



# Learning Resource Network

## LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

### LEVEL C1

**LISTENING  
WRITING  
READING AND USE**

**EXAM PAPER - JANUARY 2020**

#### DURATION:

<b>LISTENING</b>	<b>35 MINUTES</b>
<b>WRITING READING AND USE</b>	<b>2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES</b>

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
- Read the instructions before answering the questions.
- You will hear Section 1, Section 2 and Section 3 of the Listening **TWICE**.
- You will hear Section 3 of the Listening **AGAIN** in Writing, Section 1.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet in pencil.
- Use an HB2 pencil.
- Complete **TWO** Tasks in the Writing Section.
- Write your Tasks in the Writing Booklet in pencil.
- You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the Test.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

### Books

1. From what Jack says about the books in his room, you understand that
- A. he has read them all.
  - B. they do not belong to him.
  - C. he would rather they were not there.

### Windsurfing

2. It seems Kelly does not often go windsurfing because she
- A. hates driving to the coast alone.
  - B. is currently looking for a full-time job.
  - C. is too busy to do it.

### A player short

3. It seems that Tom
- A. doesn't think highly of Ellie's basketball skills.
  - B. encourages Ellie to play basketball together.
  - C. is already a professional basketball player.

### The concert

4. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Hannah and Lewis will take a bus to the concert.
  - B. Lewis's father will drive them back from the concert.
  - C. Hannah does not mind where she will sit at the concert.

### Wingsuit flying

5. From what Oliver says about wingsuit flying, you understand that he
- A. has heard a lot about it.
  - B. has already jumped off a virtual mountain.
  - C. does not share Megan's enthusiasm for it.

### Swimming finals

6. What does Lucy say about the swimming finals?
- A. She does not intend to take part in next year's finals.
  - B. She is glad that she will compete in them.
  - C. She is confident she will win a medal.

### Metal detecting

7. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Adam has no experience at metal detecting.
  - B. Adam has bought a metal detector online.
  - C. Holly doubts Adam will find anything valuable.

### Study tips

8. Grace tells Charlie that when studying, she
- A. may change her location from time to time.
  - B. can concentrate best in a public library.
  - C. goes to the park whatever the weather.

### Borrowing a pen

9. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. This is the first time Lauren has asked Tyler for a pen.
  - B. Lauren is sure that someone stole her pen.
  - C. Tyler accuses Lauren of not looking after other people's property.

### College books

10. From what you hear, you understand that
- A. Rebecca is sympathetic towards Connor's situation.
  - B. Connor was lucky to find the books he wanted in the college library.
  - C. Rebecca purchased some of the books she needed for college.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B, or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

### An inconvenient timetable

11. What is Katie's complaint about her Tuesday college timetable?
- A. She has too many lectures in the morning.
  - B. She has lectures till late in the evening.
  - C. She has a long gap between lectures.
12. Why doesn't Katie want to go home on Tuesday lunchtimes?
- A. She would prefer to eat in the college canteen.
  - B. She wants to spend her time studying in the library.
  - C. She has too little time to go there and come back.
13. What is **TRUE** about the badminton club according to Ethan?
- A. He says it is only for players with some experience.
  - B. He believes Katie will feel comfortable taking part in it.
  - C. He thinks Katie will not get on with the club members.
14. What does Ethan tell Katie to do for this Tuesday?
- A. bring gym clothes with her
  - B. buy a new badminton racket
  - C. get a locker in the sports centre

### Computer games

15. Sophie tells Sam that
- A. she has never tried playing a computer game.
  - B. the computer game she played was very addictive.
  - C. her PC stopped working because of a computer game.

16. Sam says that when he plays a computer game, he
- A. can't control the time he spends playing.
  - B. sets a time limit on how long he should play.
  - C. only stops when his parents tell him to.
17. What do we learn about Sam from the conversation?
- A. He is a good student at school.
  - B. He does not believe video games are addictive.
  - C. He hardly ever plays computer games.

