



**Learning
Resource Network**

LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

LEVEL C1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

**EXAM PAPER
JANUARY 2016**

Duration

Listening: 35 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours and 15 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

Read the text below about *Supersonic Flight* 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.

Supersonic Flight

24 October, 2003 marked the final flight of Concorde, one of the most iconic aeroplanes ever. One of only two supersonic airliners, it was by far the most successful having an outstanding 27-year service before retirement. Since then there have been no supersonic passenger flights, but now several airlines are planning to create new supersonic passenger planes.

A supersonic plane is one that is able to break the sound barrier, or in other words, to travel at speeds greater than the speed of sound. The first plane to do this was the U.S. Bell X-1 in 1947, piloted by Chuck Yeager. There had been several obstacles to overcome in order to achieve this. One obstacle was overheating and another was turbulence which led to planes being difficult to control; the problem of shock waves caused by such speeds also made the plane slow down and thus more powerful engines were required. Another way around this latter difficulty was to design a long and thin aircraft, which was the reason why Concorde had its distinctive shape and pointed nose. The numerous difficulties needed to be overcome to reach sonic speeds led to the popular **notion** of a 'sound barrier'. This concept was further reinforced by the sonic boom, the noise like an explosion which occurred when objects went faster than the speed of sound.

Sonic booms were a common phenomenon during the early 1970s as Concorde embarked on its commercial transatlantic flights between Britain and the USA at over twice the speed of sound. However, their loudness soon became a source of complaint among the general public, which resulted in Concorde flying supersonic only over the Atlantic. Despite this, it was still able to fly from London to New York in under 3 hours. Another criticism of the plane was that it was almost exclusively for the wealthy. Nevertheless, Concorde continued to **operate** for almost 3 decades until a variety of factors led to its retirement in 2003.

However, thanks to advances in technology, many companies are now planning to open supersonic routes worldwide as early as 2020. One company, Airbus, is designing a supersonic plane, named Concorde 2, which would be able to travel at more than twice the speed of the original Concorde. However, its turtle-like appearance bears no comparison to the sleek, classic ground-breaking design of its former namesake.

1. What is mentioned in the 1st paragraph about Concorde?
 - A. It was the only supersonic airplane.
 - B. It travelled further than any other plane.
 - C. Its service record was exceptional.
2. What is **TRUE** of Chuck Yeager?
 - A. He designed the Bell X-1.
 - B. He flew the first supersonic plane.
 - C. He discovered the sound barrier in 1947.
3. One phenomenon that is **NOT** an obstacle to breaking the sound barrier is
 - A. excess heat.
 - B. powerful engines.
 - C. shock waves.
4. The writer says that one way to overcome the problem of shock wave was to
 - A. slow the plane down.
 - B. add more turbulence.
 - C. make the aircraft slimmer.
5. Which of the following options can best replace the word **notion** in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. idea
 - B. experience
 - C. discovery
6. What is a 'sonic boom'?
 - A. a reinforced barrier
 - B. a loud sound
 - C. a fast moving object
7. According to the 3rd paragraph, what was one result of the sonic boom?
 - A. It allowed transatlantic flights.
 - B. Many people protested about them.
 - C. It stopped supersonic travel across the Atlantic.
8. What does the word **operate** in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - A. expand
 - B. function
 - C. prepare
9. One aspect of Concorde 2 that the author is critical of is its
 - A. speed.
 - B. name.
 - C. look.

Read the following two passages about *Holidays*.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Holidays

All-Inclusive Holidays

The main reason for the popularity of all-inclusive holidays is that they are very convenient and stress-free. Holidaymakers, whether they go on cheap all-inclusive holidays or on luxurious ones, pay in advance for holiday expenses such as transportation, accommodation and meals so they do not have to worry about overspending during their holidays. Nor do they need to be **concerned about** planning activities as the resorts they go to offer a variety of entertainment for all ages on site, which is included in the price. Package holidays also give you the chance to socialise with other holidaymakers.

These kinds of holidays do not come without drawbacks, however. For one thing, holidaymakers tend to spend their time on the resort grounds and so their interaction with local culture is either limited or non-existent. Those who do decide to explore the culture and the sights of the area will pay extra for such activities. Moreover, the food served may not always be agreeable to all and the all-you-can-eat buffet can encourage guests to eat more than they should. Sometimes a package holiday simply fails to live up to expectations.

10. One reason all-inclusive holidays are popular is that they
 - A. organise many excursions.
 - B. are hassle-free.
 - C. offer free meals.
11. What does the phrase '**concerned about**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
 - A. thrilled about
 - B. doubtful about
 - C. troubled about
12. What is **TRUE** about holidaymakers on an all-inclusive holiday?
 - A. They hardly get to see the area around the resort.
 - B. They are not charged for activities outside the resort.
 - C. They often participate in local cultural events.
13. A holidaymaker on an all-inclusive holiday may be dissatisfied with
 - A. the food provided.
 - B. the small portions of the food served.
 - C. the luxury the resort offers.

