



LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

LEVEL C1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2018

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING 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.

Read the text below about *Distracted Walking* 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.

Distracted Walking

There have been a lot of campaigns against talking on the phone or texting while driving, but a lot of people continue to do so as they still do not realise the real-life consequences of their actions. In fact, using a mobile phone for any purpose while driving is believed to exceed the dangers of drunk driving in terms of injuries and deaths to such a degree that more than 30 countries around the world have been forced to make it illegal. However, besides distracting drivers, phones are also responsible for another growing problem, that of distracted walking.

Since smartphones were introduced, the number of accidents due to their careless use has **skyrocketed**. One of the reasons that texting while moving is dangerous is that the human brain is not really capable of doing several things at the same time. Some people, especially Generation Z, those that have grown up with these devices, may argue that texting while walking poses no danger as it has become second nature, requiring hardly any looking at the keypad while texting. There may be some truth to this, but it is obvious that **the brain cannot be fully alert on every task when multitasking**. Amusing online videos of pedestrians bumping into each other or tripping over curbs while using their mobile phones often go viral. However, people's texting obsession can, unfortunately, lead to much more serious accidents. For example, there have been many reports of incidents about distracted pedestrians being hit by cars while crossing roads. And the number of such accidents is on the rise, especially among teenagers. According to Safe Kids Worldwide, a non-profit global organisation working to keep kids and teenagers safe from injuries, the rise in pedestrian fatalities and serious accidents among teens between ages 15-19 is clearly correlated with an increase in distracted walking.

Because of its serious consequences, some cities in the world have already outlawed phone use while walking. In 2017, Honolulu was the first city in the world to ban looking at a mobile phone screen while crossing a street. Under this new legislation, called 'the distracted pedestrian law', pedestrians can face fines of up to \$99 unless they are calling emergency services. Although the city municipality hopes that the new law will reduce the number of accidents, some Honolulu residents are opposed to it.

We really should not need any legislation to make us aware of the dangers of distracted walking. _____. Distracting use of our mobile phone should clearly be reserved for when we are stationary and there is no danger to ourselves or others.

1. Campaigns against phone use while driving seem to have
 - A. made people fully aware of its risks.
 - B. been unable to completely eliminate it.
 - C. vastly underestimated its consequences.
2. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Drunk driving hardly ever causes fatal accidents.
 - B. Texting while driving may be more dangerous than drunk driving.
 - C. Drunk driving is against the law in 30 countries around the world.
3. What does the word '**skyrocketed**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. marketed
 - B. highlighted
 - C. escalated
4. Members of Generation Z believe that texting while walking
 - A. does not distract their attention.
 - B. is easier when looking at the keypad.
 - C. has become too risky a habit for them.
5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to '**the brain cannot be fully alert on every task when multitasking**'?
 - A. The brain is much more active when dealing with many tasks.
 - B. The more tasks the brain must undertake, the less attentive it is to each.
 - C. The brain can manage every task at hand regardless of their number.
6. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you can infer that
 - A. videos online of pedestrians using phones often contain viruses.
 - B. pedestrian mobile phone use can cause traffic accidents.
 - C. some online videos intentionally deter pedestrians from using phones.
7. What is **FALSE** about the 'Safe Kids Worldwide' organisation?
 - A. It seems to be an organisation that operates worldwide.
 - B. It receives money from publishing road accident statistics.
 - C. It has linked increased pedestrian deaths to distracted walking.
8. According to 'the distracted pedestrian law', Honolulu residents crossing the road
 - A. cannot use their phone under any circumstances.
 - B. will receive a fixed fine for violating it.
 - C. can only make a call if it is an emergency.
9. Which of the following can logically fill in the gap in the last paragraph?
 - A. It is simply a matter of common sense.
 - B. We should take our chances.
 - C. It is the last thing on our mind.

Read the following two passages about *English Spelling and Pronunciation*.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

English Spelling and Pronunciation

Passage A

English Spelling

Learning to spell words correctly is difficult for both native speakers and those learning English as a second language. One problem is that there are a lot of exceptions to spelling rules. For example, to remember whether we should spell a word with *ie* or *ei*, the rule is “*i* before *e* except after *c*”. So we have ‘believe’ and ‘receipt’. However, the words ‘science’ and ‘weird’ do not follow this rule. Another problem is that some words sound the same, but are spelt differently. Take, for instance, the words ‘break’ and ‘brake’, or ‘witch’ and ‘which’. Other words are hard to spell because they contain a lot of letters that are not pronounced such as the words ‘beautiful’ and ‘daughter’.

So why isn’t there any logic to English spelling? Some of the blame can be put on the Normans who invaded England in 1066 and ruled it for over two hundred years. During this period, French became the language of the English aristocracy, the government and the courts, while Latin was the language used at universities. As a result, thousands of French and Latin words entered the English language. Some of them kept the French or Latin spelling, but others were changed to appear like English words. The English language also borrowed words from other languages such as Greek, German and Spanish. Therefore, the main difficulty in English spelling **stems from** the fact that thousands of words in the language are not originally English.

