Learning Resource Network

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

LEVEL B1

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER A - JULY 2020

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 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 *Jacques Cousteau* 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.

Jacques Cousteau

Jacques Cousteau was an explorer, filmmaker, scientist, photographer, and author of a series of popular books. As an ocean researcher, he led hundreds of marine expeditions with his team to study life under the sea. These expeditions made him one of the most famous explorers of modern times.

Cousteau's love for the sea started when he first learnt to swim at the age of 4. When he was a teenager, he also became interested in photography. In 1933, when Cousteau was 23, he had a serious car accident that almost killed him. To **recover** sooner, he went swimming in the Mediterranean Sea. One of his friends bought him a pair of swimming goggles so that he could see the sea floor while swimming. The beauty of the sea life excited him and he decided to make diving an important part of his life.

In 1942, with the help of a friend, Cousteau made his first underwater film, *18 Metres Deep*, without using any breathing equipment. It was a 15-minute black and white documentary, for which he won an award. In 1943, Cousteau and his friend, Emile Gagnan, together invented the aqualung, whose modern name is scuba. The aqualung allowed divers to carry air with them which they could breathe when they went under water.

In 1948, Cousteau joined an expedition in the Mediterranean Sea to look for the sunken Roman ship, *Mahdia*. This expedition was very important because it was the beginning of underwater archaeology. In 1949, Cousteau gave up his old job and started working as a documentary filmmaker and became captain of the *Calypso*, a research ship. In 1953, he wrote a book called *The Silent World*, which was based on the diary he had kept during his scuba diving adventures and the results of his underwater explorations. The book met with a lot of success and was later made into a colour film, which made diving popular.

What made Cousteau even more famous, however, was the television series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau.* The series, which attracted viewers from all over the world, ran for nine seasons, from 1968 to 1975. The show focused on the amazing variety of sea life which is found throughout the seas and oceans of the world. Through his television shows, Cousteau tried to teach people about the importance of protecting life in the sea.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. According to the 1st paragraph, Cousteau
   A. had more than one interest.
   B. was not very successful at writing books.
   C. was alone on most of his sea journeys.

2. What did Jacque Cousteau learn as a teenager?
   A. how to use a camera
   B. how to drive a car
   C. how to swim

3. What does the word **'recover'** in the 2nd paragraph mean?
   A. look after
   B. practise
   C. get better

4. After Cousteau had swum with swimming goggles, he
   A. became interested in diving.
   B. asked a friend of his to teach him how to dive.
   C. had a serious accident while diving.

5. What is **TRUE** about Cousteau's film *18 Metres Deep* according to the 3rd paragraph?
   A. He won a prize for it.
   B. He made it on his own.
   C. He filmed it in colour.

6. What is **FALSE** according to the 4th paragraph?
   A. Cousteau explored the Mediterranean in the ship, *Mahdia*.
   B. Underwater archaeology first started in 1948.
   C. Cousteau made a career change in 1949.

7. Cousteau's film *The Silent World*
   A. provided instructions about how to dive.
   B. gave him the idea to keep a diary about his dives.
   C. encouraged people to take up diving.

8. From what you read in the last paragraph, you understand that *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*
   A. focused only on the dangers found in the oceans.
   B. was shown on television for more than nine years.
   C. made Cousteau more popular.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Haunted Castles

Chillingham Castle

Chillingham Castle was built in the late 12th century and it was originally a monastery. From the 15th century until the 20th century, it was the home of the Earl Grey family. For centuries, people have believed that there are ghosts in the castle. The most famous ghost of the castle is the 'blue boy' who can be seen only in the Pink Room of the castle. However, Sir Humphry Wakefield, an expert in antiques and architecture, did not care about all the ghost stories and he bought the castle in 1982 even though it was in a bad condition. Sir Humphrey spent more than ten years repairing it in order to make it look like it originally was. Today, people still retell the stories about ghosts in the castle and this is one reason why Chillingham Castle is a major tourist attraction.

The castle is near the border between England and Scotland and just twenty minutes drive from Britain's east coast. The castle is a wonderful place for a day trip. Guests can join a guided tour of the castle, explore the local woods for wildlife or go fishing in the nearby lakes. Brave guests can even book a room and find out themselves if the ghost stories are true or not. The castle also **organises** a variety of events for film or television and different kinds of private celebrations, concerts and dances.

9. What is **TRUE** about Chillingham Castle according to the 1st paragraph?
   A. The Earl Grey family lived there from the 12th century.
   B. It was in the 20th century that people started to think there were ghosts in it.
   C. The 'blue boy' ghost visits only a part of the castle.

10. Which sentence below best describes Chillingham Castle in 1982?
   A. It needed a lot of repairs.
   B. It appeared to be in good condition.
   C. It was already a popular tourist attraction.

11. From what you read, you understand that visitors to Chillingham Castle
   A. can enjoy activities in the local countryside.
   B. are not allowed to enter the castle.
   C. cannot spend the night there.

