

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 answer in each situation.

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

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. a. No, they was not at home when I phoned.
b. No, they were not at home when I phoned.
c. No, they are not at home when I phoned.</p> <p>2. a. We can't. The TV is broke.
b. We can't. The TV is broken.
c. We can't. The TV is broked.</p> <p>3. a. Type up this report and send it off today.
a. Type out this report and send it up today.
b. Type off this report and send it out today.</p> <p>4. a. How does your son do in his exams?
b. How did your son do in his exams?
c. How was your son in his exams?</p> <p>5. a. There aren't any eggs in the fridge.
b. There haven't any eggs in the fridge.
c. There isn't any eggs in the fridge.</p> <p>6. a. Your parents has a lot of trees in their garden, don't they?
b. Your parents haven't a lot of trees in their garden, don't they?
c. Your parents have a lot of trees in their garden, don't they?</p> | <p>7. a. Well, the grass needs cutting and the hedge needs mowing.
b. Well, the grass needs cutting and the hedge needs trimming.
c. Well, the grass needs trimming and the hedge needs mowing.</p> <p>8. a. Are you feeling good? You don't look all right.
b. Are you feeling right? You don't look fine.
c. Are you feeling all right? You don't look well.</p> <p>9. a. There would have been an accident.
b. There should have been an accident.
c. There may have been an accident.</p> <p>10. a. The clock time changes twice a year.
b. The clock time is always changing twice a year.
c. The clock time often change twice for the year.</p> |
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Part 2

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.

1. **Why is Alek coming home?**
 - a. To discuss work.
 - b. To meet friends.
 - c. To buy a house.
2. **What is important about buying a car for Alek?**
 - a. The colour of the car.
 - b. The cost of buying the car.
 - c. The specifications of the car.
3. **What type of work does Alek do at IBM?**
 - a. He is a computer software designer.
 - b. He is an accountant.
 - c. He is a security officer.
4. **Why is it important to improve online security for banks?**
 - a. To stop criminals from hacking into business accounts.
 - b. To stop criminals from robbing the banks.
 - c. To stop criminals from stealing cash.
5. **How did Alek get the job at IBM?**
 - a. He applied for it.
 - b. He took it over from someone else.
 - c. He was promoted.

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

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

1. **What does Jo want?**
 - a. To purchase 500 litres of vanilla ice-cream.
 - b. To purchase 500 litres of different varieties of ice-cream.
 - c. To sell 500 litres of various flavours of ice-cream.
2. **Which of these statements is true?**
 - a. You get a 10% discount for buying 500 litres of ice-cream.
 - b. You get a 5% discount for buying 500 litres of ice-cream.
 - c. You usually get free delivery for buying 500 litres of ice-cream.
3. **Other than vanilla, which flavours does Jo want?**
 - a. Mint, pistachio and white chocolate.
 - b. Chocolate, lemon and mint.
 - c. Strawberry, honeycomb and caramel.
4. **What discount does Jo receive?**
 - a. None.
 - b. 5%.
 - c. 10%.
5. **How does Jo pay for the ice-cream?**
 - a. On the phone.
 - b. By bank transfer.
 - c. By paypal.

Listen the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 3 – Debate and discussion

You will hear a debate and discussion. Read the questions and answers on your examination paper for both the debate and discussion.

Now listen to the **debate**. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. **Which statement is true?**
 - a. Farming is currently 100% organic.
 - b. Farming is currently both organic and non-organic.
 - c. Farming is currently 100% non-organic.
2. **What is the argument against non-organic farming?**
 - a. It devastates the environment.
 - b. It reduces pollution in water.
 - c. It kills pests and diseases.
3. **What is the argument for organic farming?**
 - a. It increases the need for pesticides.
 - b. It is harmful to the ecosystem.
 - c. It means we eat safer, healthier food.
4. **According to the debate, the biggest argument for non-organic farming is:**
 - a. Providing healthy food for everyone.
 - b. Providing sufficient food for everyone.
 - c. Providing cheap food for everyone.
5. **What does organic multi-cropping achieve?**
 - a. A 9% reduction in food production.
 - b. A 19% reduction in food production.
 - c. A 35-40% reduction in food production.
6. **What is the main aim of organic farming?**
 - a. To keep pest populations down.
 - b. To ensure the environment remains healthy for plants to grow.
 - c. To eradicate diseases.

Listen to the debate again and check your answers.