### Robots

18. Why does Robert say he is having trouble sleeping at night?
- A. He does not feel tired enough to sleep.
  - B. He likes to stay up watching science documentaries on TV.
  - C. He was disturbed by a recent TV documentary about robots.
19. What is **TRUE** about Erin's reaction to Robert's fears?
- A. She thinks he is overreacting.
  - B. She shows understanding.
  - C. She seems to be surprised by his behaviour.
20. Erin believes that robots
- A. will very soon be thinking for themselves.
  - B. are already smarter than the scientists who make them.
  - C. will have built-in safeguards to stop them being dangerous.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about *the advantages and disadvantages of working abroad*. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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21. The main reason young adults want to work abroad is because they can
- A. discover different cultures.
  - B. earn more money.
  - C. experience personal development.
22. What can young adults learn to do when they work abroad?
- A. depend too much on others
  - B. cope with difficulties
  - C. ignore the foreign culture
23. From what you hear, you understand that working abroad makes young people
- A. more indecisive.
  - B. less attractive to employers.
  - C. better at finding solutions to problems.
24. According to what you hear, what is **TRUE** about young people working abroad?
- A. In the beginning, they usually feel frightened by the newness of the place.
  - B. At some point, they may perceive the host country as unfriendly.
  - C. Even if they adjust to the new culture, they will still feel isolated.
25. What is **FALSE** about working abroad, according to what you hear?
- A. Refusal to fit into a foreign culture can lead to mental health issues.
  - B. Miscommunication rarely has a serious effect on someone's personal life.
  - C. Knowing the language of the host country is advantageous.

Now, **open your Writing Booklet**, turn to **Writing, Section 1, Task 1** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.

**Task 1**

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. You **need to use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about *the advantages and disadvantages of working abroad*.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

**Your notes will not be marked.**

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Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

**Advantages of working abroad**

- learn to deal with difficult situations
- improve problem-solving skills
- enhance communication skills
- accept other people's opinions

**Disadvantages of working abroad**

- feel homesick
- have difficulty adjusting
- experience depression and anxiety
- find it difficult to overcome language barriers

**Write your notes in  
the Writing Booklet**

**You must do Task 1.**

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You **need to use** the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish.

Write your **Essay** in **150-200** words.

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**Nowadays, a lot of young people choose to work abroad. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of working abroad? Support your views.**

Choose **ONE** of the following **Writing Tasks**. Use the points given below each **Task**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **Task** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

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**Task 2**

**Most students prefer to study alone. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of studying alone? Support your views.**

**Advantages of studying alone**

- have fewer distractions
- work at their own pace
- plan their own study schedule

**Disadvantages of studying alone**

- unable to ask for immediate help
- may get bored and stop studying
- miss the opportunity to learn from others

**OR**

**Task 3**

**Peer pressure has a bad influence on teenagers. In your opinion, what causes peer pressure and what are its effects? Support your views.**

**Causes of peer pressure**

- desire to fit in
- social media
- fashion trends

**Negative effects of peer pressure**

- adopt bad habits
- lose confidence
- become rebellious

**OR**

**Task 4**

**We may sometimes misunderstand our friends. In your opinion, what can cause misunderstandings and how can we resolve them? Support your views?**

**Causes of misunderstandings**

- misinterpret what is said
- have different beliefs
- be too preoccupied with ourselves

**How to resolve misunderstandings**

- be good listeners
- learn to accept others' beliefs
- be objective

Read the text below about *Early Cartography* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions, **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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### ***Early Cartography***

In the earliest civilisations, people's knowledge of the world was restricted to their immediate surroundings since they had no means of mapping the world. The night sky, however, revealed an order to them, which they used as a way to measure time and direction. That is why the earliest maps were of the night sky, not the earth, and depicted detailed information about star constellations and significant astronomical events. Early societies used this information in their astronomical maps to connect important occurrences, such as planting and harvesting times, with religious worship.

The oldest map of the earth ever discovered is the Babylonian Map of the World, dating back to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. The Babylonian Map was found on the banks of the Euphrates River in 1899 and it has been exhibited in several museums since then. It is a small, circular map drawn on a clay tablet, containing descriptions in cuneiform writing and an image of the world as the Babylonians knew it. The earth is represented as two circles, one inside the other; the inner circle represents all land whereas the outer one is the ocean, designated as 'The Bitter River'. Despite the connections the Babylonians had with other places in the world, such as Egypt, Greece and Central Asia, the map deliberately fails to illustrate their existence. Instead, it shows Babylon to be the geographical centre of the world. The tablet also includes some triangular regions around its edge, probably representing islands beyond the ocean; a unique idea as all other maps around the same period considered the ocean the end of all lands. The text on the map also describes great heroes, kings and mythical creatures living on each of the islands.