12. What does the word **'organises'** on the 2nd paragraph mean?
   A. carries
   B. arranges
   C. shares

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tantallon Castle

Tantallon Castle was the last great castle which was built in Scotland. It was built in the 14th century on the Scottish coast east of North Berwick, with a view of the sea and Bass Rock, a small island which looks like a white iceberg floating in the sea. The castle suffered a lot of damage from attacks until the 17th century, when its owners finally decided to leave it and nobody lived there ever again.

Although not much remains of the castle, it is still a popular tourist attraction. Visitors leave their cars at the car park and walk to the visitor centre, where they can buy their entrance tickets. As they get near the castle, the 15-metre tall Curtain Wall can have such an effect on visitors that they may feel that there is nothing else to see. However, once they pass through the castle gate, they discover there is a lot to explore. They can climb the stairs in the central tower and get excellent views of what is around it. They can also enter the castle's frightening prison and the remains of the Great Hall where once, long ago, musicians entertained the many dinner guests who were invited to the castle.

What **draws** many tourists to the castle nowadays is that they believe there are ghosts in it. A picture taken in 2008 shows a man wearing old-fashioned clothes looking out of a window. Was this the ghost of the castle?

13. What is **TRUE** about Tantallon Castle according to the 1st paragraph?
    A. It was the only great castle built in Scotland.
    B. It is built on an island near North Berwick.
    C. Nobody has lived there since the 17th century.

14. What is **FALSE** about the Tantallon Castle according to the 2nd paragraph?
    A. Visitors need to pay to go into the castle.
    B. There is nothing worth seeing beyond the castle gate.
    C. In the past, dinner parties used to be held there.

15. What does the word **'draws'** in the last paragraph mean?
    A. informs
    B. increases
    C. attracts

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. "Can you believe it? I ..... to England tomorrow."
    A. would fly
    B. will have flown
    C. am flying

17. "The waiters at this restaurant are polite and ..... ."
    A. helpful
    B. helped
    C. helping

18. "There is ..... milk in the fridge."
    A. not
    B. no
    C. any

19. Some people enjoy drinking coffee in the morning while ..... prefer tea.
    A. the other
    B. some other
    C. others

20. "It's very windy. I don't think we ..... go swimming today."
    A. should
    B. may
    C. ought

21. Many people believe that football is the ..... enjoyable game of all.
    A. very
    B. more
    C. most

22. "Your new phone will arrive in two days." "..... great news!"
    A. These are
    B. They are
    C. That is

LIVEWORKSHEETS

23. "It's two months since Peter ..... a bus driver. I wonder if he is enjoying it."

A. has become
B. became
C. becomes

24. "Teenagers today don't have much time for hobbies, ...?"

A. don't they
B. are they
C. do they?

25. Children ..... more time outdoors are usually healthier and happier.

A. that are spending
B. who spend
C. whose spending

26. "This pair of shoes costs half as ..... as that pair."

A. many
B. less
C. much

27. He ..... his job because he didn't like it.

A. looked after
B. got off
C. gave up

28. The fog was ..... thick that we couldn't see the road signs.

A. much
B. as
C. so

29. She has been living ..... London for two years, but she still hasn't got used to life there.

A. to
B. at
C. in

30. Famous actors ..... Gal Gadot and Dwayne Johnson earn a lot of money.

A. such as
B. likely
C. the same as

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

London Zoo

London Zoo is (31) ..... of the most famous attractions in London. It opened on April 27, 1828, but for the first 20 years, the zoo just kept animals for scientific research and only scientists (32) ..... allowed into it. It was in 1847 that the zoo (33) ..... its doors to the public. In the beginning, there were not (34) ..... animals at the zoo, but today, the zoo is home to more than 20,000 creatures. There are different sections in the zoo such as the African Bird Safari, the Fruit Bat Forest, the Butterfly Paradise and the Reptile House. The zoo used to house the oldest aquarium in the world, (35) ..... it closed in 2019. London Zoo is an exciting zoo as visitors can get close to a lot of animals. For example, there are no cages or bars in the Rainforest Life exhibit. Following the zoo guides, visitors can also walk right through the exhibit and (36) ..... an incredible experience. They can even feed some monkeys which (37) ..... very comfortable around strangers; they do not jump all over visitors and they do not take food (38) ..... their hands, either. In the Animal Adventure exhibit, children can touch animals (39) ..... sheep, donkeys and pigs and also enjoy (40) ..... in adventure playgrounds.

31.	A. all	B. one	C. every
32.	A. had	B. were	C. could
33.	A. was opening	B. has opened	C. opened
34.	A. much	B. few	C. many
35.	A. because	B. so	C. but
36.	A. have	B. has	C. had
37.	A. look	B. are looking	C. to look
38.	A. behind	B. from	C. above
39.	A. with	B. the	C. like
40.	A. them	B. themselves	C. theirs

LIVEWORKSHEETS