



LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL
INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER
JANUARY 2016

Duration

Listening: 35 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours 30 min

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Do not write on this Exam Paper.
- Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
- Read the instructions before answering the questions.
- You will hear Section 1 and Section 2 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 Writing Tasks.
- Write your Tasks in the Writing Booklet in pencil.
- You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the Test

Listen to 10 short conversations. For questions 1-10, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

At the office

1. What is TRUE about Ann?
- A. She is feeling ill.
 - B. She is exhausted today.
 - C. She is worried about being fired.

Going to the theatre

2. It seems that the man
- A. likes the clothes Alice is wearing.
 - B. doesn't want to give Alice a ride.
 - C. will accompany Alice to the theatre.

Talking about a friend

3. According to what you hear, you understand that Sophie
- A. didn't have fun at the party last night.
 - B. is currently a high school student.
 - C. used to feel uncomfortable around people.

A telephone conversation

4. Jill's flight
- A. departed later than scheduled.
 - B. didn't last as long as expected.
 - C. was unpleasant due to turbulence.

An offer

5. What is FALSE according to what you hear?
- A. The woman advises him not to go out in the rain.
 - B. The man doesn't have an umbrella.
 - C. The man decides to take the bus back home.

At men's department

6. How much money did the man pay for the shirt?
- A. £35
 - B. £28
 - C. £20

An envelope

7. Cathy sounds angry because Tony
- A. used her car without her permission.
 - B. was irresponsible.
 - C. drove in bad weather.

Talking about a film

8. The woman says that
- A. hardly any people were waiting to see the film.
 - B. the film generally received negative reviews.
 - C. she found the film extremely disappointing.

Let's go for a walk

9. The woman thinks that Paul
- A. should enter a competition.
 - B. needs to exercise more.
 - C. is very keen on walking.

A broken-down car

10. What is TRUE about the situation you hear?
- A. They are at a busy petrol station.
 - B. John has already sent several messages for assistance.
 - C. John is unable to contact anyone at roadside assistance.

Listen to 3 longer conversations. For questions 11-20, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

At the check-in

11. The only item the man is allowed to take on the plane is his
- A. suitcase.
 - B. laptop.
 - C. carry-on bag.
12. The woman at the check-in informs the man that a carry-on bag should
- A. not fit into the baggage sizer.
 - B. be of a certain size.
 - C. have handles or wheels.
13. What word best describes how the man feels about the extra-charge?
- A. confused
 - B. irritated
 - C. resigned

Back to college

14. What is TRUE about James?
- A. He has just started his first year in college.
 - B. He got a job during the summer.
 - C. He is thinking of dropping out of college.
15. James tells Nicole that
- A. being a waiter is not as tiring as studying.
 - B. it is difficult for him to be a full-time student.
 - C. he will be attending five courses this term.
16. James decided to live in an apartment because
- A. he didn't like living alone.
 - B. there were no available rooms at the dorm.
 - C. he thought it would be a quieter place for studying.
17. What is FALSE about Nicole?
- A. Her apartment is on campus.
 - B. She's got a roommate this year.
 - C. Her previous apartment was expensive.

A promotion

18. Tom thinks that Clair
- A. has too little experience to be a manager.
 - B. deserved a much better position than she got.
 - C. was worthy of the manager's position.
19. Clair won't start her new duties immediately because she
- A. will be having a training seminar in two weeks.
 - B. has to learn about her new responsibilities.
 - C. wants to take some time off work to relax.
20. From what you hear, what do you learn about Tom?
- A. He is now the director of the company.
 - B. He finds his current job stressful.
 - C. When he was a manager, he had problems sleeping.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about deforestation. For questions 21-25, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the extract TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. At the end of the 20th century, the world population was approximately
- A. 8 billion
 - B. 6 billion
 - C. 1.65 billion
22. Which of the following is NOT a direct reason for deforestation?
- A. the need for medicines
 - B. the need for living space
 - C. the need for food
23. Which of the following can be a natural factor of deforestation?
- A. the burning of wood for fuel
 - B. the conversion of forests into farmlands
 - C. forest fires caused by high temperatures
24. One of the effects of deforestation is that
- A. global warming will be slowed down.
 - B. temperatures will rise more rapidly.
 - C. the atmosphere will become less polluted.
25. Deforestation has
- A. led to a more hospitable environment for wildlife.
 - B. had a severe effect on the survival of many plants.
 - C. resulted in the loss of about 30% of natural forest.

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. Open your Writing Booklet and listen to the instructions. You have 1 minute to open your Writing Booklet.

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk again. USE the space provided in your Writing Booklet to take notes. You can use the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an Essay about the causes and effects of deforestation.

Write your Essay in the Writing Booklet, Task 1.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Causes of Deforestation

➤ population growth

➤ land and food

➤ fuel

➤ natural factors

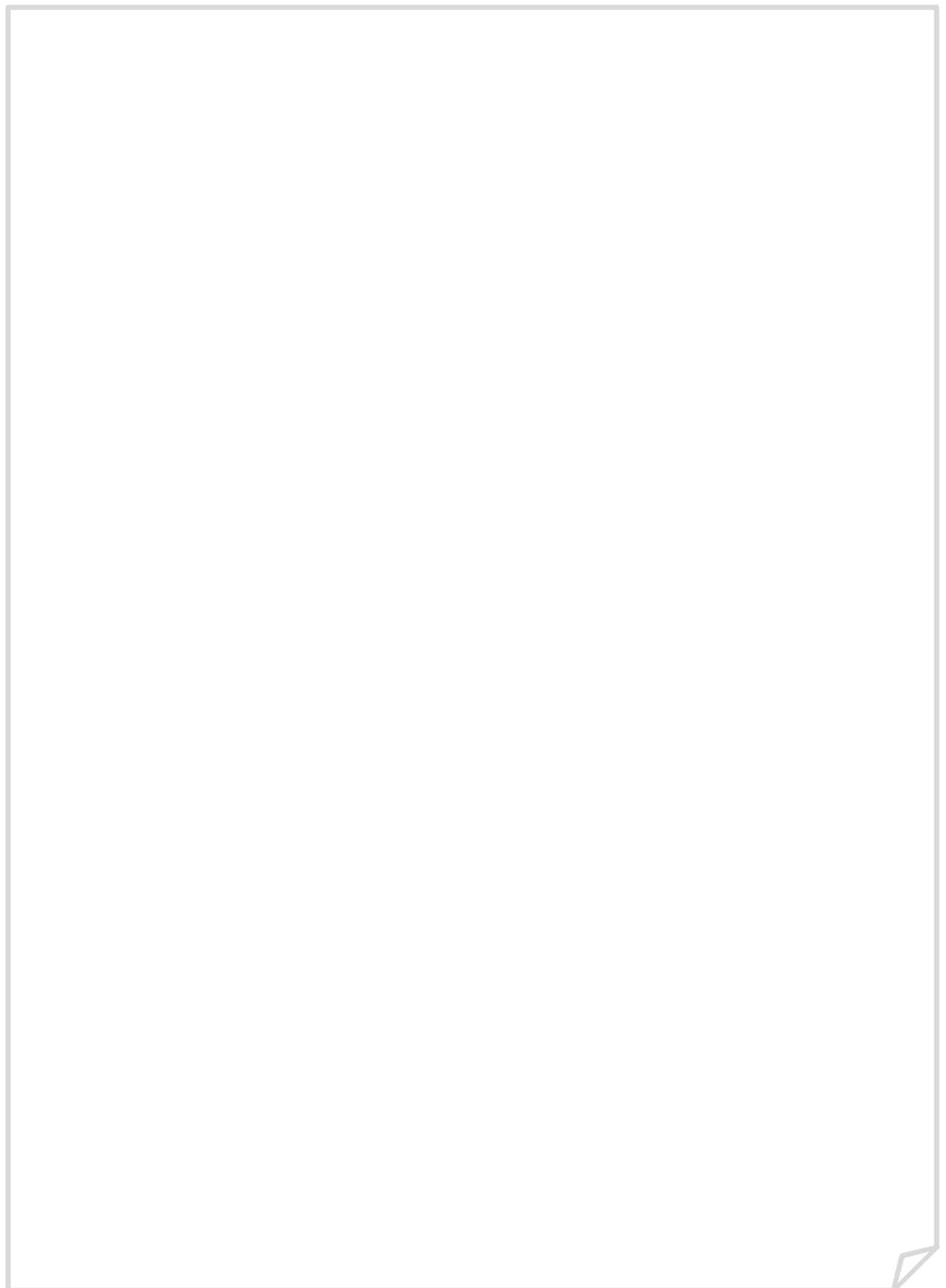
Effects of Deforestation

➤ climate

➤ environment

➤ loss of habitat

➤ extinctions



Task 1

You must do Task 1

Write an Essay on the following topic in the space provided in the Writing Booklet. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish. Write your Essay in 200-250 words.

“Deforestation, the cutting down and removal of all or most of the trees in a forested area, occurs all around the world. In your opinion, what are the causes and effects of deforestation? Support your views”.

Choose ONE of the following Writing Tasks. Use the points given below each Task. You may add your own points if you wish. Write your Task in the space provided in the Writing booklet in 250-300 words.

Task 2

A lot of young people nowadays use the Internet to meet new people. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of meeting people on the Internet?

Advantages

- meet people from all over the world
- exposure to new ideas
- communicate with many people at the same time

Disadvantages

- profiles can be misleading
- fun spontaneous activities not possible
- can often misinterpret what is being said

OR

Task 3

It is said that tourism can always benefit a country. Do you agree or disagree with this idea? Support your views.

Agree

- improves the country's economy
- creates new jobs
- increases awareness of other cultures

Disagree

- nature destroyed to build facilities
- increases pollution and waste
- affects traditional values

OR

Task 4

What we buy is often influenced by advertisements. In your opinion, how do advertisements influence our buying choices and what are the consequences? Support your views.

How ads influence us

- inform us about new products
- use images of attractive people
- feature celebrities

Consequences

- buy things we don't need
- increase our expenses
- change our lifestyle

Read the text below about *the Nocebo Effect* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions 1-9, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Nocebo Effect

While it may not be completely understood, the placebo effect, in which some subjects in medical trials experience beneficial effects from inactive or ineffective substances, has been widely studied and documented. Less understood is the reverse effect: when an inactive or dummy stimulus produces a harmful result. This is known as the nocebo effect.