Now listen to the **discussion**. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. **What is the main focus of the discussion?**
 - a. Giving pensioners a free recycling service.
 - b. Encouraging more people to recycle their household waste.
 - c. The EU Directive.
2. **What is the EU Directive?**
 - a. Countries need to recycle less than 50% of their household waste by 2020.
 - b. Countries need to recycle 50% of their household waste by 2020.
 - c. Countries need to recycle more than 50% of their household waste by 2020.
3. **In the discussion, the municipal waste charge is calculated according to:**
 - a. How much waste is recycled.
 - b. How much their property is worth.
 - c. How big their property is.
4. **What does Olivia propose?**
 - a. Offering a discounted recycling service to businesses.
 - b. Offering a discounted recycling service to pensioners.
 - c. Offering a free recycling service to the businesses.
5. **What incentive did they suggest for people to recycle?**
 - a. Provide better bins.
 - b. Provide additional bins.
 - c. Provide discounted bins.

Listen to the discussion again and check your answers.

**End of Examination for Listening –
Level C1.**

ESOL International
English Reading Examination
Level C1 Advanced User

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

<u>The Eiffel Tower</u>	1
	2
The Eiffel Tower is located in the heart of Paris and more than seven million people visit it every year.	3
	4
	5
Gustave Eiffel built the tower for the 1889 World’s Fair. Eiffel was a bridge builder, metals expert and architect. The concept and design of the tower was by Maurice Kochlin, who worked for Eiffel. It took two years, two months and five days to construct the tower.	6
	7
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	9
	10
The Eiffel Tower stands overlooking the river Seine and is surrounded by beautiful gardens.	11
	12
	13
For 41 years, the Tower was the world’s tallest man-made structure until 1931 when the New York Chrysler Building was built 318.9 metres high in the sky.	14
	15
However, with its aerial transmitter, erected in 1957, the Eiffel tower stands 324 metres tall. So, it is taller than the Chrysler Building by 5.2 metres. Its base is square, measuring 125 metres on each side and weights 10,100 tonnes. The tower was the tallest structure in France until the Millau Viaduct bridge was built standing 343 metres high.	16
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	21
It is made of wrought iron and during hot and cold weather, the metal expands and shrinks as much as up to six inches.	22
	23
	24
In 2004, the first floor of the Tower was converted into an ice skating rink.	25
	26
There are 1,665 steps to the top of the Eiffel Tower and it is possible to walk to the top, but most people take the elevator. Every year, the lift in the Eiffel Tower travelled 103,000 km, which is the equivalent of travelling two and a half times around the world.	27
	28
	29
	30
	31
The tower has 20,000 light bulbs which are lit to make it sparkle.	32
	33
	34
It needs repainting every seven years and requires 60 tonnes of paint.	35

1. **The main purpose of this document is to:**
 - a. Explain how the Eiffel Tower was built.
 - b. Describe the Eiffel Tower.
 - c. Persuade people to visit the Eiffel Tower.
2. **The artistic creation of the Tower was by:**
 - a. Maurice Kochlin.
 - b. The City of Paris.
 - c. Gustave Eiffel.
3. **In the text the Eiffel Tower lift travelled 103,000 km, this circles the world:**
 - a. 2 ½ times.
 - b. 3 ½ times.
 - c. 1 ½ times.
4. **Which building is taller, according to the text?**
 - a. Chrysler Building.
 - b. The Eiffel Tower.
 - c. The Millau Viaduct bridge.
5. **In very cold weather, what happens?**
 - a. The ice skating rink opens.
 - b. The height of the tower shrinks.
 - c. The light bulbs heat the tower.
6. **The best word or phrase to replace 'concept' in line 7 is:**
 - a. Idea.
 - b. Work.
 - c. Construction.
7. **There is a spelling mistake on:**
 - a. Line 14.
 - b. Line 18.
 - c. Line 23.
8. **There is a grammatical error on:**
 - a. line 12.
 - b. line 29.
 - c. line 35.
9. **The phrase completing the sentence in line 32 is:**
 - a. Every morning.
 - b. Each evening.
 - c. During the afternoon.
10. **Which phrase could replace the phrase 'the equivalent of' in line 29?**
 - a. The difference of.
 - b. In contrast to.
 - c. The same as.

