



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B2)

LEVEL B2

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER – JANUARY 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.

Read the text below about *The Winter Olympics* 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 Winter Olympics

It is a fact that the Summer Olympics are more popular than the Winter Olympics as they host a greater number of different events with more famous athletes from more than 200 countries. The competitions in the Winter Olympics, on the other hand, are only on snow and ice and as a result, countries that have no real winter, such as those found in tropical climates, do not participate in them. _____, there are not many famous athletes that take part in the Winter Olympic Games and so fewer spectators are interested in watching the Games.

The Winter Olympics may not receive much media coverage, but like the Summer Olympics, it is still a major international sporting event, promoting the ideas of fair play and the value of sport. Some argue that the Winter Olympics has its roots back in the Nordic Games, which were first introduced in 1901, just five years after the birth of the modern Summer Olympics in 1896. The Nordic Games were held in Sweden once every four years and the only athletes that participated were from Scandinavian countries. The Nordic Games included some non-winter sports such as car racing and hunting, but the main sports were snow and ice related ones, such as ski jumping, cross-country skiing, speed skating and ice hockey.

On January 25, 1924, the International Olympic Committee, or IOC, organised the first Winter Olympic Sports in the city of Chamonix in the French Alps. This twelve-day event, which was originally called the 'International Week of Winter Sports', thrilled the 10,000 spectators who came from many different countries to watch it. For the opening ceremony of the event, 258 amateur athletes, only 11 of whom were women, **marched** from the City Hall of Chamonix to the Olympic outdoor ice-skating rink where a band played the national anthems of the 16 countries participating in the event. The 'International Week of Winter Sports' was so successful that the IOC officially named the Chamonix event the first 'Winter Olympic Games' and decided to hold them every four years. However, that decision upset the Scandinavian countries because they feared that the Nordic Games would lose popularity and finally stop, which was what actually happened in 1926.

Since 1925, the Winter Olympic Games have been hosted by twelve different countries. For the most recent Winter Olympics in 2018, the Olympic torch was lit as usual in ancient Olympia in Greece and travelled more than 100 days to reach South Korea. There, Norway, one of the 92 countries competing in freezing temperatures, set a new record for the most medals won by a country at a single Winter Olympics, taking home 14 gold, 14 silver and 11 bronze medals.

1. The Winter Olympics enjoy less popularity than the Summer Olympics because
 - A. only 200 countries take part in them.
 - B. no famous athletes compete in them.
 - C. they include a limited range of sports.
2. Which of the following options can fill the blank in the 1st paragraph?
 - A. At that time
 - B. In addition
 - C. Despite
3. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. There is no media coverage of the Winter Olympics.
 - B. Both the Summer and Winter Olympics support fair play.
 - C. The 1901 Summer Olympics led to the idea for the Nordic Games.
4. It seems that the Nordic Games
 - A. allowed only sports played on ice or snow.
 - B. took place in Sweden every four years.
 - C. attracted many non-Scandinavian participants.
5. From what you read in the 3rd paragraph, you understand that the first 'International Week of Winter Sports'
 - A. impressed the spectators.
 - B. was set up by French athletes.
 - C. did not include women athletes.
6. Which of the following can best replace the word '**marched**' in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. compared
 - B. participated
 - C. paraded
7. What did the 1924 Chamonix event result in?
 - A. the birth of the Winter Olympics
 - B. the Nordic Games growing in popularity
 - C. a sports competition which takes place every year
8. What is **FALSE** according to the last paragraph?
 - A. South Korea hosted the 2018 Winter Olympic Games.
 - B. The 2018 Winter Olympics took place in pleasant weather.
 - C. Norway was the most successful nation at the 2018 Winter Olympics.

Read the following two passages about *Breakdancing* and *Crazy Legs, a famous breakdancer*. For questions, **9-15**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Breakdancing and Crazy Legs, a famous breakdancer

Breakdancing

Breakdancing first appeared in the early 1970s in an area of New York known as the Bronx. It began as a street dance with simple body movements. However, since early breakdancers were very fond of kung-fu movies, they imitated the martial arts moves they saw in those movies and brought them into the dance, making it more and more complex and athletic. The earliest breakdancing groups consisted mainly of young men who competed over their dancing skills in the streets of the Bronx. When breakdancing was first introduced, it was not accepted by society. However, it did not take very long for it to become known beyond the borders of New York.

In 1983, Michael Jackson amazed viewers with his moonwalk in the video for his hit song *Billie Jean*. The moonwalk was a backstep dance move in which Jackson moved backwards while he seemed to be walking forwards. However, it was not Michael Jackson who came up with the move. It was Cab Calloway, a famous American jazz performer in the 1930s who actually first did the backstep move at one of his concerts. Then, in the 70s, breakdancers added the backstep move to their dance routines. However, it was Jackson's moonwalk in 1983 that made the backstep move a **craze** and helped make breakdancing popular worldwide.

