Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B2)

LEVEL B2

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2016

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

CANDIDATE'S INFORMATION

FIRST NAME:

FATHER'S NAME:

LAST NAME:

DATE OF BIRTH

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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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the text below about *School Field Trips* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-8**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

School Field Trips

School field trips can be a great experience for children of all ages. They can offer children the opportunity to learn outside their **regular** school environment. Some of the most popular destinations for school trips are zoos, nature centres, fire stations, hospitals, factories and science museums.

One advantage of field trips is that they allow children to learn more about what they have already been taught at school. For example, if they have learnt about a specific wild animal at school, going to the zoo and having a real-world experience can add to their knowledge and deepen their understanding. Teachers agree that when their pupils connect the things they have been studying to an actual experience, **they** become more motivated to learn about them. Also, schools cannot possibly teach students everything so field trips provide a chance for them to learn something completely new. A school excursion to a car factory, for instance, will teach them not only about how cars are made but also what it is like working in such a factory, something from real life which cannot be taught in the classroom.

The fact that students take a break from the usual classroom environment is another benefit of school trips. Spending the day in a different learning environment is a welcome change of routine for students which helps them enjoy school more. Finally, such educational trips usually involve team activities: a group of students planting trees on a mountain, for example. There is no better way to bring students closer together and teach them to cooperate for a common cause.

However, while most teachers see the value of field trips and understand the need for students to have a break from the school routine, they might not be enthusiastic about going on them. One reason for this is that field trips take a lot of organising and planning so some teachers may not want to arrange them. ……, teachers often have to be concerned about the safety of their students when they are on field trips as some places they visit may be dangerous.

However, despite these disadvantages, no one can deny that field trips can be both educational and fun for children.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What does the word '**regular**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
   A. boring
   B. tiring
   C. normal

2. According to the text, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
   A. There is little value in visiting places like zoos on field trips.
   B. Students seldom increase their knowledge from field trips.
   C. Field trips can help students to understand things better.

3. What does the word '**they**' in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
   A. teachers
   B. pupils
   C. things

4. According to the text, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
   A. Field trips can help students learn about unfamiliar things.
   B. Field trips give students some experience of real life.
   C. School is the only place to teach students new things.

5. Which positive aspect to field trips is mentioned in the text?
   A. They require students to spend more time at school.
   B. They do not teach students interesting things.
   C. They let students have a break from school.

6. According to the 3rd paragraph, spending a day on a field trip can
   A. discourage students from working together.
   B. cause harm to the environment.
   C. improve relationships between students.

7. One reason teachers may not want to go on a field trip is that they
   A. do not consider them valuable.
   B. may worry about putting their students in danger.
   C. do not want their students to miss school.

8. Which of the following words can fill the gap in the 4th paragraph?
   A. As a result
   B. In addition
   C. Although

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the following two passages about *Shops*.
For questions, **9-15**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

Shops

Shopping Malls

Shopping malls are popular places for all ages to shop at. For one thing, they have so many shops that it is hard not to find what you want at a price you can afford. There are also restaurants, cinemas and game arcades, all in one place, making malls great meeting places for friends and day-out destinations for families. Shoppers can stop at a food court or a café and talk about what they have just bought or discuss what they are going to buy. Although malls are usually too far from the city centre to walk to, driving there is usually convenient as all shopping malls have huge car parks where shoppers can park.

However, despite the great shopping experience shopping malls offer, they have disadvantages as well. One major disadvantage is that they can attract huge numbers of people, especially at weekends or holidays, which can make shopping there an unpleasant experience. Moreover, as there are so many shops and such a variety of products, shoppers may end up buying more than they actually need.

9. What is **FALSE** about malls according to the text?
   A. Shoppers can't find cheap products there.
   B. They include a wide variety of shops.
   C. They offer places for entertainment.

10. Shopping malls are places
   A. which people usually go to on foot.
   B. where parking is difficult.
   C. where people can socialise.

