



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

LEVEL C1

**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.

Read the text below about *Wildlife Photography* 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.

Wildlife Photography

Wildlife Photographer of the Year is the world's longest-running photography competition. When launched in the UK, in 1965, it attracted just 361 entries. Since then, its reputation has grown internationally, and most of the prizes have been won by participants outside the UK. In 2019, Chinese photographer Yongqing Bao, one of the 48,000 adult contestants, won first prize for his image "The Moment". The photo, shot in Tibet at 14,800 feet above sea level, captured the instant a female fox engages in a fight for survival with a marmot. Another award was given in 2019 for Young Wildlife Photographer and this was won by fourteen-year-old Cruz Erdmann from New Zealand for his underwater image of a colourful squid taken at night off the Indonesian coast.

Besides receiving publicity and awards through prestigious competitions, wildlife photographers benefit from other perks, such as the chance to capture wildlife on film both locally and in far-off lands, enjoying the diversity of flora and fauna found in these places. More importantly, their images of rare and endangered species can **heighten** public awareness about wildlife conservation far better than scientific data can. The photos of Michael Nichols, for example, have been "the voice for animals" for decades now, attracting media coverage over the threats many endangered animals face. His astonishing image of hippos swimming in the wild waters of the Atlantic Ocean instead of a swamp or a river, their preferred habitat, inspired the President of Gabon in Central Africa to create new national parks to offer space for the native wildlife there.

However, becoming a wildlife photographer is no easy task. The small number of jobs available for wildlife photographers is one of the most serious downsides of the profession. Even when they do land a job, they do not usually get regular salaries; instead, they are considered self-employed so what they earn is unpredictable. What's more, wildlife photography is an expensive endeavour as wildlife photographers must invest heavily in state-of-the-art equipment or risk ending up with a poor-quality photograph. In addition, they must have the money to cover the cost of travelling and any other incidentals in advance. Reaching their subjects can also be a dangerous venture as the natural habitat for wildlife is often in inaccessible areas where photographers might be exposed to diseases, accidents or even animal attacks. Another challenge is bad weather, which, while it often makes for stunning photos, can also make it difficult for photographers to keep themselves or their gear safe.

Such obstacles seem not to discourage passionate wildlife photographers, though. They often wait patiently under adverse conditions to shoot the perfect picture, having no illusions that until they have established their fame, they will probably never be employed by renowned magazines such as National Geographic.

1. From what you read in the 1st paragraph, you understand that the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition
 - A. attracted thousands of entries when it first began.
 - B. has been taking place longer than any other photo competition.
 - C. has most often been won by entrants from the UK.
2. What is **TRUE** about the 2019 Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. There was only one prize that was awarded.
 - B. "The Moment" was taken near the coast.
 - C. Cruz Erdmann's winning photo depicted wildlife at sea.
3. According to the 2nd paragraph, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a benefit wildlife photographers enjoy?
 - A. taking wildlife photos close to home
 - B. getting recognition for their work
 - C. earning good money from their profession
4. Which of the following options can replace the word '**heighten**' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. define
 - B. raise
 - C. judge
5. What is **FALSE** about Michael Nichols's work according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. It has helped highlight how endangered animals are at risk.
 - B. It has encouraged some authorities to take conservation measures.
 - C. It has proven that the Atlantic Ocean is the natural habitat of hippos.
6. What would most likely be an uncommon occurrence for a wildlife photographer?
 - A. having trouble landing a job
 - B. working as a freelancer
 - C. receiving a steady income
7. According to the 3rd paragraph, what are wildlife photographers likely to do?
 - A. purchase inexpensive equipment
 - B. avoid travelling to remote places
 - C. pay for their expenses themselves
8. What is **FALSE** about unpleasant weather according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. It is always an obstacle to obtaining good wildlife photos.
 - B. It could result in damage to a photographer's equipment.
 - C. It might become a health hazard to a photographer.
9. Who would have more chances of working for National Geographic?
 - A. a distinguished wildlife photographer
 - B. an unknown but talented wildlife photographer
 - C. an inexperienced wildlife photographer