10. What is **TRUE** about English according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Spelling is rarely a problem to people whose mother-tongue is English.
 - B. Foreign English language learners make fewer spelling errors than native speakers.
 - C. There are many words that do not follow standard spelling rules.
11. In the 1st paragraph, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a problem when spelling English words?
 - A. words which contain letters that are silent
 - B. knowing different meanings of the same word
 - C. words that are pronounced in the same way
12. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. All English words derived from other languages kept their original spelling.
 - B. During the Norman rule, it was chiefly educated people who knew Latin.
 - C. After 1066, many French words entered into the English language.
13. Which of the following can replace the phrase ‘**stems from**’ in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. keeps from
 - B. results from
 - C. takes away from

Passage B**English Pronunciation**

Apart from spelling, English pronunciation can cause great confusion among those who are learning English. To begin with, there are English words containing the same combination of letters, but their pronunciation differs. For example, the words 'tough' and 'rough' are pronounced the same, but 'bough' is pronounced the same as the word 'bow'. Secondly, there are a lot of words that have silent letters such as the letter 'k' at the beginning of 'knife' or 'n' at the end of 'column'. Moreover, the same combination of letters pronounced in more than one way adds to the difficulty. A beginner in English would certainly have difficulty guessing the right pronunciation of words such as 'foot', 'blood' and 'door'.

Variations on regional accents within the United Kingdom and in other English speaking countries make English even more difficult to pronounce and understand. English learners can, of course, resort to an online dictionary to listen to the pronunciation of any English word they want. However, there is no one standard English accent which is considered the right one as all accents are nowadays accepted as both educated and correct. Finally, although a foreign accent in English may not cause many serious communication breakdowns, the wrong word stress or intonation in English can lead to misunderstandings in everyday conversations as meaning in English often depends on stress.

14. What is **TRUE** about English pronunciation according to the 1st paragraph?
- A. Words which are spelt differently might be pronounced the same way.
 - B. There is only one pronunciation rule for the letter combination 'ough'.
 - C. Words with the same letter grouping are always pronounced the same way.
15. 'Column' is an example of a word which
- A. contains letters that are not pronounced.
 - B. can be pronounced in different ways.
 - C. is not difficult to pronounce.
16. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
- A. All regional accents are regarded as correct.
 - B. Educated people use a standard English accent.
 - C. We can listen to the pronunciation of a word online.
17. What can cause miscommunication in English?
- A. using everyday words
 - B. unfamiliarity with word stress
 - C. the seriousness of a conversation

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

18. Which passage refers to the impact of other languages on English?
- A. passage A only
 - B. passage B only
 - C. neither passage
19. A place where the sound of a word can be heard is mentioned in
- A. passage A only.
 - B. passage B only.
 - C. both passage A and B.
20. Which of the following would most likely be a problem only to English learners?
- A. spelling certain words
 - B. using the right pronunciation
 - C. listening to a spoken dialogue

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Recycling plastic bags ensures that they again in other products.
A. will be using
B. will be used
C. will use
22. No matter which major road during rush hour, you will be caught in traffic.
A. do you use
B. you use
C. you should use
23. Had he followed his friend's advice, he in trouble now.
A. might not have been
B. would not be
C. must not be
24. Did you hear that a car accident on the main road last night?
A. there was
B. it was
C. that was
25. As she is new to the city, he recommended a newcomer's guide to London.
A. for her to buy
B. her on buying
C. that she buy
26. As he spicy food, he experienced a terrible stomach pain.
A. didn't use to eating
B. hadn't got used to eat
C. wasn't used to eating
27. On their way to the office, they stopped some coffee.
A. to get
B. getting
C. to have gotten

28. When they were children, their parents never them have a social media account.
- A. allowed
 - B. let
 - C. got
29. he sees better job prospects, will he decide to work abroad.
- A. Provided
 - B. Only if
 - C. Unless
30. Their dog may fierce, but in fact, it is quite friendly.
- A. be looking
 - B. be looked
 - C. look
31. Having done almost everything, the student failed the test.
- A. wrong
 - B. the more wrongly
 - C. a wrong way
32. The new marketing manager is the best at promoting the company's products.
- A. by far
 - B. much
 - C. at all
33. tired, she didn't join her friends at the restaurant.
- A. Being
 - B. To be
 - C. As was she
34. He thinks a lot of tension at the meeting tomorrow.
- A. that it is
 - B. of being
 - C. there will be
35. Despite the sad news, she did not seem upset by at all.
- A. them
 - B. these
 - C. it

36. The report does not mention what from the art gallery last week.
- A. it was stolen
 - B. was stolen
 - C. they were stealing
37. The children were advised to keep their seat belts throughout the trip.
- A. fasten
 - B. fastening
 - C. fastened
38. The primary school she works at is located in the centre.
- A. which
 - B. where
 - C. for that
39. So difficult that no one solved it.
- A. the problem was
 - B. the problem might have been
 - C. was the problem
40. All his friends were by his sudden decision to resign.
- A. made up
 - B. thrown away
 - C. taken aback

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.

Being an Introvert

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary an 'introvert' is 'a quiet person who is more interested in their own thoughts and feelings (41) in spending time with other people'. Although this definition does not apply (42) all introverts, one innate characteristic that most of them share is a tendency to examine (43) own inner thoughts and feelings and the reasons why (44) react to certain things. They are often told to stop daydreaming. (45), people do not usually understand that this introspection is not so much daydreaming (46) it is a means of reassurance in a threatening world. Introverts are also believed to be lonely people. Their desire to be alone, though, (47) not usually associated with any antisocial tendency; it is just that engaging in social interactions is rather stressful for introverts, so they seek solitude to avoid (48) pressured. (49) the fact that introverts are often misunderstood and ridiculed, their introversion has its advantages. One of the benefits is a strong mental focus which allows them to accomplish (50) goal they set.