NEU/ IELTS FOUNDATION 1/ FINAL TEST/ READING

SECTION 1:

QUESTIONS 1-6

The Reading Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

Example

Paragraph A ***....v.....***

1. Paragraph B .....

2. Paragraph C .....

3. Paragraph D .....

4. Paragraph E .....

5. Paragraph F .....

6. Paragraph G .....

List of Headings

i **a comparison of male and female use of commercial venues**

ii **how various media affect the frequency of contact between friends**

iii **the ranking of the most popular communication methods**

iv **the reasons why teenagers like using commercial venues**

v **the popularity of internet friends**

vi **the importance of regular contact with friends met online**

vii **the popularity of neighbourhoods**

viii **the impact of mobile devices on contact between friends**

ix **alternative means of communication cited by teens**

How teens hang out and stay in touch with their closest friends: a study of the attitudes of US teenagers aged 13 to 17

A The way young people are making friends around the world is changing. A US survey asked teens to focus on all of the ways in which they spend time and interact – both digitally and in person - with the friend who is closest to them. Many teens say they

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'hang out' with their closest friend in online settings, such as social media sites or through gaming websites. More than half of teens hang out with their closest friend online on a regular basis, which is similar to the share of teens who spend time with close friends at someone's house. Teenage boys are especially likely to spend time online with close friends, as 62% do so regularly, compared with 48% of teen girls.

B Many of those who have met a friend online say they spend time with their closest friend on a regular basis online, which is somewhat higher than the 41 % of teens who have not met a friend online. While this does not necessarily mean that a teen's best friend is an online friend, it does suggest a certain comfort with interacting with friends and peers in an online space for this group of teens.

C Neighborhoods also are a popular place for teens to connect with one another - 42% of teens spend time around a neighborhood with their closest friend. Boys are more likely than girls to spend time with their closest friend in a neighborhood. Nearly half of teenage boys say this is where they regularly spend time with their closest friend, compared with 36% of girls.

D About a third of teen girls spend time with their closest friend at a coffee shop or shopping centre. Roughly one-quarter of teens regularly spend time with their best friend at these places. Girls are twice as likely as boys to hang out in these locations: 30% of teen girls regularly spend time with their closest friend there, compared with only 16% of boys.

E Frequent contact with closest friends is facilitated by mobile devices and social media. Teens today have more ways to stay in touch with friends than ever before. Beyond daily interactions at school, teens are increasingly connected by smartphones, social media, gaming, and the internet. These new avenues of communication broaden what it even means to be 'friends', changing how teens connect and how they share with one another.

F Mobile devices help facilitate frequent connections between close friends. Teens who have mobile internet access - whether through a phone, tablet or other mobile device – are significantly more likely than those without this kind of access to be in frequent touch with their closest friend. A full 60% of these teen mobile internet users are in touch daily with their closest friend (including 42% who make contact many times a day). This compares with 47% of those without mobile internet access who communicate daily with their closest friend, including 27% who do so many times a day.

G Phone-based methods are overall the most popular ways that teens communicate with their closest friends. Looking at the overall picture, texting comes out on top. Some 80%

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of teens say they use this as one of the three most common ways they get in touch. But phone calls - a technology from the analogue era - are the second most popular method overall, with 69% of teens citing it as one of their choices. This is followed closely by the 66% of teens who say social media is in their top three preferences, while just 21% of teens noted gaming in any of their choices. Other communication methods, such as video sharing, blogging and discussion sites were cited by 10% of teens or less. Some 21% of teens, however, said 'something else' to any of the three most common ways they get in touch with their closest friend. Write-in answers reveal that some teens use video chatting, such as the popular iPhone service FaceTime, to get in touch with one another, as well as email.

QUESTIONS 7-9

Do the following statements agree with the information in the Reading Passage?

Write:

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

7. The use of social media and mobile devices among teenagers has little impact on their contact with their closest friend.

8. Social media are used by teenagers to exchange photographs.

9. Teenagers also use video-based communication to contact friends.

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SECTION 2: QUESTIONS 10-14

Complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR NUMBERS from the text for each answer.

10. A compound cannot be separated without energy and a .....

11. Although mixtures consist of a combination of elements and compounds, it is possible for these to be.....

12. If flavourings were not added, people would probably ..... consume margarine.

13. Flavours can only be described as natural if they have a natural .....

14. Vanillin is chemically produced, but ..... In chemical composition to a natural flavouring.

Cupcakes

Cupcakes are made from a mixture of ingredients. Different flavoured cupcakes have different mixtures. The icing used to decorate the cakes contains sugar, water, colouring and flavouring. Water and sugar are different types of compounds. These compounds are made from elements.

