Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER A - JULY 2020

DURATION:	
LISTENING	**35 MINUTES**
WRITING **READING** **AND USE**	**2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES**

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 an HB2 pencil.
- Complete **TWO** Tasks in the Writing Section.
- 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 *Homo neanderthalensis* 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.

Homo neanderthalensis

In August 1856, workers at a limestone quarry in the Neander Valley, Germany, unearthed from within a cave a number of assorted long bones, a pelvis and an oval shaped skull. Though the workers originally thought the bones were the remains of a cave bear, they turned them over to Johann Carl Fuhlrott, a local teacher and fossil collector. Recognising the significance of the find, Carl Fuhlrott delivered the bones to German anatomist Hermann Schaffhausen for analysis.

After having studied the skull in detail, Hermann Schaffhausen argued that it belonged to a savage race of humans living in Europe during the Glacial Period, a time when extinct animals such as the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros still existed. In 1860, British scientists re-examined the remains and concluded that although they vaguely resembled those of modern humans, they actually belonged to an extinct human relative. In 1864, when anatomist William King compared a plaster replica of the Neander Valley skullcap to a variety of other skulls, he also concluded that the skull belonged to an extinct human-like race. He was the first to propose the name Homo neanderthalensis, now more commonly referred to as Neanderthals, for the Neander Valley specimen at a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This meeting set in motion the **long-standing debate about the origins of mankind**.

Studies of hundreds of Neanderthal specimens discovered since 1856 have enabled scientists to reconstruct the Neanderthal anatomy and appearance. Although they were recognisably human, Neanderthals had distinctive facial features and a stocky, tough body, the latter most likely an evolutionary adaptation to living in harsh environments. Their head was much longer than modern humans, with a more pronounced facial front, a slopping forehead and a broad nose, while their brain size was large, which probably correlated with their having a heavier and more muscular body in general. Recently excavated artifacts also suggest that they may have been more intelligent than previously given credit for. For example, it appears they lived in nuclear families and took care of their sick and buried their dead; their tool-making technology was also similar to that of other early humans and they were also able to control fire.

Though there is no general consensus about the origins of Neanderthals, they are most likely to have migrated from Africa to Europe and Asia, where they lived till they suddenly and mysteriously vanished around 40,000 years ago. What caused their extinction, however, is hotly debated. Some scholars claim their **demise** was due to dramatic climate change while others attribute it to dietary deficiencies. There is some evidence, however, suggesting that modern humans moving into Europe and Asia wiped them out, either directly through conflict or indirectly through the spread of diseases.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. What did the 1856 find in the Neander Valley consist of?
   A. a fully intact skeleton besides the bones of a bear
   B. a partial skeleton and a skull buried in a cave
   C. immediately identifiable human remains
2. What is **TRUE** about the remains found in 1856 according to the 2nd paragraph?
   A. They showed mammoths had become extinct before the Glacial Period.
   B. Hermann Schaffhausen attributed them to a primitive human race.
   C. Their re-examination in 1860 proved they belonged to modern humans.
3. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you understand that William King
   A. used the actual skull found in 1856 for his studies.
   B. showed the skull belonged to a race whose descendants still live in Europe.
   C. seems to have coined the name Homo neanderthalensis.
4. The author uses the phrase **'the long-standing debate about the origins of mankind'** in the 2nd paragraph to suggest that
   A. the origin of mankind is a question that has yet to be resolved.
   B. scientists settled the debate on the origins of humans long ago.
   C. there is no longer any interest in the origins of the human species.
5. What is **FALSE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
   A. Scientists now have a good idea what the Neanderthals looked like.
   B. Studies after 1856 show Neanderthals had little in common with humans.
   C. The Neanderthal body was probably adapted to cope with extreme conditions.
6. Which of the following would **NOT** be a characteristic of Neanderthals?
   A. a big brain
   B. a frail body
   C. a wide nose
7. What is **TRUE** about Neanderthals according to the 3rd paragraph?
   A. Their technology was too primitive to allow them to control fire.
   B. Their basic family unit mainly consisted of parents and their children.
   C. Recently uncovered artifacts confirm theories about their poor intelligence.
8. From the last paragraph, you understand that Neanderthals
   A. may have inhabited Africa before moving to Europe and Asia.
   B. can't have ever coexisted with modern humans.
   C. first made their appearance 40,000 years ago.
9. What does the word **'demise'** in the last paragraph mean?
   A. nutrition
   B. downfall
   C. struggle

