

**ESOL International
English Listening Examination**

Level C1 Advanced

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information on the mark sheet.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use pencil.

Total marks available: 31

You have **40 minutes** to finish the examination.

Part 1

You will hear 10 sentences twice. Choose the best reply in each situation.

Now look at the replies. You have two minutes to read the replies.

Now listen to the sentences and select the best reply. Mark the answer on the mark sheet.

1. a. Yes, she is 65 years old.
 b. No, never.
 c. I have a grandfather.

2. a. We should eat them now.
 b. We should throw them away.
 c. Yes, they are very tasty.

3. a. You are going to be on time.
 b. That's a shame! We will save you some cake.
 c. The train is on time.

4. a. I like playing football.
 b. I am a quiet person.
 c. I was quite well-behaved.

5. a. Yes, I'd like a drink.
 b. No, I've just eaten.
 c. Yes, I am very angry.

6. a. Maybe next Thursday?
 b. How about outside the cinema?
 c. The meeting was at 10 o'clock.

7. a. I think it suits you.
b. I don't think so.
c. I will think about it.
8. a. I would like to borrow £10.
b. How much do you need?
c. I won't take the bus.
9. a. That's good news.
b. Better luck next time.
c. I hope you have passed.
10. a. I am so happy.
b. I am so excited.
c. I am so disappointed.

Part 2 – Conversations

You will now hear two conversations. You will hear them twice. You have two minutes to look at the questions for both conversations.

Now listen to Conversation 1. Record your answers to the questions on the mark sheet.

Conversation 1

- 1. This conversation suggests that Marie is ...**
 - a. a teacher
 - b. a chef
 - c. a radio presenter

- 2. According to Marie, what can you eat with this dish?**
 - a. Side salad
 - b. Some bread
 - c. An egg

- 3. How many grams of asparagus do you need for this recipe?**
 - a. 125.
 - b. 225.
 - c. 250.

- 4. What warning does Marie give about making this dish?**
 - a. Don't burn the bread.
 - b. It's not easy.
 - c. Don't cut yourself.

- 5. What is she going to make next time?**
 - a. She doesn't know.
 - b. She doesn't want to say.
 - c. She will make a summer dish.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to Conversation 2. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Conversation 2

1. **How many winners are there in the studio?**
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Five

2. **How much money has been won?**
 - a. £10 million
 - b. £12 million
 - c. £20 million

3. **How are the numbers picked?**
 - a. They choose the same numbers every week.
 - b. They choose different numbers every week.
 - c. They don't have a system.

4. **How many times have they won before?**
 - a. This is the first time.
 - b. This is the third time.
 - c. They have won many times.

5. **How will they spend some of the money?**
 - a. They will give it all to charity.
 - b. They will spend some of it on a holiday.
 - c. They will spend it all on their children.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 3 – Debate and Discussion

You will now hear a debate and a discussion. You will hear them twice. You have two minutes to look at the questions for both the debate and the discussion.

Now listen to the Debate. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Debate

1. **What is Stuart's interest in this debate?**
 - a. He is a professor.
 - b. He designs computers.
 - c. He likes computer gaming.

2. **Which best reflects Stuart's opinion on computers becoming more intelligent than humans?**
 - a. This will happen in a few years' time.
 - b. This will happen a long time from now.
 - c. This will never happen.

3. **Stuart says that computers are already able to ...**
 - a. win a game of chess.
 - b. design robots.
 - c. be stronger than humans.

4. **Dr. Martin suggests that ...**
 - a. intelligence is not the same as processing.
 - b. intelligence is more important than processing.
 - c. there is no difference between intelligence and processing.

5. **Dr. Martin thinks that ...**
 - a. humans can think independently.
 - b. computers can think independently.
 - c. computers will be able to think like humans.

Listen to the Debate again and check your answers.

Now listen to the Discussion. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Discussion

- 1. Which statement is true, as presented in the discussion?**
 - a. The speakers are worried about road safety.
 - b. The speakers are not worried about accidents.
 - c. The speakers are worried about the police.

- 2. What does Louise want the police to do?**
 - a. Increase the speed limit
 - b. Arrest drivers
 - c. Reduce the speed limit

- 3. What does Sam think is the main problem at the moment?**
 - a. Castle Street does not need a speed limit.
 - b. Castle Street is not wide enough.
 - c. Drivers have nowhere to park.

- 4. What does Louise recommend as another solution to the problem?**
 - a. Children should be banned from playing in the street.
 - b. There should be a playground for the children.
 - c. People with children should not live in Castle Street.

- 5. What is the host worried about?**
 - a. Local residents would not use the shops.
 - b. Local shops would stop people parking.
 - c. Local residents would have nowhere to park.

