



**ESOL International**

**Listening**

**Level C2 Proficient**

**Instructions to learners**

Check that you have the correct paper.

Do not open the paper until you are told to do so.

Complete the information above.

Listen to the instructions.

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

You must **not** use a dictionary.

Total marks available: 31

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

## Part 1

You will hear ten sentences twice. Choose the best answer in each situation.

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

Now listen to the sentences and choose the best answer.

Mark the answer on the mark sheet.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. a. Why, do you need a new one?<br/>b. Isn't it a new one?<br/>c. Why don't you get a new one?</p> <p>2. a. They're full of sugar.<br/>b. Yes they're not bad at all.<br/>c. Yes, they're delicious cookies.</p> <p>3. a. I thought you'd paid it last month?<br/>b. What's the bill for?<br/>c. Is this the first bill you've had?</p> <p>4. a. Why do you want a CCTV camera?<br/>b. Where do you want to put it?<br/>c. Are you sure you want to do that?</p> <p>5. a. What do you want me to do?<br/>b. I can't, I've hurt my arm.<br/>c. Where shall I put them?</p> | <p>6. a. Oh no, can't you return them?<br/>b. Be careful you'll break them!<br/>c. They're nice, what's the problem?</p> <p>7. a. When do you want to go out?<br/>b. Yes, Saturday is good.<br/>c. Great idea! Where shall we go?</p> <p>8. a. We don't replace zips.<br/>b. Yes, if you've got the original receipt.<br/>c. When did the jumper break?</p> <p>9. a. I didn't know you could speak Spanish.<br/>b. When did you decide to learn Spanish.<br/>c. It's good to learn another language.</p> <p>10. a. You can use it now.<br/>b. I've sent an email.<br/>c. I haven't been using it.</p> |
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## Part 2

You will hear two conversations. You will hear them twice.

You have two minutes to read the questions for both conversations.

Now listen to **Conversation 1**.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. **What does the customer want?**
  - a. To rent a flat.
  - b. To hire a flat.
  - c. To buy a flat.
  
2. **What is in the bathroom?**
  - a. A bath and shower.
  - b. A bath and toilet.
  - c. A toilet and shower.
  
3. **How old is the flat?**
  - a. It is a new flat.
  - b. It is a fairly new flat.
  - c. It is an old flat.
  
4. **Why is the flat a good price?**
  - a. Because it is in a good area.
  - b. Because the owners want to sell the flat quickly.
  - c. Because it is a modern flat.
  
5. **What would the customer like the owners to do?**
  - a. Sell the flat quickly.
  - b. Consider taking less money for the flat.
  - c. Meet them at the flat at 11 am.

**Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.**

Now listen to **Conversation 2**.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. **What is the main problem with the grass?**
  - a. It grows too quickly.
  - b. It has a lot of moss.
  - c. There are too many weeds.
  
2. **What is growing out of shape?**
  - a. The neighbour's hedge.
  - b. The neighbour's veg.
  - c. The neighbour's ledge.
  
3. **What colour is the shed going to be?**
  - a. It will be pink.
  - b. It will be green.
  - c. It will be brown.
  
4. **What is the problem with owning a shed?**
  - a. It gets filled up with junk.
  - b. It gets filled up with furniture.
  - c. It gets filled up with tools.
  
5. **Why does the neighbour want a shed?**
  - a. To make some furniture in it.
  - b. To put her tools in it.
  - c. To do a carpentry course in it.

**Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.**

### **Part 3 – Debate and discussion**

You will hear a debate and a discussion. You will hear them twice.

You have two minutes to 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. What is the main point of this debate?**
  - a. People watch too much TV.
  - b. There are too many repetitious programmes on TV.
  - c. People don't like quiz programmes.
- 2. How many people enjoy watching cooking, crime and quizzes on TV?**
  - a. More than 400 out of 500 people.
  - b. 400 people.
  - c. Less than 400 out of 500 people.
- 3. What is the problem with trying to watch other non-mainstream TV channels?**
  - a. They are unavailable.
  - b. Not a lot of them are freely available.
  - c. There are too many of them.
- 4. What is wrong with mainstream TV?**
  - a. It isn't very intellectually stimulating.
  - b. The TV aerial reception is poor.
  - c. There are too many documentaries.
- 5. What is a history buff?**
  - a. Someone who hates history.
  - b. Someone who makes history programmes.
  - c. Someone who loves history.
- 6. In the discussion, who can enjoy watching 'University Challenge' on TV?**
  - a. Only university students can enjoy watching it.
  - b. A lot of people can enjoy watching it.
  - c. Everyone can enjoy watching it.