Both the placebo and nocebo effects are considered psychogenic; they both occur as a result of a patient's psychological expectations rather than from any physical reaction to a biological component. In the case of a placebo, patients, simply assuming that the drug they are taking has a beneficial effect, respond to the drug positively. On the other hand, patients experiencing a nocebo effect will undergo a negative reaction to a harmless drug.

It would be wrong, though, to think that because these reactions are products of the mind, they just create a psychological reaction. Studies have shown that in both cases, patients have shown physiological reactions to impotent drugs. For example, in some trials, patients have reported rashes and other skin complaints.

In a wider context, the nocebo effect could explain a lot of social ills for which there is no explanation. Such ills could be food intolerances or electromagnetic-hypersensitivity, when, for example, subjects report intense headaches as a result of mobile phones. It could even be the cause of 'wind-turbine syndrome', which is experienced as sickness and insomnia by some people who live near wind farms.

These phenomena are not restricted to a physical phenomenon, however. Even the spoken word can have an effect on a patient's response to treatment. Reassurance by a doctor can help a patient's recovery, while studies have shown that revealing the side-effects of drugs to patients can cause them to experience such symptoms even when the drug they are taking is a dummy.

It is frightening to think, in this day of global internet access, that a mere suggestion can have such a profound impact on our well-being. Every day we see videos and messages, some nice, some nasty, which quickly go viral on the internet and are picked up and absorbed by tens of millions of users. Thus, in this day and age of global internet access and viral messages, perhaps we should brace ourselves for a viral virus, caused not by a biological agent but by the simple spoken word!

1. According to the text, the placebo effect
 - A. is less understood than the nocebo effect.
 - B. has been fairly-well investigated.
 - C. affects every person in the same way.
2. One way the nocebo effect differs from the placebo is that
 - A. it is the result of an inactive stimulus.
 - B. it is much better documented.
 - C. it produces a detrimental effect.
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE about a psychogenic effect?
 - A. It is a physical reaction to something.
 - B. It is the result of a biological element.
 - C. It is a consequence of a patient's expectations.
4. Which of the following options can best replace the word 'undergo' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. approach
 - B. refuse
 - C. suffer
5. Which of the following statements would be considered a nocebo effect?
 - A. A patient is given an ineffective drug but feels better.
 - B. A patient improves after being given an active drug.
 - C. A patient has a negative reaction to a dummy drug.
6. What is the reason for the example of 'rashes' in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. It demonstrates that some drugs have a harmful effect.
 - B. It shows that the nocebo effect can have a physical result.
 - C. It highlights the most common reaction patients complain about.
7. A patient who is told about the side-effects of a drug
 - A. will usually feel reassured to know about them.
 - B. may experience those symptoms as a result.
 - C. often responds better to the treatment.
8. The author suggests that some people who experience 'wind-turbine syndrome'
 - A. should not live near wind farms.
 - B. probably have food intolerances as well.
 - C. are victims of the nocebo effect.
9. Which of the following options can best replace the word 'impact' in the last paragraph?
 - A. influence
 - B. defect
 - C. response

Read the following two passages about *Robots*.

For questions 10-20, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Robots

Robots – A person's best friend

Robots are nowadays becoming more and more a part of our lives as companions. Since 1999, Sony's Aibo series of robot pets have proved popular, especially in Japan. Some people grew so attached to their toy pet that putting it on the scrapheap when it broke down became unacceptable; many owners actually held funerals for them, much as they would for a real pet.

This rather irrational approach to what is clearly a lifeless machine comes from our tendency to anthropomorphise things; to assign human features to them. In other words, if something acts like a living being, then we assume it is one. This eagerness to connect emotionally with things has been exploited in a unique new robot, Pepper, which is able to analyse expressions and voice tones and can therefore read human emotions and respond to them.

Perhaps, a robot is not the perfect companion, but to paraphrase a famous movie-quote about the film's robot protector: it will never hurt you, never leave you, and never let you down.

10. What does the author mean by 'putting it on the scrapheap'?
 - A. throwing the robot pet away
 - B. keeping the robot pet as a souvenir
 - C. collecting the robot pets together
11. What does the 1st paragraph tell us about Aibo owners?
 - A. They cared little for actual animals.
 - B. They grew very fond of their robot pets.
 - C. They buried their Aibo with their real pet.
12. How is anthropomorphism best described?
 - A. the tendency for humans to be irrational
 - B. assuming other objects have human attributes
 - C. putting human faces on lifeless machines
13. What is unique about Pepper?
 - A. It can speak in a variety of voice tones.
 - B. It has many different kinds of expressions.
 - C. It can work out how a person is feeling.

Rise of the Robots

What will happen to the human race when intelligent robots “wake up” and become capable of thinking and feeling? It is something no one can predict and this is giving experts cause for concern. Even from a legal and moral point of view, the existence of thinking robots is a worrying dilemma.

For once robots become self-aware, like humans, they should be granted the same rights as humans. That means they should have the right to vote and procreate. However, as robots will be able to reproduce at incredible speeds, they will soon outnumber humans and,, outvote us, thus collapsing the democratic system. Yet if we do not give them the same rights as humans, they will be like slaves, which could create resentment on their part and lead them to rise up against their owners.

It is not that scientists think that robots will be inherently hateful; just that, as machines, they will seek ultimate perfection, and humans would have difficulty fitting in to that category. Being obsolete, humans would be seen by robots merely as a quaint endangered species that needs to be preserved.

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Sections A and B.

18. The idea of robots being a threat is implied in
- Passage A
 - Passage B
 - neither passage A or B
19. The main purpose of these TWO passages is to
- warn the reader
 - disturb the reader
 - inform the reader
20. A specific kind of robot is mentioned in
- Passage A
 - Passage B
 - neither passage A or B
14. The phrase ‘point of view’ in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to
- standpoint
 - aptitude
 - dilemma
15. The phrase which best fits the gap in the 2nd paragraph is
- as a consequence
 - for example
 - in other words
16. What is one of the concerns about robots?
- They will reject the democratic system.
 - They will work too fast for humans.
 - They will reproduce far faster than us.
17. According to the 2nd paragraph, what would make robots rise up?
- having slaves
 - being denied human rights
 - the collapse of the democratic system

For questions 21-40, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. The manager of the company suggested the new product.
A. to promote
B. promoting
C. them to promote
22. By the time they arrive, the film
A. will start.
B. would start.
C. will have started.
23. Some residents reported seeing two strangers the building at night.
A. to have entered
B. would enter
C. enter
24. They were difficult exercises that nobody managed to do them.
A. too
B. so
C. such
25. They would have been more understanding them the truth.
A. had he told
B. if he told
C. though he's told
26. All the employees are highly qualified.
A. being hiring
B. that hired
C. hired
27. Seldom a lesson when he was at school.
A. he didn't miss
B. did he miss
C. he would miss

28. his paper after the deadline, the professor refused to accept it.
- A. As handing in
 - B. Having handing in
 - C. As he handed in
29. My friend had a photographer some old family photographs.
- A. to have restored
 - B. to be restored
 - C. restore
30. Do you have any idea why?
- A. have those customers complained
 - B. those customers are complaining
 - C. do those customers complain
31. You should know that honesty in all cultures.
- A. is valued
 - B. values
 - C. has values
32. The company's sales are said since last year.
- A. they have doubled
 - B. of being double
 - C. to have doubled
33. After all the emails, he went to the bank.
- A. having sent
 - B. he has sent
 - C. being sent
34. Actors spend much more time for a play than they do for a film.
- A. in rehearsing
 - B. rehearsing
 - C. to rehearse
35. It is high time a job she really enjoys doing.
- A. she finds
 - B. finding
 - C. she found

36. The hotel they chose to stay at was near the seashore.
- A. where
 - B. which
 - C. in which
37. They were so exhausted that they early at night.
- A. turned in
 - B. cut off
 - C. dropped out
38. His car is so old that it often needs
- A. being repaired
 - B. repaired
 - C. repairing
39. Computer skills are nowadays just language skills.
- A. those important of
 - B. as important as
 - C. the most important of
40. being arrogant, he is a self-centred man.
- A. Regardless
 - B. Despite of
 - C. As well as

For questions 41-50, read the text below and use ONLY ONE word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Benefits of Pets for Children

No (41) how many responsibilities parents may take on when there is a pet at home, all children, from toddlers to teenagers, can benefit. For one thing, children observing parents (42) care of pets, can learn to be kind and gentle. They may even ask to help out with the easier jobs, like putting food or water into a dish or combing their fur. Regardless of how much children help out, (43) come to realise that pets, (44) people, need love and care. Pets are also good for children's health. According to research, children with pets are less likely to develop allergies as exposure (45) certain bacteria and germs can make their immune system (46) vulnerable. Children (47) up in a germ-free environment, on the other hand, develop hypersensitive immune systems. (48) from health benefits, pet ownership has beneficial effects on family relationships. Families with a pet tend to spend more time interacting with (49) another as a pet is often the focus of activities (50) all family members can do together.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper January 2016

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- Job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for 2 minutes about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her points of view on the same topic.

 *The Examiner shows them the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.*

List of prepared topics:

1. Should junk food be sold at schools? Why or Why not?
2. What technological device could you not live without? Why?
3. How can fame affect someone's personal life?
4. What qualities should a good teacher have?
5. Can television have positive effects on children?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for 2 minutes

The Examiner asks Candidate A questions on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? or Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner prompts Candidates to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: 1-2 minutes

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for 2 minutes

The Examiner asks Candidate B questions on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? or Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner prompts Candidates to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: 1-2 minutes

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her points of view as well.

 *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Part 2 of the Test.*

The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her points of view.

