



LRN ENTRY LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B1)

LEVEL B1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER – JANUARY 2019

DURATION:

LISTENING	30 MINUTES
WRITING READING AND USE	2 HOURS

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 *The Island of Borneo* 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.

The Island of Borneo

After Greenland and New Guinea, Borneo is the third largest island in the world. Its rainforest, which is around 140 million years old, has got many different kinds of plant and animal species, which makes it very popular with tourists who enjoy exploring nature.

Culture and nature lovers can go on many kinds of trips in Borneo. However, whether in a group or alone, most travellers start their holiday by visiting the historical city of Sandakan, on the east coast of Borneo. An easy way to explore Sandakan is to join the Heritage Path, a two-hour walk which takes you to some of the many cultural sights inside the city. One important sight is the Sandakan Heritage Museum. Visitors can enter it for free, but they are not allowed to use their cameras inside the museum. The Sandakan Heritage Museum might be small, but it exhibits a lot of informative films and photographs which were taken by the American explorers Martin and Osa Johnson showing what life in Borneo was like in the 1920s. Another interesting stop on the walk is the attractive wooden house of the American writer Agnes Keith, who lived in Borneo from 1934 to 1952. In 2004, her house was turned into a museum and since then, it has become a popular tourist attraction. The Agnes Keith Museum not only provides information about life in Borneo in the 1940s but also it tells the story of Keith's life, her books and her family.

The city of Sandakan is also the starting point for a lot of trips into the beautiful natural world of Borneo. Twenty-five miles west of Sandakan is the Sepilok Orangutan Centre. Since its opening in 1964, the centre has rescued a lot of orangutans that were orphaned or injured because of hunting. Once they are ready to survive again in the wild, these orangutans are let free in the jungle. However, for anyone **keen on** experiencing adventure in the wild, they can go on morning and evening safaris in the forest and see leopards from up close. For more excitement, travellers can stay at the Lupa Masa Jungle Camp in the rainforest. The camp guests can enjoy meals prepared with fruit and vegetables from the nearby jungle and have the chance to see wild orangutans, monkeys, pygmy elephants and crocodiles while they are on a guided hiking tour in the forest or on a river cruise.

Visit Borneo and what a better feeling than watching all the animals you expect to see in a zoo or on TV living in their own natural habitat!

1. According to the 1st paragraph, Borneo
 - A. is as large as Greenland and New Guinea.
 - B. is home to an ancient rainforest.
 - C. rarely attracts visitors.
2. It seems that the city of Sandakan
 - A. has recently been built near the sea.
 - B. is not a suitable place for independent travellers.
 - C. is a place that travellers to Borneo usually visit first.
3. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. The Heritage Path takes people to places outside Sandakan.
 - B. It is difficult for visitors to explore the city of Sandakan on foot.
 - C. The city of Sandakan offers a lot of cultural attractions.
4. Visitors to the Sandakan Heritage Museum
 - A. can learn about life in Borneo in the early 20th century.
 - B. can take pictures of the exhibits.
 - C. must pay to enter.
5. What is **FALSE** about Agnes Keith according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. She built a museum in the city of Sandakan in 1940.
 - B. She spent quite a few years of her life in Borneo.
 - C. Visitors to her house can learn about her life.
6. From what you read in the 3rd paragraph, you understand that
 - A. the Sepilok Orangutan Centre is located inside Sandakan.
 - B. orangutans are hunted in Borneo.
 - C. orphaned orangutans are never returned to the wild.
7. What does the phrase '**keen on**' in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - A. fond of
 - B. scared of
 - C. jealous of
8. The guests at the Lupa Masa Jungle Camp can
 - A. see wild animals in a zoo.
 - B. have meals made with local ingredients.
 - C. go hiking in the jungle alone.

Read the following two passages about *Flaming Hot Cheetos* and *Potato Chips*.
For questions **9-15**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Flaming Hot Cheetos

Richard Montanez, the son of a Mexican immigrant in America, was the man who invented *Flaming Hot Cheetos* in 1992. Having difficulty in learning English, he left high school before graduating and started working as a cleaner at the Frito-Lay Company.

One day, he watched a video where the president of the company was trying to motivate all the employees to work as if they were the owners of the company.

Montanez did just that and his life changed forever. He took home the plain Cheetos that the company already produced, put hot chilli powder on them and had his family and friends try it. When he saw that they loved the new taste of Cheetos, Montanez called a high executive at the company and told him that he had come up with an idea for a new product. Wearing a three-dollar tie, Montanez presented his product in a bag he had designed himself. It didn't take him long to **convince** everybody at the meeting that *Hot Cheetos* would sell well and he soon became one of the highest paid executives in America.

Despite probably being America's worst junk food, *Flaming Hot Cheetos* is an extremely popular snack among children of all ages. Most kinds of junk food are unhealthy, but *Flaming Hot Cheetos* is probably the only product that can send children to the Emergency Room with stomach pains. This comes as no surprise as this snack contains high levels of salt, fat and a lot of red chilli pepper.

