

L1 English Test₀₀₅

May 2016

Semester 2

Student's Name: LEO LELLOUCHE Group: 7
(PRINT IN CAPITALS)

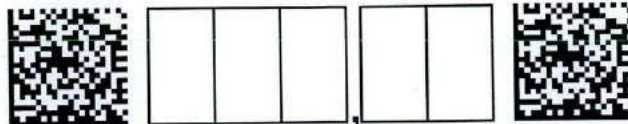
Point Breakdown by Section	TOTAL
Listening Comprehension 1	9
Listening Comprehension 2	8
Reading Comprehension 1	62
Reading Comprehension 2	
Reading Comprehension 3	4
Argumentative Essay	20
Overall Total	53

TOTAL:

$53 / 3 = 17.6$	
17.6	20

Corrector's
initials

DJO'H



Listening Comprehension 1

You are going to listen twice to a report about South Sudan. You will need to complete the task below. Before the listening comprehension starts, you have 1 minute to read through the task.

A. Circle whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(each correct answer is worth 1 point, 10 points total)

- 1) According to the report, South Sudan does not have its own internet domain name yet....
- 2) According to the report, South Sudan is one of the poorest countries in the world.....
- 3) According to the report, South Sudan is arguing over oil wealth with Sudan to the north.....
- 4) Paleki Matthew is a 24-year-old law graduate.....
- 5) South Sudan was criticized for incursions it made into an oil field in August.....
- 6) According to the report, Sudan's civil war lasted a decade.....
- 7) Paleki Mathew moved to Juba four years ago.....
- 8) According to the reporter, you need to use a four-wheel drive to drive on Juba's roads.....
- 9) Food is expensive in South Sudan because the majority of it is imported.....
- 10) Paleki Matthew's father died on the very same day and year that South Sudan became an independent nation.....

TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✗
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓
TRUE	FALSE	✓

Source: <http://www.theworld.org/2012/07/south-sudan-activist-paleki-matthew/>

Listening Comprehension 1 Total:

9	10
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Listening Comprehension 2

You are going to listen twice to a report on how the American dream is changing for many young Americans. You will need to complete the task below. Before the listening comprehension starts, you have 1 minute to read through the task.

A. Answer the questions below. You will not be graded on grammar or spelling.

(each question is worth a specific number of points, 10 points total)

I) What three things are today's young Americans more likely to do than previous generations? (3 points)

- 1) Live
 - 2) Study
 - 3) Work
- } abroad

II) What does John Zogby call this new group of young Americans? (1 point)

First globals

III) How many students studied abroad during the last academic year and by how much has this number increased since two decades ago? (2 points)

- 1) 300 000
- 2) 3 time more than 2 decade ago

IV) What are three typically traditional things that Jennifer Larr can do without? (3 points)

- 1) House
- 2) kids
- 3) Marge

V) What kind of service is a common point of interest for many young Americans? (1 point)

Source: <http://www.npr.org/2012/07/10/156463825/>

Listening Comprehension 2 Total: 8 10

Reading Comprehension 1

Read the text below:

Reminder: At the end of this exam, you will be asked to write an argumentative essay addressing the main topic of these three articles. Keep that in mind as you read them.

Should Sugar Be Regulated Like Alcohol and Tobacco

Bonnie Rochmann, TIME Magazine, February 2, 2012

Sugar poses enough health risks that it should be considered a controlled substance just like alcohol and tobacco, contends a team of researchers from the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF).

In an opinion piece called “The Toxic Truth About Sugar” that was published Feb. 1 in the journal *Nature*, Robert Lustig argues that it’s inappropriate to consider sugar as just “empty calories.” He writes: “There is nothing empty about these calories. A growing body of scientific evidence is showing that fructose can start processes that may cause liver toxicity and a host of other chronic diseases. A little is not a problem, but a lot kills — slowly.”

Almost everyone’s heard of — or personally experienced — the proverbial sugar high, so perhaps the comparison between sugar and alcohol or tobacco shouldn’t come as a surprise. But it’s doubtful that Americans will look favorably upon regulating their favorite vice. We’re a nation that’s sweet on sugar: the average U.S. adult downs 22 teaspoons of sugar a day, according to the American Heart Association, and surveys have found that teens swallow 34 teaspoons.

To counter our consumption, the authors advocate taxing sugary foods and prohibiting sales to kids under 17. Already, 17% of U.S. children and teens are obese. Increased sugar consumption has helped create a global obesity pandemic that contributes to 35 million annual deaths worldwide from noninfectious diseases including diabetes, heart disease and cancer.

