Learning Resource Network

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

## LEVEL C2

**LISTENING**
**WRITING**
**READING AND USE**

**EXAM PAPER**
**JANUARY 2016**

Duration
Listening: 35 minutes
Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours 30 min

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Do not write on **this Exam Paper**.
- Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
- Read the instructions before answering the questions.
- You will hear Section 1 and Section 2 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 Writing Tasks.
- Write your Tasks in the Writing Booklet in pencil.
- You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the Test



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the text below about *the Nocebo Effect* 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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## *The Nocebo Effect*

While it may not be completely understood, the placebo effect, in which some subjects in medical trials experience beneficial effects from inactive or ineffective substances, has been widely studied and documented. Less understood is the reverse effect: when an inactive or dummy stimulus produces a harmful result. This is known as the nocebo effect.

Both the placebo and nocebo effects are considered psychogenic; they both occur as a result of a patient's psychological expectations rather than from any physical reaction to a biological component. In the case of a placebo, patients, simply assuming that the drug they are taking has a beneficial effect, respond to the drug positively. On the other hand, patients experiencing a nocebo effect will **undergo** a negative reaction to a harmless drug.

It would be wrong, though, to think that because these reactions are products of the mind, they just create a psychological reaction. Studies have shown that in both cases, patients have shown physiological reactions to impotent drugs. For example, in some trials, patients have reported rashes and other skin complaints.

In a wider context, the nocebo effect could explain a lot of social ills for which there is no explanation. Such ills could be food intolerances or electromagnetic-hypersensitivity, when, for example, subjects report intense headaches as a result of mobile phones. It could even be the cause of 'wind-turbine syndrome', which is experienced as sickness and insomnia by some people who live near wind farms.

These phenomena are not restricted to a physical phenomenon, however. Even the spoken word can have an effect on a patient's response to treatment. Reassurance by a doctor can help a patient's recovery, while studies have shown that revealing the side-effects of drugs to patients can cause them to experience such symptoms even when the drug they are taking is a dummy.

It is frightening to think, in this day of global internet access, that a mere suggestion can have such a profound **impact** on our well-being. Every day we see videos and messages, some nice, some nasty, which quickly go viral on the internet and are picked up and absorbed by tens of millions of users. Thus, in this day and age of global internet access and viral messages, perhaps we should brace ourselves for a viral virus, caused not by a biological agent but by the simple spoken word!



LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. According to the text, the placebo effect
   A. is less understood than the nocebo effect.
   B. has been fairly-well investigated.
   C. affects every person in the same way.

2. One way the nocebo effect differs from the placebo is that
   A. it is the result of an inactive stimulus.
   B. it is much better documented.
   C. it produces a detrimental effect.

3. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about a psychogenic effect?
   A. It is a physical reaction to something.
   B. It is the result of a biological element.
   C. It is a consequence of a patient's expectations.

4. Which of the following options can best replace the word '**undergo**' in the 2nd paragraph?
   A. approach
   B. refuse
   C. suffer

5. Which of the following statements would be considered a nocebo effect?
   A. A patient is given an ineffective drug but feels better.
   B. A patient improves after being given an active drug.
   C. A patient has a negative reaction to a dummy drug.

6. What is the reason for the example of 'rashes' in the 3rd paragraph?
   A. It demonstrates that some drugs have a harmful effect.
   B. It shows that the nocebo effect can have a physical result.
   C. It highlights the most common reaction patients complain about.

7. A patient who is told about the side-effects of a drug
   A. will usually feel reassured to know about them.
   B. may experience those symptoms as a result.
   C. often responds better to the treatment.

8. The author suggests that some people who experience 'wind-turbine syndrome'
   A. should not live near wind farms.
   B. probably have food intolerances as well.
   C. are victims of the nocebo effect.

9. Which of the following options can best replace the word '**impact**' in the last paragraph?
   A. influence
   B. defect
   C. response



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

## *Robots*

### *Robots – A person's best friend*

Robots are nowadays becoming more and more a part of our lives as companions. Since 1999, Sony's Aibo series of robot pets have proved popular, especially in Japan. Some people grew so attached to their toy pet that **putting it on the scrapheap** when it broke down became unacceptable; many owners actually held funerals for them, much as they would for a real pet.

This rather irrational approach to what is clearly a lifeless machine comes from our tendency to anthropomorphise things; to assign human features to them. In other words, if something acts like a living being, then we assume it is one. This eagerness to connect emotionally with things has been exploited in a unique new robot, Pepper, which is able to analyse expressions and voice tones and can therefore read human emotions and respond to them.

Perhaps, a robot is not the perfect companion, but to paraphrase a famous movie-quote about the film's robot protector: it will never hurt you, never leave you, and never let you down.

10. What does the author mean by **'putting it on the scrapheap'**?
    A. throwing the robot pet away
    B. keeping the robot pet as a souvenir
    C. collecting the robot pets together

11. What does the 1st paragraph tell us about Aibo owners?
    A. They cared little for actual animals.
    B. They grew very fond of their robot pets.
    C. They buried their Aibo with their real pet.