1. Schools should teach children healthy habits.
 - promote healthy eating
 - encourage physical activities
 - offer seminars on healthy habits
2. The benefits of technology are priceless.
 - access to real time information
 - improved communication tools
 - more educational opportunities
3. Fame can damage rather than enrich people's lives.
 - too much pressure to succeed
 - a circle of fake friends
 - no privacy
4. Teachers should create a friendly teaching environment.
 - strong teacher-student relationship
 - attention to each individual's needs
 - academic improvement
5. Watching television is a waste of time.
 - a passive activity
 - keeps people from doing other activities
 - limited social interaction

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2016

Duration

Listening: 35 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours and 30 min

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.

Listen to 10 short conversations. For questions 1-10, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Staff problems

1. This conversation is probably taking place in
- A. an office.
 - B. a supermarket.
 - C. a bus station.

On the way to the cinema

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. The man has forgotten to bring the tickets.
 - B. The woman decided which film to see.
 - C. The film will be in a foreign language.

On the bus

3. The bus driver tells the woman
- A. to give him the ten-pound note.
 - B. to go into a shop to get change.
 - C. to catch the following bus.

Bottled water

4. The woman says that she
- A. buys bottled water every week.
 - B. bought the water for a meeting.
 - C. filled the bottle up at home.

New binoculars

5. Why does the man have a problem with his binoculars?
- A. He hasn't taken the caps off the lenses.
 - B. It is difficult to use the auto-focus.
 - C. A button is not working properly.

At the opera

6. From the conversation we understand that
- A. they booked their tickets early.
 - B. they are far from the stage.
 - C. the woman doesn't like going to the opera.

Feeding the dog

7. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- A. The woman usually feeds the dog.
 - B. The man will feed the dog now.
 - C. The dog has not been fed today.

At the lecture

8. Dave implies that
- A. Claire should drink more coffee.
 - B. they both need to get more sleep.
 - C. Mr. Bell's lectures are boring.

The To-do list

9. Mark thinks Georgia's problem is due to
- A. her working too hard.
 - B. her lack of organisation.
 - C. her old age.

The meeting

10. Colin learns from Debbie that the meeting
- A. is taking place as planned.
 - B. has been postponed.
 - C. has already taken place.

Listen to 3 longer conversations. For questions 11-20, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each conversation TWICE. You now have 2 minutes to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The tour guide

11. Trafalgar Square is named after
- A. the site of a battle.
 - B. Admiral Nelson's ship.
 - C. a tragic British hero.
12. One reason the pigeons were removed was that
- A. they were not popular with tourists.
 - B. it was an unhealthy area for them to live in.
 - C. local property was being damaged by them.

The new building

13. What is FALSE about the new building?
- A. It is built outside the city.
 - B. John finds it appalling.
 - C. A famous architect designed it.
14. We learn that the new building is
- A. as big as the other buildings around it.
 - B. of a similar style to the nearby buildings.
 - C. very distinctive.
15. The building is functioning as a
- A. gallery.
 - B. town hall.
 - C. prison.
16. In the end, John and Sophie
- A. fail to agree about the appearance of the new building.
 - B. decide to take a look at the building together.
 - C. both agree to speak to the Mayor about the building.

The weekend

17. We learn that, on the weekend, Lucy
- A. was out most of the time.
 - B. went out a couple of times.
 - C. stayed in the whole time.
18. Lucy says that at the end of every episode of the show,
- A. the viewer is left in suspense.
 - B. the story is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.
 - C. she can guess what will happen on the next episode.
19. Lucy says that she
- A. didn't manage to finish watching all the episodes.
 - B. didn't get any sleep before coming to work.
 - C. she won't have any problems focusing on her job.
20. One reason Lucy gives for not watching a series on TV is that
- A. they show the same episode more than once.
 - B. you have to wait too long between episodes.
 - C. you may be busy on a particular night.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about teenage rebellion. For questions 21-25, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the extract TWICE. You now have 1 minute to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. What is TRUE about teenage rebellion?
- A. It is aimed mainly at the teenagers' parents.
 - B. It is a relatively modern trend.
 - C. Its target is any kind of adult authority.
22. One reason teenagers rebel is that
- A. their parents still treat them as children.
 - B. they refuse to be members of any group.
 - C. they don't want to be accepted by their peers.
23. Teenagers' desire to make their own decisions is probably the result of
- A. conflicts within the family.
 - B. a need to win their parents' approval.
 - C. their developing critical thinking skills.
24. What can contribute to a cooperative relationship between adolescents and their parents?
- A. constant criticism of teenage behaviour
 - B. genuine parental attention to their children
 - C. the closing of any channels of communication
25. Restrictions and punishments can make an adolescent more
- A. independent
 - B. respectful
 - C. disobedient

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. Open your Writing Booklet and listen to the instructions. You have 1 minute to open your Writing Booklet.

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk again. USE the space provided in your Writing Booklet to take notes. You can use the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an Essay about why teenagers rebel and what parents can do to cope with teenage rebellion.

Write your Essay in the Writing Booklet.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Reasons for teenage rebellion

- identity
- sense of belonging
- fighting parental control
- development of critical thinking

Ways to cope with it

- communicating
- avoiding setting unrealistic expectations
- giving children responsibilities
- not imposing restrictions and punishments

Task 1

You must do Task 1.

Write your Essay on the following topic in the space provided in the Writing Booklet. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish. Write your Essay in 200-250 words.

"It is very common for teenagers to rebel. In your opinion, why do they rebel and what can parents do to cope with teenage rebellion?"

Choose ONE of the following WRITING TASKS. Use the points below each TASK. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your TASK in the space provided in the Writing Booklet in 250-300 words.

Task 2

Ecotourism is gaining popularity, especially in developing countries. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of ecotourism? Give examples to support your views.

Advantages

- explore exotic places
- protect the environment
- improve local economy

Disadvantages

- pollute habitats
- destroy nature to build hotels
- influence the local culture

OR

Task 3

Most cities are overpopulated. In your opinion, why do people move to the city and what problems do they face? Give examples to support your views.

Reasons for overpopulation in cities

- more job opportunities
- better education
- more entertainment facilities

Problems of overpopulation in cities

- unemployment
- environmental pollution
- high crime rate

OR

Task 4

A lot of young people believe that getting a university degree is the basic requirement for securing a good job nowadays. However, others claim that a university degree is not the only key to achieving success in life. In your opinion, besides a degree, what other factors can contribute to success? Give examples to support your views.

University degree

- more chances of a well-paid job
- more promotion prospects
- higher social status

Other factors

- ambition
- self-discipline
- hard work

Read the text below about *Biodiversity* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions 1-9, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Biodiversity

The variety of plants, animals and other organisms that exist on the earth as a whole, or in any specific location on earth, is known as biodiversity. Biodiversity varies across the globe as well as within regions, depending on temperature, precipitation, altitude, soils, geography and the presence of other species. It measures higher in the tropics and lower in polar regions generally. Terrestrial biodiversity, being richest in the tropics, is thought to be up to 25 times greater than ocean biodiversity and is more easily documented.

Although we act as if we are totally independent of our environment, the truth is that we depend on biodiversity in our daily lives. First of all, human welfare is ultimately correlated with what resources a healthy ecosystem can offer to humanity, such as fresh water, food and fuel. It is true that today only about twelve plant species constitute three-quarters of our total food supply and only fifteen mammal and bird species make up more than 90% of global domestic livestock production. What few of us know, however, is that these few species depend for their productivity on hundreds of thousands of other species, such as insect, bird and microbe species. _____, any loss of these life forms can have a serious impact on the species that depend on them and, consequently, on our well-being.

Moreover, nature has been supplying us with medicines for thousands of years. In spite of the great technological advances in medicine, most prescribed drugs today still derive directly or indirectly from biological sources. Medical research has always relied on other species -animal, plant, and microbe- to help us treat human diseases. Although animals have been, at times, inhumanely used in medical experiments, the fact is that many such experiments have led to innumerable medical advances, including anaesthetics for surgery, insulin for diabetes and various vaccines for previously fatal diseases.

The loss of species and the degradation of ecosystems as a result of human activity reduce the planet's natural resources. Disruptions of ecosystems can have an adverse effect on human society by increasing poverty, triggering human migrations and even, on occasion, causing political conflicts.

1. What is FALSE about biodiversity?
 - A. It refers to all organisms in a particular area.
 - B. It is distributed equally across the planet.
 - C. It can be affected by the climate.
 2. What does 'It' in the 1st paragraph refer to?
 - A. the globe
 - B. biodiversity
 - C. the presence of other species
 3. Compared to biodiversity on land, marine biodiversity is
 - A. well-documented.
 - B. richer.
 - C. poorer.
 4. What is TRUE according to what is stated in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. The loss of some species is hardly the result of human activity.
 - B. Modern societies have little need of ecosystem resources.
 - C. The majority of humans rely on a small number of species for their food.
 5. Which of the following can best replace the phrase 'correlated with' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. absorbed in
 - B. attended by
 - C. linked to
 6. Which of the following can best complete the gap in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Needless to say
 - B. Nonetheless
 - C. For instance
 7. The majority of medicines nowadays
 - A. are inferior to those used in the past.
 - B. are artificially produced in medical labs.
 - C. still tend to come from nature.
 8. How does the author feel about experiments using animals?
 - A. He finds them unnecessary.
 - B. He is convinced of their contribution to medicine.
 - C. He doesn't acknowledge the cruelty of such experiments.
 9. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of the degradation of the ecosystems?
 - A. human intervention in nature
 - B. a decrease in natural resources
 - C. the movement of people to a new area
-

Read the following passages about *Music Television*.

For questions 10-20, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Music Television

Passage A

MTV

Music Television, better known as MTV, was first launched on August 1, 1981, with Jack Lack, one of its founding fathers, saying "Ladies and gentlemen, rock and roll!" The first video aired on the new cable television channel was *'The Video Killed the Radio Star'*, viewable to only a few thousand people in New Jersey. In the early days of MTV, its programmes comprised basic music videos, introduced by video jockeys, and provided free by record companies.

Jack Lack's idea to create TV programming geared towards teenagers and young adults was originally scorned by major TV channels, which questioned how a station with such a limited audience would attract any advertising. Soon, though, they were proven wrong as MTV became a popular promotional medium and record companies spent a lot of money on making creative and revolutionary videos. Any song whose music video made its debut on MTV was soon flying off the shelves at music stores.