However, it was the ancient Greeks' interest in the nature of the Earth that contributed most to the development of early cartography. 2,600 years ago, Anaximander, a Greek philosopher, was the first person in recorded history to recognise that the earth exists as a solitary body without anything underneath it supporting it. Using mathematical and geometrical calculations, he created a map where the earth is seen as a cylinder. Unlike earlier maps, which tended to focus on roads, towns and local geographical features, Anaximander's map showed all of the inhabited lands known to ancient Greeks. Later, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, Eratosthenes, known as the 'Father of Geography', used parallels and meridians to give more accurate locations of places. What laid the **foundations** for scientific cartography, though, was Pythagoras's hypothesis of a spherical Earth, which Aristotle later supported with reason and logic.

Since ancient times, new technologies have transformed cartography into what it is today; nowadays, digital mapping allows anyone with an Internet connection to find detailed information about any location on the earth they want.

1. According to the 1st paragraph, the earliest civilisations
  - A. created maps only of the world around them.
  - B. had extensive knowledge of the world outside their close surroundings.
  - C. were able to make quite complex maps of the night sky.
2. How did early societies use the information in astronomical maps?
  - A. to link specific happenings with agricultural periods
  - B. to create significant astronomical events
  - C. to set up religions for worshipping the stars
3. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you understand that the Babylonian map
  - A. has been on display only at a single museum.
  - B. is the oldest map found depicting the world.
  - C. contains no written information whatsoever.
4. Which of the below descriptions best describes the Babylonian Map?
  - A. It is drawn on a flat disc and shows only land.
  - B. It is round, with one circle inside another.
  - C. It is made of clay and shows an ocean surrounded by land.
5. One aspect of the Babylonian Map mentioned is that it
  - A. shows all the places Babylon had connections with.
  - B. illustrates other countries besides Babylon.
  - C. locates Babylon at the centre of the earth.
6. In what way did the Babylonian map differ from other maps of the same period?
  - A. It showed distant places beyond the ocean.
  - B. It included only geographical features.
  - C. It suggested the ocean was at the end of all lands.
7. From what you read, you understand that Anaximander
  - A. created a map of the earth on a cylinder-shaped object.
  - B. realised that the planet was not supported from beneath.
  - C. made maps that closely resembled earlier ones.
8. What is **FALSE** about Anaximander's map, according to the 3rd paragraph?
  - A. It has only local information on it.
  - B. It shows all inhabited land known at the time.
  - C. It is different from previous world maps.
9. What does the word '**foundations**' in the 3rd paragraph mean?
  - A. explanation
  - B. confusion
  - C. groundwork

Read the following two passages about *Bees*.

For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

## ***Bees***

### **Passage A**

#### ***Bees as Pollinators***

Flowering plants can only reproduce through pollination. During the pollination process, the pollen which a flowering plant produces moves from the anther, the male part of a plant, to the stigma, the female part of the plant. Some flowering plants can self-pollinate, in which case, the anther and the stigma are on the same flower or plant. However, in nearly 80% of all flowering plants, the pollen that arrives at its stigma comes from a different plant of the same species, a process known as cross-pollination. While self-pollination can ensure the purity of a plant species, cross-pollination produces genetic diversity, making the offspring more resistant to diseases and environmental changes.

Although the wind, water and many types of animals can transfer pollen, it is insects that do most of the work of cross-pollination. Of all the insects, honeybees are the most important pollen movers, being responsible for pollinating 70% of the world's total flowering plant species, including 900 food crops; examples include fruits, vegetables, nuts, cocoa and tea plants, and oils used for baking and cooking.

Sadly, although bees are important for humans and the environment, they have been dying at an alarming rate. Unless measures are taken to protect them, global agriculture will collapse.

