



LRN LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B2)

LEVEL B2

**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 Development of Newspapers* 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 Development of Newspapers

Some historians believe that *Acta Diurna*, published by the ancient Romans in 59 BC, was the ancestor of the modern newspaper. Its news was carved in stone or metal and was posted daily on message boards in public places. Although no copies of this ancient newspaper have ever been found, it is believed that it covered political events and the births and deaths of important people. However, other historians argue that the ancestor of the modern newspaper first appeared in Venice, Italy in 1566. These Venetian 'newspapers' were actually paper sheets on which the news was handwritten. They came out weekly and focused mostly on political events and wars in Italy and in the rest of Europe.

However, these early forms of news media are not really considered true newspapers. They were not produced on a printing press, the machine used for printing many copies, so it was impossible for a large number of people to read them. Printing technology had existed in East Asia since 1377, but it only became popular in Europe after Johannes Gutenberg introduced it there in 1440. Due to the development of the printing press, many copies of a book could be printed. As a result, the cost of books was drastically reduced and so a wider population could read them. Additionally, the printing press helped scientists to publish their discoveries and communicate with each other through scientific journals. The later **advances** in the printing press also greatly influenced the world of newspapers, allowing them to reach millions of people worldwide.

With the invention of the radio and later of television, a lot of people feared that printed newspapers would lose their influence completely. Contrary to expectations, newspaper publishers adapted themselves to the new technologies and did not let newspapers die. Since the appearance of the Internet, , the printed newspapers have been facing a more powerful enemy. There are a lot of advantages to online newspapers. For one thing, they can be read by far more people than printed newspapers and most of them are free to read. Online readers also have access to them from various devices, such as smartphones, tablets or computers, at anytime of the day. Finally, online newspapers are more environmentally friendly.

Will printed newspapers survive in the Digital Age? Many fear they won't, but only time will tell.

1. What is **TRUE** about *Acta Diurna* according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. It came out every day.
 - B. It was delivered to people's houses.
 - C. All historians agree it was the ancestor of modern papers.
2. What did the Venetian newspapers have in common with the ancient Roman newspapers?
 - A. Their news was written on the same material.
 - B. Some of the topics they covered were similar.
 - C. Copies of both have survived to the present.
3. *Acta Diurna* and the Venetian newspapers are not regarded as true newspapers because
 - A. Asian printing technology was used to produce them.
 - B. only a small number of people could read them.
 - C. they were only popular inside Europe.
4. What did the development of the printing press result in?
 - A. a decreased interest in reading
 - B. great scientific discoveries
 - C. lower prices of books
5. What does the word '**advances**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. effects
 - B. improvements
 - C. studies
6. What is **FALSE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. Radio and television did not affect newspapers as was expected.
 - B. Newspapers made changes in order to compete against radio and television.
 - C. Television was never considered to be a threat to newspapers.
7. Which of the following options can best fill in the blank in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. in conclusion
 - B. furthermore
 - C. however
8. Which of the following benefits of online newspapers is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
 - A. The majority of them do not charge their readers.
 - B. They are easier on the eye to read.
 - C. They can be read from a variety of devices.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

Two English Female Writers

Mary Ann Evans

Mary Ann Evans, known by the male pseudonym George Elliot, was one of the most popular English writers in the 19th century. Although at that time, girls had fewer educational opportunities than boys, Mary Ann was fortunate as her father allowed her to attend school. At the age of 16, however, she had to end her education to take care of her family. After her parents died in 1849, she travelled to Switzerland and decided to stay in Geneva for some months. While living there, she became friends with the French painter Francois Durade who painted her portrait, now exhibited at the National Portrait Gallery in London. In 1850, she moved to London where she worked as an editor for a popular magazine and she was the person mainly responsible for its success.

In 1851, she met the English philosopher and literature critic, George Henry Lewes. Recognising Mary Ann's talent, Lewes encouraged her to be a writer. In 1856, the first stories she wrote were about the people of her hometown. In 1859, her first novel, *Adam Bede*, published under the male pseudonym, George Elliot, was highly praised by famous writers and book critics. The reason she used a male pseudonym was to make sure her works were accepted by a society which believed that women could write only romantic novels and so women authors were not taken seriously.

9. From what you read, you understand that in the 19th century England,
 - A. some girls had the chance to attend school.
 - B. girls and boys had equal opportunities for education.
 - C. girls were not allowed to go to school.
10. What is **TRUE** about Mary Ann Evans according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. She met an artist while she was in Geneva.
 - B. It is not known what happened to the portrait Durade painted of her.
 - C. While in London in 1850, she was not successful as an editor.
11. George Henry Lewes seems to have
 - A. criticised Mary Ann's first novel.
 - B. played a negative role in Mary Ann's career.
 - C. motivated Mary Ann to become an author.
12. Mary Ann Evans wrote under a male name because
 - A. women were not allowed to publish any books.
 - B. *Adam Bede* was a romantic novel.
 - C. she wanted society to take her work seriously.