In the late 1980's, MTV began showing other types of programmes, such as the highly rated shows *The Osbournes* and *Newlywed*, targeted at teenagers and young adults. It also included animated series and documentaries, news and game shows.

10. According to the text, the first video shown on MTV
 - A. was created by one of its founding fathers.
 - B. presented Jack Lack announcing its launching.
 - C. had a limited audience.
 11. The success of MTV was originally doubted by major TV channels because
 - A. MTV aired music for a specific group of people.
 - B. Jack Lack refused to be sponsored by advertising companies.
 - C. MTV supported young singers and groups.
 12. MTV's success enabled it to
 - A. create several record companies.
 - B. become a channel exclusively for music videos.
 - C. boost the sales of new recordings.
 13. What of the following can best replace the word 'targeted' in the last paragraph?
 - A. aimed
 - B. looked
 - C. promoted
-

*Passage B**The Impact of MTV*

Apart from having influenced music, MTV has had a tremendous effect on the marketing of products. It has become an effective advertising medium as it uses fashionable music, state-of-the-art visual elements and trendy culture icons to transmit consumer messages. Its primary target is to promote the work of both new and established singers and bands performing in video clips, thus influencing consumers to buy their CDs.

MTV has also had an impact on fashion as artists are now more visible to their fans and their attire can shape popular fashion. As a result, video clips impose lifestyles and dictate consumer behaviour. Advertisers look for celebrities who not only promote interest in a particular product among viewers, but whose cultural profile will be readily linked with the product brand. MTV has been especially successful at targeting the 12 to 34 year-old audience; it is estimated that 218 million people per month in this age group watch MTV, 80% of whom live outside the U.S. Young people are easily influenced and persuaded, and so when exposed to their favourite artist's sense of fashion, they naturally want to imitate it.

14. Music is used in advertisements on MTV in order to
- promote primarily successful artists.
 - convey messages to consumers.
 - portray cultural figures negatively.
15. What does the word 'attire' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
- attitude
 - talent
 - clothing
16. Advertisers prefer to employ celebrities who
- have inappropriate consumer behaviour.
 - can be easily associated with an advertised product brand.
 - will increase the number of MTV viewers.
17. The text implies that
- the young are prone to copying their idols.
 - the majority of MTV viewers are Americans.
 - the main target group of MTV is adolescents.
- Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH passages A and B.
18. The idea of MTV influencing consumer choices is mentioned in
- Passage A.
 - Passage B
 - both passages.
19. Reference to specific types of programmes broadcast on MTV is made in
- Passage A.
 - Passage B
 - neither passage A or B.
20. The main purpose of both passages is to
- draw more viewers to MTV.
 - inform the reader about MTV.
 - emphasise the drawbacks of MTV.

For questions 21-40, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. By the time the campers reached the top of the mountain, the sun
- A. would have set
 - B. had already set
 - C. was set
22. The new drug at the last conference is expected to ease the suffering of a lot of patients.
- A. introduced
 - B. which has introduced
 - C. when it will be introduced
23. The music group is rumoured all the proceeds from their concert to charity.
- A. they will donate
 - B. to have donated
 - C. which will be donated
24. It is clear that the manager would like to have his ideas soon.
- A. implementing
 - B. implemented
 - C. having implemented
25. Some of the students were to cheat when the teacher spotted them.
- A. urgently
 - B. possible
 - C. about
26. Had the company shown more foresight, it to deal with all its current problems.
- A. would be able
 - B. would have been able
 - C. may be able
27. In spite of two successive losses, the team's morale was still high.
- A. they have had
 - B. having them had
 - C. their having had

28. Travelling abroad can be a very worthwhile and experience.
- A. rewarded
 - B. rewarding
 - C. rewards
29. With the Internet being so popular, books may soon as obsolete.
- A. have been recognised
 - B. be regarded
 - C. be considering
30. Rarely anyone else for his mistakes.
- A. the coach will blame
 - B. the coach is to blame
 - C. does the coach blame
31. It is apparent the play for days now.
- A. the actors are rehearsing
 - B. for the actors to have rehearsed
 - C. the actors have been rehearsing
32. The study showed for anyone who seeks employment.
- A. how important computer skills are
 - B. how are important computer skills
 - C. how are computer skills important
33. The restaurant owner suggested that the chef something unusual for the occasion.
- A. must cook
 - B. cook
 - C. would cook
34. It was information that she decided not to include it in her article.
- A. too worthless
 - B. so worthless
 - C. such worthless
35. The firemen the fire and none of the residents was hurt.
- A. settled down
 - B. ruled out
 - C. put out

36. You should be wary of some internet sites as they may contain information.
- A. reliably
 - B. unreliable
 - C. reliability
37. They didn't prepare for the exams thoroughly; otherwise, they higher grades.
- A. had received
 - B. aren't to receive
 - C. would have received
38. What a great comedy! It's one I have ever seen.
- A. of the funnier film
 - B. funny film
 - C. of the funniest films
39. The doctor assured him that he soon.
- A. may recover
 - B. will recover
 - C. would recover
40. difficult the problem was, he managed to find a solution.
- A. No matter
 - B. Though
 - C. However

For questions 41-50, read the text below and use ONLY ONE word to fill in the gaps.
Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Video Games

Children of all ages spend hours every day playing video games and both parents and educators are struggling to understand the reason (41) The most obvious answer is that children simply enjoy themselves while playing. Another reason might (42) that most games are designed around reward systems, which children are attracted (43) because such positive reinforcement (44) them feel good and proud of themselves. However, (45) is not the easy games that children are most fascinated by, but the challenging ones that take time to learn, explore and master. While playing, children are so absorbed in the game (46) they take no notice of time passing or what's going on around them. Apart from (47) fun, however, video game play helps children enhance their thinking skills and build up their knowledge. That is why numerous computer and tablet games (48) now integrated into learning programmes, allowing teachers to monitor the reading and maths skills of students. (49) the educational value these games may have, many psychologists insist that children should be warned about the effects these games can (50) on their health and relationships if they are played excessively.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper June 2016

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for 2 minutes about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express their point of view on the same topic.

The Examiner shows each candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.

List of prepared topics

1. What do most children use computers for?
2. Why do young people take up bad habits?
3. What are the benefits of living with other people?
4. What can older people learn from the young?
5. Why is it wrong to judge people by their appearance?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for 2 minutes

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: 2 minutes

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for 2 minutes

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: 2 minutes

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express their point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each candidate talked about in Part 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express their point of view.*

1. The computer has changed our lives completely.
 - business
 - medicine
 - education
2. Smoking should be banned in all public places, including open spaces.
 - helps smokers quit
 - protect non-smokers
 - discriminates against smokers
3. Living alone can actually teach us beneficial life-skills.
 - helps us discover ourselves
 - makes us responsible
 - boosts our confidence
4. The elderly can teach the young a lot of things.
 - serve as role models
 - teach traditions and values
 - give valuable advice
5. Physical appearance does matter after all.
 - boosts self-confidence and self-esteem
 - helps to build relationships
 - makes a positive impression on others

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JANUARY 2017

Duration

Listening: 35 minutes

Writing - Reading and Use: 2 hours and 30 min

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Water on the floor

1. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. It costs Bob a lot to maintain his store.
 - B. The pipe leak has caused little damage.
 - C. The water hasn't been drained yet.

Registering for a course

2. From what you hear, you understand that
- A. the assessment test is free of charge.
 - B. online registration costs less.
 - C. the afternoon course hasn't begun yet.

Gardening

3. It seems that
- A. Judy makes a living out of gardening.
 - B. Judy's family enjoy gardening.
 - C. Judy likes planting flowers more than anything else.

Missing a deadline

4. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Karen can't finish her project due to unforeseen problems.
 - B. Karen has been postponing doing her project.
 - C. Karen will most likely not follow Bob's advice.

Going to an art gallery

5. Peter doesn't want to go to the art gallery because
- A. the art gallery is not exhibiting well-known artists.
 - B. he isn't that keen on visiting art galleries.
 - C. he has some pressing business obligations today.

Cooking hamburgers

6. George suggests going out for dinner because he
- A. thought Beth would be too tired to prepare dinner.
 - B. doesn't like the way Beth cooks burgers.
 - C. doesn't feel like staying home and cooking.

A wedding gift

7. After talking with Bill, Jane
- A. agrees with him to give her sister cash.
 - B. decides to buy her sister a more personal gift.
 - C. sounds unsure about what gift to give her sister.

At a club

8. Unlike Tracy, Tim
- A. is annoyed by the loud music.
 - B. seems to be enjoying himself.
 - C. wants to leave the club.

Moving to the city

9. Kate tells Chris that
- A. he will never regret moving to the city.
 - B. if given the chance, she'd move to the countryside.
 - C. she would be bored if she lived in a village.

A football game

10. Michael sounds upset because
- A. the roar of the crowds during the game was disturbing.
 - B. he couldn't find a parking space near the stadium.
 - C. his car won't start and he will miss the game.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

An exchange student

11. Ann went to Spain as a
- A. teacher.
 - B. student.
 - C. tourist.
12. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Andrew wishes he could live in another country.
 - B. Living abroad has changed Ann's personality.
 - C. Andrew seems to admire what Ann did.
13. At the beginning of her stay in Spain, Ann
- A. had difficulty understanding Spanish.
 - B. had no problems adjusting to the new culture.
 - C. didn't make any friends.
14. At the end of the year, Ann
- A. still spoke Spanish poorly.
 - B. did very well in all her exams.
 - C. felt disappointed about her stay.

A promotion

15. It seems that Steven
- A. never desired a promotion.
 - B. is happy for being promoted.
 - C. sounds upset for not being promoted earlier.
16. Steven has doubts about whether he
- A. should arrange a meeting with the director.
 - B. can be successful in his new post.
 - C. deserves the promotion.

17. What is **FALSE** about what you hear?

- A. Steven's new post may require him to work more.
- B. Katie believes that Andrew will manage fine.
- C. Steven doesn't mind giving up his personal life.

