Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

LEVEL C1

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER - JANUARY 2019

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 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the text below about *The Mozart Effect* 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.

The Mozart Effect

After becoming interested in the brain's capacity for spatial reasoning, the physicist Gordon Shaw developed a computer model of the brain with the help of one of his students. Their model used musical notes to represent brain activity. To Gordon's astonishment, when he listened to a playback of brain activity, he discovered that the overall sound was very similar to that of classical music. Consequently, Shaw started conducting studies on both children and college students to test the effects of classical music on the brain.

In 1993, Shaw and two other researchers, Rauscher and Ky, published the results of their research in a scientific journal. Having set the three pre-test listening conditions - a Mozart piano sonata, repetitive relaxation music and silence - the researchers had college students perform three spatial tasks. The results of their research published in 1993 indicated that the students who had listened to Mozart ten minutes before they took the tests scored much higher than those who had listened to relaxation music or sat in silence. It was also noted that the improved spatial skills faded some time after the students had stopped listening to Mozart. Although none of the three researchers claimed that listening to Mozart's music could actually **boost** a person's IQ, the media around the world interpreted the story differently. The "Mozart Effect", as it was dubbed, soon became a media craze, benefitting manufacturers of musical products and toys supposedly designed to make children smarter.

The "Mozart Effect" also triggered considerable interest from the academic world. After the 1993 study, similar studies appeared in international journals of neuropsychology, psychology of music and educational psychology. The findings of some of these studies showed some evidence that listening to Mozart's music, among other classical pieces, could improve adults' and children's performances in spatial reasoning tasks. However, there has never been any research proving that listening to Mozart's music can have a lasting effect on general intelligence. On the contrary, its effect, as was the case in the 1993 study, has been shown to be brief.

The "Mozart Effect" is the most famous theory linking music to improvements in IQ. Some researchers have tried to discredit this theory. Some others have tried to prove that classical music is better for concentration than any other type of music. There might have been no decisive results about the effects of classical music on intelligence; _____, it is generally accepted that listening to music can be a pleasurable and relaxing experience.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Why did Gordon Shaw develop a computer model of the brain?
   A. He wanted to show one of his students how the brain functioned.
   B. He was curious about the brain's capacity for spatial reasoning.
   C. He hoped to find a way to compose music on a computer.
2. What inspired Gordon to conduct studies testing the effects of classical music on the brain?
   A. what he discovered after listening to a playback of brain activity
   B. the strong connection he knew children have with classical music
   C. his own strong passion for classical music
3. The 1993 research results were based on a study in which college students
   A. were tested on their ability to identify background music while performing spatial tasks.
   B. had to perform three spatial tasks while listening to different kinds of music.
   C. were exposed to different listening conditions before taking a test on spatial tasks.
4. The research results published in 1993 showed that listening to Mozart music could
   A. improve spatial skills temporarily.
   B. have a lasting effect on spatial skills.
   C. raise someone's interest in spatial skills.
5. What does the word **'boost'** in the 2nd paragraph mean?
   A. provoke
   B. increase
   C. distract
6. From what you read, you understand that the theory of the "Mozart Effect"
   A. proved advantageous to certain manufacturers.
   B. received no attention from the media.
   C. discouraged scientists from conducting further research.
7. What is **TRUE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
   A. Classical music affects children's spatial skills more than those of adults.
   B. According to some studies, classical music in general can improve spatial reasoning.
   C. No research since 1993 has examined the influence of classic music on intelligence.
8. What is **FALSE** according to the last paragraph?
   A. Some scientists claim that listening to classical music can help us to focus.
   B. Some researchers have wanted to disprove the validity of the "Mozart Effect".
   C. There is no disagreement among scientists over the theory of the "Mozart Effect".
9. Which of the following options can fill in the blank in the last paragraph?
   A. nevertheless
   B. therefore
   C. accordingly

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the following two passages about *Two Active Volcanoes*.
For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer **(A, B or C)**.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Active Volcanoes

Passage A.

Mount Etna

Mount Etna, located on the east coast of Sicily, is the highest active volcano in Europe. It resembles other active volcanoes in that its height varies based on the amount of ash deposited on its summit during eruptions. As its geology shows, Etna has been active for about 2.5 million years. Even before the Greeks started colonising South Italy in the 8th century BC., there were myths and legends relating to Etna. In one Greek legend, Etna was the workshop of Hephaestus, the god of fire. Over the millennia, Etna's unpredictable eruptions have lost none of their ancient magnificence; they have not only stimulated the imagination of travellers and sailors, but they have also inspired poets, writers, painters and more recently filmmakers and tourists.

Mount Etna, having the longest written record of eruptions of all the volcanoes, has provided useful information about how volcanoes behave over time. Despite the fact that Etna's ash and molten lava emissions can kill, it has made the surrounding soil very fertile, thus attracting a lot of people to build their homes on its slopes and cultivate the land.

However, even today, Etna is still a threat. On March 17, 2017, lava **ejected** from Mount Etna injured a number of researchers and tourists who were on the volcano at the time.

10. What similarity does Mount Etna have with other active volcanoes?
    A. the effect of its location on the kind of eruptions it has
    B. the fact that an eruption can change its height
    C. the amount of volcanic ash produced during an eruption

11. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
    A. Etna first erupted in the 8th century BC.
    B. Etna erupts at regular intervals.
    C. Etna has had a special place in literature and mythology.

12. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
    A. We have learnt a lot about volcanic behaviour from Etna.
    B. Etna's eruptions do not seem to present significant hazards.
    C. Living on the slopes of Etna can be advantageous.

