



ANNALES  
OFFICIELLES  
2011  
CONCOURS  
ECRICOME  
TREMPIN 1&2

# ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE

■ *Test d'anglais*



ECRICOME  
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## ■ Epreuve

### Test d'anglais

Durée : 1 heure 40

## ■ Esprit de l'épreuve

### Consignes à lire attentivement

*Vous disposez d'un livret et d'une grille de réponse.*

Ce livret est un questionnaire à choix multiple (Q.C.M.) comprenant quatre phases de 30 questions à résoudre en 25 minutes chacune :

Chaque phase est composée de questions de difficulté variable.

Chaque question est suivie de 4 propositions notées a), b), c), d).

***Une de ces propositions, et une seule, est correcte.***

- Vous devez utiliser un feutre noir pour noircir la case correspondant à votre réponse.
- Vous avez la possibilité de ne noircir aucune réponse.
- Le correcteur blanc est interdit.

***Vous devez porter vos réponses sur la grille unique de réponses.***

### Très important

- Travaillez sans vous interrompre.
- Si vous ne savez pas répondre à une question, ne perdez pas de temps : passez à la suivante.
- Vous devez respecter impérativement les temps de passation qui vous sont donnés par le responsable de salle ou le surveillant.
- Si vous terminez une partie avant la fin du temps alloué, vous pouvez reprendre les questions que vous n'avez pas traitées dans cette partie, sinon vous devez attendre pour commencer la partie suivante.

Attention, ne répondez pas au hasard :

- une bonne réponse vous rapporte 3 points ;
- une mauvaise réponse vous coûte 1 point ;
- l'absence de réponse est sans conséquence (ni retrait, ni attribution de point).

***Conformez-vous rigoureusement aux directives qui vous sont données par le responsable de salle ou un surveillant.***

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**SUJET**

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**■ Section 1 : Structures**

This section tests your ability to identify appropriate forms of standard written English.

Directions : each question contains a sentence that is incomplete in some way. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked a), b), c) and d). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

*Example : John Le Carré \_\_\_\_\_ for his novels on espionage.*

**a) famous**

**b) is famous**

**c) his fame**

**d) who is famous**

The sentence should read, "John Le Carré is famous for his novels on espionage."

Therefore b) is the correct answer.

**Train yourself by responding to questions.**

**1. When you have \_\_\_\_\_ the one you want, tell me.**

a) chose

b) choosed

c) chosen

d) chosed

**2. To get to the coast from Paris, it's best to go \_\_\_\_\_ Rouen.**

a) in

b) by

c) out of

d) through

**3. I've known John \_\_\_\_\_ we were at school together.**

a) while

b) when

c) since

d) during

**4. Before \_\_\_\_\_, can you please check the lights are off.**

- a) to leave
- b) having left
- c) leave
- d) leaving

**5. \_\_\_\_\_ you were out, Mr Smith called from Cairo.**

- a) if
- b) whilst
- c) because
- d) as

**6. This is probably \_\_\_\_\_ spell of cold weather this century!**

- a) the worsed
- b) the worser
- c) the baddest
- d) the worst

**7. She \_\_\_\_\_ to get through to Head Office all morning.**

- a) has tried
- b) is trying
- c) has been trying
- d) will have been trying

**8. If I'd known it was going to take this long, I \_\_\_\_\_ it so late.**

- a) would have started
- b) wouldn't have started
- c) wouldn't have starting
- d) wouldn't have been starting

**9. I don't know what to answer, it all depends \_\_\_\_\_ the context.**

- a) of
- b) by
- c) to
- d) on

**10. You don't have to come to all the classes, some are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) optional
- b) partial
- c) permanent
- d) fictional

**11. Please ensure all payments are made \_\_\_\_\_ the next two weeks.**

- a) within
- b) for
- c) up to
- d) by

**12. He was full of \_\_\_\_\_ the way she had run the race.**

- a) admiration to
- b) admiration
- c) admiration for
- d) admiration in

**13. I told you the plate was hot, you \_\_\_\_\_ listened to me.**

- a) must have
- b) should have
- c) shouldn't have
- d) mustn't have

**14. If I had enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.**

- a) travelled
- b) would travel
- c) will travel
- d) am travelling

**15. France is twice \_\_\_\_\_ England.**

- a) bigger than
- b) big as
- c) as big as
- d) as big than

16. \_\_\_\_\_ we receive payment before the end of the week, legal action will be taken.