A traffic offence

18. From what you hear, you understand that the driver
- A. talks to the police officer rudely.
 - B. takes immediate responsibility for speeding.
 - C. makes excuses for violating the speed limit.
19. Besides violating the speed limit, the driver committed
- A. one more violation.
 - B. two more violations.
 - C. three more violations.
20. The police officer informs the driver that he
- A. is disqualified from driving for 6 months.
 - B. will be prosecuted if he doesn't pay the fine.
 - C. has to pay £1000 fine for all the offences.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about fashion. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. In early civilisations, clothes were chiefly used to
- A. show someone's social status.
 - B. provide protection from cold temperatures.
 - C. express the wearer's inner feelings.
22. According to what you hear, what is **TRUE** about fashion?
- A. It is of greater importance to educated people.
 - B. It may shape part of people's identity.
 - C. It isn't a characteristic of one's culture.
23. When people follow fashion trends, they
- A. can feel more sure of themselves.
 - B. are bound to lose their individuality.
 - C. find it difficult to connect to others.
24. One downside of fashion is that it
- A. reminds people of what they really need.
 - B. promotes materialistic values.
 - C. can make people better judges of others.
25. People unconcerned about fashion trends may be regarded as
- A. shallow-minded.
 - B. lonely.
 - C. unattractive.

*Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.*

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in your **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about the advantages and disadvantages of following fashion.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet**.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Advantages of following fashion

- establishes identity
- connects people
- boosts confidence
- hides imperfections
- makes an impression

Disadvantages of following fashion

- keeps changing
- places great demands
- makes people spend more
- may make followers short-sighted
- divides people

Write your notes in
the Writing Booklet.

Task 1**You must do Task 1.**

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish. Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

A lot of people, regardless of their background, follow fashion. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of following fashion?

Choose **ONE** of the following **WRITING TASKS**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **TASK** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

Write an essay on the positive and negative effects that the media have on people's lives. Use examples to support your ideas.

Positive effects of media

- create a more informed society
- eliminate communication barriers
- provide a variety of entertainment sources

Negative effects of media

- lead to addiction
- affect personal relationships
- increase consumption

OR

Task 3

Write an essay about the reasons why people do not have sufficient free time to pursue their interests and hobbies and what the consequences of not having free time are. Use examples to support your ideas.

Reasons

- work long hours
- have a lot of family obligations
- prefer to spend more time at home

Consequences

- experience depression and anxiety
- alienate themselves from friends
- feel tired and bored

OR

Task 4

Write an essay saying why some people donate to charities or volunteer to help them whereas others choose not to. Use examples to support your ideas.

Reasons for helping charities

- want to help people in need
- set an example for others
- get a sense of purpose in life

Reasons for not helping charities

- don't believe they can make a significant difference in someone's life
- do not trust charities
- worry more about their personal problems

Read the text below about *Acupuncture* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Acupuncture

Acupuncture, a branch of ancient Chinese medicine, goes back 2,500 years. However, it was not until the second half of the 20th century that it began to spread rapidly in Western Europe, the USA and Canada. The general principle of this form of alternative medicine is that there are patterns of energy flow through the body which are essential for health. If this energy flow is disrupted, illnesses and pain develop. Acupuncture is believed to locate and **remedy** the imbalances of flow.

Acupuncture, looked at from the traditional Chinese viewpoint, is to regulate the circulation of vital energy, otherwise known as *qi*, and blood. Certain illnesses are thought to enter the body through the skin and then penetrate inwards. Chinese practitioners insert needles to the appropriate depth – depending on the degree of disease penetration – so that the disease can be let out. The Chinese compare the *qi* to the systems of water courses such as streams, rivers, canals and oceans. The flow of *qi* through the pathways or meridians, just like the flow of water through a stream, can be blocked off. When a stream is blocked, a small hole or crevice can clear away the blockage and the stream can resume its natural course. _____, if a needle is inserted into the blocked meridian, the natural *qi* flow could be restored.

Although acupuncture remains controversial among Western doctors and scientists, according to the World Health Organisation, there is evidence for its therapeutic value for many illnesses. For example, it has shown that acupuncture appears to be a safe and effective treatment of chronic pain, often having a better effect in reducing pain than a standard pain treatment. The Organisation also claims that acupuncture can help lower blood pressure and improve fatigue, anxiety and depression. Acupuncture generally involves several weekly or fortnightly treatments. A visit to an acupuncturist involves first an assessment of the patient's condition and then the insertion of needles and advice on self-care. Most sessions last for 15 minutes to an hour depending on the patient's condition.

Acupuncture is relatively low-risk. There may be some side effects such as fatigue, soreness or bruising, but the results of several studies indicate that serious or severe adverse events are rare in standard practice and when they occur, they are mostly caused by negligence or insufficient training.

1. What is **TRUE** about acupuncture?
 - A. It had caught on outside China by the beginning of the 20th century.
 - B. It is said to treat diseases that develop due to energy flow imbalances.
 - C. Its practice is as old in China as it is in other parts of the world.
2. What does the word '**remedy**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
 - A. cure
 - B. measure
 - C. inject
3. '**Qi**' is the term used for
 - A. the treatment of illnesses.
 - B. the circulation of blood.
 - C. vital energy.
4. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. The degree of disease penetration determines the depth of the inserted needles.
 - B. Acupuncture is mainly used to treat skin related diseases.
 - C. Not all diseases enter the body through the skin.
5. Which of the following can best fit the gap in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Besides that
 - B. On the contrary
 - C. In a similar manner
6. It seems that Western doctors
 - A. still question the effectiveness of acupuncture.
 - B. are now convinced of the value of acupuncture.
 - C. choose to use acupuncture to treat common illnesses.
7. Concerning chronic pain, the World Health Organisation claims acupuncture
 - A. is not as effective as conventional medicine.
 - B. doesn't pose any risks.
 - C. may have severe side effects.
8. Prior to inserting needles, an acupuncturist should
 - A. evaluate the patient's condition.
 - B. schedule the patient's visits.
 - C. inform the patient of the right treatment.
9. Acupuncture may have severe side effects when
 - A. a patient's physical condition is not good.
 - B. the acupuncturist is not well-trained.
 - C. treatment doesn't involve conventional drugs.

Read the following passages about *Two Famous Sculptors*.
For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Famous Sculptors

Passage A

Robert Glen

The internationally recognised sculptor, Robert Glen, born and raised in Kenya, developed an interest in art and natural history while he was a child. His friendship with John Williams, the curator of ornithology at the Nairobi Museum of Natural History, had a great impact on his life's work. Having served as an expedition assistant to Williams, collecting research specimens of birds for European museums, Glen was given a three-year apprenticeship in the well-known taxidermy studio of Coloman in the USA where he learnt the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals. It was here that sculpture and design **captured** his interest.

Since his first bronze sculpture in 1970, Glen's work has met with great success and he has had many public commissions, one of which includes the monumental bronze sculpture of a herd of 9 Mustangs, one and a half times bigger than life-size horses galloping across a granite stream, in Irving, Texas. Having spent a year studying the history of the mustang horses, he made the initial models for his sculpture in his studio in Africa, which were then cast in England and sent to Texas. The horses are a memorial to the heritage of Texas, representing the unfettered lifestyle of its people in the state's pioneer days.

10. What does the first paragraph tell us about Robert Glen?
 - A. He worked as a curator at several European museums.
 - B. His reputation is established worldwide.
 - C. He taught taxidermy at a studio in the USA.
11. What does the word '**captured**' in the 1st paragraph mean?
 - A. assigned
 - B. attracted
 - C. intimidated
12. What is **TRUE** about Glen's Mustangs?
 - A. They are as big as life-size horses.
 - B. They are installed near a river in Texas.
 - C. They appear to be running through a stream.
13. What is **FALSE** about Glen's Mustangs?
 - A. They celebrate the history of Texas.
 - B. Their casting took place in Glen's studio.
 - C. Glen did research into the life of mustangs.

Passage B**Andy Scott**

The Scottish artist, Andy Scott, a member of the Royal British Society of Sculptors and one of the UK's leading public artists, has created more than seventy public sculptures not only in the UK but as far afield as Australia, the USA and Spain. A figurative sculptor, Scott works in galvanised steel, fibreglass and cast bronze and produces art which is a combination of traditional sculptural dexterity and contemporary fabrication techniques.

One of his most famous sculptures is *The Kelpies*, two horse-heads standing in The Helix, a new parkland built to connect 16 communities in the Falkirk area, Scotland. Built of structural steel in 2003, *The Kelpies* are 30 metres high and weigh 300 tonnes each, forming a gateway into the canal system of Central Scotland from the Forth Estuary via the River Carron. At the launching of the Helix project, *The Kelpies* were named after the mythical water horses said to be in Scottish lochs and rivers. However, according to Scott, although the original concept of mythical horses was the starting point for the development of the structures, he claimed that *The Kelpies* are, in fact, a historical monument, representing the horse's role in the Scottish industry and agriculture. Whatever the case might be, *The Kelpies* are one of the greatest landmarks in Scotland, attracting thousands of tourists from all over the world.

14. What does the first paragraph tell us about Andy Scott?
- He avoids employing modern techniques.
 - He works with one particular material.
 - He is quite a prolific artist.
15. Scott's famous work *The Kelpies* are
- in his homeland.
 - two life-sized horse-heads.
 - made of bronze.
16. What did originally inspire Andy Scott to create *The Kelpies*?
- the Scottish landscape
 - the Helix project
 - the mythical water horses
17. What is **TRUE** about *The Kelpies*?
- They symbolise Scotland's industrial past.
 - They are the only landmark worth seeing in Scotland.
 - They are one of the most famous ancient Scottish monuments.

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages A and B.