6. How could the problem of parking be solved, according to Louise?

- a. People should be able to park where they want.
- b. People should park on both sides of the street.
- c. People should park only on one side of the street.

Listen to the Discussion again and check your answers.

End of Examination for Listening – Level C1

**ESOL International
English Reading Examination**

Level C1 Advanced

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information on your mark sheet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use a pencil.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

There are 31 questions in this examination.

You must attempt all the questions.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Total marks available: 31

You have **75 minutes** to finish the examination.

Text 1

Read the text below and answer the questions.

<u>Who were the Neanderthals;</u>	1
The Neanderthals, who inhabited Europe about 230,000 years ago, were the descendants	2
of <i>Homo erectus</i> , who walked fully upright about 1.6 million years ago. They were named	3
after the German valley where their remains were first discovered in 1856.	4
At about 69cm tall, the average male was not much shorter than his modern European	5
descendant, but he had short limbs and must have been tremendously muscular. He had a	6
sloping forehead, a prominent brow and a large, broad nose. A feature of Neanderthal	7
skulls was their large front teeth. Research shows that these might have been used to hold	8
objects while they were being shaped with stone tools.	9
The Neanderthals was mostly meat-eaters. Occasionally they killed mammoths by driving	10
them over cliffs, but they hunted mainly smaller animals like horses and reindeer. Hunting	11
requires co-ordination and forward planning, but how intelligent were the Neanderthals? If	12
brain size was the only measure of intelligence, then the Neanderthals would have been	13
about 6 percent cleverer than modern humans. But brain size is not necessarily an	14
indication of intelligence, and _____ they had mastered the technique of producing	15
stone tools, the range was limited and did not develop much over 100,000 years. Despite	16
the ability to control fire, they did not make any permanent homes. They could	17
communicate, but the evidence suggests that their language was not very sophisticated.	18
And the Neanderthals were facing a new challenge. That challenge came from us – or	19
rather our ancestors, the Cro-Magnons, who appeared about 35,000 years ago.	20
Physically, these newcomers were not as well adapted to the cold as the Neanderthals.	21
But technologically they were way ahead with more varied and efficient weapons and tools,	22
including spears that enabled them to kill animals at a much greater distance with less risk	23
to themselves. They were better at controlling their environment.	24
For about 500 years the Cro-Magnons shared their environment with the Neanderthals.	25
But then all traces of the Neanderthal culture vanished. Cro-Magnons may have killed	26
them off or they may have interbred with them. Alternatively, the more resourceful Cro-	27
Magnons may simply have displaced the Neanderthals to more marginal environments	28
where they died of starvation.	29
There is evidence that during the short period of their co-existence, the Neanderthals tried	30
and failed to imitate the Cro-Magnons. This can be seen most strikingly in studys of the	31
cave paintings of the Cro-Magnons.	32

1. **The text suggests that Neanderthals were ...**
 - a. more intelligent than modern humans.
 - b. not as intelligent as modern humans.
 - c. fitter than modern humans.

2. **What does the word '*descendants*' on line 2 mean?**
 - a. People who came after.
 - b. People who came before.
 - c. People who were around at the same time.

3. **According to the text, which statement is true?**
 - a. The Neanderthals could not make tools.
 - b. The Neanderthals did not have well-developed language skills.
 - c. The Neanderthals had well-developed hunting skills.

4. **The word '*permanent*' as used on line 17 means the same as ...**
 - a. long-lasting
 - b. temporary
 - c. well-built

5. **The text suggests that one reason the Neanderthals died out is because ...**
 - a. they were not well adapted to the cold.
 - b. they may not have had enough food.
 - c. they did not have the ability to control fire.

6. **The text suggests that ...**
 - a. the Neanderthals ate a varied diet.
 - b. the Neanderthals ate horses.
 - c. the Neanderthals ate mainly fish.