Text 2

<u>The Acropolis</u>	1
	2
The Acropolis of Athens and its monuments are universal symbols of the classical spirit and civilisation and form the greatest architectural buildings given by Greek Antiquity to the world.	3
	4
In the second half of the fifth century BC, Athens following the victory against the Persians took a leading position amongst the other city states of the ancient world.	5
	6
	7
Ancient cities were often built around a fortress on top of a hill to protect people from being attacked. The high part came to be called the Acropolis, which in Greek means “city at the top”. The best-known Acropolis is in Athens, Greece which was designated a World Heritage site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1987 to ensure it remains conserved for the future. It is roughly 150 metres above sea level.	8
	9
	10
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	12
	13
At the top of the Athens Acropolis is a marble Parthenon, known as a temple. Construction was started in 447BC to replace an earlier temple and took nearly ten years to finish, although it continued to be embellished for the next six years.	14
	15
	16
	17
The Acropolis and Parthenon are open to visitors in the summer from 08.00 to 19.30 and in the winter, 08.00 to 15.00 and the entrance fee is about 20 euros. The best time to visit is late winter or spring when grass and wildflowers proliferate amongst the stone ruins. If you go in the summer, early morning or late afternoon is best as it can get very hot at the top of the Acropolis. You can take a tour or walk. If you decide to walk, there is various pedestrian stop-offs such as cafes and restaurants or areas where you can have a picnic.	18
	19
	20
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	22
	23
	24
Once you arrive at the top, the views are breathtaking. There are woods which provide some shade from the heat of the sun and the Acropolis can be surprisingly green.	25
	26
Looking down you can see Athens below, the ceramic tiled roofs of the houses and other ancient landmarks. The Acropolis is a great place to get your bearings and better understanding of the layout of Athens.	27
	28
	29

11. **The main purpose of this document is to:**
- Present information about a famous Greek landmark.
 - Discuss the best time to visit the Acropolis.
 - Explain what the Parthenon was used for.
12. **According to the text, which statement is true?**
- The Acropolis was a temple.
 - The Parthenon was made of marble.
 - They are open late in the winter.
13. **Line 26 states that the ‘*The Acropolis can be surprisingly green*’. What does this mean?**
- It is painted green.
 - It is damp and mouldy.
 - It has a lot of trees and grass.
14. **What does UNESCO do in line 11?**
- Opens up the Acropolis to tourists.
 - Protects and preserves the Acropolis as an ancient important building.
 - Plants trees and flowers around the Acropolis.
15. **A spelling mistake has been made on:**
- Line 11.
 - Line 18.
 - Line 23.
16. **There is a punctuation mistake on:**
- Line 9.
 - Line 14.
 - Line 27.
17. **The best word to replace ‘embellished’ in line 16 is:**
- Repaired.
 - Enlarged.
 - Decorated.
18. **Which word should always be spelt with a capital letter?**
- Acropolis.
 - City.
 - Temple.
19. **There is a grammatical error on:**
- Line 10.
 - Line 19.
 - Line 22.
20. **In line 20, the best word to replace the word ‘proliferate’ is:**
- Grow.
 - Breed.
 - Exist.

Text 3

Keeping Chickens

In days gone by, as well as growing your own vegetables, it was popular for households to keep a small flock of chickens in the back garden to produce eggs. Eggs were valued as an essential part of the diet and were a valuable commodity that could easily be produced at home.

During the 1950's, the availability of eggs increased due to chicken farming but unfortunately so did the salmonella bacteria.

Thankfully, over the last few years, chickens have been making a come-back to our back gardens and more and more people are keeping a few hens for eggs again at home as they are relatively inexpensive to keep. There is something tremendously relaxing seeing chickens scratching around the garden looking for bugs or worms. Many chicken fanatics started with just a few chickens for eggs but ended up getting more, not because they needed more eggs but because they enjoyed keeping chickens. The cost is relatively low and you get better quality eggs for next to nothing. You just need to buy a few chickens, a coop and hay and after that, with the right diet, you should be able to wake up to fresh eggs every morning.

You control the chickens' diet and ultimately what goes into their eggs too; so there are no fears of unwanted bacteria in the eggs you eat. Ask any poultry keeper whether their eggs taste better than shop bought eggs and you can guess what their answer will be!