Other countries, including France, Greece and Denmark, levy soda taxes, and the concept is being considered in at least 20 U.S. cities and states. Last summer, Philadelphia came close to passing a 2-cents-per-ounce soda tax. The Rudd Center has been a vocal proponent of a more modest 1-cent-per-ounce tax. But at least one study, from 2010, has raised doubts that soda taxes would result in significant weight loss: apparently people who are determined to eat — and drink — unhealthily will find ways to do it.

Reading Comprehension 1 Questions

A. Circle whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

(each correct answer is worth 1 point, 8 points total)

- 1) The researchers from UCSF consider sugar to be as dangerous as tobacco and alcohol because of its addictive properties..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓
- 2) The author believes that Americans would support a tax on sugar..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✗
- 3) In the U.S., adults consume less sugar than teens..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓
- 4) If the authors of the report had their way, consumers under 17 would not be able to buy sugary foods..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓
- 5) 17% of children and teens are obese in the world..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓
- 6) There are 35 million obesity related deaths around the world per year **TRUE** **FALSE** ✗
- 7) At least 20 U.S. cities and states are thinking about imposing a soda tax..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓
- 8) There is currently a 2-cent-per-ounce soda tax in Philadelphia..... **TRUE** **FALSE** ✓

Reading Comprehension 1 Total:

6	8
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Reading Comprehension 2

Read the text below:

Sugar Tax Needed, Say US Experts

Helen Briggs, BBC News, February 2, 2012

Several countries are imposing taxes on unhealthy food; Denmark and Hungary have a tax on saturated fat, while France has approved a tax on soft drinks.

Now, researchers in the US are proposing similar policies for added sugar and sweeteners, amid concern about the amount of sugar in the diet.

In a comment in the journal *Nature*, Prof Lustig, a leading child obesity expert, says governments need to consider major shifts in policy, such as taxes, limiting sales of sweet food and drinks during school hours, or even stopping children from buying them below a certain age.

The researcher acknowledges that he faces “an uphill political battle against a powerful sugar lobby”.

Barbara Gallani, director of food safety and science at the UK Food and Drink Federation, said they recognised the worldwide health burden of non-infectious diseases and agreed action was needed.

“However, the causes of these diseases are multifactorial and demonising individual food components does not help consumers to build a realistic approach to their diet,” she explained.

“The key to good health is a balanced and varied diet, in the context of a healthy lifestyle that includes plenty of physical activity.”

Dr Peter Scarborough of the British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Research Group at the University of Oxford argues that taxing certain food products is something policymakers should consider.

But he says taxing just one type of food could have unintended consequences, such as people cutting back on fruit and vegetables to save money for other purchases.

He told the BBC: “If you only tax one aspect of food like sugar you can have unintended consequences.

“If you tax fat, salt and sugar, combined with subsidies for fruit and vegetables, you’ll get healthier diets.”

Adapted from: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-16822533>

Reading Comprehension 2 Questions

A. Please answer the following questions in complete sentences. You will be graded on the content and the quality of English e.g. spelling, vocabulary, grammar, punctuation. Use your own words!
(each question is worth 2 points, 1 point for content and 1 point for the quality of written English, e.g. spelling, vocabulary, grammar, punctuation, etc., 4 points total)

- 1) Why does Professor Lustig think it is going to be difficult to make a policy controlling sugar consumption? Please use your own words. (2 points)

.....
Professor Lustig thinks that it is because according to him
his concerns are ~~about~~ less politically powerful compared
to the sugar lobbies. ✓ 2

- 2) According to Dr. Scarborough, what is one of the possible negative consequences of taxing only a certain kind of food? Please use your own words. (2 points)

.....
According to this doctor, taxing only a certain kind of food
may result in people not buying less vegetables and fruits
to save for unhealthy food or other things. ✓ 2

Reading Comprehension 2 Total:

4	4
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Reading Comprehension 3

Read the text below:

Sugar Taxes Are Unfair and Unhealthy

Patrick Basham, U.S. News, March 30, 2012

Conventional wisdom says draconian regulation, specifically, a high tax on sugary drinks and snacks reduces unhealthy consumption, and thereby **improves** public health. There are many reasons, **however**, why high sugar taxes are unsuccessful, and economically and socially dangerous.

Research finds that higher prices don't reduce soda consumption, for example. No scientific studies demonstrate a difference either in soda consumption or in child and adolescent obesity between the two thirds of U.S. states with soda taxes and those without such taxes.