10. During the pollination process of flowering plants, pollen
  - A. is transferred from a stigma to an anther.
  - B. moves from a male to a female part of a plant.
  - C. reproduces itself within different plants.
11. According to the 1st paragraph, most flowering plants are
  - A. self-pollinating.
  - B. cross-pollinating.
  - C. both self-pollinating and cross pollinating.
12. What is one benefit of cross-pollination?
  - A. It ensures that the species remains pure.
  - B. It produces genetic uniformity within the plants.
  - C. It allows the offspring to cope with change better.
13. What is **FALSE** about cross-pollination according to the 2nd paragraph?
  - A. Insects move pollen for 70% of all flowering plant species.
  - B. There are different ways that pollen is transferred.
  - C. Honeybees are the key pollinators for flowering plants.

**Passage B*****The Disappearance of Bees***

Bees, which are invaluable for us and our ecosystem, are dying at an alarming rate. One threat they are facing is habitat loss due to intensive farming and urban development. Bees depend on their habitats for food such as nectar and when human activities destroy them, they cannot survive. Climate change is another threat as it causes some flowers to bloom earlier or later than usual, leaving bees with fewer food resources.

However, the unprecedented decline in bee populations over the last two decades seems to be due mainly to an emerging threat called Colony Collapse Disorder, or CCD. First identified in the USA in 2006, CCD occurs when the majority of worker bees die out unexpectedly. Their death ultimately leads to the collapse of the entire colony where the bees live since the queen is left alone, unable to nurse new bees without the nectar provided by the worker bees. Scientists have not yet found the exact cause of CCD, but most research links the disappearance of bee colonies to the use of neonics, highly toxic pesticides applied to seeds before planting. Neonics are absorbed by plants and consequently, their nectar and pollen become toxic. Neonics can remain in soil, groundwater and plants for months or years so untreated plants can absorb them as well. As bees and other insects feed on plants, they are exposed to these toxins, leading to disorientation, weakening of the immune system and death.

14. According to the 1st paragraph, what is one way climate change threatens bee populations?
  - A. It destroys the habitats in which they live.
  - B. It causes food sources they depend on to die.
  - C. It changes the time when some plants flower.
15. What is the main cause for the decline of bee populations in the last 20 years?
  - A. habitat loss
  - B. climate change
  - C. Colony Collapse Disorder
16. What happens first to a bee colony during CCD?
  - A. Its nectar supply dries up.
  - B. The worker bees start to die.
  - C. The queen bee lives on its own.
17. What are neonics?
  - A. poisonous chemicals used on plant seeds.
  - B. toxic chemicals produced by CCD.
  - C. a new type of seed for planting.

**Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH  
Passages A and B.**

18. The reasons that bees have been dying out recently are mentioned in
  - A. Passage A only.
  - B. Passage B only.
  - C. both Passages A and B.
19. What is **TRUE** according to both passages?
  - A. Human activities pose no threats to bees.
  - B. Scientists still have not identified what can kill bees.
  - C. Bees are beneficial for humanity and the environment.
20. What do Passage A and Passage B both seem to stress?
  - A. The alarming rate at which bees are disappearing.
  - B. The effects bee extinction may have on agriculture.
  - C. The importance of bees as pollinators.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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21. By recycling, we can reduce the energy ..... to produce new products.
- A. been needed
  - B. which needs
  - C. needed
22. Google News is one of the best ..... for phone users to stay informed.
- A. applies
  - B. applied
  - C. applications
23. "Do you know what ..... if the rate of deforestation continues at the current pace?"
- A. may happen
  - B. it will happen
  - C. does it happen
24. Celebrities have a powerful influence on adolescents and so .....
- A. it is their peers.
  - B. do their peers.
  - C. their peers have.
25. Art education is believed ..... students to be creative and imaginative.
- A. that encourages
  - B. it will encourage
  - C. to encourage
26. The existence of so much media violence ..... parents set limits on their children's TV viewing.
- A. makes
  - B. forces
  - C. gets
27. Some teachers would rather ..... small classes which allow students to interact more.
- A. to be teaching
  - B. they taught
  - C. teach

