



# Learning Resource Network

## LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

### LEVEL C2

LISTENING  
WRITING  
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2017

#### DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

#### 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 a pencil HB 2.
- Do TWO Tasks in the Writing.
- Write your Tasks in the Writing Booklet in pencil.
- You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the Test.

Read the text below about *Weathering* 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.

## ***Weathering***

Weathering refers to the breaking down or dissolving of rocks on the Earth's surface. Unlike erosion, weathering involves little or no movement of rocks to other locations. Weathering is divided into two main categories, mechanical weathering and chemical weathering.

Mechanical weathering results from the direct contact of rocks with atmospheric conditions such as heat, water, ice and pressure. The rocks break apart, but their chemical composition is not altered. Mechanical weathering is a common geological process in dry places with few plants and little soil, such as in mountain regions and deserts. For example, a lot of rocks on mountains have cracks in them. When it is very cold, the water in these cracks freezes and then, when temperatures rise, it melts. This repeated freezing and thawing of water can cause rocks to break down as water expands when frozen. Likewise, in deserts, the hot temperatures during the day make the rocks expand whereas the low temperatures during the night cause the rocks to contract. The stress coming from this continuous expansion and contraction of the rocks results in their **disintegration**.

Chemical weathering, on the other hand, is the process by which rocks are broken down by chemical reactions. As there is an actual chemical change taking place, rocks are not just crumbled into smaller pieces; their composition is chemically altered and new types of rocks are formed. While very dry and very cold environments are more likely to favour mechanical weathering, locations with warmer temperatures and abundant water are more prone to chemical weathering. The degree of chemical weathering also depends on the type of rock. \_\_\_\_\_, limestone and marble are more susceptible to chemical weathering than granite. This is because they contain minerals such as calcium carbonate, which readily react with rainwater.

Although both mechanical and chemical weathering can create beautiful natural monuments such as the Grand Canyon in the USA or the Aloba Arch in the Sahara Desert, it can also destroy man-made historic buildings and monuments. Weathering is a natural process, but human activities can accelerate it. For example, acid rain, a by-product of air pollution, can contribute to chemical weathering because when it falls on rocks, chemical reactions occur more rapidly. As a result, it not only affects human health and the environment but it can also cause tremendous damage to the world's most important heritage sites

1. What is **TRUE** according to the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
  - A. Erosion transports rocks from one place to another.
  - B. Neither erosion nor weathering can remove rocks.
  - C. Weathering involves major movement of rock masses.
2. Which of the following can be a result of mechanical weathering?
  - A. an increase in atmospheric temperature
  - B. the breaking of rocks into smaller fragments
  - C. a change in the chemical make-up of rocks
3. According to the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, mechanical weathering is more likely to occur in
  - A. forested landscapes.
  - B. an area with little vegetation.
  - C. countryside with rich soil.
4. What is **FALSE** according to the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?
  - A. Temperature fluctuations in a desert can lead to mechanical weathering.
  - B. The expansion of rocks in deserts does not require water.
  - C. The factors that cause weathering in deserts and mountains are the same.
5. Which of the following can best replace the word '**disintegration**' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?
  - A. pressure
  - B. breaking down
  - C. composition
6. From what you read, you understand that chemical weathering
  - A. transports rocks from wet to dry places.
  - B. affects all rocks to the same degree.
  - C. is more likely to occur in wet environments.
7. Which of the following can fill the blank in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?
  - A. For the most part
  - B. For instance
  - C. If so
8. Marble is known to be
  - A. more resistant than limestone.
  - B. prone to chemical weathering.
  - C. similar in constitution to granite.
9. The author mentions the Grand Canyon in the last paragraph to show
  - A. how human structures are affected by weathering.
  - B. the positive aspects of weathering.
  - C. how human activity affects weathering.

Read the following passages about *Genetically Modified Foods*.  
For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

### ***Genetically Modified Foods***

#### **Passage A**

##### **The Benefits of GM Foods**

Scientists who have tinkered with the genetic material of foods argue that genetically modified foods, or GM foods, offer great benefits to humanity. Non-genetically modified foods require pesticides and other chemicals to grow; these chemicals pollute the ground soil and the air. \_\_\_\_\_, GM foods require fewer chemicals, which is one of their most significant benefits. A recent study, assessing the environmental impact that GM foods have had for about 20 years, shows that the technology used for GM foods has reduced the carbon footprint associated with pesticide use by 20% a year. **It** has also provided evidence that the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from traditional farming is equal to removing 10 million cars from the roads in one year.

Another major advantage of GM foods is that their modification makes them resistant to insects and disease; their resistance results in greater food production and consequently, lower prices for consumers. With the global population growing at an alarmingly fast rate, there is hope that increased food production will be the answer to feeding future generations and the solution to malnutrition and world hunger.

10. Which of the following can best complete the gap in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
  - A. In contrast
  - B. In the long run
  - C. In that case
11. An essential benefit of GM foods is that they
  - A. help food technology advance.
  - B. do not need any chemicals to grow.
  - C. harm the environment less.
12. What does the word '**It**' in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refer to?
  - A. GM food
  - B. pesticide use
  - C. a recent study
13. What is **FALSE** according to the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?
  - A. GM foods can withstand insect attacks.
  - B. GM foods may prove more expensive to buy.
  - C. GM foods may help eliminate world hunger.