12. How is anthropomorphism best described?
    A. the tendency for humans to be irrational
    B. assuming other objects have human attributes
    C. putting human faces on lifeless machines

13. What is unique about Pepper?
    A. It can speak in a variety of voice tones.
    B. It has many different kinds of expressions.
    C. It can work out how a person is feeling.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

### *Rise of the Robots*

What will happen to the human race when intelligent robots "wake up" and become capable of thinking and feeling? It is something no one can predict and this is giving experts cause for concern. Even from a legal and moral **point of view**, the existence of thinking robots is a worrying dilemma.

For once robots become self-aware, like humans, they should be granted the same rights as humans. That means they should have the right to vote and procreate. However, as robots will be able to reproduce at incredible speeds, they will soon outnumber humans and, ....., outvote us, thus collapsing the democratic system. Yet if we do not give them the same rights as humans, they will be like slaves, which could create resentment on their part and lead them to rise up against their owners.

It is not that scientists think that robots will be inherently hateful; just that, as machines, they will seek ultimate perfection, and humans would have difficulty fitting in to that category. Being obsolete, humans would be seen by robots merely as a quaint endangered species that needs to be preserved.

14. The phrase **'point of view'** in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to
    A. standpoint
    B. aptitude
    C. dilemma

15. The phrase which best fits the gap in the 2nd paragraph is
    A. as a consequence
    B. for example
    C. in other words

16. What is one of the concerns about robots?
    A. They will reject the democratic system.
    B. They will work too fast for humans.
    C. They will reproduce far faster than us.

17. According to the 2nd paragraph, what would make robots rise up?
    A. having slaves
    B. being denied human rights
    C. the collapse of the democratic system

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

18. The idea of robots being a threat is implied in
    A. Passage A
    B. Passage B
    C. neither passage A or B

19. The main purpose of these **TWO** passages is to
    A. warn the reader
    B. disturb the reader
    C. inform the reader

20. A specific kind of robot is mentioned in
    A. Passage A
    B. Passage B
    C. neither passage A or B



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. The manager of the company suggested ..... the new product.
    A. to promote
    B. promoting
    C. them to promote

22. By the time they arrive, the film .....
    A. will start.
    B. would start.
    C. will have started.

23. Some residents reported seeing two strangers ..... the building at night.
    A. to have entered
    B. would enter
    C. enter

24. They were ..... difficult exercises that nobody managed to do them.
    A. too
    B. so
    C. such

25. They would have been more understanding ..... them the truth.
    A. had he told
    B. if he told
    C. though he's told

26. All the employees ..... are highly qualified.
    A. being hiring
    B. that hired
    C. hired

27. Seldom ..... a lesson when he was at school.
    A. he didn't miss
    B. did he miss
    C. he would miss



LIVEWORKSHEETS

28. ..... his paper after the deadline, the professor refused to accept it.
    A. As handing in
    B. Having handing in
    C. As he handed in

29. My friend had a photographer ..... some old family photographs.
    A. to have restored
    B. to be restored
    C. restore

30. Do you have any idea why .....?
    A. have those customers complained
    B. those customers are complaining
    C. do those customers complain

31. You should know that honesty ..... in all cultures.
    A. is valued
    B. values
    C. has values

32. The company's sales are said ..... since last year.
    A. they have doubled
    B. of being double
    C. to have doubled

33. After ..... all the emails, he went to the bank.
    A. having sent
    B. he has sent
    C. being sent

34. Actors spend much more time ..... for a play than they do for a film.
    A. in rehearsing
    B. rehearsing
    C. to rehearse

35. It is high time ..... a job she really enjoys doing.
    A. she finds
    B. finding
    C. she found



LIVEWORKSHEETS

36. The hotel ..... they chose to stay at was near the seashore.

A. where
B. which
C. in which

37. They were so exhausted that they ..... early at night.

A. turned in
B. cut off
C. dropped out

38. His car is so old that it often needs .....

A. being repaired
B. repaired
C. repairing

39. Computer skills are nowadays just ..... language skills.

A. those important of
B. as important as
C. the most important of

40. ..... being arrogant, he is a self-centred man.

A. Regardless
B. Despite of
C. As well as



LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

***The Benefits of Pets for Children***

No (41) ..... how many responsibilities parents may take on when there is a pet at home, all children, from toddlers to teenagers, can benefit. For one thing, children observing parents (42) ..... care of pets, can learn to be kind and gentle. They may even ask to help out with the easier jobs, like putting food or water into a dish or combing their fur. Regardless of how much children help out, (43) ..... come to realise that pets, (44) ..... people, need love and care. Pets are also good for children's health. According to research, children with pets are less likely to develop allergies as exposure (45) ..... certain bacteria and germs can make their immune system (46) ..... vulnerable. Children (47) ..... up in a germ-free environment, on the other hand, develop hypersensitive immune systems. (48) ..... from health benefits, pet ownership has beneficial effects on family relationships. Families with a pet tend to spend more time interacting with (49..... another as a pet is often the focus of activities (50) ..... all family members can do together.



LIVEWORKSHEETS