11. One negative aspect of shopping malls is that they
   A. can get extremely crowded at times.
   B. have a very limited range of products.
   C. encourage people not to buy too much.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Local Shops

Small, local shops provide advantages both to the community and to shoppers. First of all, local shops improve the general economy of an area. Small shops are more likely to use the services of other local businesses so more money stays within the community. Also, as local shops depend on the local community and its **residents**, they will do more to care for the area and invest money to try and improve it.

Additionally, shopping there saves time. Firstly, there are no long queues to wait in to pay for items. Also, as they are obviously nearer, people don't need to get there by car and this not only saves time and money but is also better for the environment. Furthermore, owners of local shops know their customers and can create a friendlier and more personalised environment to shop in. However, local shops may not have a great variety of products so customers may not always find what they want. The prices of products also tend to be higher, which can make people look for better deals in shopping malls.

12. According to the text, small local shops
    A. provide few benefits to the community.
    B. have no effect on the local economy.
    C. are good for both the local area and customers.

13. What does the word '**residents**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
    A. people living in an area
    B. people owning a business
    C. people shopping locally

14. Shopping locally often means that customers
    A. use their cars more.
    B. have to wait in long queues.
    C. save time and money.

15. One advantage of local shops is that they
    A. don't have a great range of products.
    B. offer a friendlier service.
    C. tend to sell things at higher prices.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **16-30**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C).**

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. All the students are ……. about going on the school trip.
    A. excites
    B. excited
    C. exciting

17. My sister couldn't go out with her friends because mum ……. her clean her room.
    A. asked
    B. wanted
    C. made

18. She can't ride the bicycle and …… .
    A. her brother can't, too
    B. neither can her brother
    C. her brother didn't, either

19. She told her friend that she …… for a job the week before.
    A. has applied
    B. had applied
    C. would apply

20. If he apologised, …… .
    A. I will forgive him.
    B. I would forgive him.
    C. I forgave him.

21. I think that she will be visiting us …… the 22nd of June.
    A. at
    B. in
    C. on

22. Dad was angry because I …… up the phone without saying where I was.
    A. hung
    B. turned
    C. picked

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23. The steak at the restaurant tasted so ..... that I couldn't eat it.

A. badly
B. worse
C. bad

24. It's very cold today. You'd ..... wear a warm jacket.

A. prefer
B. better
C. like

25. I can't find my notebook. I ..... it at school yesterday.

A. would leave
B. should leave
C. must have left

26. How long ..... since he moved?

A. was it ago
B. is it before
C. is it

27. Apart from ..... well, she is an excellent dancer.

A. singing
B. she sings
C. to sing

28. I'm happy ..... you after all this time.

A. seeing
B. to see
C. seen

29. By the time they arrived, the party ..... .

A. has finished
B. had finished
C. finished

30. She wishes she ..... fun of her friend's hair yesterday.

A. hadn't made
B. didn't make
C. wouldn't make

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **31-40**, choose the best answer **(A, B or C)** to fill in the gaps.
Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Summer Holidays

With so much school work throughout the year, every student (31) ..... forward to the summer holidays. The summer is very important for students as they have time (32) ..... and have fun. It is a chance for them to escape from all the hard work that goes with normal school life. It is a three-month holiday that (33) ..... them to enjoy themselves without the constant stress (34) ..... comes with homework and studying for tests. Without summer holidays, students wouldn't feel refreshed enough to deal with the pressure of another school year. However, some people argue that (35) ..... summer is a time for children to relax, they shouldn't have (36) ..... long summer holidays. They claim that during the summer, children forget (37) ..... they were taught during the school year and, as a result, their educational performance may suffer when they return (38) ..... school in September. While this might be true, other people argue that education involves learning outside the classroom (39) ..... . In the summer holidays, students have the opportunity to have different learning experiences and (40) ..... free to do things without being told to do so.

31. A. waits	B. looks	C. expects
32. A. relaxing	B. for the relaxing	C. to relax
33. A. lets	B. allows	C. gets
34. A. unless	B. that	C. because
35. A. but	B. as a result	C. although
36. A. such	B. no	C. enough
37. A. that	B. who	C. what
38. A. at	B. to	C. in
39. A. as well	B. neither	C. either
40. A. felt	B. feeling	C. to feel

LIVEWORKSHEETS