



LRN LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B2)

LEVEL B2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER – JUNE 2018

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 *The History of the Bicycle* 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 History of the Bicycle

In 1817, Karl von Drais, a German inventor, built the Draisine, the first bicycle. Like modern bicycles, the Draisine had two wheels and a seat. Other than that, however, it was quite different. It weighed much more and it was made of wood. It had no pedals, and the riders had to push it forward with their feet.

The Draisine soon became popular all over Europe, where it was used both as a means of transport and as a form of entertainment. In England, a version of the Draisine was commonly used for pleasure rides. The Draisine's popularity spread to the United States as well after the American painter, Charles Wilson Peale, had exhibited it in his museum in Philadelphia. However, by 1820 in both the United States and Europe, people had lost their enthusiasm for the Draisine because of its high cost and its weight. Safety was also a problem as it was difficult for riders to balance for long.

In the 1860s, a Frenchman built the Boneshaker, the first bicycle to have pedals. Riders were able to make this bicycle move mechanically by turning two pedals. It also had its own brake to stop it. However, like the Draisine, its weight made it hard to ride. In the late 1860s, the Penny-Farthing made its appearance. Its huge front wheel and smaller back wheel meant that this bicycle could go very fast, a feature that sporting men found **appealing**.

In the 1890s, the development of the Safety Bicycle marked the most important change in the bicycle. Until then, bicycles had mainly attracted sporting young men who loved risk. The Safety Bicycle, however, was used by both men and women of all ages as an everyday means of transport. In the first half of the 20th century, bicycles were not as popular in the USA as they were in Europe. Adult Americans preferred the car as a means of transport and they considered cycling a children's activity. In the 1970s, though, Americans started to worry about the pollution caused by cars, so they again turned to bicycles for transport.

Nowadays, there are more than a billion bicycles worldwide, twice as many as cars. People use **them** for different reasons such as entertainment, work, sports and transport.

1. In what way, was the Draisine similar to modern bicycles?
 - A. It was not very heavy.
 - B. It had the same number of wheels.
 - C. It was built out of the same material.
2. What is **TRUE** about the Draisine according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Europeans used it only for pleasure.
 - B. It did not interest English people.
 - C. It was displayed in an American museum.
3. By 1820, one reason people had lost interest in the Draisine was that it
 - A. lacked an attractive design.
 - B. was too high to ride.
 - C. was unsafe for riders.
4. Why was the Boneshaker considered an improvement on the Draisine?
 - A. Riders could make it stop with their feet.
 - B. It made the bike ride a pleasant experience.
 - C. It was able to move mechanically.
5. What does the word '**appealing**' mean in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. uninteresting
 - B. attractive
 - C. boring
6. Why was the Safety Bicycle important in the history of the bicycle?
 - A. It allowed women to take up cycling.
 - B. It turned cycling into a sporting event.
 - C. It was designed especially for children.
7. In the first half of the 20th century, adult Americans
 - A. were becoming concerned about the environment.
 - B. enjoyed cycling more than Europeans did.
 - C. were more interested in buying cars than bicycles.
8. What does the word '**them**' in the last paragraph refer to?
 - A. people
 - B. cars
 - C. bicycles

Read the following two passages about *Two Vegetables*.

For questions, **9-15**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

Two Vegetables

Carrots

The carrot is the second most popular vegetable in the world after the potato. Evidence shows that carrots come from Central Asia, where they were first grown for their aromatic leaves rather than their roots. Those first carrots were usually purple and it was not until the 17th century that European farmers developed the orange carrot we know today. Although carrots are now cultivated around the world, China is the world's leading carrot producer, with 90% of its carrot production exported to other countries. Produced all year round, carrots have a sweet flavour and may range in size, shape and colour.

Carrots are popular because of their high sugar content and their low price, but each type of carrot also provides various health benefits. For example, orange carrots are considered 'good for the eyes' as their content of *hydrocarbon carotenoids* is high. Purple carrots provide many of the same benefits as orange carrots, but they offer other nutritional benefits because the *anthocyanins* they contain can protect us against many diseases. Carrots are healthy whether eaten raw or cooked. However, if we want carrots to maintain their full flavour and nutritional value, we should avoid cooking them too long.

9. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. The potato is not a popular vegetable.
 - B. In Central Asia, people used to use the leaves of carrots.
 - C. Carrots are not grown in some parts of the world.
10. What is **FALSE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. The Chinese do not sell their carrots to other countries.
 - B. Carrots can be grown in all four seasons.
 - C. Carrots can come in different shapes and sizes.
11. Depending on their type, carrots
 - A. can have different benefits.
 - B. might be very expensive.
 - C. may not be sweet.
12. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you understand that
 - A. we should make sure we cook carrots for a long time.
 - B. carrots taste better the longer we cook them.
 - C. cooking removes some of the benefits of carrots.