9. What is **TRUE** about Richard Montanez according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. He never finished his high school education.
 - B. He started working after he graduated from high school.
 - C. He wanted to become the owner of the Frito-Lay Company.
10. What did Montanez do according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. He followed his family's advice and invented plain Cheetos.
 - B. He stole an executive's idea about a new snack.
 - C. He added a new flavour to a snack made by Frito-Lay.
11. Which of the following can replace the word '**convince**' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. conclude
 - B. persuade
 - C. cheat
12. What is **FALSE** about the *Flaming Hot Cheetos* snack according to the last paragraph?
 - A. It can cause health problems to children.
 - B. It is not as dangerous as other junk food.
 - C. It is a snack that American children love.

Potato Chips

The earliest recipe for potato chips, or crisps, as they are known in Britain, was found in a cookbook published in 1817. However, according to one story, George Crum, a cook in New York, created the first potato chips in 1853. One day, a customer at the restaurant where Crum worked complained that his fries were too thick and sent them back. To teach the customer a lesson, Crum sliced the potatoes very thin, put a lot of salt on them and then fried them until they were hard and crunchy. Finally, he served them with extra salt. To his surprise, the customer was very satisfied. Crum's crispy fries became a success and Crum opened his own restaurant where potato chips were served on each table.

The first commercial production of potato chips was in Ohio, in 1895. William Tappenden made them not only for his restaurant but also for other restaurants in his area. In the 1920s, Herman Lay developed a device that sliced potatoes mechanically, which increased production. Lay's chips became known as he travelled from town to town, selling potato chips from the trunk of his car and soon his potato chips became the first American national brand. Since then, there have been a lot of factories worldwide which make potato chips in different flavours. Although we all know that such snacks are very unhealthy, **as soon as we eat one potato chip, we often cannot stop until we finish the whole bag.**

13. It seems that George Crum created the first potato chips
 - A. because of a customer's complaint.
 - B. following an old recipe.
 - C. to make his restaurant successful.
14. American people learnt about Lay's chips because he
 - A. owned many restaurants throughout America.
 - B. built the biggest factory in America that made chips.
 - C. drove to different places in America selling them.
15. What does the writer imply about potato chips by saying that '**as soon as we eat one potato chip, we often cannot stop until we finish the whole bag**'?
 - A. They are not as unhealthy as we think.
 - B. They can be very addictive.
 - C. There are usually not many chips in a bag.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. Sarah reminded her brother some bread on his way home.

- A. buying
- B. of buying
- C. to buy

17. Please, don't make any noise when you home. Everybody will be asleep.

- A. will come
- B. are coming
- C. come

18. Everybody arrived at the office late the heavy traffic.

- A. because of
- B. though
- C. since

19. She went shopping yesterday, but she didn't spend she usually does.

- A. as much as
- B. the most of
- C. many more

20. She told the boys in the garden because it was cold.

- A. were not playing
- B. not to play
- C. she may not play

21. The teacher them of cheating in the exam.

- A. admitted
- B. avoided
- C. accused

22. I wish I so much for lunch. Now I feel sick.

- A. didn't eat
- B. I shouldn't eat
- C. hadn't eaten

23. She is very pleased with their new house and her husband.
- A. same
 - B. both are
 - C. so is
24. Please, play the music so loudly! I am talking on the phone.
- A. won't you
 - B. you don't
 - C. don't
25. Who to their anniversary party last Saturday?
- A. have invited
 - B. did they invite
 - C. do they invite
26. He was disappointed because too many errors in his essay.
- A. they were
 - B. there were
 - C. these were
27. He has got a bike, but he rarely it.
- A. is riding
 - B. doesn't ride
 - C. rides
28. The Concert Hall by a famous architect in 1999.
- A. was built
 - B. has built
 - C. had to build
29. The weather outside doesn't look I think we'd better stay at home.
- A. more better
 - B. too well
 - C. very good
30. The batteries in this flashlight are old. We need them.
- A. to be changed
 - B. to change
 - C. change to.

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.

School life is usually full of stress and anxiety, (31) prevents students from performing well at school. However, it is well-known that regular exercise not only keeps students fit and healthy (32) also it helps them to concentrate on their studies. So the more (33) students are, the higher their grades can be. Participating (34) physical activities can also make students feel good about themselves and help (35) to build friendships. In addition, such activities promote teamwork, which (36) young people communication and social skills. Through teamwork, students learn to respect (37) and at the same time, to express their own opinions without (38) afraid. Also, when students feel (39) are part of a team, they support each other in difficult situations. Nowadays (40) children and teenagers spend a lot of their time indoors so physical education at school is more important than ever.

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| 31. A. what | B. whose | C. which |
| 32. A. but | B. if | C. so |
| 33. A. relaxed | B. relaxing | C. relaxes |
| 34. A. at | B. on | C. in |
| 35. A. it | B. them | C. you |
| 36. A. teaching | B. to teach | C. teaches |
| 37. A. others | B. all other | C. and another |
| 38. A. to be | B. be | C. being |
| 39. A. they | B. those | C. theirs |
| 40. A. every | B. most | C. any |