Read the following two passages about *Self-Medication in Animals*.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Self-Medication in Animals

Passage A

Self-Medication in Primates

A lot of animals can heal themselves by creating their own medicines from substances found in certain plants. Although there are currently many documented accounts of how different animals self-medicate, the most thoroughly documented ones are those of primate species. In the 1960s, while the Japanese anthropologist Toshisada Nishida was studying the communal life of wild chimpanzees in Tanzania, he observed that the chimps often consumed *Aspilia* leaves in the mornings. To his astonishment, instead of chewing the leaves, which would have some nutritional value, the chimpanzees rolled them around their mouths for a while before swallowing them whole.

Other scientists noted the same behaviour in other apes across Africa, but involving different plants. However, it wasn't until 1996 that biologist Michael Huffman suggested that the chimps were self-medicating since the plants eaten were not part of the animals' regular diet and were consumed only during those times of the year when the chimps were most likely to be infected by parasites. Barbara Fruth's research on pygmy chimps later confirmed Huffman's speculations. Fruth saw them swallow *M. Fulvum* leaves without chewing. Despite their year-round **availability**, *M. Fulvum* leaves were ingested only at specific times of the year and only by parasite-infected pygmy chimps. Understanding more about animal self-medication will surely lead the way to discovering new drugs to relieve human suffering.

10. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. There are few recorded incidences of how animals other than primates self-medicate.
 - B. Toshisada Nishida went to Tanzania to study self-medication in wild chimps.
 - C. Many different animals seem to treat themselves using plant-based medicines.
11. Toshisada Nishida was surprised to see that wild chimps
 - A. ate *Aspilia* leaves throughout the day.
 - B. consumed *Aspilia* leaves for food.
 - C. did not chew the *Aspilia* leaves.
12. What is **FALSE** about Michael Huffman according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. He had his ideas proven right by later scientific research.
 - B. He observed that chimps did not have a regular diet.
 - C. He noted chimps ran more risks of parasite infection at certain times of the year.
13. What does the word '**availability**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. limitation
 - B. treatment
 - C. accessibility

Passage B***Benefits of Animal Self-Medication***

Animals of all kinds use plant compounds and other substances for preventing and treating diseases. Urban birds weave the plastic from cigarette butts found on streets into their nests to drive away parasites; field ants and honeybees collect resin from local trees to fight off fungi and chimpanzees swallow whole leaves to treat intestinal disorders.

Inspired by scientific research on animal self-medication, some scientists have been searching for new medicines in nature. Sabrina Krief is one such scientist. While she was studying the behaviour and health of wild chimpanzees at Uganda's Kibale National Park, she discovered that the whole leaves the Kibale chimpanzees regularly swallowed protected them against malaria parasites. Since humans share 98% of their genetic blueprint with chimps, Krief's discovery has a very good chance of helping humanity in its fight against malaria, which threatens the lives of millions of people worldwide.

A deeper understanding of animal self-medication will not only help us to discover new medicines for human use and shed light on the origins of the herbal medicines that have been used by humans for centuries, but it will also provide a much-needed incentive to conserve wildlife habitats and preserve biodiversity. For instance, unless we protect the trees honeybees use as sources for resin, their immune system will weaken and they will eventually get ill and die, which in turn will have severe implications as bees are a key player in the food chain.

14. To stay healthy, both urban birds and field ants make use of
 - A. materials from the local environment.
 - B. man-made products.
 - C. leaves from nearby trees.
15. According to the 2nd paragraph, Sabrina Krief
 - A. found a likely defence against malaria.
 - B. was the first scientist to suggest that animals self-medicate.
 - C. dismissed the potential of finding medicines in nature.
16. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Malaria may be fatal for humans.
 - B. Human and chimp DNA is dissimilar.
 - C. Krief's discovery can benefit humans.
17. What does the writer suggest in the last paragraph?
 - A. People have only recently turned to natural therapies.
 - B. Natural habitats should be protected.
 - C. The loss of honeybees will have little effect on other species.

