



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 1 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF B2)

LEVEL B2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER – JUNE 2019

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 a pencil HB 2.
- Do 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 *Alfred Nobel* 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.

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1833, was the fourth of Immanuel and Caroline Nobel's eight children. When Alfred was four years old, his father, a chemist and an inventor, moved to Russia where he set up a very profitable company making weapons and explosives. His family's wealth allowed Alfred and his brothers to be home-schooled by private tutors. A Swedish teacher taught them the Swedish language and history, as well as literature and philosophy while a Russian teacher taught them mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Alfred's private education ended at the age of 17. In 1850, he went to Paris to work in the laboratory of a famous French chemist. Here, Alfred met Ascanio Sobrero, who had created nitro-glycerine, a dangerous kind of explosive. Alfred's educational travels took him next to the United States, but in 1852, Alfred returned to Russia to work at his father's factory. In 1859, his father was financially ruined so the whole family returned to Sweden. Back home, Alfred's father started another business experimenting with nitro-glycerine. A terrible explosion at the new factory, however, killed some factory workers as well as Alfred's younger brother. This motivated Alfred to invent dynamite, which was a safer explosive. But in 1888, another of Alfred's brothers died and the press criticised Alfred for his deadly invention.

Alfred did not like what the world thought of him and that is why in 1895, he made a will which stated that after his death, all his money should be used to establish prizes for anyone who made an astonishing **achievement** for the benefit of mankind. So, in 1900, the Nobel Foundation was created. Following Nobel's last wishes, the Nobel Foundation awarded prizes in five fields: Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace. The first Nobel Prizes were given in 1901. In 1968, Sweden's central bank set up another equally important Nobel Prize for Economics.

On the 10th of December every year, the Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Economics are awarded at a ceremony in Stockholm, in which the King of Sweden awards the winners with a Nobel Prize medal. The ceremony for the Nobel Peace Prize also takes place on December 10 every year, but in Oslo, Norway.

1. From what you read, you understand that Immanuel Nobel
 - A. made money from his company in Russia.
 - B. moved to Russia before Alfred was born.
 - C. studied chemistry in Russia.
2. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Alfred never learnt his native language.
 - B. Alfred's family paid for his education.
 - C. Alfred and his brothers attended public school.
3. While he was in Paris, Alfred
 - A. attended university there.
 - B. made an important discovery.
 - C. came in contact with an inventor.
4. Alfred's family went back to Sweden in 1859 because his father
 - A. had started a new business there.
 - B. had a financial disaster.
 - C. couldn't experiment with nitro-glycerine in Russia.
5. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Alfred's new invention was admired by the press.
 - B. Alfred's younger brother died in an explosion.
 - C. A tragic event led to the invention of dynamite.
6. What does the word '**achievement**' in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - A. importance
 - B. technology
 - C. accomplishment
7. What was different about the Nobel Prize in Economics?
 - A. It was not included in the original awards of 1901.
 - B. It had already been established before Alfred's death.
 - C. It is less important than the other five Nobel Prizes.
8. What is **TRUE** of the ceremonies for the Nobel Prizes?
 - A. The King of Sweden attends them all.
 - B. They are all held on the same day.
 - C. The city of Stockholm organises all of them.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

Two Bridges on the Tyne River

The Gateshead Millennium Bridge

There are 22 bridges over the River Tyne in England, the newest of which is the Gateshead Millennium Bridge. This steel bridge was built in the town of Bolton and was transported piece by piece to Wallsend, near Newcastle. It was here that the bridge was put together and then painted with a protective paint. The finished bridge was carried six miles up the river to its final position in Gateshead.

The completion of the bridge in June 2001 attracted much media attention. About 36,000 people gathered to cross the bridge when it opened to the public for the first time. The 126 metre-long bridge provides a link just for pedestrians and cyclists between the cities of Gateshead and Newcastle. It also opens to allow river boats and ships up to 25m tall to pass underneath. Because of its extraordinary shape, the Gateshead Millennium Bridge has won Britain's most popular award for architecture, the Stirling Prize, making the bridge a popular tourist attraction.

During the week, the bridge is lit up at night with white light and, at weekends, with a variety of colours. The spectacular lighting adds to the beauty of the bridge, but it does not cause environmental problems.

9. What does the first paragraph **NOT** mention about the Gateshead Millennium Bridge?
 - A. the material it is made of
 - B. where it was constructed
 - C. the date it was built
10. What is **FALSE** about the Gateshead Millennium Bridge according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. People can walk or ride their bikes over the bridge.
 - B. Cars can cross the bridge to go to Newcastle.
 - C. The bridge allows some river traffic to pass through.
11. The Gateshead Millennium Bridge received the Stirling Prize because it
 - A. had been visited by a lot of tourists.
 - B. was created by a famous architect.
 - C. has a very unusual design.
12. What is **TRUE** according to the last paragraph?
 - A. The lighting of the bridge improves its appearance.
 - B. Lighting up the bridge harms the environment.
 - C. The bridge is lit with colourful lights every night.