- a) until
- b) unless
- c) if
- d) whereas

17. I've only been here a week, I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.

- a) used to drive
- b) use to drive
- c) used to driving
- d) use to driving

18. Why do you keep asking me? I told you I haven't finished \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) already
- b) ever
- c) before
- d) yet

19. Any breach of contract \_\_\_\_\_ will lead to the inevitable consequences.

- a) on your behalf
- b) in your respect
- c) in your behalf
- d) in your accord

20. I'll ask my bank manager for any \_\_\_\_\_ about finance.

- a) advise
- b) advises
- c) advices
- d) advice

## ■ Section 2 : Written expression

Directions : The following sentences have four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked a), b), c) and d). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

**Example :** *Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source vitamins.*

- a) Fresh
- b) vegetables
- c) an
- d) source

The sentence should read, "Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins"  
Therefore d) is the correct answer.

**Helen from marketing has had her baby! He is born yesterday at 11pm.**

- a) from
- b) has had
- c) is born
- d) at 11pm

The sentence should read, "Helen from marketing has had her baby! He was born yesterday at 11pm".

Therefore c) is the correct answer.

**Train yourself by responding to questions.**

**1. *The role of managers is to inspire and motivate staff member.***

- a) the
- b) is
- c) to
- d) member

**2. *It is highly unlikely that will be in a position to meeting all of your demands***

- a) highly
- b) unlikely
- c) will be
- d) to meeting

**3. I would be grateful if you could confirm that by writing, please..**

- a) would
- b) grateful
- c) could
- d) by

**4. In Sweden meetings are beginning with hot coffee, especially when it is cold.**

- a) in
- b) are beginning
- c) with
- d) especially

**5. He always used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day, then overnight he gave in completely.**

- a) used to
- b) a day
- c) overnight
- d) gave in

**6. I am delighted to have been selected as the position of assistant manager in Leeds.**

- a) delighted
- b) have been
- c) as
- d) of

**7. I also look at children after school until their parents arrive home from work**

- a) at
- b) until
- c) arrive
- d) from

**8. Should you require any further informations, don't hesitate to ask me.**

- a) should
- b) any
- c) informations
- d) to ask



**9. I hardly speak any Spanish, but whereas I visited Madrid I managed to get by.**

- a) hardly
- b) any
- c) whereas
- d) by

**10. The Ford motor company, who has been in business for over 100 years, is suffering from the crisis.**

- a) the
- b) who
- c) for
- d) from

**11. Don't forget to send me a remember note about the meeting planned for next Tuesday.**

- a) to
- b) remember
- c) the
- d) for

**12. Finishing the New York marathon was one of my greatest achievement as an athlete.**

- a) finishing
- b) was
- c) achievement
- d) as

**13. I am wondering whether you could help me out with this slight problem.**

- a) am
- b) whether
- c) out
- d) slight

**14. She has mentioned having worked in communication before starting here.**

- a) has
- b) having
- c) in
- d) starting

**15. I'm afraid I don't can make it for the presentation tomorrow morning.**

- a) afraid
- b) don't
- c) make
- d) for

**16. At the moment we work on a project designed to increase our profits .**

- a) at
- b) work
- c) designed
- d) profits

**17. I'm sorry but I totally unagree with you, it simply isn't a good enough offer.**

- a) sorry
- b) unagree
- c) isn't
- d) enough

**18. We have been running to quite a few financial problems over the past six months.**

- a) have been
- b) running to
- c) a few
- d) over

**19. Companies can innovate by launch new products which are less costly for the consumer.**

- a) launch
- b) products
- c) which
- d) costly

**20. That's fine by me, I see you tomorrow at noon in your office.**

- a) by me
- b) see
- c) at noon
- d) in

### ■ Section 3 : Vocabulary

Directions : in this section, each question is a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices and you should select the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

**Example :** *It was not until the nineteenth century that a bridge was built over the river at Bordeaux.*

- a) created
- b) prepared
- c) constructed
- d) linked

Here the word “constructed” is closest in meaning to “built”, so c) is the best answer.