18. The main purpose of these **TWO** passages is to
- inform the reader.
 - criticise pieces of art.
 - compare life-sized sculptures.
19. An influential figure in the artist's life is mentioned in
- Passage A.
 - Passage B.
 - In neither passage A or B.
20. A piece of art reflecting history is mentioned
- only in passage A.
 - only in passage B.
 - in both passages.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. He's such an ungrateful man! He showed no appreciation of him money.
- A. having lent
 - B. her to have lent
 - C. her lending
22. What's the rush? The train until 10 o'clock.
- A. isn't departing
 - B. wasn't to depart
 - C. doesn't depart
23. He prefers a professional do all the plumbing at his new restaurant.
- A. getting
 - B. having
 - C. hiring
24. sending a CV to the company, you must write a letter explaining why you are interested in the job.
- A. As much as
 - B. As long as
 - C. As well as
25. the deadline, his professor failed him.
- A. Since he met
 - B. Despite of meeting
 - C. His not having met
26. She resents a fool of by anyone.
- A. to be made
 - B. being made
 - C. when she has made
27. Some athletes are believed from yesterday's race due to their having taken drugs.
- A. they disqualified
 - B. in being disqualified
 - C. to have been disqualified

28. The director suggested that the computer systems upgraded.
- A. be
 - B. were to be
 - C. have to be
29. free time she has, the more miserable she feels.
- A. The too little
 - B. The less
 - C. The least
30. Although she was of walking alone in the dark, she tried to compose herself.
- A. frightened
 - B. frightening
 - C. frightful
31. They in films for twenty years now.
- A. are acting
 - B. acted
 - C. have been acting
32. they were exhausted from working out at the gym, they chose to spend the night at home.
- A. Even if
 - B. As
 - C. As though
33. The man of hacking into our company's accounts was brought to trial.
- A. accused
 - B. who accused
 - C. accusing
34. you be well prepared for the interview, you will certainly impress everybody.
- A. Were
 - B. Provided
 - C. Should
35. By July next year, they in the countryside for ten years.
- A. will be living
 - B. will live
 - C. will have been living

36. The washing machine has and it needs repairing immediately.
- A. broken down
 - B. carried out
 - C. dropped by
37. I'm sure he mentioned the electricity bill.
- A. to have paid
 - B. paying
 - C. of paying
38. Neither John nor his roommate a scholarship to study abroad.
- A. was given
 - B. have been given
 - C. may give
39. She never neglects doing her homework and
- A. so does her brother
 - B. her brother does, too
 - C. nor does her brother
40. She has made progress that all her teachers are proud of her.
- A. so great a
 - B. such great
 - C. too much

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Television Advertising Aimed at Children

Most companies advertise their products on television. As the main target of such advertisements (41) children, celebrities, cartoon characters and sports stars are included to make an advertisement more persuasive. While (42) is extensive research clearly establishing that children below the age of 8 do not have an understanding of the persuasive intent any advertisement may have, there is less research examining (43) what age children are (44) of recognising the bias of advertising messages. (45) children understand the underlying purpose of advertising or not, though, the fact is that advertisements do have a harmful (46) on them. Take, for example, food advertising. Food ads on television make up 50% of all the ads children and teenagers watch, only 3% of (47) advertise healthy foods. There is no question then why there is an obesity epidemic (48) children and teenagers. Another negative effect of television advertising is the increase in family expenses. Children and teenagers, influenced by advertisements, have the power to pester their parents for products (49) do not actually need, but which help them to compete with their friends and peers in terms of fashion, gadgets and trends. Furthermore, a lot of teenage girls and boys may develop a low self-esteem when they (50) exposed to images of models portrayed in ads.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper January 2017

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

The Examiner shows each candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.

List of prepared topics

1. What are the disadvantages of distance education?
2. What would a visitor to your town enjoy the most?
3. What is your dream holiday? Why?
4. What are two things that you like most about your school?
5. What kind of career would you like to follow? Why?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. Online learning is considered to be the greatest revolution in contemporary education.

- makes education accessible to all
- enables one to study from home at their own pace
- lowers cost of tuition and study materials

2. A village or a small town is a better place to raise children.

- a safer environment
- neighbours look after one another
- more opportunities for outdoor activities

3. It is better for a family to book a holiday home instead of a hotel room.

- offers more space
- feels like home
- costs less

4. A well-designed classroom can have positive effects on student learning.

- creates a pleasant and friendly class environment
- physical space can encourage interaction among students
- natural light and the right colour can foster creativity

5. There are various factors which can determine one's career choice.

- the salary and promotion prospects
- the interest in the job
- the location of the job

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2017

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Courier service

1. What is **TRUE** about what you hear?
 - A. The collection service is free for all customers.
 - B. Collection orders can only be made online.
 - C. The man wants to send something abroad.

The luxury hotel

2. It seems that Susan
 - A. enjoyed going to the beach.
 - B. didn't get to use the hotel spa.
 - C. posted some photos on the hotel's website.

Matching clothes

3. In the end, Dora suggests that Henry wear
 - A. a dark blue tie.
 - B. his new shoes.
 - C. a striped shirt.

Celebrating an anniversary

4. What is **TRUE** about what you hear?
 - A. Kate and her husband had originally planned a party for their anniversary.
 - B. Joe wishes he had gone on the camping trip, too.
 - C. Kate didn't immediately take to her husband's idea.

A bad mood

5. Steve seems to be in a bad mood because
 - A. the air-conditioner needs repairing.
 - B. he is worried about their new mattress.
 - C. he didn't sleep well the previous night.

A delayed flight

6. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
 - A. Nellie's flight was subject to a two-hour delay.
 - B. Nellie won't be compensated for the delay.
 - C. Roy was on the same flight as Nellie.

Going rafting

7. Tony seems surprised that Rita
 - A. managed to swim in the water.
 - B. dared to go rafting.
 - C. didn't get wet while rafting.

Buying a car

8. Helen sounds unsure about
 - A. how much money to spend on a car.
 - B. the kind of car to buy.
 - C. whether to buy a car or not.

Large banknotes

9. Annie warns Alex
 - A. against shopping in small shops.
 - B. about the inconvenience of large banknotes.
 - C. not to carry a lot of change on him.

A long day at work

10. It seems that James will
 - A. go to bed early.
 - B. have chicken for dinner.
 - C. stay up and work.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Packing

11. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. David is impressed by Martha's packing abilities.
 - B. Martha has put few things in her bag.
 - C. Airline companies have luggage restrictions.
12. David says one reason for limiting luggage on a plane is
- A. increasing fuel efficiency.
 - B. reducing air turbulence.
 - C. saving passengers money.
13. David says he is not keen on
- A. travelling by plane.
 - B. doing household chores.
 - C. packing his suitcase.
14. Martha tells David that he
- A. needn't pack anything else but travel essentials.
 - B. should buy a suitcase with a lot of space.
 - C. can avoid wrinkles in his clothes by rolling them.

An exhibition

15. Chloe won't exhibit her work at the art gallery in the centre because
- A. it doesn't have a lot of windows.
 - B. she can't afford the cost of hiring it.
 - C. there isn't much space to hang her artwork.

16. Andrew first suggests that Chloe
- A. charge admission for her exhibition.
 - B. cut down on advertising costs.
 - C. find a cheaper location in the centre.
17. Chloe rejects the warehouse Andrew recommends as it is
- A. not open all year round.
 - B. in need of repairs.
 - C. hard to get to.

Supermarket coupons

18. Alice says that if they sign up for the supermarket's newsletter, they will get
- A. reductions on Internet purchases.
 - B. printable coupons sent to them.
 - C. discounts on all store products.
19. Which of the following ways to reduce the cost of groceries does Alice **NOT** mention?
- A. television advertisements
 - B. supermarket promotions
 - C. newspaper coupons
20. From what you hear, you understand that
- A. Alice thinks a loyalty card is a good idea.
 - B. Eric is unaware of the benefits of loyalty cards.
 - C. Alice and Eric already own a loyalty card.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about e-books. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. In comparison to regular books, e-books
- A. cause more harm to the environment.
 - B. were immediately accepted by the public.
 - C. require less energy to produce.
22. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Digital publishers spend a lot to transport books.
 - B. E-books cost less than traditional books.
 - C. Most e-books can be downloaded without charge.
23. Which of the following can make reading an e-book more enjoyable?
- A. a portable hard disc
 - B. an electronic reader
 - C. multimedia material
24. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Authors seem unconcerned about piracy.
 - B. There has been a sharp rise in e-book piracy.
 - C. Copying a regular book can be time-consuming.
25. One disadvantage of e-books mentioned is that
- A. changing the size of the letters is difficult.
 - B. reading devices require charging at regular intervals.
 - C. they cannot be used outdoors.

*Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open** your **Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.*

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in your **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about the advantages and disadvantages of e-books.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

Your notes will not be marked.

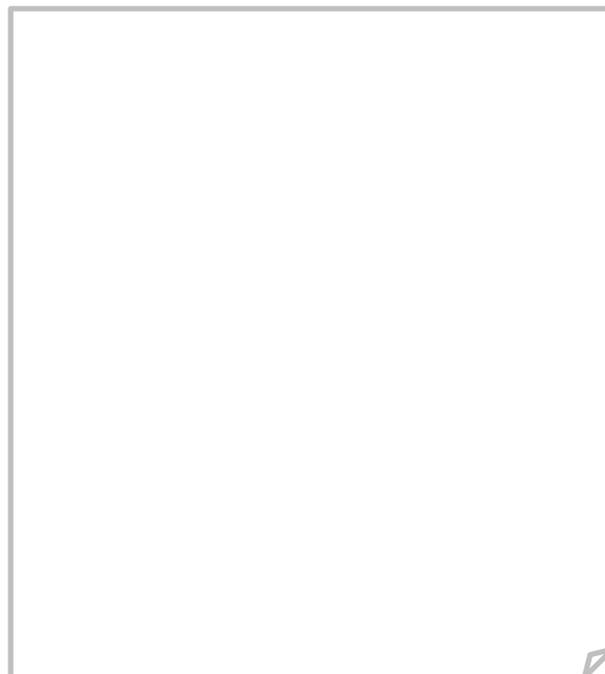
Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Advantages of e-books

- eco-friendly
- energy saving
- cost-effective
- portable
- integrated multimedia

Disadvantages of e-books

- piracy issues
- rights of publishers and authors
- discomfort concerns
- battery failure

**You must do Task 1.**

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish. Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

'Many people nowadays prefer e-books to regular books. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of e-books?'

Choose **ONE** of the following **WRITING TASKS**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **TASK** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

A lot of people choose to join a team. In your opinion, what are the benefits and drawbacks of team sports? Give examples to support your ideas.