Elements, compounds and mixtures

Chemical substances occur in three types.

- Elements - these contain one type of atom only. They cannot be chemically broken down into simpler substances.
- Compounds - these contain two or more different elements bonded together. A chemical reaction is needed to break up a compound. This will involve energy.
- Mixtures - these may contain two or more elements and/or compounds. They are mixed in any proportion and can be separated out.

When a baker mixes the flour, sugar, fat, eggs, flavouring and colour together to make cupcakes, he or she is making a mixture. The icing sugar, water and colour make a different mixture. The sugar and water are compounds.

The compound water is made from the elements hydrogen and oxygen. Sugar contains the elements hydrogen, oxygen and carbon.

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In this unit, we will be looking at flavourings, the substances that are added to food or drink to give it a particular taste. They are added because people would probably refuse to eat certain products without them. Margarine and ice cream, for example, would have unacceptable tastes, whereas certain jellies, some other sweets, and meat replacement products would have little or no taste.

Natural flavours are those found in nature. Those from vegetable sources include vanilla, strawberry, lemon and nuts. An example of an animal source is beef flavouring, added for example to chips. Essential oils and fruit juices can also be used to flavour foods. They are sourced in nature and obtained through physical processes such as distillation and fermentation.

Some animal flavours, such as bacon and beef flavour in crisps, are vegetarian because they are artificial rather than made from animal sources.

There are also nature-identical flavourings. An example is vanillin, which is often produced cheaply from lignin, a polymer, rather than from vanilla pods. These flavourings are chemically identical to natural flavourings, but have been produced chemically rather than naturally, e.g. by a process of chemical extraction. The human body does not notice the difference as their molecules are identical to natural ones.

Artificial flavourings consist of chemically synthesized compounds which have no source whatsoever in nature. Although the word natural has positive connotations, some natural flavours may have contaminated sources, which are harmful. Artificial flavours undergo strict testing because they are subject to laws (e.g. The European Flavouring Regulation (1334/2008) and may therefore be purer and safer. Using natural flavourings is also more expensive and may be considered a waste at a time when we are trying to preserve nature.

Glossary

polymer: a naturally occurring or synthetic compound

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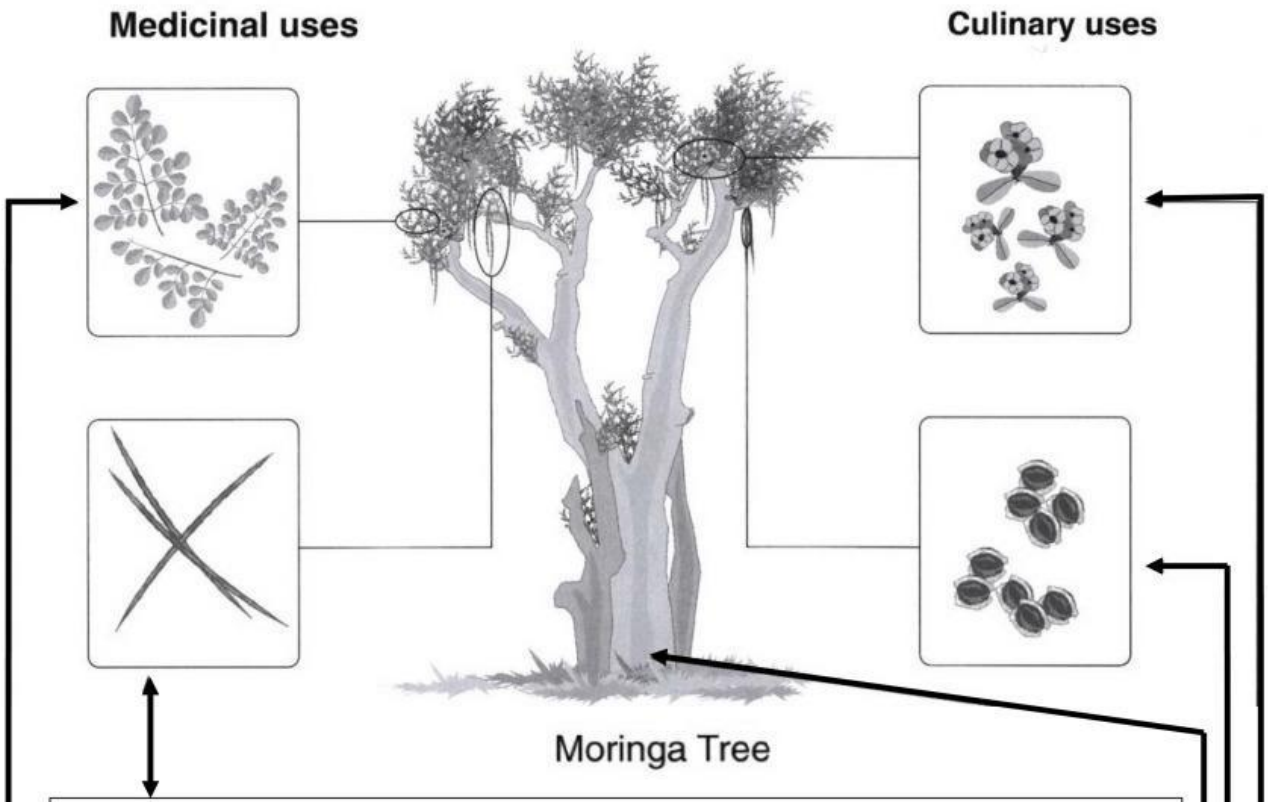
SECTION 3: QUESTIONS 15-27

