



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

LEVEL B1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2017

DURATION:

LISTENING	30 MINUTES
WRITING READING 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 *Madame Tussaud's* 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.

Madame Tussaud's

Madame Tussaud is a well-known name in Britain because of the world-famous wax museum in London named after her. However, Marie Tussaud is not British; her birthplace was, in fact in Strasburg, France, where she was born in 1761. When she was six years old, her mother took her to Switzerland. There, her mother worked for Philippe Curtius, a local doctor. Curtius was also very skilled in wax modelling. In 1765, he gave up his job as a doctor and moved to Paris alone. There he practised wax modelling as a fine art and in 1766, Marie and her mother joined him in Paris.

Curtius taught Marie the art of wax modelling and she became his assistant. When Curtius died in 1794, Marie inherited his whole collection of wax models. Marie herself soon became so well-known for her skills that the king of France asked her to teach art to his sister. In 1795, Marie married Francois Tussaud, but their marriage was not a happy one. In 1802, Marie went to London to exhibit her collection of wax figures. However, because of the war between France and Britain, she was unable to return to Paris. Marie continued her work in Britain and when the war ended, Marie decided to **remain** there.

In 1835, Marie Tussaud opened her first wax museum dedicated to displaying her work on Baker Street, London. She died in 1850, leaving behind a huge collection of wax sculptures. In 1884, Tussaud's grandson moved the museum to Marylebone Road, the same location the museum is in today. In 1925, the museum was destroyed by fire and it wasn't until 1928 that it was restored. Since then, Madame Tussaud's has undergone several changes and its fame has greatly increased. There are ten different sections which exhibit wax works, both by Tussaud and other artists. _____, at The Grand Hall, visitors can see wax figures of great politicians whereas at the Sports section, they can admire sports heroes. The museum is open all year round, except on Christmas Day.

1. Marie Tussaud was originally from
 - A. Switzerland.
 - B. France.
 - C. Britain.
2. In 1765, Philippe Curtius
 - A. moved to Paris with Marie and her mother.
 - B. gave up working as a doctor.
 - C. became an art teacher at a museum.
3. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Curtius left all his wax sculptures to Marie.
 - B. Marie worked as an art teacher.
 - C. Marie lived a happy married life.
4. Because of the war between France and Britain, Marie
 - A. was unable to show her work in London.
 - B. had to stop working as a wax sculptor.
 - C. could not go back to France.
5. What does the word '**remain**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. show
 - B. connect
 - C. stay
6. What is **TRUE**, according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. The original museum was on Marylebone Road.
 - B. Madame Tussaud's is now on Baker Street.
 - C. Tussaud's grandson changed the museum's location.
7. Since 1928, Madame Tussaud's
 - A. has remained the same.
 - B. has become even more popular.
 - C. has only shown Tussaud's works.
8. Which of the following phrases can fill the blank in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. Because
 - B. For example
 - C. Despite

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two British Sports

Cricket

Cricket, a national sport in the UK, has been played for centuries. It probably began as a children's game and then, working men in villages started playing it. People of the upper class took an interest in cricket around the middle of the 17th century. By the beginning of the 18th century, cricket had become a professional sport, giving rise to cricket clubs. The Dartford and London cricket clubs are two of the oldest ones. The earliest known cricket superstar was William Beddle, a farmer from Dartford, whose fame **lasted** even after his career in cricket ended.

In the 18th century, cricket players were dressed in a white shirt and white knee-length stockings. By the 1850's, however, most professional teams wore coloured shirts. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, all professional cricket matches were played in all-white clothing and a cap in the team's colour. The choice of white was practical; as cricket was a summer sport, white was the best colour on a hot summer day. Since the 1970s, coloured clothing has again become popular in the shorter forms of the game.

9. Cricket was probably first played by
 - A. adults in villages.
 - B. children.
 - C. rich people.
10. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. The Dartford and London cricket clubs are both new clubs.
 - B. William Beddle was a well-known cricket player.
 - C. There was no professional cricket in the 18th century.
11. What does the word '**lasted**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
 - A. continued
 - B. suggested
 - C. improved
12. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. There is a good reason why cricket players wear white.
 - B. No cricket team has ever worn coloured clothing.
 - C. Professional cricket players wear caps.