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the following passages about *The Great Pyramid and The Giza Plateau*.
For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Great Pyramid and The Giza Plateau

Passage A

The Great Pyramid of Giza

The Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids that can still be seen standing at the Giza plateau today. The pyramid was regarded as the tallest man-made construction in the world for almost 4000 years until it was surpassed by the Lincoln Cathedral, in England, in the 14th century AD. Lacking complex technology, how did the ancient Egyptians build an edifice as high as that of the Great Pyramid when each of the 2.3 million limestone blocks used weighed from 3 to 15 tons? Although theories abound as to the methods used for the construction of this massive monument, the mystery has yet to be clearly resolved.

What has also been baffling scientists is the reason why the Great Pyramid was built. One hypothesis, based on a symbol found in one of the chambers of the pyramid making a reference to the Pharaoh Khufu, is that the pyramid was meant to serve as the eternal resting place for the Egyptian ruler. There is no question that this magnificent monument was worthy of a king, but not a single discovery other than that one symbol points to Khufu's mummy ever being inside the pyramid. The tomb theory is also **refuted** by some Egyptologists who argue that if the pyramid had actually been built as a tomb, the Egyptians, being excellent record keepers, would have documented it.

10. What is **TRUE** about the Great Pyramid of Giza according to the 1st paragraph?
    A. It is the only surviving relic at the Giza plateau.
    B. No other man-made structure has ever rivalled it in height.
    C. It was the first of the three pyramids built at the Giza plateau.

11. What is **FALSE** about the Great Pyramid of Giza according to the 1st paragraph?
    A. The way it was constructed remains uncertain.
    B. There has been little speculation about its construction.
    C. The stone blocks used to build it were of different weights.

12. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you understand that the Great Pyramid of Giza might have
    A. had just one huge chamber.
    B. served as Pharaoh Khufu's home.
    C. been designed as a burial site.

13. Which of the following options can replace the word **'refuted'** in the 2nd paragraph mean?
    A. disputed
    B. tackled
    C. disclosed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Passage B

The Giza Plateau of Egypt

The Giza Plateau of Egypt, one of the world's most visited tourist attractions, contains many ancient monuments that can be categorised into two distinct groupings.

The first and larger grouping is home to some of the most imposing man-made structures of the ancient world. One of them is the Great Pyramid constructed by Pharaoh Khufu around 2550 BCE. It is the only surviving edifice of the celebrated Seven Wonders of the ancient world. Following in his father's footsteps, Khufu's son, Khafre, built a slightly smaller pyramid with a simpler interior than that of the Great Pyramid, but with a more ornate temple at its base filled with statues of himself.

Next to Khafre's tomb sits the Great Sphinx, the first colossal sculpture in Egyptian history, depicting a reclining lion with the head of a king. Though scientists still debate the origin and function of this gigantic statue, the most widely accepted theory is that it was built for the Pharaoh Khafre to serve as a guard to his pyramid. The Pyramid of Menkaure, the smallest and most modest of the three pyramids, is credited to Khufu's grandson and marks the end of the era of giant pyramids in Egypt.

The second grouping of monuments on the Giza plateau consists of recently excavated private tombs of both high officials and labourers. Unlike the giant pyramids of the first grouping, however, these tombs were not made from limestone transported to the site, but from the rocks at hand.

14. What is **TRUE** about the Pyramid of Khafre according to the 2nd paragraph?
    A. It was built prior to the construction of the Great Pyramid.
    B. It was less complex inside than the Great Pyramid.
    C. Many statues of Khafre's father were found in its temple.
15. What questions about the Great Sphinx still baffle scientists?
    A. what its features represent
    B. where it was originally situated
    C. the reasons why it was built
16. What is **FALSE** according to the text?
    A. The Pyramids of Khafre and Menkaure were constructed by Khufu's successors.
    B. The Pyramid of Menkaure was the last giant pyramid built in Egypt.
    C. The Pyramid of Menkaure was as grand as the other two Giza pyramids.
17. According to the last paragraph, the monuments of the second grouping at Giza
    A. were mainly royal tombs.
    B. remained buried until recently.
    C. were not built from local materials.

