



LRN LEVEL 2 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C1)

LEVEL C1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2016

Duration

Listening: 35 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours and 15 min

CANDIDATE'S INFORMATION

FIRST NAME:

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FATHER'S NAME:

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LAST NAME:

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DATE OF BIRTH

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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 *Hollywood* 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.

Hollywood

Hollywood was established in 1853 with only one small house built outside Los Angeles, California. By 1870, however, it had become a thriving agricultural community. In the early 1880s, Harvey Wilcox, a real estate tycoon, moved from Kansas to the area and bought 160 acres of land which he converted into a ranch. It was Harvey's wife, Daeida, who gave their ranch the name, Hollywood. On February 1, 1887, Wilcox submitted a map of the town to the Los Angeles Recorder's office. This was the first official document with the name 'Hollywood' printed on it.

By 1900, Hollywood had a population of 500, a post office, a newspaper and two markets. There was only one single-track streetcar line which ran from Hollywood to Los Angeles on an irregular schedule and made the 10-mile trip in two hours. In 1903, by a narrow vote, Hollywood officially became a town. However, although it had a working sewage system, it lacked an adequate water supply and so in 1910, its residents finally voted for a merger with Los Angeles.

At that time, the Motion Picture Company was owned by Thomas Edison, who controlled most of US filmmaking in New Jersey, New York. Independent filmmakers were often sued by Edison to stop their productions there, so some of them started moving to the Los Angeles area. The warm climate, inexpensive property and varied scenery soon began to attract more and more film makers. The first movie made in Hollywood was '*In Old California*' by D.W. Griffith, in 1910. Shortly after, the Hollywood film industry began to **flourish** and along with this rapid development, the movie star system was born. The 1930's are regarded as the start of the Golden Age of Hollywood. A new era in film history began in this decade as silent films gave place to sound films. With better sound and film technology emerging, the film industry, although partly restricted by censorship, was able to pursue a variety of creative directions. The list of Golden Age productions, which are now considered classics, is long, including films such as *The Wizard of Oz*, *Gone with the Wind*, *Citizen Cane*, *Casablanca* and many more.

To this day, Hollywood, with its studio system and advanced film technology, is not just the capital of the film industry in the Unites States, but is, , the leading film industry in the world.

1. A decade before Harvey Wilcox moved to the area of Hollywood,
 - A. there were hardly any people living there.
 - B. a lot of people in the area were farmers.
 - C. its name was already well known.
2. What is **TRUE** about what happened in 1887?
 - A. Harvey's wife drew a map of their property.
 - B. Harvey decided to change the name of his ranch.
 - C. Harvey filed an official plan of Hollywood.
3. What is **FALSE** about Hollywood in the early 1900's?
 - A. The streetcar line ran on a fixed timetable.
 - B. The town had a single newspaper publisher.
 - C. Hollywood was officially declared a town.
4. Hollywood residents voted to merge Hollywood with Los Angeles because
 - A. they were unhappy with the local government.
 - B. their town didn't have a sufficient water supply.
 - C. there was no sewage system in the town.
5. According to the text, Thomas Edison seems to
 - A. have been admired by most film-makers of his day.
 - B. have had great influence over film-making at one time.
 - C. have promoted independent film-making in New York.
6. Which of the following factors drew film-makers to Hollywood?
 - A. its monotonous landscape
 - B. the good weather
 - C. the costly land
7. Which of the following words can best replace the word '**flourish**' in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. appear
 - B. shrink
 - C. grow
8. During the Golden Age of Hollywood, the film industry
 - A. produced mainly silent films.
 - B. was completely free of any restrictions.
 - C. created many of its greatest films.
9. Which of the following phrases can best fill the gap in the last paragraph?
 - A. unlikely
 - B. despite
 - C. in fact

Read the following two passages about *Two Famous Artists*.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Famous Artists

Passage A

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso is one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. Ruiz, his father, an art teacher, was the person who first trained Picasso in figure painting and oil painting. Picasso became so preoccupied with art that he often neglected school work. When he was 13, the family moved to Barcelona, where his father took a teaching position at the School of Fine Arts. Believing in his son's talent, Ruiz registered him for an advanced art class. At the age of 16, Picasso set off for the first time on his own and attended Madrid's *Royal Academy of San Fernando*, Spain's leading art school. However, being disobedient and resentful of formal training, Picasso quit soon after enrolment.

Inspired by great artists such as El Greco and Francisco Goya, he continued drawing. One of his first works, *Portrait of Aunt Pepa*, was then thought by many to be one of the greatest in the whole history of Spanish painting. An exceptionally prolific artist, Picasso produced about 50,000 pieces of art, **comprising** paintings, sculptures, ceramics, drawings and thousands of prints.