Charlotte Bronte

Charlotte Bronte is one of the most celebrated female English writers of the 19th century. Her works are now considered to be classics of English literature. At the age of 13, Charlotte wrote her first known poem and was to go on to write 200 poems during her lifetime. As teenagers and young adults, Charlotte and three of her sisters made their own magazine for which they wrote stories and poems about people living in imaginary worlds that the sisters created.

Charlotte worked as a teacher for some years, but she did not enjoy it. She was especially unhappy when she was employed by the Sidgwick family at their summer house in Lothersdale. One of her responsibilities there was to teach John Sidgwick, a badly-behaved child. It is believed that the unpleasant experiences she had with that boy and his unkind and unfair mother were the inspiration for parts of her best-selling book, *Jane Eyre*.

In 1846, while Charlotte and her sisters were in Brussels, they published a collection of poems themselves, but used male names. All the sisters wanted to keep their identity secret because they believed that the 19th English society did not respect female writers. Although only two copies of the collection were sold, the sisters began to write their first novels, while continuing to use male pseudonyms.

13. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
- A. The Bronte sisters wrote about people living near them.
 - B. Charlotte Bronte wrote her first famous poem when she was a young adult.
 - C. Charlotte Bronte began exploring her writing talent at an early age.
14. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
- A. Charlotte worked as a private teacher for the Sidgwick family.
 - B. Charlotte did not get pleasure from teaching.
 - C. Charlotte had a good relationship with John's mother.
15. The collection of poems Charlotte and her sisters wrote in 1846
- A. was the only one of their works published under a male name.
 - B. did not have commercial success.
 - C. was published by a famous book company.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. As he was too tired to cook, he ordering pizza online.

- A. promised
- B. suggested
- C. managed

17. he runs, he will catch the train.

- A. Provided
- B. As well as
- C. Even though

18. She is not happy with her job. She really wishes she another career.

- A. has chosen
- B. had chosen
- C. will have chosen

19. No matter, we should always make time for the things that are important to us.

- A. while we are busy
- B. how busy we are
- C. whether are we busy

20. 'What dress that young woman is wearing!'

- A. a nice
- B. the nice
- C. nice

21. The new workshop, everybody is interested, will take place next weekend.

- A. for that
- B. at whom
- C. in which

22. Students who prepare well for exams will feel more and confident.

- A. relaxing
- B. relaxed
- C. relaxes

23. 'Who such an unlikely story?' he asked his son.
- A. did tell
 - B. they told you
 - C. told you
24. are a lot of reasons why young people want to live in big cities.
- A. They
 - B. These
 - C. There
25. Although he is twice his brother, he can't work out the solution to the maths problem, either.
- A. the older than
 - B. as old as
 - C. more older
26. The young man denied anything from the shop.
- A. to steal
 - B. he has stolen
 - C. stealing
27. Her husband works as a pilot and her brother, too.
- A. is
 - B. has
 - C. does
28. This is trip the school has ever organised.
- A. the most interesting
 - B. an interesting
 - C. a more interesting
29. Some children do not like drinking in the morning.
- A. the warm milk
 - B. a warm milk
 - C. warm milk
30. new flat has got a spacious balcony with a lake view.
- A. Tom's and Mary's
 - B. Tom and Mary's
 - C. Tom's and Mary

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.

The Riverine Rabbit

The Riverine Rabbit is one of the world's (31) animals. It looks like most rabbits, but its ears and body are longer. It also has a black stripe which (32) from the corner of the mouth over its cheek, and a white ring around each (33) It lives near rivers in the Karoo Desert in South Africa. Unfortunately, the places where it lives (34) Its habitats are used for farming, so the Riverine Rabbit is (35) danger of extinction as most of the food sources that (36) depends on have disappeared. In fact, more than two-thirds of the rabbit's habitat has been (37) Another reason it is endangered is that many other wild animals eat the same food (38) it does. The good news (39) that since 2003, two conservation organisations (40) to save this endangered species from dying out.

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| 31. A. rarer | B. rarest | C. the most rarest |
| 32. A. run | B. runs | C. running |
| 33. A. eye | B. eyes | C. of eye |
| 34. A. not protecting | B. has not protected | C. are not protected |
| 35. A. on | B. in | C. at |
| 36. A. every | B. each | C. it |
| 37. A. known | B. increased | C. lost |
| 38. A. as | B. so | C. alike |
| 39. A. are | B. have been | C. is |
| 40. A. can try | B. would try | C. have been trying |