



**LRN ENTRY LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL
INTERNATIONAL (CEF B1)**

LEVEL B1

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2016

Duration

Listening: 30 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours

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 *Summer Camps* 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.

Summer Camps

Going to a summer camp is one of the most popular ways for children and teenagers to spend their summer holidays. However, although most children love going to summer camps, there are some who do not.

One **benefit** of summer camps is that they can teach children important life skills which schools cannot teach. Another advantage is that children have the opportunity to spend time in a natural environment, without the need for TV, mobile phones or the Internet. A camp offers a variety of activities which can often improve a talent children may have, or they may even discover a new one. As they are also far from their parents, children learn to depend on themselves and become more self-confident. Another exciting thing about camps is that there is always something creative for children to do. It could be taking part in a theatrical play, performing music in a band or learning to paint.

In addition, summer camps encourage physical fitness and a healthy diet. All the children at the camp can take part in a range of physical activities, from familiar sports, like football and volleyball, to unusual adventure activities such as canoeing or hiking. Therefore, children have the opportunity to develop healthy habits, and keep fit through exercising and eating well. Finally, the camp environment encourages children to make new friends. Most of these friendships do not last more than one summer, but some may develop into strong relationships that can carry on for many years.

On the other hand, for some children, summer camps can be a terrible experience. First of all, it might be difficult for some kids to be away from their family environment and close friends and they feel homesick. They may also find the many activities the camp provides tiring. They may not enjoy the healthy food served there, either. A few children may even experience bullying and if **that** happens, the camp will obviously no longer be a friendly and fun place for them.

Despite the disadvantages, however, summer camps are, on the whole, a great way for kids to spend their time during their summer holidays.

1. What is **TRUE** about summer camps?
 - A. They are not popular with teenagers.
 - B. They teach the same things schools teach.
 - C. Children can learn useful skills there.
2. What does the word '**benefit**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. result
 - B. advantage
 - C. idea
3. According to the text, kids at a camp
 - A. usually watch a lot of TV.
 - B. may find a new talent.
 - C. become less independent.
4. Which creative activity is **NOT** mentioned in the text?
 - A. playing music
 - B. acting
 - C. writing
5. What is **FALSE** about the physical activities at a summer camp?
 - A. They are all familiar activities to children.
 - B. All children can take part in them.
 - C. They help children stay fit.
6. Most of the friendships children make at a summer camp
 - A. are very strong.
 - B. last just for one summer.
 - C. can continue for a long time.
7. Some children may not enjoy a summer camp because
 - A. they miss their parents.
 - B. the camp only serves junk food.
 - C. there are not enough activities to do there.
8. What does the word '**that**' in the 4th paragraph refer to?
 - A. food
 - B. bullying
 - C. fun

Read the following two passages about *Endangered Species*.
For questions **9-15**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Endangered Species

The African Penguin

African penguins live in South Africa. The male penguin is a little larger than the female one, but their appearance is the same. Both male and female birds spend most of their time at sea. They have more feathers than any other birds and these feathers keep their skin dry.

The African penguin is the only penguin species which does not live in cold climates. However, like all other penguin species, they live in big communities and are very sociable. They find food in the sea, and penguins that do not have babies to feed can travel as far as 110 km to hunt for food. Parent penguins, on the other hand, usually feed close to their young.

Today, the African penguin is an endangered species. First of all, because they are small, African penguins face many natural dangers. When they are in the water, their greatest enemies are sharks and seals. Leopards and snakes may attack them outside the water as well. The greatest danger to their survival, however, is people, who take their eggs and pollute the waters they feed in with oil.