10. As a child, Picasso was indifferent to school work because
 - A. he was passionate for art.
 - B. his father was an art teacher.
 - C. his school was too demanding.
11. While in Barcelona, Picasso
 - A. refused to attend school.
 - B. worked as an art teacher.
 - C. enrolled at the School of Fine Arts.
12. Picasso dropped out of the *Royal Academy of San Fernando* because
 - A. that particular academy was not popular.
 - B. the teachers at the academy were too lenient.
 - C. he disliked formal education.
13. Which of the following words can best replace the word '**comprising**' in the last paragraph?
 - A. adding
 - B. containing
 - C. revising

Passage B**Salvador Dali**

A Spanish surrealist painter, Salvador Dali collaborated with a range of artists in a variety of media and had a rich artistic repertoire that included film, painting, photography and sculpture. Recognising his immense talent, Dali's parents sent him to a drawing school and when he was 13, his father organised an exhibition of his charcoal drawings in their family home. In 1919, at the age of 15, Dali had his first public exhibition at the Municipal Theatre in Figueres.

In 1922, Dali enrolled at the School of Fine Arts in San Fernando where he was known as the class eccentric, wearing odd 19th century clothing and having long hair and sideburns. His stay at the academy, however, was short as he was expelled a few weeks before his final exams for declaring that no teacher was qualified enough to examine him. After his expulsion, Dali went to Paris and began interacting with artists such as Pablo Picasso and Joan Miro, both of whom had a great **impact** on his work. By the mid-1930's, Salvador Dali had become as notorious for his colourful personality as for his controversial artwork. Dali is, perhaps, best known for his 1931 painting *The Persistence of Memory*, which shows melting clocks in a landscape setting.

14. According to the text, which of the following is **FALSE** about Dali?
- A. He cooperated with other artists.
 - B. His father knew of his talent.
 - C. He worked only as a painter.
15. Dali's charcoal drawings were displayed at
- A. a theatre.
 - B. his home.
 - C. an art gallery.
16. While at the School of Fine Arts, Dali
- A. developed a reputation for being obedient.
 - B. liked to wear fashionable clothes.
 - C. didn't think highly of his teachers.
17. What does the word '**impact**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
- A. deal
 - B. influence
 - C. knowledge

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH passages A and B.

18. The artists in both passages appear
- A. to have produced many works of art.
 - B. to have focused on a particular kind of art.
 - C. to have had no formal training at all.
19. In which passage(s) are specific works of art mentioned?
- A. Passage A
 - B. Passage B
 - C. Passage A and Passage B
20. Which artist discontinued his studies on his own will?
- A. both of them
 - B. Pablo Picasso
 - C. Salvador Dali

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Being a doctor, he is accustomed long hours.
A. to have worked
B. to working
C. to work
22. She looks happy. She a rise.
A. should be offered
B. must have been given
C. would have received
23. I she gets a scholarship to study abroad.
A. wish
B. hope
C. rather
24. This time tomorrow, we to the coast.
A. will be driving
B. will have driven
C. will drive
25. He didn't hand in his project and
A. his friend didn't, too
B. also didn't his friend.
C. neither did his friend.
26. In her free time, she prefers going to the gym television.
A. rather than watch
B. than watching
C. to watching
27. Her last book to be the best of all.
A. has considered
B. is considering
C. is considered

28. My children would rather more free time at the weekends.
- A. have
 - B. they had
 - C. to have had
29. It's the first time the security guard late to work.
- A. is coming
 - B. has come
 - C. that comes
30. There was that we couldn't see the road signs.
- A. lots of fog
 - B. too heavy a fog
 - C. so much fog
31. he finds a good travel deal, he'll go on holiday.
- A. As
 - B. Provided
 - C. Should
32. The news of the plane crash on the front page of all the papers.
- A. was
 - B. were
 - C. have been
33. She didn't know where yesterday.
- A. did he go
 - B. he has gone
 - C. he went
34. Did you actually see him the money?
- A. steal
 - B. to have stolen
 - C. having stolen
35. She had a friend of hers her room.
- A. to paint
 - B. painting
 - C. paint

36. The plane by the time he arrived at the airport.
- A. had landed
 - B. was landing
 - C. landed
37. She is so stubborn nothing we can do to change her mind.
- A. being
 - B. to be
 - C. there is
38. Not until he arrived at school he had left his bag on the bus.
- A. he realised
 - B. did he realise
 - C. he was to realise
39. Suppose you had won the lottery, what ?
- A. you might have done
 - B. do you think you had done
 - C. would you have done
40. She doesn't have furniture as her friends do.
- A. so many
 - B. as much
 - C. too little

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word to fill in the gaps.
Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Extreme Sports

Why do some people enjoy taking (41) extreme sports despite the many risks involved? For one thing, they like the fact that extreme sports (42) practised in a free or uncontrolled natural environment, (43) means that they must have a good grasp of the laws of physics and be (44) of applying them in order to be successful. Experiencing a thrill is also another factor attracting these athletes. When in danger, athletes feel their adrenaline rush reach its highest peak and they do (45) consider the consequences. Instead, as they try to push beyond their limits, a feeling of happiness overtakes (46) They also have a passion for challenges, and the greater the risk there is, the (47) determined they feel to complete the task. Self-improvement is another (48) why people challenge themselves in extreme ways. The time and effort they invest (49) practising an extreme sport is tremendous; yet for many extreme sports lovers, competition is a minor attraction. Instead, they find fulfilment in reaching their goal (50) than defeating their opponents.