**Train yourself by responding to questions.**

**1. If you hold the line, I'll put you through as soon as he's free.**

- a) connect you
- b) contradict you
- c) contact you
- d) call you

**2. I'm getting a bit fed up with my current job.**

- a) full
- b) confident
- c) bored
- d) competitive

**3. You need to have get-up-and-go if you want to succeed in this company.**

- a) transport
- b) drive
- c) sensitivity
- d) confidence

**4. The moment I get a pay rise, I'm buying the sports car .**

- a) incentive
- b) drop
- c) increase
- d) lift

**5. I need to improve my health and get fit, so I've taken up running at weekends.**

- a) stopped
- b) brought
- c) bought
- d) begun

**6. Due to the declining economy the factory has decided to lay off 200 employees.**

- a) hire
- b) take on
- c) take off
- d) make redundant

**7. The directions on the new GPS you gave me are incredibly accurate.**

- a) acute
- b) efficient
- c) precise
- d) current

**8. We've decided to produce a new glossy brochure for the Christmas campaign catalogue.**

- a) shiny
- b) expensive
- c) pricey
- d) effective

**9. I thought you were going to mind the kids for your sister this weekend.**

- a) look at
- b) look in
- c) look after
- d) look for

**10. Have you received our latest catalogue? It was sent out last week.**

- a) latter
- b) final
- c) last
- d) new

**11. He is heavily in the red since he went on holiday to Mexico.**

- a) drawn
- b) in debt
- c) on debt
- d) indebted

**12. Head Office has given the green light for my new project - so I can now go to New York for the conference.**

- a) thumbs down
- b) go ahead
- c) straight ahead
- d) go through

**13. The plumber will be able to fix the leaking tap if you can't.**

- a) mend
- b) reappear
- c) place
- d) mind

**14. The number of people out of work has increased since the crisis.**

- a) required
- b) retired
- c) employed
- d) redundant

**15. I read a really interesting piece about Quentin Tarantino's new film in the Times last week.**

- a) paper
- b) news
- c) critic
- d) article

**16. I frequently go to the cinema to watch Asian films.**

- a) rarely
- b) recently
- c) seldom
- d) regularly

**17. I am ready to support you with this idea, if you help me out tomorrow afternoon.**

- a) back
- b) stand
- c) blame
- d) discourage

**18. It's difficult to break a habit when you are accustomed to doing it.**

- a) used to
- b) new to
- c) opposed to
- d) challenged to

**19. I tried to warn him about the obvious consequences of not wearing a helmet whilst cycling.**

- a) prevent
- b) inform
- c) mislead
- d) form

**20. He wrote to let us know that he would be delighted to come to the dinner party on Saturday.**

- a) unable
- b) sad
- c) glad
- d) disappointed

## ■ Section 4 : Reading Comprehension

In this part you will read passages on various topics then answer questions about them. Choose the answer a), b), c) or d) which best answers the question or completes the given sentence..

### Questions 1-7

Teaching unions are complaining that e-safety software is increasingly being used to keep track of their members. They say thousands of teachers are having their every mouse-click monitored, eroding trust. So-called spyware has increasingly been adopted by schools to tackle cyber-bullying and to stop pupils accessing unsuitable websites. Such software can record online activity by individuals, including web pages visited and messages sent.

Leader of the NASUWT teachers' union Chris Keates says monitoring of teachers' computer use is common - and a symptom of "a growing culture of surveillance".

She said: "I think it is more widespread than we realise. There is surveillance of teachers in classrooms for all sorts of things. There is the big issue of CCTV in classrooms and two-way mirrors. I think laptop surveillance is being used to see how teachers are using their time, checking that they are not logging on to Facebook or looking at the internet for something personal." Ms Keates added: "It's about professional trust and confidence. Teachers have more restrictions than their pupils these days".

Telford and Wrekin Council in the English Midlands is one of the many local authorities understood to have introduced such software in all its schools. The council says everyone who logs onto system sees a screen which says activity on the schools' computers is being monitored. Richard Lawson, ICT strategy manager for children's services at the council, said such software helped to protect teachers and children alike.

"We have had this for three years or more now and I have heard teachers say it is the best thing we have had," he said. "It picks up all the cyber-bullying, which is a huge issue for children." He said such systems offered protection for teachers in cases where false allegations were made against them or where they were being bullied.

The agency charged by the government with promoting good use of technology in schools, Becta, says schools should take a "responsible approach to monitoring".