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

18. Which of the following ideas is implied in both passages?
 - A. Apes across Africa consume the same plant leaves as medicine.
 - B. Animals tend to eat nutritional substances to fight disease.
 - C. Humans can learn from animals.
19. Primate leaf-swallowing is mentioned in
 - A. Passage A only.
 - B. Passage B only.
 - C. both Passages A and B.
20. Passage A differs from Passage B in that it
 - A. focuses mainly on the discovery of self-medication in chimps.
 - B. provides specific examples of several self-medicating species.
 - C. makes no reference to developing new drugs for human use.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Some people find it very difficult to get accustomed to night shifts.
- A. work
 - B. working
 - C. have worked
22. Spices such as oregano and paprika can make a homemade vegetable soup taste
- A. well
 - B. deliciously
 - C. great
23. Due to the intense competition actors, they often have to audition for minor roles.
- A. are faced
 - B. face
 - C. facing
24. No matter how their job is, most working people try to spend quality time with their family and friends.
- A. exhausted
 - B. exhaustive
 - C. exhausting
25. The mass production of electric cars to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- A. are expecting
 - B. is expected
 - C. have expected
26. Some teenagers speak and behave as though they mature adults.
- A. are being
 - B. have been
 - C. were
27. Determined people ways to overcome any obstacles in their path.
- A. make over
 - B. take after
 - C. look for

28. The construction of the new hospital will by the end of next year.
- A. have been completed
 - B. be completing
 - C. complete
29. Texting driving is responsible for thousands of deaths every year.
- A. while
 - B. along
 - C. the whole time
30. If you want your living room to look more spacious, avoid cramming it with furniture.
- A. so many
 - B. too much
 - C. as plenty
31. Computer skills are becoming important as the majority of companies depend on computerised technology.
- A. more and more
 - B. even much
 - C. the most
32. It is said that people in cities seldom get to know their neighbours.
- A. lived
 - B. to live
 - C. living
33. Teenagers nowadays can't possibly imagine their life would be like without social media.
- A. how
 - B. what
 - C. whether
34. Consumers cannot request a refund for items as faulty.
- A. which describe
 - B. described
 - C. describing
35. It is advisable all doors and windows even if you go out for a short time.
- A. locking
 - B. to lock
 - C. that lock

36. So addictive that children who play them seldom go out.
- A. some computer games have been
 - B. are some computer games
 - C. being some computer games
37. we travel alone or with company, the experiences we gain are rewarding.
- A. Only if
 - B. No matter
 - C. Whether
38. of what many people think, reading is still a popular hobby.
- A. Regardless
 - B. Instead
 - C. Despite
39. There is now a direct flight from the UK to Australia.
- A. 17-hour
 - B. 17 hours
 - C. 17 hours of
40. Teenagers today are not those of previous generations.
- A. as fit as
 - B. less fit from
 - C. the least fitter of

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.

Special Effects

Special effects have been part and parcel of filmmaking (41) the dawn of cinema. In 1896, George Melies made history when he accidentally discovered (42) stop-motion effect, a camera trick able to create illusions on film. This enabled early cinematographers to add special effects (43) their movies. It was, however, Willis O'Brian's innovative integration of live action and stop motion animation in the 1933 film *King Kong* (44) successfully captivated audiences and inspired filmmakers all (45) the world to make other monster films. Since the success of *King Kong*, special effects and, more recently, computer-generated imagery have been used in dazzling ways to make fantastic scenes in films appear much (46) realistic. The 1977 film *Star Wars* was groundbreaking as (47) showed fantasy worlds and creatures in a way audiences had (48) imagined possible. Nowadays, unless impressive special effects (49) used in such movies, they are unlikely to become box-office hits. The rise of such digital effects may give directors immense creative freedom to do whatever they wish, but many actors worry it will eventually make (50) redundant.