The study that did find taxes might **lead to** a moderate reduction in soda consumption also found this had no effect on adolescent obesity, as the reduction was completely **offset by** increases in consumption of other calorific drinks.

Economic research finds sugar taxes are futile in influencing the behavior and habits of the overweight and the obese. Why do sugar taxes **fail**? Those consumers who strongly prefer unhealthy foods continue to eat and drink according to their individual preferences until such time as it becomes prohibitively **expensive** to do so.

Demand for food is largely insensitive to price. A 10 percent **rise** in price reduces consumption by less than 1 percent. Applied to soda, this means that to reduce consumption by 10 percent, the tax rate on sugary drinks would need to be 100 percent!

Sugar taxes have not worked where they've been tried, and are unfair and unhealthy. Given that there's no compelling **evidence** they'll improve public health, we can't justify using taxes to influence our dietary choices.

Adapted from: <http://www.usnews.com/debate-club/should-sugar-be-regulated/sugar-taxes-are-unfair-and-unhealthy>

Reading Comprehension 3 Questions

A. 8 of the words in the text have been underlined and are in bold. Circle the word / expression that has the same meaning in the given context. (each question is worth 1 point, 8 points total)

1) **to improve**

to make better	to make worse	to not change
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2) **however**

furthermore	nevertheless	consequently
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3) **to lead to**

to get rid of	to result in	to keep up with
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4) **to be offset by**

to counterbalance	to counterpunch	to counteroffer
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5) **to fail**

to not please	to not comply	to not succeed
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6) **expensive**

not cheap	cheap	extremely cheap
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7) **a rise**

an increase	a reduction	a leveling off
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8) **evidence**

arguments	proof	conjectures
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Reading Comprehension 3 Total:

8

Argumentative Essay

Write an argumentative essay (using your own words) that answers the following question:

Are taxes on sugary foods and drinks an effective way to change consumers' habits?

You may use the articles from this exam to support your arguments, but be sure to correctly quote or paraphrase what you use. You will not be graded on the length, so please do not feel obliged to use all the pages available. You will be graded on the following criteria:

<u>Structure (8 points)</u>	<u>Content (8 points)</u>	<u>Language (14 points)</u>
<i>Introduction & conclusion</i>	<i>General cohesion</i> ✓	<i>Grammar</i>
<i>Paragraph structure</i>	<i>Development of argument</i> ✓	<i>Vocabulary</i>
<i>Transitions</i> ✓	<i>Clear thesis</i>	<i>Punctuation</i>
<i>Appropriate introduction of quotes</i>	<i>Exploitation of outside sources to support arguments</i>	<i>Syntax</i>
<i>Correct citation of sources</i>	<i>Counter arguments presented and refuted.</i>	<i>Faux-amis</i>
<i>Etc.</i>	<i>Etc.</i>	<i>Etc.</i>
<u>5</u> / 8	<u>5</u> / 8	<u>10</u> / 14
Corrector's Comments:	Corrector's Comments:	Corrector's Comments:

Today, sugar is one of the most consumed products in rich countries. It is everywhere, in drinks, in candy and also in salted food like tomato sauce. For example in the USA, one person eats the equivalent of 22 teaspoons

of sugar per day! So it's important to stop this sugar consumption. And the most study proposition is to tax and drink. So we will see if this type of tax can change consumers' habits.

A sugar tax already exists in countries like France or Denmark, and the first results permit to see a small positive effect. We can see that an increase of 10 percent in sugary foods and drinks results in a decrease of 1 percent of the consumption. It is small but it can save lives.

But some people think that it will not work because people will stop to buy other things to buy sugar. Dr. Peter Scarborough said "People cutting back on fruit and vegetables to save money for other purchases." So the decrease of 1 percent that we saw, if there is also a decrease of 10 percent on fruits and vegetables' consumption, we can't

Doesn't follow. Needs a separate sentence.

said that the tax had a benefic effect. It's a bad effect!

There is also another difficulty in schools or sport areas, there are distributors of food. But we can only buy sugary food like "Mars" or "Haribo" or "Coca Cola". So people will buy it with tax or without tax because they only have this to eat!



So for me, the effect of a tax is not an evidence. One of the good effect is that healthcare earn more money that will be use to care of sugary diseases. But is a restriction like for alcohol where they can not do TV advertisement will be benefic?

French grammar.

These two phrases are not connected.

Argumentative Essay Total: 30

Key for Correction Symbols

S	spelling error
G	grammatical error
V	word choice
	vocabulary
^	add word
W	word order
P	punctuation
	any issues that need attention