Stephen Lucey, Becta's executive director for strategic technologies said: "Monitoring software should be used to help keep school computers and everyone that uses them safe, not to spy on teachers."

Becta advises all schools to maintain a clear acceptable use policy for all network users, so that they are clear about what is considered acceptable and understand the consequences if policies are breached. At the same time, it is important that head teachers take a responsible approach to monitoring and use the software appropriately. Our advice has always stressed the importance of ensuring that if monitoring software is in place, all users are made aware of it."

**1. What does the text mainly discuss?**

- a) The issue of privacy
- b) The use of computers in schools
- c) The importance of technology in school
- d) The role of teachers today

**2. What does the use of e-safety software result in, according to teaching unions?**

- a) an increase in bullying
- b) a decrease in the level trust
- c) teachers are more confident
- d) relationships built on trust

**3. In line 17 "monitored" is closest in meaning to :**

- a) surveyed
- b) watched
- c) seen
- d) questioned

**4. Richard Lawson believes that e-software is positive because it detects incidents of:**

- a) mistreatment of animals
- b) intimidation
- c) untrue information
- d) false advertising

**5. In line 30 "breached" means:**

- a) agreed
- b) spread
- c) surveyed
- d) broken

**6. According to Mr Lucey, the e-software should never be used to:**

- a) check in on teachers
- b) check up on teachers
- c) check in for teachers
- d) check to teachers



**7. What is the conclusion of the text?**

- a) Computer surveillance is always acceptable
- b) Computer surveillance is never acceptable
- c) Computer surveillance is seldom acceptable
- d) Computer surveillance can be acceptable

**Questions 8-14**

Thousands of UFOs have been spotted in the last 20 years around the UK, according to newly released documents. More than 6,000 pages of reports describe people's experiences with unidentified flying objects between 1994 and 2000. They include reported sightings over Chelsea Football Club and former home secretary Michael Howard's Kent home. Details have been released under a three-year project between the Ministry of Defence and The National Archives. The fifth instalment to be released consists of 24 files of sightings, letters and Parliamentary questions, which are available to view online.

The reports detail how objects of various shapes and sizes have been witnessed flying over a range of locations. Some drawings by witnesses have also been released. One man told police he was physically sick and developed a "skin condition" after an eerie "tube of light" enveloped his car in Ebbw Vale on 27 January, 1997. In another case, a UFO sighted by Boston and Skegness police, in Lincolnshire, was captured on film. The police reported the sighting to the coastguard, which in turn alerted ships in the North Sea, where a crew reported seeing more UFOs. Simultaneously, an unidentified blip was picked up on radar over Boston.

Also included in the latest release is a letter from senior MoD official Ralph Noyes, in which he describes seeing a film of UFOs captured by RAF fighter pilots in 1956. Mr Noyes claims the footage was shown at a secret underground screening arranged for air defence staff at the MoD in 1970.

And a memo reveals how former prime minister Winston Churchill expressed curiosity in "flying saucers" and requested a briefing from his ministers. He was told in reply that following an intelligence study conducted in 1951, the "flying saucers" could be explained by "one or other" of four causes. These were known astronomical or meteorological phenomena, mistaken identification of conventional aircraft, optical illusions and psychological delusions, or deliberate hoaxes.

Experts believe the records highlight how shapes of reported UFOs have changed over the last few decades, possibly explained by representations of UFOs in popular culture. Many reports in this latest file describe aircraft as big, black and triangular in shape with lights along the edges, whereas the predominant form in the 1940s to 1950s was saucer or disc-shaped.

Dr David Clarke, author of *The UFO Files* and senior lecturer in journalism at Sheffield Hallam University, said: "In the 1950s the next big leap in technology was thought to be a round craft that took off vertically and it's intriguing to note that this is the same period when people began to report seeing 'flying saucers' in the sky."

In the period the latest file release covers, triangular-shaped US stealth bombers and Aurora spy planes featured heavily on TV, such as *The X Files*..., and films such as *Independence Day*

released in 1996, and the shape of reported UFOs corresponds.

"It's impossible to prove a direct link between what people are reading and watching and what they report as UFOs but one interpretation could be that the latest advances in technology may be influencing what people see in the sky."