7. A punctuation error has been made on ...

- a. line 1
- b. line 22
- c. line 30

8. A spelling error has been made on ...

- a. line 16
- b. line 23
- c. line 31

9. A grammatical mistake has been made on ...

- a. line 10
- b. line 11
- c. line 25

10. A word has been deleted from line 15. What could it be?

- a. However
- b. Moreover
- c. Although

11. The word '*vanished*' as used on line 26, can be best replaced by ...

- a. happened
- b. deleted
- c. disappeared

Text 2

Jonathan Andrew Hume plays Simba in <i>The Lion King</i> at the Lyceum Theatre in London. He describes his typical day:	1 2
“Every morning I set my alarm for 10am but I’m usually already awake. I jump into the shower but after that I tend to procrastinate – it’s important to chill out as much as I can before a two-show day. I’ve been in <i>The Lion King</i> since I was 18. I started in the ensemble and got the lead role of Simba in 2011. I need a lot of protein to sustain a good level of energy, so I cook a lunch of rice noodles with chicken breast, sweetcorn, soya beans and hard-boiled eggs, while eating a small bowl of bran flakes and oats. I get the tube from my home in east London to the theatre while listening to hip-hop or chart music. It has to be upbeat; silence has an adverse effect.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
I arrive in plenty of time for the vocal warm-up at 1.15pm. Once that starts, I won’t stop until the end of the matinee show at 5pm. To physically warm up, I do 25 minutes of intense exercises such as squats, push-ups, sit-ups and stretching. The role of Simba involves a lot of jumping of my body takes quite a beating.	11 12 13 14
Simba is played by a child in the first act, so I don’t appear on stage until just before the interval, but there’s no time for sitting around. I shower before getting into my costume and having the makeup put on, using the heat and steam to loosen my vocal chords.	15 16 17
I get nervous before every show, especially if there’s a family member or a celebrity in the audience, but having a routine helps. Doing the same thing, every day, for eight shows a week might sound mundane, but we try to bring something new to every show. Simba’s story really touches people. If I spot audience members crying that really spurs me on.	18 19 20 21 22
After the first show, my heart rate dips and I need something to eat. At 6pm I grab some food from the restaurant next door and relax in my dressing-room. I’ll also ice my knees, which is a bit like when footballers have an ice-bath to _____ injuries. Then I put on my tracksuit (as close to pyjamas as possible at work) before the process starts again.	23 24 25 26
On a two-show day we need to maintain that same standard; we demand it of ourselves. My heart-rate peaks dramatically at 9pm as I throw myself into the second act; my energy level is exactly where I want it to be.	27 28 29
When it’s all over for the day and after a hot shower, I get the tube home, cook a light dinner, and then ice my knees so I don’t have tight muscles the next day. My heart rate starts to come down just before midnight when I’m playing with my two kittens, Sashimi and Miso, before going to sleep at 1.30am for at least eight hours.”	30 31 32 33

12. **According to the text, when did Jonathan first get involved with *The Lion King*?**
- a. When he was a child.
 - b. When he was eighteen.
 - c. In 2011.
13. **According to the text, how does Jonathan get to work?**
- a. He walks to work.
 - b. He goes by bus
 - c. He goes by underground train.
14. **According to the text, how does Jonathan cope with feeling nervous?**
- a. He eats a lot of protein.
 - b. He follows a routine.
 - c. He gets up early.
15. **What does the role of Simba require?**
- a. A lot of sleep.
 - b. A lot of relaxation.
 - c. A lot of exercise.
16. **What is Jonathan motivated by?**
- a. Seeing famous people in the audience.
 - b. Seeing people crying in the audience.
 - c. Seeing people laughing in the audience.
17. **The word '*mundane*' on line 20 could be replaced by what word?**
- a. Exciting
 - b. Boring
 - c. Tiring

18. **A word has been deleted from line 25. It should be ...**
- a. encourage
 - b. prevent
 - c. discover
19. **A spelling mistake has been made on ...**
- a. line 3
 - b. line 10
 - c. line 16
20. **A grammatical error has been made on ...**
- a. line 5
 - b. line 15
 - c. line 22
21. **A word has been spelt correctly but incorrectly used on ...**
- a. line 15
 - b. line 21
 - c. line 31

Text 3

Wildlife is resourceful and varied, and nocturnal behaviour in some species is just one of the remarkable adaptations to have evolved. Some of our best-loved creatures, including the hedgehog and the badger, are nocturnal. Why have they chosen this mysterious lifestyle?

Nocturnal behaviour is thought to have come about for several reasons. To understand this, it is necessary to introduce another term: diurnal, which means active in the daytime. Many of today's nocturnal animals probably evolved night-time lifestyles to avoid their many diurnal predators. Although there are still predators hunting at night, many small mammals prefer to live their lives at night as they are more difficult to pick out in the dark.

For the predators, nocturnal behaviour has resulted from the adaptations of their prey. If a large majority of their prey are nocturnal then it becomes sensible for them also to hunt during the night. This sort of adaptation does not happen quickly, but takes millennia. For some creatures such as owls hunting at night has an additional advantage as they do not end up competing with other predators. For example, a barn owl could hunt the same stretch of grassland at night that a kestrel hunts during the day.

Another explanation of nocturnal behaviour is avoiding the day's heat. Being a temperate country, this does not apply to British wildlife. But many countries, such as Australia, are home to nocturnal species which go about at night to avoid the midday sun and this enables them to retain water better.

Nocturnal creatures have many clever adaptations that allow them to move about and find food. In most cases, a nocturnal animal has extra sensitive sight, hearing, touch and smell. Night vision is improved in some creatures, with larger eyes to allow in as much light as possible in the dark.