**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 point of the discussion?**
  - a. To compare a paper book with a kindle.
  - b. To summarise the advantages of reading paper books.
  - c. To explore the problems with using a kindle.
- 2. According to the discussion, what can you do with a book that you can't do with a kindle?**
  - a. Turn a page.
  - b. Smell the new pages.
  - c. Carry it around with you.
- 3. According to the discussion, what does a kindle encourage people to do?**
  - a. Read more books.
  - b. Change their moods.
  - c. Not read a book from start to finish.
- 4. According to the discussion, what can you do with a kindle?**
  - a. Alter the colour of the pages.
  - b. Fold the corners of the pages down.
  - c. Write in the margins.
- 5. Which of these is true?**
  - a. You don't have to charge up a kindle.
  - b. You can't dip in and out of a book.
  - c. You can't display the books in a kindle on a shelf.

**Listen to the discussion again and check your answers.**

**End of Examination Listening - Level C2**



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**ESOL International**

**Reading**

**Level C2 Proficient**

**Instructions to learners**

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information above.

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.

Total marks available: **31**

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



## Text 1

Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

<b><u>How Swimming became an Olympic Sport</u></b>	1
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Swimming is not only an enjoyable pastime but is also a competitive sport, which began in the early 1800s in England.	3
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In 1828, the first indoor swimming pool was opened to the public. By 1837, the National Swimming Society was formed and held regular swimming competitions in six pools, built around London.	6
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In 1844, a swimming competition was held in London between a British swimmer and two Native American swimmers. The British competitor used the traditional breaststroke style, while the Native Americans swam the front crawl, which was unknown to the British at that time. The crawl was a success and the winning medal went to 'Flying Gull' who swam 130 feet in 30 seconds.	10
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The British, who preferred to keep their heads above the water, did not adopt the front crawl method of swimming until 1873 when John Arthur Trudgen started using it and won a local competition in 1875. Soon, Trudgen's method of swimming became popular around the world.	16
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By 1880, the Amateur Swimming Association was formed with over 300 regional swimming clubs. Other European countries started establishing swimming federations; Germany in 1882, France in 1890 and Hungary in 1896. The first European amateur swimming competitions were in 1889 in Vienna. The world's first professional women's swimming championship was held in Scotland in 1892.	21
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In 1896, swimming was becoming an Olympic sport at the Olympic Games in Athens. The first gold medal was won by Alfréd Hajós of Hungary in the 100 metres freestyle.	28
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Today, more than 100 years later, it is not ..... to see both men and women competing in the Olympics for swimming medals. Paralympic swimmers also compete in competitions using a variety of swimming styles such as freestyle, backstroke, butterfly and breaststroke. To ensure that competition is as fair as possible, athletes are always grouped according to their skills and capabilities to perform each stroke in a process known as 'classification'.	32
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- 1. The main purpose of this document is to:**
  - a. Describe the evolution of competitive swimming.
  - b. Persuade the reader to start swimming in competitions.
  - c. Explain how to use different swimming techniques in competitions.
  
- 2. Who won the fastest swimmer medal in 1844?**
  - a. A British swimmer.
  - b. A Native American swimmer.
  - c. A British-American swimmer.
  
- 3. When did the front crawl style of swimming become popular?**
  - a. It became popular after 1844.
  - b. It became popular after 1873.
  - c. It became popular after 1875.
  
- 4. When was the first professional swimming competition held?**
  - a. It took place in 1892.
  - b. It took place in 1896.
  - c. It took place in 1889.
  
- 5. According to the article, which statement is true?**
  - a. The British hated the breaststroke.
  - b. Trudgen swam the front crawl.
  - c. Alfréd Hajós won a gold trophy.
  
- 6. What is the best phrase to replace 'classification' on line 37?**
  - a. Arranging people into gender groups.
  - b. Arranging people into age groups.
  - c. Arranging people into ability groups.
  
- 7. There is a spelling mistake on:**
  - a. Line 18.
  - b. Line 24.
  - c. Line 35.
  
- 8. There is a grammatical error on:**
  - a. Line 12.
  - b. Line 21.
  - c. Line 28.
  
- 9. The most suitable word to complete the sentence on line 32 is:**
  - a. Unusual.
  - b. Normal.
  - c. Common.
  
- 10. Which of these best describes the style of the text?**
  - a. Informal and entertaining.
  - b. Informative and detailed.
  - c. Formal and instructive.





