotic dinosaur. Next to the guests' beds there was a robot called 'Churi' which could recognise a human voice and carry out guests' spoken instructions. Guests had to rely on Churi for everything, including turning on the lights or the heating. In fact, light switches and similar devices had been completely removed from the guest rooms. Although a few humans worked at the hotel, mainly for security, most jobs were done by robots.

Television crews from around the world visited this unique hotel, giving it lots of advertising and helping to make it a success. Within two years though, problems began. The robots' technology became out of date and useless compared to smart phone technology. The robots could only answer the most basic questions, so guests felt annoyed and ended up just using their phones. One night a guest was woken up several times by his Churi robot, which asked him to "Repeat that request." Later the man realised his loud snoring had activated the robot; it had thought the man was giving it instructions!

Sadly, within four years over half the robots had been replaced by humans. When you enter the hotel today, hardly any robots are left. A few of the successful ideas have stayed though, such as the facial recognition technology that is used instead of a room key: a digital image of the guest's face is recorded during check-in, then recognised by the hotel camera, which unlocks their room door. Robots are not good at finding lost keys and this system prevented guests losing them! The hotel is still cheaper than most others in Japan, which can be two or three times more expensive. As a result, the hotel is still quite popular, even if 'Strange Hotel' is not an accurate description nowadays!

31. The writer says that

- A. it was surprising the hotel was in Japan.
- B. the hotel owner thought he might save money.
- C. all human staff were replaced with robots.
- D. the hotel was in a convenient location.

32. According to the text,

- A. the reception desk had a human and a robot.
- B. guests needed a remote control to use Churi.
- C. guests were unable to turn off lights themselves.
- D. robots were employed to keep the hotel safe.

33. Which of the following is true?

- A. The hotel gained a lot of media attention.
- B. The robot's software was highly developed.
- C. The guests found their phones did not work.
- D. The Churi robot did not work at night.

34. The writer says that

- A. the hotel's technology was too expensive.
- B. there are still a lot of robots at the hotel.
- C. some technology at the hotel worked well.
- D. robots were always losing the room keys.

35. According to the text, the hotel

- A. had to close down after four years.
- B. is now double the price of other hotels.
- C. guests must show photo ID at check-in.
- D. now has more human staff than robots.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.