22. The text suggests that nocturnal animals ...

- a. are active in the daytime.
- b. are active at night.
- c. are active both during the day and at night.

23. Why are many animals nocturnal?

- a. They are harder to see in the dark.
- b. They can't see very well in the dark.
- c. They are easier to see in the dark.

24. Which word in the text means 'thousands of years'?

- a. Diurnal
- b. Millennia
- c. Temperate

25. The text suggests that some creatures in Australia are nocturnal because ...

- a. it's a good way to get more sleep.
- b. it's a good way to find water.
- c. it's a good way to avoid the heat of the day.

26. The text suggests that some nocturnal animals have developed ...

- a. a better sense of sight.
- b. a better intelligence.
- c. a better sense of taste.

Text 4

Health

A new medical research study has found that obesity can greatly increase the risk of sleeping disorders.

The risk of suffering sleep problems is significantly increased by having a large tongue or being obese, according to the new study. Researchers at Buffalo University in New York found that obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) – a contributory factor in heart attacks and strokes – was ten times more common in obese patients.

Having large tonsils, a large tongue or a tongue that has indentations caused by a patient's teeth were also commonly found among people with a high risk of the condition.

Thikriat Al-Jewair, a clinical assistant professor at the university's dental school, suggested dentists could help identify people who may have OSA. "The signs are easy to identify," she said. "We need to educate dentists about the major role they play in identifying and treating patients with sleep-related disorders."

The research, published in the *Saudi Medical Journal*, found that 23 per cent of the 200 participants in the study were at risk from OSA, of which nearly 80 per cent were male.

Obstructive sleep apnoea occurs when the throat relaxes and narrows during sleep, interrupting normal breathing. The lack of oxygen to the brain causes the individual to start to wake up so they can breathe properly, and this interrupts their sleep.

Losing weight, sleeping on your side and reducing alcohol consumption are recommended by the British health service, the NHS, as lifestyle changes that affected people can make to help improve the situation.

27. The text suggests that sleeping disorders can be caused by ...

- a. being tired.
- b. having bad teeth.
- c. being overweight.

28. The word '*interrupting*' as used in paragraph 6 can be understood as ...

- a. causing a break in sleep.
- b. causing a deeper sleep.
- c. causing breathing problems.

29. According to the study, OSA seems to affect ...

- a. women more than men
- b. men more than women.
- c. men and women equally.

30. Which of the following is not advice given by the NHS?

- a. Sleep on your side.
- b. Go to bed earlier.
- c. Lose weight.

31. According to the text, dentists can ...

- a. help people to lose weight.
- b. help people to get a better sleep.
- c. help to treat people with OSA.

End of Examination for Reading – Level C1

**ESOL International
English Writing Examination**

Level C1 Advanced

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

You must write a minimum of 150 - 200 words for Task 1 and 250 - 300 words for Task 2.

Please complete the information on your answer booklet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use a pencil.

There are two tasks. You must attempt both tasks.

In Task 1 you must complete **either** Option 1 **or** Option 2 of the Formal Writing Task.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

Total marks available: 40

Allow time to check your work before the end of the examination.

You can ask for more writing paper if you need it.

You have **75 minutes** to finish the examination.

Option 1 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow around 40 minutes for this task.

Your local community centre would like to offer more activities for young people and you have been invited to send in your ideas for new activities and ways to improve the facilities in the centre. You write a letter to the centre manager to offer your suggestions.

Your ideas could include:

- What new activities or clubs the centre could offer.
- Ways in which the community centre could improve the facilities.
- Why you think your suggestions would be of benefit to the young people in your area.

Write 150-200 words.

Option 2 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow around 40 minutes for this task.

You recently stayed in a four-star hotel with your family. The experience was very disappointing because you found a lot wrong with the hotel. Write a letter to the manager to complain and to ask for compensation.

Your ideas could include:

- The problems you had with your rooms.
- The poor service from the staff and the quality of the meals.
- How you felt about the experience.
- Your request for compensation.

Write 150-200 words.

You will be assessed on:

- content
- format and structure
- accuracy of the use of grammar and punctuation
- use of vocabulary for the specific context and purpose
- legibility of writing

(20 Marks)

Informal Writing Task 1 – Allow around 35 minutes for this task.

It was your birthday last week and you had a party. Write a letter to a friend who was not able to come to your party, telling him/her about it.

You could write about:

- Why you are sorry that your friend couldn't come.
- When and where the party was held.
- The activities, food and music.
- Who came to the party.
- How you felt on the day.

Write 250-300 words.

You will be assessed on:

- content
- format and structure
- accuracy of the use of grammar and punctuation
- use of vocabulary for the specific context and purpose
- legibility of writing

(20 Marks)

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