**Text 2**

**Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.**

<u>The Montreux Jazz Festival</u>	1
	2
The Montreux Jazz Festival has been celebrated for just over fifty years. It first began in 1967 and is held annually in the first two weeks of July on the shore of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. It is the second largest jazz festival in the world; the first was Canada’s Montreal International Jazz Festival.	3
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The festival attracts more than 200,000 people and features musicians from all continents and musical genres playing jazz, rock, blues, soul, reggae, hip-hop, rap and pop. It also includes Brazilian regional styles influenced by traditional African, European and Amerindian forms of music performed by native people of those continents.	8
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The festival was first held at the original <u>Montreux Casino</u> , which burned down in December 1971. After that the festival took place in other venues in Montreux until it returned to the newly rebuilt casino in 1975. As the popularity of the festival grew, in 1993 a lot of performances were relocated to the larger <u>Montreux Convention Centre</u> . Now, as well as the casino, there is additional activities such as music in the park, pool parties and workshops. Themed shows are held on the trains of the Golden Pass Rail Line and on boats that cruise the lake.	14
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In 2020, more than 250,000 people attended the festival which also included dance performances, some free concerts, cafes and market stalls. The festival is open to people of all ages and there is a free childcare centre for children up to 10 years old, which is open until 2am in the morning.	23
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Events like these can create a lot of litter, but the festival has its own recycling scheme. Every day a ..... team works 24 hours a day sorting litter and cleaning the public areas. In fact, the festival has won the Swiss Recycling Award for environmental teamwork, acheiving a near 100% sorting rate for recyclables, and promotes caring for the environment.	28
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**11. According to the text, which statement is true?**

- a. The festival is no longer held at the Montreux Casino.
- b. All the musical performances are free.
- c. The festival takes place every year.

**12. The phrase 'native people' on line 11 means:**

- a. People who have lived in one place or country for thousands of years.
- b. People who have left the place or country where they were born.
- c. People who live in a place or country but were not born there.

**13. Who can attend the festival?**

- a. Anyone over the age of 10 years can attend the festival.
- b. Only adults can attend the festival.
- c. Anyone of any age can attend the festival.

**14. Which of these genres of music is not mentioned in the text?**

- a. Soul music.
- b. Hip-Pop music.
- c. Rap music.

**15. Why was the festival given the Swiss Recycling Award?**

- a. For recycling nearly 100% of all litter.
- b. For successful teamwork.
- c. For celebrating 50 years of success.

**16. There is a grammatical mistake on:**

- a. Line 4.
- b. Line 18.
- c. Line 28.

**17. There is a spelling mistake on:**

- a. Line 8.
- b. Line 16.
- c. Line 31.

**18. The best word to complete the sentence on line 29 is:**

- a. Clean-up.
- b. Make-up.
- c. Wash-up.

**19. How long has the festival been celebrated?**

- a. It has been celebrated for 79 years.
- b. It has been celebrated for 67 years.
- c. It has been celebrated for 52 years.

**20. There is a punctuation mistake on:**

- a. Line 15.
- b. Line 9.
- c. Line 5.

### Text 3

Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

LIVESCIENCE

## Animal Discoveries By Laura Geggel

Breaking biological science news



Every year, scientists wade into jungles, deserts and seas to examine animals and, if they're lucky, they discover a new species.

### The Sneezing Monkey

One such species is a black and white sneezing monkey, nicknamed 'Snubby', because of its short, upturned nose. On wet days, his nose collects rainwater, making him sneeze, but Snubby has a trick up his sleeve, and tucks his head between his knees in wet weather, avoiding sneezing too often.

### Smallest snail on Earth

This tiny snail was found in soil in Borneo. It has a shiny, translucent, white shell that measures about 0.027 inches (0.7 millimeters) tall, and it lives on limestone hills. It is so small that researchers couldn't see it with their naked eyes in the wild and only found it when they magnified soil taken from the tropical rainforest.

### 'Skeletorus' and 'Sparklemuffin'

These are Australian Peacock Spiders, named for their appearance, bright colours and dancing courtship rituals; the males stand still, lift up their tail flaps and legs and wave them in the air for the female spider. Skeletorus is black and white and looks like a cartoon skeleton, whereas Sparklemuffin has red-and-blue colouring. They are so tiny they look like pin heads but they have the most amazing mouthparts that almost make them look like they are smiling.

### Pig-nosed rat with vampire teeth

This weird animal is from the Indonesian island of Sulawesi. It has a hog-like nose and large upturned teeth that would make a vampire jealous. *"I have never seen a rat with a nose like that,"* Jacob Esselstyn, curator of mammals at Louisiana State University's Museum of Natural Science, told Live Science in October. *"When I took it out of the trap, I knew it was a new species. There was never any doubt in my mind."*

#### 21. What kind of text is this?

- a. An online biography.
- b. An online news story.
- c. An online advertisement.

#### 22. According to the text, which statement is true?

- a. The pig-nosed rat has an upturned nose.
- b. The peacock spiders have vampire teeth.
- c. Snubby the monkey lowers his head when it rains.