Tomatoes

Although the tomato is a fruit, people tend to think of it as a vegetable. Tomatoes come in a variety of shapes and colours, but it is the round, red tomato, referred to as the 'classic tomato', that consumers know best. In addition to their shape and colour, tomatoes can be categorised in a variety of ways. For example, '*determinate tomatoes*' grow on plants which produce tomatoes during one season, while '*indeterminate tomatoes*' grow throughout the year. Other terms used describe the conditions under which tomatoes grow so we have '*field tomatoes*' grown outdoors and others named '*greenhouse tomatoes*', which are grown inside.

The tomato is said to have first been cultivated by the Aztecs in Mexico. It was not until the 16th century that the tomato was introduced to Europe. Some historians believe it was the Spanish explorer Cortez who first brought the tomato to Europe, where they were originally grown for decorative purposes. Nowadays, tomatoes are extremely popular and more than 60 million tons are produced each year globally. Whether eaten raw or cooked, tomatoes can have a lot of benefits. They consist of antioxidants which can protect us from different diseases and they are also a rich source of vitamins and minerals.

13. According to the 1st paragraph, people
- A. consider the tomato to be a fruit.
 - B. are more familiar with red tomatoes.
 - C. prefer to buy tomatoes of different colours.
14. Which of the following is **NOT** used to categorise tomatoes?
- A. the place they are sold
 - B. their shape and colour
 - C. the season they grow in
15. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
- A. The first tomatoes in Europe were used for decoration.
 - B. The Aztecs brought the tomato to Europe in the 16th century.
 - C. When cooked, tomatoes lose their nutritional value.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. The car accident in the centre must a terrible traffic jam.
- A. have caused
 - B. had caused
 - C. be caused
17. On Monday morning, her son pretended to be sick to avoid to school.
- A. from going
 - B. going
 - C. to go
18. Unless she more, she will not be able to improve her performance.
- A. doesn't practise
 - B. will practise
 - C. practises
19. If he me of my dentist's appointment, I wouldn't have missed it.
- A. reminded
 - B. had reminded
 - C. would have reminded
20. Most teenagers hate it when they what to do.
- A. are telling
 - B. have told
 - C. are told
21. The film was great. I wish John to the cinema with us.
- A. would come
 - B. came
 - C. had come
22. The food at the new restaurant did not taste as as she had expected.
- A. good
 - B. well
 - C. better

23. Good friends can share even the most moments in their lives.
- A. embarrassed
 - B. embarrassing
 - C. embarrassment
24. He asked her where the dress she wore at the party.
- A. did she buy
 - B. was buying
 - C. she had bought
25. The speaker spoke that nobody could hear him.
- A. such quietly
 - B. much too quietly
 - C. so quietly
26. Could you please turn down the music? I on the phone!
- A. am talking
 - B. have talked
 - C. would talk
27. This cookbook was written a famous chef.
- A. from
 - B. of
 - C. by
28. Today, air pollution across the world more and more severe.
- A. will have got
 - B. is getting
 - C. gets
29. Their mother makes them their bedroom every day.
- A. clean
 - B. cleaning
 - C. to clean
30. taking a written test, they had to do a project for their history lesson.
- A. Although
 - B. Unless
 - C. In addition 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.

Agatha Christie

Agatha Christie, the famous English crime novelist, wrote more than 70 detective novels. Her novels contain several regular characters who most people (31) familiar with. Christie's most famous character, (32) , is Hercule Poirot, a Belgian detective, who was introduced in Christie's first book *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* in 1920. In 1930, Christie wrote (33) is believed to be her best novel, *Murder at the Vicarage*, introducing (34) of her favourite detectives, Miss Marple. Most of Christie's detective novels (35) into films. One of the most successful adaptations (36) 'Murder on the Orient Express', produced in 1974. The film starred Albert Finney as Detective Poirot, a role (37) earned him one of the film's six Oscar nominations and Ingrid Bergman who (38) the 1974 Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress. In the story, a passenger is killed aboard a train called the Orient Express and (39) on the train is a suspect. Detective Poirot also happens to be travelling aboard the Orient Express and he is called on to solve (40) of the murder.

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|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. to be | B. are | C. being |
| 32. A. as a result | B. however | C. so that |
| 33. A. what | B. whose | C. it |
| 34. A. other | B. anyone | C. another |
| 35. A. can make | B. are making | C. have been made |
| 36. A. are | B. was | C. will be |
| 37. A. which | B. had | C. often |
| 38. A. won | B. has won | C. to have won |
| 39. A. all | B. everyone | C. some |
| 40. A. mysteries | B. the mystery | C. a mystery |