21. **What is the purpose of the text?**
- To prevent people from keeping chickens.
 - To inform people about keeping chickens.
 - To explain how to keep chickens.
22. **The above text suggests, that:**
- Home bred chicken eggs taste better.
 - Supermarket eggs are the cheapest eggs.
 - Chicken farming eggs can spread viruses.
23. **What is a 'commodity' in paragraph one?**
- A service.
 - A product.
 - An animal.
24. **According to the text, which sentence is true?**
- Chickens are cheap to keep.
 - It is hard to control what chickens eat.
 - Chicken eggs help you to relax.
25. **The phrase 'making a come-back' means:**
- Disappearing.
 - Visiting.
 - Returning.
26. **In what decade did the availability of eggs increase due to chicken farming?**
- 1950's.
 - 1960's.
 - 1970's.

Text 4

The Japanese Garden

The Japanese are good at gardening. Their gardening tradition has been developed over the last 1000+ years, and is far more developed and refined than most Westerners could ever imagine.

The main purpose of a Japanese garden is to bring serenity, peace and nature into our busy lives. Japanese gardens are places for meditation and remind us of the natural landscape, but they are carefully managed by humans. They are nature-inspired and do not grow naturally. Their artistic design makes the most of the environment and creates a space for people, buildings and nature to co-exist. Buildings and gardens should feel like two halves of one whole. The view to the outside from inside the home is very important; the view from the street is not.

The elements used to construct Japanese gardens include rocks, stones, grass water trees, buildings, gates, and fences. All these elements are intermingled to create a whole, living space. The sound of water trickling over stones, the waving of green grasses contrasting with grey rocks and the sounds of chimes provide a peaceful environment in which to relax.

100 years is a short time in the life of a Japanese garden. We should not underestimate the importance of long-term skilled care, year after year, for centuries. Japanese gardens are more than landscapes that we sit and look at. They are alive, just as we are. Japanese gardeners take care of their gardens like they take care of children.

Ultimately, the purpose of a Japanese garden is to enhance the quality of human
By skillfully guiding nature and bringing it into our homes, we can create environments worthy of human love and affection.

27. **According to the text, which sentence is true?**
- a. Japanese gardens are easy to maintain.
 - b. Japanese gardens take a long time to maintain.
 - c. Japanese gardens have a lot of flowers.
28. **How would you describe the style of the text above?**
- a. Confusing and inaccurate.
 - b. Informative and descriptive.
 - c. Misleading and unimaginative.
29. **What inspires Japanese gardens?**
- a. Nature.
 - b. The moon.
 - c. The Summer Solstice.
30. **In the last paragraph 'environments' is spelt incorrectly, what is the correct spelling?**
- a. Environmants.
 - b. Envoriments.
 - c. Environments.
31. **Which word has been omitted in the text?**
- a. Bodies.
 - b. Life.
 - c. Health.

End of Examination for Reading – Level C1

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ESOL International
English Writing Examination
Level C1 Advanced User

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

You must write a minimum of **150-200 words** for **Task 1**

AND

You must write a minimum of **250-300 words** for **Task 2**.

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

You may NOT use a dictionary.

There are two tasks. You must attempt both tasks.

Formal writing Task 1, you must complete **either** Option 1

OR Option 2.

Informal writing Task 2, you must complete the set task.

Total marks available: 24

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

You can ask for more writing paper if required.

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

Option 1 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow around 35 minutes for this task

You have been waiting three weeks for your modem installation and internet connection to be set up. Send an e-mail to your internet provider and complain.

You could write about:

- What appointments were made and cancelled.
- What needs to be connected.
- What you expect to happen next and how soon.
- When you expect to have the issue resolved.

OR

Option 2 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow around 35 minutes for this task

You bought a large bag of crisps recently and when you opened the bag you found a piece of splintered wood inside it. Write a letter to the crisp company.

You could write about:

- Where and when you bought the bag of crisps.
- What was wrong with the crisps.
- How this made you feel.
- What action you expect, and why.

You must write a minimum of 150 – 200 words.

(12 Marks)

Informal Writing Task 2 – Allow 35 minutes for this task

Write an email to a friend. Tell them you have moved to a new house and invite them to a house-warming party.

You could write about:

- Where you have moved to.
- Why you are having a party.
- The day and time of the party.
- Ask them to reply to your email.

You must write a minimum of 250-300 words.

(12 Marks)

You will be assessed on:

- content
- use of appropriate tenses
- word order
- use of conjunctions, adjectives and vocabulary
- legibility of writing

End of Examination for Writing – Level C1

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