Using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage, complete each gap in the diagram.



These so-called (15) ....., because of their shape, are actually (16) ..... Which are eaten in similar ways to (17) .....

These contain vitamins, minerals and other (18) .....
They can be preserved in different ways, e.g. (19) ..... or (20) .....
In their whole form, they can be compared to another green leaf: (21) .....

These are used to treat arthritis and other aches as well as (22) .....
They can help relieve pain and the swelling of (23) .....

If eaten, this can aid (24) .....
Its taste is said to be (25) .....

These can be made into a liquid, taken by mothers to stimulate (26) .....
These flowers are considered a (27) .....

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The many uses of the Moringa tree

The Moringa tree, Saragwa, or Drumstick tree, is relatively unknown in the West, despite the fact that it is incredibly useful. Miriam Tayne reports about its culinary, medicinal and other uses.

The Moringa tree is a relatively small tree that typically grows to between three and ten metres tall. Its flowers are creamy-coloured and have been compared to small orchids. The plant has long and round green pods that can grow to 30 cms and which look a bit like drumsticks. hence the tree's common name. The pods consist of three parts, which contain round, dark brown seeds. Planting needs to be done in sandy or muddy soil, using these seeds or tree cuttings. The plant does not tolerate frost but thrives in hot climates. It is very common in South and South-east Asia, Africa and America.

The leaves are reputed to have anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial properties, so are used for eye and ear infections, fevers, etc. They are also held against the forehead to reduce headaches, or made into tea to treat stomach complaints. As they contain a lot of iron they have been used for the treatment of anaemia, a medical condition in which there are too few red cells in the blood, causing tiredness. The plant also contains many other nutrients, such as phosphorus, calcium, potassium, and vitamins A and C.

The ground-up seeds are commonly used to treat certain skin infections, but can be used for much more. Ground seeds can be mixed with salt or oils to apply to the body to treat cramp, back ache and forms of arthritis, a medical condition in which the joints are swollen and painful. The oil, called Ben oil because it contains behenic acid, is also used as a hair treatment or a perfume, and to deter mosquitoes and treat their bites. The by- products of the oil manufacturing process are used for fertilization and water purification.

The roots work in exactly the same way as the seeds, but are much stronger, so are not used as often. They have additional uses for heart and circulation problems, whereas the gum is sometimes used to treat asthma. The bark has quite a pleasant taste and is sometimes eaten to encourage digestion.

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The plant's main use is as food: for livestock, and for human beings, because it contains high concentrations of fibre and protein. The drumsticks are eaten in soup and/or as green beans, often in combination with shrimp (see picture), whereas the seeds are eaten like peas, or roasted. The leaves are eaten fresh or cooked in similar ways to spinach. Chopped, they are used as a garnish on soups and salads. They are often pickled or dried so that they are always available to use in sauces, stir-fries, soups and in sweet and sour or spicy curries.

Like every other part of the tree, its flowers are not just decorative but also functional. They taste a bit like wild mushrooms and are considered a delicacy. They are used to make tea to treat the common cold, mixed with honey to make cough medicine, and made into juice to be drunk during breastfeeding as it is said to increase milk flow.

There is not a part of the tree that is not used. The Moringa tree is probably the most beneficial tree in the world.

Good luck!

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