Benefits

- teach cooperation and respect
- encourage discipline and self-control
- help to develop friendships and create trust

Drawbacks

- put more pressure on players to win
- make players compromise for the sake of the team
- push players to compare themselves to their own teammates

OR

Task 3

Nowadays there is a high rate of unemployment. In your opinion, what are the reasons for unemployment and what are its effects on people's lives? Give examples to support your ideas.

Reasons

- advances in technology
- cheaper labour in other countries
- fewer jobs than applicants
- financial crisis

Effects

- poverty
- stress and depression
- tension in relationships
- increase in crime

OR

Task 4

Young adults often choose to live with a roommate. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of having a roommate? Give examples to support your ideas.

Advantages

- share expenses and chores
- feel more secure
- have company

Disadvantages

- have less personal space
- different lifestyles may cause conflicts
- unreliable or messy roommates create problems

Read the text below about *Weathering* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Weathering

Weathering refers to the breaking down or dissolving of rocks on the Earth's surface. Unlike erosion, weathering involves little or no movement of rocks to other locations. Weathering is divided into two main categories, mechanical weathering and chemical weathering.

Mechanical weathering results from the direct contact of rocks with atmospheric conditions such as heat, water, ice and pressure. The rocks break apart, but their chemical composition is not altered. Mechanical weathering is a common geological process in dry places with few plants and little soil, such as in mountain regions and deserts. For example, a lot of rocks on mountains have cracks in them. When it is very cold, the water in these cracks freezes and then, when temperatures rise, it melts. This repeated freezing and thawing of water can cause rocks to break down as water expands when frozen. Likewise, in deserts, the hot temperatures during the day make the rocks expand whereas the low temperatures during the night cause the rocks to contract. The stress coming from this continuous expansion and contraction of the rocks results in their **disintegration**.

Chemical weathering, on the other hand, is the process by which rocks are broken down by chemical reactions. As there is an actual chemical change taking place, rocks are not just crumbled into smaller pieces; their composition is chemically altered and new types of rocks are formed. While very dry and very cold environments are more likely to favour mechanical weathering, locations with warmer temperatures and abundant water are more prone to chemical weathering. The degree of chemical weathering also depends on the type of rock. _____, limestone and marble are more susceptible to chemical weathering than granite. This is because they contain minerals such as calcium carbonate, which readily react with rainwater.

Although both mechanical and chemical weathering can create beautiful natural monuments such as the Grand Canyon in the USA or the Aloba Arch in the Sahara Desert, it can also destroy man-made historic buildings and monuments. Weathering is a natural process, but human activities can accelerate it. For example, acid rain, a by-product of air pollution, can contribute to chemical weathering because when it falls on rocks, chemical reactions occur more rapidly. As a result, it not only affects human health and the environment but it can also cause tremendous damage to the world's most important heritage sites

1. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Erosion transports rocks from one place to another.
 - B. Neither erosion nor weathering can remove rocks.
 - C. Weathering involves major movement of rock masses.
2. Which of the following can be a result of mechanical weathering?
 - A. an increase in atmospheric temperature
 - B. the breaking of rocks into smaller fragments
 - C. a change in the chemical make-up of rocks
3. According to the 2nd paragraph, mechanical weathering is more likely to occur in
 - A. forested landscapes.
 - B. an area with little vegetation.
 - C. countryside with rich soil.
4. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Temperature fluctuations in a desert can lead to mechanical weathering.
 - B. The expansion of rocks in deserts does not require water.
 - C. The factors that cause weathering in deserts and mountains are the same.
5. Which of the following can best replace the word '**disintegration**' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. pressure
 - B. breaking down
 - C. composition
6. From what you read, you understand that chemical weathering
 - A. transports rocks from wet to dry places.
 - B. affects all rocks to the same degree.
 - C. is more likely to occur in wet environments.
7. Which of the following can fill the blank in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. For the most part
 - B. For instance
 - C. If so
8. Marble is known to be
 - A. more resistant than limestone.
 - B. prone to chemical weathering.
 - C. similar in constitution to granite.
9. The author mentions the Grand Canyon in the last paragraph to show
 - A. how human structures are affected by weathering.
 - B. the positive aspects of weathering.
 - C. how human activity affects weathering.

Read the following passages about *Genetically Modified Foods*.

For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Genetically Modified Foods

Passage A

The Benefits of GM Foods

Scientists who have tinkered with the genetic material of foods argue that genetically modified foods, or GM foods, offer great benefits to humanity. Non-genetically modified foods require pesticides and other chemicals to grow; these chemicals pollute the ground soil and the air.

_____, GM foods require fewer chemicals, which is one of their most significant benefits. A recent study, assessing the environmental impact that GM foods have had for about 20 years, shows that the technology used for GM foods has reduced the carbon footprint associated with pesticide use by 20% a year. **It** has also provided evidence that the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from traditional farming is equal to removing 10 million cars from the roads in one year.

Another major advantage of GM foods is that their modification makes them resistant to insects and disease; their resistance results in greater food production and consequently, lower prices for consumers. With the global population growing at an alarmingly fast rate, there is hope that increased food production will be the answer to feeding future generations and the solution to malnutrition and world hunger.

10. Which of the following can best complete the gap in the 1st paragraph?
 - A. In contrast
 - B. In the long run
 - C. In that case
11. An essential benefit of GM foods is that they
 - A. help food technology advance.
 - B. do not need any chemicals to grow.
 - C. harm the environment less.
12. What does the word '**It**' in the 1st paragraph refer to?
 - A. GM food
 - B. pesticide use
 - C. a recent study
13. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. GM foods can withstand insect attacks.
 - B. GM foods may prove more expensive to buy.
 - C. GM foods may help eliminate world hunger.

Passage B**The Disadvantages of GM Foods**

Since Flavr-Savr tomatoes, the first genetically modified food, were sold in the early 1990s, there has been a heated debate over GM foods. Adversaries of GM foods are seriously concerned about the long-term effects of such foods as there has been insufficient research done on their potential risks on human health. For example, although there has not been any solid evidence that **links** GM foods to allergic responses, the significant rise in allergies among children and adults is attributed to the high use of GM foods. The risk lies in the fact that consumers may be unaware that GM foods sometimes contain inserted genes that cause allergies.

Another fear is that since antibiotic properties are put into GM foods to **immunise them against** diseases, eating these foods can make people vulnerable to illnesses. The antibiotic properties in GM foods are left in the human body, thus making many antibiotics people need to take less effective. Opponents to GM foods also claim that genetic engineering focuses more on greater food production than on nutritional value. Finally, they point to the impact GM foods can have on the environment. Farmers cultivating GM crops have been spraying herbicides to kill weeds more often than before since these crops can resist herbicides. However, the increasing use of weed-killers is causing the land and water around farms to become more polluted.

14. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
- A. The effects of GM foods have been thoroughly researched.
 - B. Studies have clearly shown that GM foods cause allergies.
 - C. Consumers may be ignorant of the risks of consuming GM foods.
15. Which of the following can best replace the phrase '**immunise them against**' in the 2nd paragraph?
- A. make them resist
 - B. reduce their effects on
 - C. distinguish them from
16. Opponents claim that the emphasis of genetic engineering is on
- A. putting antibiotics in food.
 - B. generating more food.
 - C. producing nourishing food.
17. What is one consequence of farmers using herbicides more often?
- A. more weeds in their fields
 - B. a rise in local water pollution
 - C. greater crop resistance

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.

18. The influence of GM foods on the environment is mentioned
- A. passage A only.
 - B. passage B only.
 - C. in both passages A and B.
19. The idea of GM foods affecting consumer budgets is mentioned in
- A. passage A only.
 - B. passage B only.
 - C. neither of the two passages.
20. Unlike passage A, passage B would
- A. discourage people from purchasing GM foods.
 - B. convince the reader of the necessity of GM foods.
 - C. reassure someone who suffers from allergies.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Despite being young and inexperienced, he didn't let himself
- A. be manipulated
 - B. manipulating
 - C. to manipulate others
22. The headmaster some students collect all the rubbish from the school yard.
- A. got
 - B. told
 - C. had
23. Had he not betrayed her in the past, she him now that he's facing problems.
- A. could have supported
 - B. doesn't support
 - C. would support
24. Most young people use their mobile phones so much that they can't them.
- A. do without
 - B. get away with
 - C. drop out of
25. Only by working hard to achieve your goals.
- A. you ought to
 - B. will you be able
 - C. you are
26. She always sets the alarm at night burglars might break in while she is sleeping.
- A. to prevent that
 - B. providing
 - C. for fear that
27. challenging the task is, she always carries it out successfully.
- A. Although
 - B. However
 - C. As much

28. The tourist agency they found cheap flights was located near the campus.
- A. in where
 - B. which
 - C. at which
29. What were they to offer you a job abroad?
- A. would you do
 - B. were you to do
 - C. might you have done
30. So dense was the forest that they through it.
- A. can walk hard
 - B. could hardly walk
 - C. walked as hard as possible
31. Although he has been working out and eating right, he the same.
- A. still weighs
 - B. is still weighing
 - C. has still to weigh
32. Most students their teachers didn't give them surprise tests.
- A. had better
 - B. prefer
 - C. would rather
33. It's the first time that such a large company an inexperienced employee.
- A. is hiring
 - B. has hired
 - C. will have hired
34. Some teenagers would readily admit more time on social media than they should.
- A. to be spending
 - B. on spending
 - C. spending
35. He often annoys his friends because he talks as if he an expert in any field.
- A. would be
 - B. is to be
 - C. were

36. She be hungry. She had a big breakfast an hour ago!
- A. shouldn't
 - B. can't
 - C. needn't
37. Employees are more likely their job when they are dissatisfied.
- A. to quitting
 - B. to quit
 - C. that they will quit
38. Florence the year before, they decided to go to Rome.
- A. Visited
 - B. Being visited
 - C. Having visited
39. They were difficult exercises that no one managed to do them successfully.
- A. too
 - B. so
 - C. such
40. He was voted the best journalist of the year, came as no surprise to anyone.
- A. the fact
 - B. which
 - C. it

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Importance of Laboratories

In comparison (41) white chocolate, dark chocolate has a range of health benefits. The healing properties of chocolate (42) attributed to polyphenols and flavonols, powerful antioxidants defending body cells and combating (43) number of diseases. Several scientific studies (44) shown that the consumption of dark chocolate can lower blood pressure, restore flexibility to arteries and facilitate the easy flow of blood. Eating dark chocolate regularly is also said to have positive effects on the brain (45) as improving memory and strengthening thinking skills. Additionally, as dark chocolate can increase the production of happy hormones in the body, it can improve our mood. (46) the great health benefits dark chocolate has, there are some disadvantages to (47) Cocoa beans contain caffeine, so the darker the chocolate is, the higher (48) level of caffeine is. Caffeine may trigger headaches or hinder someone's ability to sleep. Also, (49) though dark chocolate tastes bitter, it still contains processed sugar, which is unhealthy. Finally, chocolate is one of the (50) commonly craved foods as it is a highly addictive combination of sugar and fat.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper June 2017

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

 No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

 ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

List of prepared topics

1. What changes would you like to see in your city/town? Why?
2. Would you like to live in your hometown for the rest of your life? Why? Why not?
3. What is your number one priority this year? Why?
4. Why do shopping malls attract young people?
5. What causes people a lot of anxiety?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. Living in big cities often makes people feel alienated.