13. What does the word **'ejected'** in the last paragraph mean?
    A. poisoned
    B. formed
    C. expelled

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Passage B.

Mauna Loa

Covering half of the Island of Hawaii, Mauna Loa is the largest volcano on earth and has been erupting for at least 700,000 years. Like all active volcanoes, its hot magma is located under the surface of volcanic mountains and it can erupt anytime.

Mauna Loa is classified as a shield volcano. The lava ejected from a shield volcano is extremely fluid and therefore travels far, resulting in gentle slopes, not steep ones. Mauna Loa strongly affects the local climate. At low elevations, the eastern side of the volcano attracts heavy rain and so it is much greener than the western side which has got a drier climate. At higher elevations, where temperatures are usually very low, precipitation occurs in the form of snow and the summit of Mauna Loa is a *periglacial* region where freezing and thawing significantly shape the landscape.

Hawaiians **have lived through** volcanic eruptions for centuries, but the first written record of an eruption on Hawaii was in 1843. Since then, 33 eruptions have been documented. Although Mauna Loa's eruptions rarely cause fatalities, property damage is common and therefore, it has become part of the Decade Volcanoes programme which focuses on the hazards volcanoes can pose to nearby populated areas.

14. From what you read, you can understand that Mauna Loa
    A. will probably not erupt in the future.
    B. shares characteristics with other active volcanoes.
    C. is not as large as other volcanoes in Hawaii.

15. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
    A. Temperatures on the top of Mauna Loa affect the landscape.
    B. There are thick forests on both the eastern and western sides of Mauna Loa.
    C. Being a shield volcano, Mauna Loa ejects very thick lava.

16. Which of the following options can best replace the phrase **'have lived through'** in the last paragraph?
    A. have regarded
    B. have prevented
    C. have experienced

17. Mauna Loa has become part of the Decade Volcanoes programme because
    A. its eruptions often result in loss of life.
    B. its eruptions can destroy people's houses.
    C. it is located far from populated areas.

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.

18. What Mauna Loa and Mount Etna have in common is that they both
    A. started erupting at the same time.
    B. have the same size.
    C. are active.

19. What is **TRUE** according to both passages?
    A. There is documented evidence of eruptions for both Mauna Loa and Etna.
    B. Neither Mauna Loa nor Etna has ever killed people through eruptions.
    C. It is easy to tell when Mauna Loa and Etna Mount are going to erupt.

20. Recent activity of a volcano is mentioned in
    A. Passage A only.
    B. Passage B only.
    C. neither passage.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. They .....at the bus stop for more than an hour before the bus arrived.
    A. waited
    B. have been waiting
    C. had been waiting

22. Who was the first guest ..... at the dinner party?
    A. arrived
    B. to arrive
    C. having arrived

23. Last year, a lot of educational trips were organized by the school, ... included visits to museums and art galleries.
    A. all they
    B. some of which
    C. none of whose

24. I suggest you bring your coat in case it ..... cold later.
    A. gets
    B. will get
    C. is getting

25. Although they have been in England for a year, they haven't got used ..... on the left.
    A. to be driven
    B. to driving
    C. to drive

26. He hoped that the furniture shop ..... too long to deliver his new sofa.
    A. would not take
    B. hadn't taken
    C. won't take

27. Some teachers ..... their students retake a test they failed.
    A. get
    B. make
    C. allow

LIVEWORKSHEETS

28. On his way to the office, he stopped ..... some coffee.

A. to get
B. getting
C. for getting

29. What ..... child he is! He is the only one who solved the maths equation.

A. clever
B. a clever
C. clever a

30. He does not like his friends ..... by unexpectedly.

A. dropping
B. dropped
C. will drop

31. The weather forecast predicted snow or ..... rain for tomorrow morning.

A. frozen
B. freezing
C. freeze

32. It is likely that she ..... her research paper by last night.

A. would complete
B. was completing
C. had completed

33. It goes without saying that the ..... he played his music, the more he upset his neighbours.

A. more loud
B. louder
C. loud

34. Despite the bad weather, he insisted ..... to work.

A. that he will drive
B. on driving
C. to drive

35. If it ..... his parents' advice, he would have got into serious trouble.

A. hadn't been for
B. should not be
C. weren't

LIVEWORKSHEETS

36. He is fed up with what he is doing so he ..... changing jobs.

A. would prefer
B. has thought
C. is considering

37. I didn't have much free time last year, but if I ....., I would have travelled more.

A. would have
B. was having
C. had

38. Her arrogance led her ..... her friends.

A. the loss of
B. losing
C. to lose

39. ..... being near the beach, the hotel offers a wide range of facilities.

A. More than
B. Because
C. Apart from

40. The robber did not hesitate to ..... his partner in to the police.

A. turn
B. give
C. call

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Friendships

Friendships can improve (41) ..... emotional health and boost our self-worth. But making friends is not easy for everyone. Introverts struggle to meet people as they prefer to be by (42) ..... rather than with others. Extroverts, on the other hand, often (43) ..... a lot of time talking and socialising. However, regardless (44) ..... what kind of personality we have, there are several methods to help us interact with others. For example, the Internet (45) ..... created a new way in which people can socialise freely and easily with (46) ..... another. Another great way to meet people and develop friendships is (47) ..... join an outdoor adventure club. Not only do outdoor activities such as hiking or climbing encourage healthy lifestyles, (48) ..... they also make us feel comfortable talking with like-minded people. Besides clubs, volunteer work also gives (49) ..... the opportunity to improve our social skills. Dedicating our time as a volunteer makes it (50) ..... easier to develop friendships and improve our self-confidence.

LIVEWORKSHEETS