9. The male and female African penguins
 - A. have different habits.
 - B. are of the same size.
 - C. look the same.
10. According to the text, the African penguin
 - A. prefers to stay on land.
 - B. lives in very cold climates.
 - C. has a lot of feathers.
11. What is **FALSE** about the African penguin?
 - A. Penguins with babies travel very far to find food.
 - B. They generally live in large, social groups.
 - C. They hunt for their food in the sea.
12. Which of the following is **NOT** a danger to the African penguin?
 - A. water pollution
 - B. the weather
 - C. sea animals

The Western Gorilla

The western gorilla is found in the jungle and forests of western and central Africa. There are two separate species of western gorillas, the lowland gorilla and the Cross River gorilla. The only difference between these species is the size of their heads and teeth. Their diet is mostly fruit, but they also like leaves, nuts and berries. Sometimes, they may eat insects or small animals and lizards. They live in groups whose leaders are always the strongest males. Western gorillas have the smallest family groups of all gorillas, with 4 to 8 members. The babies stay with their mothers until they are a few years old and then they become independent.

All western gorillas are an endangered species. The lowland gorilla faces fewer dangers so there are still 90,000 of them in the wild. However, there are only 300 Cross River gorillas left. Leopards and crocodiles are natural enemies of both, but now the biggest **threat** to western gorillas is humans who hunt them for their meat or who destroy the forests they live in.

13. What is **TRUE** about the western gorilla?
 - A. There are two kinds of western gorillas.
 - B. All western gorillas look exactly the same.
 - C. Their diet depends mostly on insects.
14. What is one thing that a female western gorilla **CANNOT** do?
 - A. take care of its own babies
 - B. become the leader of a group
 - C. be a member of a family group
15. What does the word '**threat**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. relation
 - B. survival
 - C. danger

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

16. As soon as she the housework, she will go out.
- A. will finish
 - B. finishes
 - C. is finishing
17. They haven't moved to their new house
- A. already
 - B. yet
 - C. yesterday
18. 'Your suitcase looks heavy. I help you carry it?'
- A. Will
 - B. Would
 - C. Can
19. This laptop to my father and I am not allowed to use it.
- A. is belonged
 - B. is belonging
 - C. belongs
20. He wishes he the dentist a week ago.
- A. had visited
 - B. has visited
 - C. was visiting
21. 'That is I have seen in years!'
- A. the best film
 - B. such a good film
 - C. not as good as the film
22. The woman, children are twins, is my aunt.
- A. whose
 - B. which
 - C. who

23. He told his teacher that he all his homework the previous week.
- A. has done
 - B. had done
 - C. will do
24. "You look really! You'd better lie down".
- A. tiredness
 - B. tiring
 - C. tired
25. Who the front window?
- A. broke
 - B. was broken
 - C. had it broken
26. It wasn't difficult problem after all.
- A. such a
 - B. so
 - C. as
27. She was so tired that she fell while watching television.
- A. sleeping
 - B. asleep
 - C. sleep
28. There is a lot of work to do,
- A. isn't it?
 - B. is there?
 - C. isn't there?
29. He felt a little scared when the plane
- A. took off
 - B. made up
 - C. ran away
30. Our guests will be here half an hour so you'd better get ready.
- A. about
 - B. at
 - C. in

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.

Fashion and Teenagers

Why (31) teenagers want to look trendy? A lot of adults dress according to the kind of job they (32) Many teenagers, however, wear clothes which (33) their interests. For example, they may choose to dress in a particular way because they desire to look (34) their favourite celebrity. (35) they wear brand name clothes, they identify themselves with the famous person (36) advertises those brands. Other teenagers decide to have a specific appearance because they want to express their personal beliefs and values. Also, some (37) teenagers, who don't feel very confident, dress in trendy clothes to feel better about (38) Peer pressure is another reason why some teenagers wear (39) clothes. They are scared that if they (40) them, they will not be accepted by other teens.

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| 31. A. are | B. do | C. have |
| 32. A. have | B. make | C. sell |
| 33. A. matches | B. match | C. has matched |
| 34. A. same | B. such | C. like |
| 35. A. But | B. Also | C. When |
| 36. A. who | B. they | C. can |
| 37. A. others | B. the others | C. other |
| 38. A. looking | B. confidently | C. themselves |
| 39. A. fashions | B. fashionable | C. fashionably |
| 40. A. didn't wear | B. don't wear | C. won't wear |