#### 23. How did scientists find the snail?

- a. They collected soil and looked at it under a microscope.
- b. They saw it on the forest floor.
- c. They used a snail detecting machine.

#### 24. Snubby the monkey has a 'trick up its sleeve'. What does this mean in the text?

- a. He has a secret plan.
- b. He has a clever idea.
- c. He has an invention.

#### 25. What is unusual about the Peacock Spiders?

- a. They can smile.
- b. They can jump.
- c. They can dance.

## Text 4

Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

### Stephen William Hawking

Professor Stephen Hawking was born on 8th January, 1942, in Oxford, England.

Stephen went to St. Albans School and was so clever his friends called him 'Einstein'. After school in 1952, he went to University College, Oxford and studied physics. After three years he achieved a first class honours degree in natural science.

In October 1962, Stephen went to Cambridge University to research cosmology; the study of the origin and evolution of the universe in space-time. The following year, when he was 21, Stephen was diagnosed with Motor Neurone Disease, which meant he would spend his life in a wheelchair. As he began to lose the ability to talk he became dependent on a computerised voice system to help him talk, but this didn't stop him from studying. In 1965 he gained his PhD and in 1966 he won the Adams Prize for his essay *Singularities and the Geometry of Space-time*.

Stephen published his first book in 1979, *The Large Scale Structure of Space-Time*, when he finally achieved his dream of being a Professor of Mathematics.

All his life, Stephen worked on the basic laws which govern the universe, and explored Einstein's theory of space and time. He published many books but his best seller is still *A Brief History of Time, Black Holes and Baby Universes and Other Essays*. During his lifetime, he received thirteen honorary degrees and many awards for his books and ideas.

Stephen always dreamed of travelling into space. He said:

*"We are running out of space, and the only places to go to are other worlds. It is time to explore other solar systems. Spreading out may be the only thing that saves us from ourselves. I am convinced that humans need to leave Earth."*

**26. When did Stephen become Professor of Mathematics?**

- a. In 1979.
- b. In 1965.
- c. In 1962.

**27. What does 'cosmology' mean in paragraph three?**

- a. It is the scientific study of the earth.
- b. It is the scientific study of the universe.
- c. It is the study of the moon and stars.

**28. How did Stephen communicate with people?**

- a. He used a computerised voice system.
- b. He used sign language.
- c. He wrote everything down.

**29. Which one of Einstein's theories did Stephen investigate?**

- a. Einstein's theory of black holes.
- b. Einstein's theory of baby universes.
- c. Einstein's theory of space and time.

**30. Stephen had two dreams; one was to become a mathematician, what was his other dream?**

- a. He wanted to walk on the moon.
- b. He wanted to travel in space.
- c. He wanted to build a space-craft.

**31. Why did Stephen believe that humans should leave the earth and find another planet to live on?**

- a. There is a better world for us in the universe.
- b. To become space and time travellers.
- c. There will be no room left on earth.

**End of Examination for Reading – Level C2**



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**ESOL International**

**Writing**

**Level C2 Proficient**

**Instructions to learners**

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information above.

You must write a minimum of 200–250 words for Task 1 and 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.

**NOCN use only**

Question	Mark
1	
2	
<b>Total</b>	

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

You have received a mobile phone bill saying you owe the phone company 80 euros for making international calls, but you paid this bill last month. You have also had problems with the service you are receiving. Write an email to the phone company cancelling your phone contract and say why.

You could write about:

- Why you are writing
- When and how you paid the phone bill
- How you feel about the poor phone and internet service
- Give 4 weeks' notice of cancellation and explain why you want to cancel your phone contract
- What you expect to happen next.

**OR**

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

You recently bought a season train ticket but since buying it, the trains have been late or have been cancelled. You have had to pay extra to use a different train service and you are not happy. Write a letter to the Train Company.

You could write about:

- When you bought the season ticket and how much it cost
- What problems you have had with the train service
- What you think about the service you have received so far
- What actions you expect to happen next and why.

You must write a minimum write 200 – 250 words.

(12 Marks)

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**Informal Writing Task 2 – Allow 35 minutes for this task**

You and your friend are discussing the progression of technology and what it means to each of you. Write a letter to your friend telling them your views.

You could write about:

- What technology you use
- What technology means to you
- How you use technology in your daily life
- Where you think technology will progress to.

You must write a minimum write 250 - 300 words.

(12 Marks)

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**You will be assessed on:**

- |                                                     |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| • use of conjunctions,<br>adjectives and vocabulary | • Content                   | • word order               |
|                                                     | • use of appropriate tenses | • legibility of<br>writing |

**End of Examination for Writing – Level C2**



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