Travelling Independently

The most important benefit of travelling independently is that you have the total freedom and flexibility to do whatever you please, whenever you want. As an independent traveller, you also benefit the local economy since you are not confined to the premises of one single resort. More important than anything else, however, is the magic that you feel when you travel independently- the sense of accomplishment from getting from place to place and the growth that occurs when you stretch your comfort zone.

However, organising your holiday on your own is not without pitfalls. First of all, looking for the best accommodation and transportation for your budget might be time-consuming and nerve-racking. You may also face an unpleasant surprise as the hotel you booked may not always be what the website claimed it to be. What is more, the cost of travelling independently can be much higher than that of an organised package holiday. One of the most serious disadvantages, though, is that as an independent traveller, you are not always safe. Not knowing the area, you may unexpectedly find yourself in a dangerous location.

14. What is **FALSE** about travelling independently?
- A. It allows travellers to do what they desire.
 - B. It is suggested primarily for long holidays.
 - C. It doesn't oblige travellers to remain at their hotel.
15. What does the word **'accomplishment'** in the 1st paragraph mean?
- A. embarrassment
 - B. achievement
 - C. amusement
16. Organising your holiday on your own
- A. may cause you considerable anxiety.
 - B. will not usually take you much time.
 - C. is generally easier than you think.
17. One of the most serious pitfalls of travelling independently is that it may
- A. be as expensive as a package holiday.
 - B. put the traveller's safety at risk.
 - C. require online booking.

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

18. In which passage(s) is inclusive entertainment mentioned?
- A. Passage A
 - B. Passage B
 - C. Passage A and B
19. The holidays in both passages
- A. are best suited for young people.
 - B. require you to book your own accommodation.
 - C. may lead to disappointment.
20. In which passage(s) is limited contact with the local community mentioned?
- A. Passage A
 - B. Passage B
 - C. Passage A and B

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. She was about when her boss asked her to send one more email.

- A. leaving
- B. to have left
- C. to leave

22. Neither of them to the theatre since they started working.

- A. have gone
- B. has been
- C. went

23. The manager wasn't at work yesterday. He have been ill.

- A. should
- B. ought to
- C. must

24. Mum doesn't want to cook today. She'd eat out.

- A. better
- B. rather
- C. prefer

25. The burglar is likely in through the back window.

- A. be breaking
- B. that he broke
- C. to have broken

26. It's no trying to change her mind. She's so stubborn!

- A. use
- B. point
- C. worthless

27. They him wait for an hour before calling him in for the interview.

- A. have had
- B. made
- C. got

28. What to make her so angry?
- A. might have he done
 - B. you think did he do
 - C. could he have done
29. Unless she hard, she won't be given a promotion.
- A. doesn't work
 - B. will work
 - C. works
30. He'd rather so many people to dinner last Saturday.
- A. her not have invited
 - B. she hadn't invited
 - C. she didn't invite
31. Most students find computer lessons
- A. extremely interesting
 - B. quite interested
 - C. much interest
32. Being unhappy with the service, he insisted to the manager.
- A. to complain
 - B. he could complain
 - C. on complaining
33. Did you ask why home so late?
- A. did he return
 - B. he returned
 - C. has he returned
34. having prepared for the test, she didn't do very well.
- A. In spite of
 - B. Apart from
 - C. Due to
35. I have two close friends and live near my house.
- A. neither of whom
 - B. both of them
 - C. none of which

36. The briefcase in the library probably belongs to a teacher.
- A. finding
 - B. been found
 - C. found
37. She said he the money from a friend of his a few days earlier.
- A. had borrowed
 - B. borrowed
 - C. was borrowing
38. I'm sorry I can't lend you any money. I've got myself.
- A. very little
 - B. very few
 - C. not much
39. By the time the guests, we will have laid the table.
- A. will arrive
 - B. arrived
 - C. arrive
40. No sooner her work than she went out for a drink.
- A. she finished
 - B. had she finished
 - C. she had finished

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Kurt Kolka

Kurt Kolka is a freelance writer. Much (41) his work has been for a local American newspaper at (42) he is an arts writer and editorial cartoonist. (43) experienced bullying when he was a kid, Kurt also gives presentations on bullying at schools, libraries and other organizations. In his talks, he discusses the (44) why bullying has become (45) a big issue today, tells stories of those who have suffered bullying and suggests ways to (46) with the problem. In addition, Kurt wrote a comic book entitled 'Bullying is No Laughing Matter' whose aim was to sensitise people of all ages to bullying. The book brought together thirty cartoonists (47) across the world who (48) up with ideas for comic strips on the issue of bullying. Through the adventures of cartoon favourites, children (49) encouraged to support each other when (50) begins bullying them.