**8. The article is about recently released documents citing:**

- a) UFO activities between 1994 and 2000
- b) confirmed UFO landings over the past 20 years
- c) reported UFO encounters between 1994 and 2000
- d) proved UFO encounters between 1994 and 2000

**9. How many different parts of the report have been released so far?**

- a) 6,000
- b) 24
- c) 5
- d) 20

**10. In line 10 the word "eerie" means:**

- a) loud
- b) noisy
- c) scary
- d) beautiful

**11. Who warned ships in the North Sea that UFOs had been sighted?**

- a) the police
- b) the air force
- c) the radar system
- d) the coastguard

**12. What did Winston Churchill ask his ministers to do?**

- a) to keep him up to date on sightings
- b) to produce a report about the incidents
- c) to keep the reported sightings secret
- d) to publish the report in the press

**13. Which of the following could not explain the incidents of UFO sightings?**

- a) weather conditions
- b) genuine error
- c) deliberate invention
- d) disorientation

**14. According to David Clarke films and TV shows have:**

- a) contributed to the explanation of UFOs
- b) influenced what people believe to have seen
- c) proved that UFOs exist
- d) contributed to the increase in the number of UFO sightings

**Questions 15-22**

The public release of the genome of the cacao tree - from which chocolate is made - will save the chocolate industry from collapse, a scientist has said. Howard Yana-Shapiro, a researcher for Mars, said that without engineering higher-yielding cacao trees, demand would outstrip supply within 50 years. Dr Yana-Shapiro said such strains will also help biodiversity and farmers' welfare in cacao-growing regions. The genome's availability will likely lead to healthier, tastier chocolate.

The sequencing of the genome was an international, multidisciplinary effort between firms including Mars and IBM, the US department of agriculture and a number of universities, and was announced in September. Dr Shapiro, once described as a "biodiversifarian", was speaking at an event at IBM's research labs in Zurich when he called the date the genome was released "the greatest day of my life". "In late 2007, it became very apparent to me that we would not have a continuous supply of cocoa going into the future if we did not intervene on a massive scale to secure our supply chain. Cote d'Ivoire is the largest producer of cocoa in the world," Dr Shapiro continued. "Mars has bought cocoa from there for sixty years - but when we started to understand the environmental and ecological conditions, the productivity, sociocultural and economic conditions, I realised this was a moment of crisis for this region." What is needed is to make more cocoa from fewer trees and less land.

"In 10 years, under a 2% increase in consumption we will need an area corresponding to another Cote d'Ivoire. There is no more place to grow it, productivity with less land must be our driver." The genetic codes of major global staple crops such as rice and wheat have been decoded, with a view to improving yields or nutritive properties. However, those crops are grown principally on large, industrial farms. Cocoa, by comparison, is grown for the most part on small farms by individual farmers and sold on in a less centralised market. For that reason, Dr Shapiro said, increases to yields or the cocoa butter and fat content - for which cocoa farmers are actually paid - could directly affect the lives of some 6.5 million small farmers around the globe.

Under his direction, the consortium sequenced the *Theobroma cacao* genome in a remarkably short time, finishing three years ahead of schedule. This development means

that each region will be able to produce the most, and the best, cocoa. Higher yields will free up land for other under-utilised crops in the region such as yams, sorghum and plantains. Dr Shapiro sees such small changes – that a chocolate consumer never sees – as a tangible human benefit of science-driven agriculture.

**15. What does this passage mainly discuss?**

- a) The economic crisis in the Cote d'Ivoire
- b) An increase in chocolate consumption
- c) How scientific research can benefit the chocolate industry
- d) The sale of chocolate in Cote d'Ivoire

**16. What will happen within 50 years, if more cacao is not grown?**

- a) demand and supply will be equal
- b) the price will increase
- c) more than enough cacao will be produced
- d) there will not be enough cacao to meet the demand

**17. As a result of the release of the genome, in the future:**

- a) people will be able to eat more and more chocolate
- b) chocolate will have more nutritional benefits
- c) chocolate will be less expensive
- d) people will be able to buy a wider range of chocolate

**18. Why will another area the size of Cote d'Ivoire be required to grow cacao in 10 years?**

- a) because consumption is skyrocketing
- b) because Mars will increase demand
- c) if consumption continues to increase
- d) because taste in chocolate is constantly changing

**19. For what reason have the genetic codes of wheat and rice been modified?**

- a) to improve health and increase production
- b) to improve health and reduce unemployment
- c) to increase production and save jobs
- d) to protect the environment