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

18. The reason why the Great Pyramid might have been built is mentioned in
    A. Passage A only.
    B. Passage B only.
    C. both Passages A and B.
19. What is **TRUE** according to both passages?
    A. All the monuments at Giza honoured kings.
    B. The Great Pyramid is still in existence today.
    C. Statues were found in the pyramid interiors.
20. What do both passages make reference to?
    A. the type of stone used in the Great Pyramid
    B. the large number of tourists that Giza attracts
    C. a monumental statue on the Giza Plateau

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Research shows that one in four people who ..... travel by car now use public transport.
    A. would use to
    B. used to
    C. were used to

22. According to psychologists, the human need to have close relationships appears ..... innate.
    A. being
    B. it is
    C. to be

23. ..... the many laws imposed in the last twenty years, progress in gender equality has been slow.
    A. Even though
    B. No matter how
    C. Despite

24. It would be better to teach children how to behave well ..... punish them for misbehaving.
    A. than
    B. except
    C. besides

25. There are several threats to biodiversity, the most serious of ..... is habitat loss.
    A. those
    B. them
    C. which

26. Were there a ban on fast-food advertising, rates of childhood obesity ..... .
    A. is to drop
    B. would drop
    C. has dropped

27. Digital technology has made it ..... for celebrities to protect their privacy.
    A. much more hard
    B. even so harder
    C. much harder

LIVEWORKSHEETS

28. Although in the past coffee ..... blamed for many ills, new research shows it can actually benefit health.
    A. didn't need to be
    B. might have been
    C. should be

29. Hotels ..... near the sea are usually more popular with tourists.
    A. to be located
    B. locating
    C. located

30. The African Black Rhino remains critically endangered ..... the Javan Rhino.
    A. and so is
    B. as does
    C. and as well as

31. Multilingual people are believed to be better ..... facts and figures.
    A. for their recalling
    B. at recalling
    C. to recall

32. Impressive ..... skyscrapers might be, residents of such high-rise buildings can feel lonely and isolated.
    A. however
    B. though
    C. nonetheless

33. Not only ..... the best full-body workout but it is also one of the most effective ways to reduce stress.
    A. swimming can be
    B. it should be swimming
    C. is swimming

34. If the media didn't give celebrities ..... coverage, they wouldn't have such a powerful influence on the public.
    A. much too
    B. as much as
    C. so much

LIVEWORKSHEETS

35. Most dieticians advise ..... down on ultra-processed foods.
    A. to cut
    B. cutting
    C. we could cut

36. The information we receive in a day is so much that it is difficult to absorb ..... detail.
    A. the only
    B. all possible
    C. every single

37. ..... nowadays are involved in the world of digital gaming to some extent.
    A. Most of young people
    B. The most young people
    C. Most young people

38. A successful coach finds ways to ..... the members of a team to cooperate with each other.
    A. get
    B. have
    C. make

39. Some people would rather ..... their holidays in a quiet place than at a popular resort.
    A. to have spent
    B. spent
    C. spend

40. It might be an unsettling scenario but ..... the earth's natural habitats, much of life on the planet will vanish.
    A. unless we don't preserve
    B. having not preserved
    C. should we not preserve

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and write **ONLY ONE** word which best fits each gap.

Write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Ants

Ants are such tiny creatures that they may not always (41) ..... acknowledged by humans. However, they are capable of some truly amazing feats. Studies of fossils have revealed that ants had already made their appearance millions of years (42) ..... the dinosaurs became extinct. According to entomologists, ants might have been the first social insects (43) ..... have learnt to work collectively by following simple rules. This instinctive cooperation among ant colonies enables (44) ..... to build huge underground nests with interconnected tunnels or construct tall mounds with built-in air conditioning, structures (45) ..... human architects have taken lessons from. Ants can lift fifty times (46) ..... own body weight and have learnt to cultivate crops and herd livestock. None of these feats would be possible, though, were it not (47) ..... the striking ability of ants to communicate with each other. While communication in human societies (48) ..... mostly achieved through the use of sound, sight and touch, communication in ant societies is possible mainly through the secretion of chemical signals known (49) ..... pheromones. Ants produce many kinds of pheromones, each with its own distinct purpose. For example, (50) ..... some pheromones are used to attract mates, others may signal danger to the colony or give directions about a food source.

LIVEWORKSHEETS