9. What is **TRUE** about breakdancing according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. It has always included difficult moves.
 - B. It was first shown in kung-fu movies.
 - C. It borrowed some moves from martial arts.
10. In the beginning, breakdancing groups
 - A. could be seen in many parts of New York.
 - B. attracted mainly male dancers.
 - C. were respected by society in general.
11. From what you read in the 2nd paragraph, you understand that
 - A. Michael Jackson invented the backstep move in the 1980s.
 - B. breakdancers adopted the backstep move in the 1970s.
 - C. the moonwalk and the backstep are very different dance moves.
12. Which of the following can best replace the word '**craze**' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. creation
 - B. trend
 - C. reality

Crazy Legs, a famous breakdancer

Crazy Legs, whose real name is Richard Colon, was a famous breakdancer in the Bronx in the early 1980s. In 1975, at the age of 9, he was taught breakdancing by his elder brother and at the age of 13, he joined the well-known Bronx breakdancing group, *The Rock Steady Crew*. In 1979, Crazy Legs left the Bronx and moved to Manhattan. As it was expensive for him to return to the Bronx every weekend to dance with his group, in 1981, he was given permission by the founders of the group to start his own *Rock Steady Crew* in Manhattan.

By the early 1980s, breakdancing had started losing its popularity. However, the much publicised performances by Crazy Legs and his Manhattan *Rock Steady Crew* not only prevented the death of breakdancing in New York, but they also made it popular worldwide. After the attention the group received for their performance at the Lincoln Centre in New York in August 1981, the group appeared in many places outside New York. In 1983, Crazy Legs and his group went on their first tour of Europe and its success led them to tour many other countries. Today, Crazy Legs often judges dance competitions and helps young breakdancers fulfil their **ambitions**.

13. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Crazy Legs first learnt breakdancing at the age of 13.
 - B. The original *Rock Steady Crew* danced in the Bronx.
 - C. Crazy Legs has lived in Manhattan all his life.
14. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Crazy Legs helped make breakdancing popular worldwide.
 - B. *The Rock Steady Crew*'s first tour of Europe was successful.
 - C. Crazy Legs is no longer involved with breakdancing.
15. What does the word '**ambitions**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. goals
 - B. studies
 - C. problems

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. When the old bridge built?

- A. would
- B. did
- C. was

17. Reading books is one of the effective ways to improve writing skills.

- A. much
- B. most
- C. very

18. She asked her classmates if they in a tree planting project the following weekend.

- A. can participate
- B. are participating
- C. would participate

19. people are often more successful in life.

- A. Organising
- B. Organised
- C. Organiser

20. Due to strong winds, it was difficult for the firefighters out the forest fire.

- A. for putting
- B. putting
- C. to put

21. The personal information we post on social networks in ways we do not intend.

- A. often were used
- B. may use often
- C. is often used

22. If I can afford to buy a new car, I'll get that is more environmentally-friendly.

- A. other
- B. one
- C. some

23. Some people say that a person has a university degree, they won't get a good job.
- A. unless
 - B. as soon as
 - C. as if
24. It was day that the school trip to the zoo was cancelled.
- A. a so cold
 - B. such a cold
 - C. too cold
25. As they climbed higher, and windier.
- A. it got colder
 - B. much cold had it
 - C. as cold as it
26. The police say that the bank robbers must the country last night.
- A. left
 - B. had left
 - C. have left
27. George can't help his sister with her homework tonight as he an old friend.
- A. visits
 - B. is visiting
 - C. will be visited
28. Their gym teacher them run around the school playground two times.
- A. asked
 - B. told
 - C. made
29. I woke up with a stomach-ache yesterday morning. I am sure it was because of something bad I at the party the night before.
- A. was eaten
 - B. had eaten
 - C. have eaten
30. Surprisingly, he did on the exams than he had expected.
- A. all the best
 - B. much better
 - C. much too well

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.

The Electric Car

Contrary to (31) most of us think, the electric car is not a modern invention. In fact, in 1839, a vehicle was (32) by Robert Anderson, a Scottish engineer, which ran on a non-rechargeable battery. Anderson's idea inspired other inventors to build electric cars that (33) be more practical. One of them was Thomas Parker, an English electrical engineer and inventor. Parker was worried (34) the pollution caused by industry, so in 1884, he designed an electric car which (35) a rechargeable battery. Parker's electric car soon (36) popular in many European countries and in the United States. In fact, in the early 20th century, there were as many as 12 car manufacturers making electric cars in the US, many of (37) were used as taxis in cities, where distances were short. (38) the popularity of the electric car, Henry Ford's gasoline-powered Model T car soon attracted more public interest for two basic reasons: (39) cost less and could travel longer distances at greater speeds. Recently, however, concerns over pollution and the high price of petrol (40) renewed interest in developing modern electric cars.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 31. A. it | B. what | C. that |
| 32. A. inventing | B. to invent | C. invented |
| 33. A. shall | B. ought | C. could |
| 34. A. about | B. at | C. in |
| 35. A. was used | B. used | C. had used |
| 36. A. became | B. remained | C. gained |
| 37. A. they | B. each | C. which |
| 38. A. Additionally | B. Despite | C. Instead |
| 39. A. the | B. some | C. it |
| 40. A. creates | B. have created | C. creating |