**20. What do cacao producers receive payment for?**

- a) the number of cacao beans produced
- b) the amount of cacao butter produced
- c) the amount of chocolate demanded
- d) the amount of butter required

**21. The term "ahead of schedule" (line 28) means:**

- a) on time
- b) before the deadline
- c) late
- d) just in time

**22. What is "a tangible human benefit of science-driven agriculture"?**

- a) the fact that more chocolate will be produced
- b) a less varied selection of crops will be produced
- c) land will be used more efficiently
- d) chocolate will taste better

**Questions 23-30**

Evidence seems to be mounting that drinking coffee can help prevent cancer, with a new study suggesting that the popular morning brew could protect against tumors of the head and neck.

Regular coffee drinkers -- those who downed four or more cups a day -- were 39 percent less likely to develop cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx combined, the researchers found. Decaffeinated coffee didn't seem to pose any added risk, though there wasn't enough data for a thorough analysis. The authors found no link between tea and cancers of the head and neck. "Since coffee is so widely used and there is a relatively high incidence and low survival rate of these forms of cancers, our results have important public health implications that need to be further addressed," lead researcher Mia Hashibe, an assistant professor at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, said in a statement.

Hashibe said that though the findings on heavy coffee drinkers are compelling, there is less evidence that moderate to light coffee consumption lowers the risk of head and neck cancers. People shouldn't take the study to mean that they need to up their daily coffee intake to four or more cups, she said. "We didn't see a clear association for the moderate drinkers," she told AOL Health. "But coffee is a really complex set of chemicals. I wouldn't recommend that everybody drink that much coffee."

The authors arrived at their conclusions by examining nine different studies done by the International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology consortium, and said the wide range of participants lends credence to their findings. "What makes our results so unique is that we had a very large sample size, and since we combined data across many studies, we had

more statistical power to detect associations between cancer and coffee,” said Hashibe, who teaches in the university’s department of family and preventive medicine.

In December, researchers from Harvard University presented findings at an AACR conference showing that drinking coffee every day lowered the risk of deadly and advanced prostate cancers. Men who consumed the most coffee had a 60 percent lower risk of developing aggressive prostate cancer than those who didn’t drink coffee at all. Another study published in January in *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention* indicated that coffee was also associated with a decreased chance of getting a brain tumor. The link was detected in those who drank five or more cups of coffee or tea a day, according to researchers from the Imperial College in London.

Hashibe said she and her colleagues adjusted for the two most significant risk factors for head and neck cancer, smoking and drinking, as well as for age, sex, race, weight, education and vegetable and fruit intake.

The latest research didn’t pinpoint what it is about coffee that seems to lower the risk of developing head and neck tumors, and Hashibe said more studies are needed. “Coffee includes antioxidants, and I think those might play a role,” she told AOL Health. “But our [report] doesn’t study that specifically.”

**23. What does the word “prevent” in line 1 mean?**

- a) warn
- b) avoid
- c) aid
- d) prohibit

**24. What does the word “down” in line 4 mean?**

- a) drink
- b) drop
- c) put
- d) lower

**25. What would the consequence of consuming more than 4 cups of coffee per day be?**

- a) there is less chance of liking coffee less
- b) there is more chance of liking coffee more
- c) there is less chance of developing cancer
- d) there is more chance of developing cancer

**26. According to the text, what should moderate coffee drinkers be wary of?**

- a) giving up coffee altogether
- b) increasing the amount they drink
- c) changing their habits
- d) believing what the report says

**27. What makes this particular study more reliable than others?**

- a) because coffee is drunk all over the world
- b) because the findings have so many positive aspects
- c) because nine reports were examined
- d) because of the large number of people involved

**28. Which of the following statements is more true?**

- a) Heavy coffee drinkers have more risk of developing cancer than others
- b) Heavy coffee drinkers have less risk of developing cancer than those who don't drink coffee
- c) Heavy coffee drinkers develop cancer more readily than others
- d) Heavy coffee drinking reduces the risk of developing cancer

**29. The word "pinpoint" (line 14) means:**

- a) miss
- b) specify
- c) fail
- d) refer to

**30. What is not included in the report?**

- a) the influence of tea drinking on health
- b) the role played by specific ingredients of coffee
- c) the amount of coffee drunk per person
- d) the role played by factors such as smoking and age