Corbridge Bridge

Built in the 13th century, Corbridge bridge is the oldest on the River Tyne. This stone bridge was of great importance at that time as it was the only link between England and Scotland. In the 17th century, the original bridge was in bad condition, so it was replaced by the seven-arch bridge that is in use today. This 17-century bridge was so strong that it was the only bridge on the Tyne to survive the destructive flood of 1771.

Corbridge bridge was originally 146m long and 3.5m wide. In 1881, however, the bridge was widened by 1 metre, without changing its appearance. Unfortunately, it was made wide enough to carry traffic only in one direction at a time, so there are often traffic problems today as cars have to wait their turn to cross the bridge.

While visitors are rightly fascinated by Corbridge bridge, they are also often delighted by what the town of Corbridge itself has to offer. Since 1927, Corbridge has been described as a shopper's paradise. In addition, tourists can admire the stone houses and view the remains of ancient Roman sites. Street theatres, festival stalls and a variety of delicious food products can also add to the joy of visiting Corbridge.

13. What is **TRUE** of the original Corbridge bridge?
- A. It was the first bridge built on the Tyne River.
 - B. It was totally destroyed in the 13th century.
 - C. It was built with seven arches.
14. From what you read, you understand that
- A. the flood of 1771 destroyed every Tyne bridge except Corbridge bridge.
 - B. the present day Corbridge bridge is as wide as it was in 1771.
 - C. cars can cross Corbridge bridge in two directions at the same time.
15. What is **FALSE** about the town of Corbridge?
- A. Visitors can see places built by the ancient Romans.
 - B. The few shops it has cannot please shoppers.
 - C. There is some street entertainment there.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. Most university students hope a well-paid job after they graduate.
- A. in finding
 - B. to find
 - C. they found
17. Her parents think she is not to get married and start a family.
- A. so old
 - B. such an old woman
 - C. old enough
18. A city person living in the countryside.
- A. isn't imagining
 - B. can't imagine
 - C. don't imagine
19. If you your homework, what would your teacher say?
- A. didn't do
 - B. may not do
 - C. won't do
20. The film was getting so they decided to leave the cinema.
- A. much boring
 - B. more and more boring
 - C. the most boring
21. They a good solution to the problem yet.
- A. didn't find
 - B. weren't finding
 - C. haven't found
22. I don't know why our chemistry teacher is not at school today. She be sick.
- A. should
 - B. might
 - C. would

23. The children haven't been to the cinema
- A. at the moment
 - B. last week
 - C. lately
24. The new law says that smoking is not in any public place.
- A. allowing
 - B. allowed
 - C. allows
25. John his sister to help him with his Physics homework.
- A. said
 - B. asked
 - C. suggested
26. If she had bought a map, she her way back to the hotel last night.
- A. may find
 - B. would find
 - C. could have found
27. If you do not enjoy working a teacher, you cannot do your job well.
- A. alike
 - B. like
 - C. as
28. His grandfather is 60 years old, but he's got grey hair.
- A. many
 - B. very little
 - C. very few
29. The students thought that of the questions in the test were difficult.
- A. either
 - B. any
 - C. most
30. The plane at 9 o'clock so make sure you are at the airport no later than 7.30.
- A. leaves
 - B. would leave
 - C. is left

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 Wizard of Oz

The Wizard of Oz is an American film which (31) in 1939. The film tells the story of Dorothy Gale who lives with her Uncle Henry, Aunt Em and her dog, Toto, on a farm in Kansas. (32) day, there is a terrible tornado. Unable to reach the storm cellar, Dorothy and Toto (33) to her bedroom to protect themselves. However, the wind appears to be so strong that it picks up the house and carries (34) away to magical Munchkinland. Dorothy misses Kansas and is unhappy in Munchkinland so the Good Witch of the North helps her (35) home. She gives her a magic pair of silver shoes and sends her off to the Emerald City, (36) she can find the Wizard of Oz. The Wizard can help her return to Kansas. On her way to the Emerald City, Dorothy has lots of adventures. Although it is almost 80 years (37) the film was released, the Wizard of Oz remains very popular. Thanks to television, it is now (38) watched film ever. There (39) even festivals dedicated to Oz, the biggest of which is Ozfest, held in Kansas (40) year.

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|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. produced | B. has produced | C. was produced |
| 32. A. The | B. One | C. Any |
| 33. A. goes | B. go | C. to go |
| 34. A. it | B. as | C. after |
| 35. A. getting | B. to get | C. gets |
| 36. A. which | B. who's | C. where |
| 37. A. because | B. since | C. from |
| 38. A. the most | B. very | C. too |
| 39. A. is | B. are | C. has |
| 40. A. all | B. the | C. every |