Horse Racing

Horse racing is one of the oldest sports in Britain. The first recorded horse race took place in 1174, at a horse fair in London. However, it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that King James I introduced organised horse racing. He competed in races himself and made Newmarket the home of organised horse racing in Britain. In 1711, Queen Anne established the Royal Ascot horse racing festival. In the early days of horse racing, the owners of the horses, who were aristocrats, rode their own horses in races. However, when the sport became more organised, the horse owners paid professional riders, known as jockeys, to ride the horses for them.

Thanks to the arrival of television in the 1950's, horse racing has become a regularly televised sport. Apart from television, newspapers such as the *Racing Post* and *Racing Plus* and several monthly magazines cover all horse racing events. Although horse racing is still considered the Sport of Kings, anyone can now participate in it. Today, horse racing is a leading sport in Britain. The only other sport which attracts bigger audiences each year is football. Horse races take place the whole year round, attracting people from all over the world.

13. The first organised horse racing appeared
 - A. as early as in the 17th century.
 - B. before James I became king.
 - C. when Queen Anne created a horse festival.
14. When horse racing became more organised, horse owners
 - A. rode their own horses.
 - B. had jockeys ride their horses.
 - C. sold their horses to professional riders.
15. According to the 2nd paragraph, in Britain nowadays
 - A. horse races appeal to more people than football does.
 - B. not everyone is allowed to take part in horse races.
 - C. horse races are frequently shown on television.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. Don't forget to close all the windows before you the house.

- A. will leave
- B. leave
- C. left

17. He stop smoking. It is a very dangerous habit!

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

18. She looks very young. She can't be 20 years old.

- A. more than
- B. as older as
- C. the oldest of

19. When the last time you went shopping?

- A. has it been
- B. had it been
- C. was

20. I think they have been married more than five years.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. before

21. If he took up a sport, he fitter.

- A. is
- B. will be
- C. would be

22. He was thirsty that he drank three glasses of water.

- A. too
- B. enough
- C. so

23. Her teacher asked her if she on the school trip the following week.

- A. will go
- B. would go
- C. may go

24. His mother him to tidy up his room.

- A. said
- B. agreed
- C. told

25. She didn't sleep well last night., she felt tired in the morning.

- A. However
- B. Since
- C. As a result

26. What film on television last night?

- A. did you see
- B. you were seeing
- C. have you seen

27. is it since you last travelled abroad?

- A. How often
- B. How much
- C. How long

28. She prefers going to work to taking the bus.

- A. on foot
- B. by feet
- C. with the foot

29. it was very cold, she went for a walk in the park.

- A. However
- B. Although
- C. Because of

30. She hopes her homework at the weekend.

- A. do
- B. to do
- C. doing

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.

Loch Ness

Loch Ness is a large, deep lake in Scotland, with its deepest point being 230m. It is a very cold lake, but no matter how low the temperature gets, (31) never freezes. It contains more fresh water than all the lakes in England and Wales combined. It is about 10,000 years old. Scientists say it was formed (32) the end of the last Great Ice Age. The lake's water appears very black and only the top 5 feet are clear (33) to see into.

Loch Ness is one of the most famous lakes in the world, attracting about one million tourists every year. (34) the area around the lake is famous for its natural beauty and history, most tourists visit the lake to see Nessie. According to local legend, Nessie is the monster (35) lives in its waters. While many people believe Nessie is a myth, others say it is a living dinosaur (36) a huge sea snake. However, there were no reports of the beast until less (37) a century ago. In 1934, a London doctor, who (38) at the lake, took a photograph of a creature with a monstrous head. For decades, this photograph was (39) as evidence that Nessie existed. Whether it exists or (40), Nessie has made Loch Ness the most popular attraction of Scotland.

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| 31. A. which | B. it | C. that |
| 32. A. to | B. for | C. at |
| 33. A. enough | B. much | C. for |
| 34. A. However | B. Although | C. But |
| 35. A. which | B. whose | C. where |
| 36. A. because | B. or | C. about |
| 37. A. from | B. in | C. than |
| 38. A. left | B. was | C. heard |
| 39. A. using | B. been used | C. used |
| 40. A. not | B. no | C. none |