**Passage B****The Disadvantages of GM Foods**

Since Flavr-Savr tomatoes, the first genetically modified food, were sold in the early 1990s, there has been a heated debate over GM foods. Adversaries of GM foods are seriously concerned about the long-term effects of such foods as there has been insufficient research done on their potential risks on human health. For example, although there has not been any solid evidence that **links** GM foods to allergic responses, the significant rise in allergies among children and adults is attributed to the high use of GM foods. The risk lies in the fact that consumers may be unaware that GM foods sometimes contain inserted genes that cause allergies.

Another fear is that since antibiotic properties are put into GM foods to **immunise them against** diseases, eating these foods can make people vulnerable to illnesses. The antibiotic properties in GM foods are left in the human body, thus making many antibiotics people need to take less effective. Opponents to GM foods also claim that genetic engineering focuses more on greater food production than on nutritional value. Finally, they point to the impact GM foods can have on the environment. Farmers cultivating GM crops have been spraying herbicides to kill weeds more often than before since these crops can resist herbicides. However, the increasing use of weed-killers is causing the land and water around farms to become more polluted.

14. What is **TRUE** according to the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
- A. The effects of GM foods have been thoroughly researched.
  - B. Studies have clearly shown that GM foods cause allergies.
  - C. Consumers may be ignorant of the risks of consuming GM foods.
15. Which of the following can best replace the phrase '**immunise them against**' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?
- A. make them resist
  - B. reduce their effects on
  - C. distinguish them from
16. Opponents claim that the emphasis of genetic engineering is on
- A. putting antibiotics in food.
  - B. generating more food.
  - C. producing nourishing food.
17. What is one consequence of farmers using herbicides more often?
- A. more weeds in their fields
  - B. a rise in local water pollution
  - C. greater crop resistance

**Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.**

18. The influence of GM foods on the environment is mentioned
- A. passage A only.
  - B. passage B only.
  - C. in both passages A and B.
19. The idea of GM foods affecting consumer budgets is mentioned in
- A. passage A only.
  - B. passage B only.
  - C. neither of the two passages.
20. Unlike passage A, passage B would
- A. discourage people from purchasing GM foods.
  - B. convince the reader of the necessity of GM foods.
  - C. reassure someone who suffers from allergies.

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. Despite being young and inexperienced, he didn't let himself .....
- A. be manipulated
  - B. manipulating
  - C. to manipulate others
22. The headmaster ..... some students collect all the rubbish from the school yard.
- A. got
  - B. told
  - C. had
23. Had he not betrayed her in the past, she ..... him now that he's facing problems.
- A. could have supported
  - B. doesn't support
  - C. would support
24. Most young people use their mobile phones so much that they can't ..... them.
- A. do without
  - B. get away with
  - C. drop out of
25. Only by working hard ..... to achieve your goals.
- A. you ought to
  - B. will you be able
  - C. you are
26. She always sets the alarm at night ..... burglars might break in while she is sleeping.
- A. to prevent that
  - B. providing
  - C. for fear that
27. .... challenging the task is, she always carries it out successfully.
- A. Although
  - B. However
  - C. As much

28. The tourist agency ..... they found cheap flights was located near the campus.
- A. in where
  - B. which
  - C. at which
29. What ..... were they to offer you a job abroad?
- A. would you do
  - B. were you to do
  - C. might you have done
30. So dense was the forest that they ..... through it.
- A. can walk hard
  - B. could hardly walk
  - C. walked as hard as possible
31. Although he has been working out and eating right, he ..... the same.
- A. still weighs
  - B. is still weighing
  - C. has still to weigh
32. Most students ..... their teachers didn't give them surprise tests.
- A. had better
  - B. prefer
  - C. would rather
33. It's the first time that such a large company ..... an inexperienced employee.
- A. is hiring
  - B. has hired
  - C. will have hired
34. Some teenagers would readily admit ..... more time on social media than they should.
- A. to be spending
  - B. on spending
  - C. spending
35. He often annoys his friends because he talks as if he ..... an expert in any field.
- A. would be
  - B. is to be
  - C. were

36. She ..... be hungry. She had a big breakfast an hour ago!
- A. shouldn't
  - B. can't
  - C. needn't
37. Employees are more likely ..... their job when they are dissatisfied.
- A. to quitting
  - B. to quit
  - C. that they will quit
38. .... Florence the year before, they decided to go to Rome.
- A. Visited
  - B. Being visited
  - C. Having visited
39. They were ..... difficult exercises that no one managed to do them successfully.
- A. too
  - B. so
  - C. such
40. He was voted the best journalist of the year, ..... came as no surprise to anyone.
- A. the fact
  - B. which
  - C. it

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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### ***The Importance of Laboratories***

In comparison (41) ..... white chocolate, dark chocolate has a range of health benefits. The healing properties of chocolate (42) ..... attributed to polyphenols and flavonols, powerful antioxidants defending body cells and combating (43) ..... number of diseases. Several scientific studies (44) ..... shown that the consumption of dark chocolate can lower blood pressure, restore flexibility to arteries and facilitate the easy flow of blood. Eating dark chocolate regularly is also said to have positive effects on the brain (45) ..... as improving memory and strengthening thinking skills. Additionally, as dark chocolate can increase the production of happy hormones in the body, it can improve our mood. (46) ..... the great health benefits dark chocolate has, there are some disadvantages to (47) ..... . Cocoa beans contain caffeine, so the darker the chocolate is, the higher (48) ..... level of caffeine is. Caffeine may trigger headaches or hinder someone's ability to sleep. Also, (49) ..... though dark chocolate tastes bitter, it still contains processed sugar, which is unhealthy. Finally, chocolate is one of the (50) ..... commonly craved foods as it is a highly addictive combination of sugar and fat.