28. There is an ongoing debate about whether sports stars should be ..... for what they do.
- A. paying too much
  - B. paid so much
  - C. the higher paid
29. The legend of the Loch Ness monster ..... worldwide attention since the 1930s.
- A. attracted
  - B. is attracting
  - C. has been attracting
30. People who behave as if they ..... better than anyone else are usually very competitive.
- A. will be
  - B. were
  - C. are being
31. The earth is currently ..... a lot of environmental problems that require urgent attention.
- A. faced
  - B. being facing
  - C. facing
32. Seldom ..... in urban areas as there is too much light pollution.
- A. are shooting stars seen
  - B. shooting stars to be seen
  - C. shooting stars are seen
33. .... problems close friends have, they can always find a solution.
- A. Whatever
  - B. However
  - C. Whenever
34. Most teenagers ..... when their parents interfere in their lives.
- A. are always hating
  - B. do hate
  - C. hate it
35. When children do their homework ..... their own, they learn to manage their time.
- A. on
  - B. in
  - C. by

36. .... is thought to be one of the most difficult languages to learn.
- A. Chinese
  - B. The Chinese
  - C. Chinese language
37. "You'd better choose a career you like or you ..... miserable for the rest of your life."
- A. must have been
  - B. are being
  - C. will be
38. The fees for higher education are getting ....., putting a lot of students off going to university.
- A. as high as never
  - B. higher and higher
  - C. the higher than ever
39. Hard work may not be enough ..... successful in today's world.
- A. in being
  - B. we are
  - C. to be
40. There is no denying that technology has ..... many aspects of our lives.
- A. put off
  - B. taken over
  - C. used up

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and write **ONLY ONE** word which best fits each gap.

Write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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### ***The Venus Flytrap***

Meat-eating or carnivorous plants have fascinated botanists (41) ..... Charles Darwin first wrote about them in his 1875 work *Insectivorous Plants*. There are about 600 species of carnivorous plants in the world, all of (42) ..... capture, kill and digest insects and other animals, in order to absorb the nutrients (43) ..... require. The majority of carnivorous plants are found in wet, muddy grounds or swamps (44) ..... nutritional materials in the soil are scarce or even unavailable. *Dionaea muscipula*, better (45) ..... as the Venus Flytrap, is one of the (46) ..... common meat-eating plants in the world. Although it is now found throughout the world, the Venus Flytrap is actually native to North and South Carolina in the United States. In (47) ..... of its name, the Venus Flytrap rarely eats flies, but feeds on other crawling insects that are attracted to it, (48) ..... beetles or ants. (49) ..... can take a Venus Flytrap three to five days to fully digest its prey and it may go months between meals. Venus Flytraps may nowadays be popular as houseplants, but those living in the wild are in (50) ..... of extinction as much of their habitat has been lost to urban development over the past century.





# Learning Resource Network

## LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

**LEVEL C1**

**SPEAKING**

**Duration: 16 to 18 minutes**

**EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS**  
**Speaking Exam Paper January 2020**

**Warm up Stage**

Duration: 4 minutes

**Examiner:** Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is .....

To Candidate A: What's your name?

Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

Where are you from?

**Examiner:** In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

*The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.*

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

**Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction**

Duration: 6-8 minutes

**Examiner:** In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

 ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

**List of prepared topics:**

1. Why do some people abandon their pets?
2. What factors influence our food habits?
3. In what way do you think education will change in the future?
4. Should cars be banned from the city centres? Why? Why not?
5. How does technology threaten our lives?

**Examiner to Candidate A:** Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

***The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.***

**Examiner to Candidate B:** What do you think of this? **or** Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

***The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.***

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

**Examiner to Candidate B:** Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

***The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.***

**Examiner to Candidate A:** What do you think of this? **or** Do you agree or disagree with your partner?


***The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.***


Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

**Respond to a Question and Interaction**

Duration: 6 minutes

**Examiner:** In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

 *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

 *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

**1. There are steps we can take to help stray animals.**

- inform a local animal shelter
- adopt a stray animal
- donate money to an animal charity

**2. Food is an important element of culture.**

- reflects values and traditions
- connects members of a community
- signifies special events

**3. Traditional education may be more effective than online education.**

- encourages social interaction
- teaches discipline and commitment
- creates a sense of belonging to a place

**4. There are benefits to having pedestrian zones in cities.**

- reduce pollution
- make cities more pleasant
- allow more space for community activities

**5. We should respect everyone's privacy.**

- build relationships based on trust
- make others feel free to be who they are
- keep others' personal information safe

**Examiner:** Thank you. This is the end of the Test.