- long hours of work
- lack of trust in others
- obsession with technology

2. There are advantages to living in different places.

- come in contact with different people
- find better career opportunities
- learn to become more flexible

3. It is essential to set goals in life.

- keep us focused and motivated
- allow us to measure progress
- help us believe in ourselves

4. Shopping malls should not be built near residential areas.

- protect small-scale retail shops
- prevent traffic congestion
- reduce unnecessary consumption

5. Working long hours has a lot of adverse effects on our lives.

- deprives us of leisure time
- affects relationships
- causes several health problems

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JANUARY 2018

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

First week at work

- How does John feel about his job?
 - recognised
 - appreciative
 - discouraged

Shopping online

- From what you hear, you understand that James
 - does not trust online shops completely.
 - refuses to help Jessica order a sofa online.
 - disregards any of the advantages of e-shopping.

At a photography workshop

- What is **TRUE** about Helen according to what you hear?
 - She is currently working as a photographer.
 - She lacks any photography skills whatsoever.
 - She studied photography at university.

A speech

- Both Mat and Emily think that the last speaker at the conference
 - gave a very amusing speech.
 - lacked the knowledge to talk about his topic.
 - failed to keep the audience interested.

At the hotel reception

- What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
 - There is no public transport near the hotel.
 - The man will probably go to the museum by bus.
 - There is no direct underground line from the hotel to the museum.

Failing an audition

- Chris implies that Paulina failed the audition because she
 - had not practised enough with her voice coach.
 - had never sung in front of an audience before.
 - had been too overconfident.

The restaurant

- It seems that Peter
 - found the restaurant food of high quality but expensive.
 - was not at all impressed with the restaurant staff.
 - had nothing positive to say about the restaurant.

Wearing black

- Linda believes that
 - dark clothes show that someone is unhappy.
 - Greg is right about her being miserable.
 - wearing black makes her appear stylish.

An upcoming storm

- Theo does not seem to be worried about the imminent storm because
 - it is not going to be as severe as the previous one.
 - they have taken the necessary precautions against it.
 - they no longer grow any plants in their garden.

New curtains

- From what you hear, you understand that
 - Harry finds his new curtains a bit of a letdown.
 - Harry bought ready-made curtains for his living room.
 - Harry appreciates what Cynthia has done for him.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

A power cut

11. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Tina is at work at the moment.
 - B. There has been a power failure at Brian's house.
 - C. Tina is calling to ask why Brian is still at work.
12. Brian tells Tina that he can't leave the office because he
- A. is busy organising a meeting.
 - B. is in the middle of an important meeting.
 - C. cannot cancel today's meeting.
13. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Brian is against calling off the dinner party.
 - B. The power failure seems limited to Brian's home.
 - C. The other apartments on Tina's floor have power.
14. At the end of the conversation, Brian
- A. gives Tina an emergency number to call.
 - B. tells Tina to contact an electrician.
 - C. reassures Tina he will call an electrician.

Eating nuts

15. Henry sounds surprised that Sophie
- A. has decided to go on a special diet.
 - B. likes eating nuts in winter so much.
 - C. went out in the cold to get nuts.

16. From what Sophie tells Henry, we understand that she
- A. does not like high-calorie food.
 - B. takes care of herself.
 - C. recently gained weight.
17. Which of the following snacks would Sophie probably prefer to eat?
- A. raw almonds with no salt
 - B. a salty pretzel
 - C. rice crackers with salt

The conference

18. Olivia seems annoyed because
- A. Mike keeps telling her to be patient.
 - B. they missed their stop.
 - C. the bus ride is taking a long time.
19. It seems that Olivia regrets having
- A. signed up for the conference.
 - B. booked a hotel on the outskirts.
 - C. come to Dublin with Mike.
20. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Mike suggests changing hotels after the conference.
 - B. Olivia says Mike won't be impressed by Dublin's nightlife.
 - C. Mike and Olivia decide to extend their stay in Dublin.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about which two steps English language learners can follow to write a successful essay. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer **(A, B or C)**. You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. According to what you hear, what is **TRUE** about writing an essay?
- A. Confident language learners never have any fears about it.
 - B. It can be a source of uneasiness for all language learners.
 - C. It is hardly possible for any language learner to upgrade their writing skills.
22. It is advisable that the key points in an essay topic should be highlighted so that
- A. unnecessary information can be avoided.
 - B. language learners can exclude supportive evidence.
 - C. wasting time reading the topic can be prevented.
23. Which of the following can contribute to organising the essay key ideas into paragraphs?
- A. the number of questions to be covered
 - B. making a brief essay plan beforehand
 - C. being too general throughout the introduction
24. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. A Topic Sentence presents the main idea of a paragraph.
 - B. A well-structured paragraph contains more than one key idea.
 - C. Linking devices establish logical connections among ideas in the essay.
25. From what you hear, you understand that
- A. paragraphing is one of the features of a successful essay.
 - B. a personal opinion should not be expressed in the conclusion.
 - C. advanced structures alone can make an essay stand out.

*Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.*

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about which two steps English language learners can follow to write a successful essay.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Addressing the question

- take time to read the topic
- underline the key points
- make a plan

Organising ideas into paragraphs

- introduction
- main body:
 - topic sentences
 - elaborative points
 - linking devices
- conclusion

Write your notes
in the Writing Booklet

You must do Task 1.

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish.

Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

Many English language learners find writing an essay a difficult task. In your opinion, what two steps can they follow to write a successful essay?

Choose **ONE** of the following **WRITING TASKS**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **TASK** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

A lot of people nowadays choose to work from home. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of working from home? Give examples to support your ideas.

Advantages of working from home

- work at one's own pace
- spend more time with family
- be in a less stressful working environment
- not waste time travelling

Disadvantages of working from home

- requires more self-discipline
- causes isolation
- makes it difficult to distinguish between work and personal life
- leads to overworking

OR

Task 3

The modern lifestyle has created several health problems. In your opinion, what health problems has the modern lifestyle caused and what can people do to avoid such problems? Give examples to support your ideas.

Health problems due to the modern lifestyle

- depression
- obesity
- stress

Solutions to avoid health problems

- spend time with family and friends
- exercise regularly
- follow a healthy diet

OR

Task 4

It is true that the crime rate in cities is higher than that in rural areas. In your opinion, why is the crime rate higher in cities and what can be done to reduce it?

Reasons for the high crime rate in cities

- unemployment and poverty
- social alienation
- loss of traditional values

How to reduce the crime rate in cities

- schools emphasise the importance of customs, traditions and values
- organise campaigns against crime
- provide support for poorer citizens

Read the text below about *The Effects of Climate Change* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Effects of Climate Change

Scientific observations worldwide make it very clear that climate change and global warming are threatening both the environment and society.

Global warming is the gradual increase in the Earth's average temperature, often associated with the emission of greenhouse gases. It has brought about an alarming rise in sea levels, whose short-term effects are already observable. One of these effects is recurrent flooding, otherwise called nuisance flooding, which takes place at high tides. Occurring when the ocean has reached the 'brim' locally, like a little water being added to an already full glass, nuisance flooding is also called 'sunny day' flooding as it is linked to sea level rise rather than to storms or heavy rain. Although the effects of nuisance flooding are not life threatening, they close roads, damage storm drains and strain city maintenance budgets. The degree of how dangerous nuisance flooding can be depends on various factors like the height of the tide or the strength of the wind. Nuisance floods have already become routine features of some coastal areas around the world, and in others the number of flooding days has dramatically increased causing consternation among scientists. In Washington DC, for example, there have been a total of 522 flooding days since 1950, with almost 200 of them being the direct result of climatic change.

Climate change can also affect agriculture and livestock. Although warm temperatures can benefit the growth of certain crops, high temperatures and precipitation can harm other crops, reduce their yields or in extreme cases, even prevent their growth. In some areas of the world, increased temperatures cause droughts; they make once fertile soils dry and seriously reduce water supplies, leaving little or no water available for irrigation. In addition, a warmer climate can lead to an increase in weeds and pests, necessitating a greater use of pesticides, which can threaten human health. Heat waves can have an impact on livestock as well. High temperatures can encourage the growth of parasites and diseases affecting animals, while both dry weather and floods can destroy grazing land for livestock. Finally, climate change can have **devastating** effects on marine life as higher temperatures allow the spread of parasites and marine diseases, forcing many species to migrate or driving others to extinction.

Climate change has already started taking its toll and scientists are certain that global temperatures will continue to rise unless human activities that pollute the environment are drastically reduced. Without such measures, there is no telling what effects global warming will ultimately have on the planet.

1. According to the 2nd paragraph, what is one cause of global warming?
 - A. scientific observations
 - B. rising sea levels
 - C. greenhouse gas emissions
2. What is **TRUE** about nuisance flooding in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. It is more likely to occur after a downpour.
 - B. It is likely to happen repeatedly.
 - C. It is associated with a drop in sea level.
3. What could be a possible effect of nuisance flooding?
 - A. reduced budgets for maintenance
 - B. disruption of transportation
 - C. more intense winds
4. According to the 2nd paragraph, scientists are concerned about
 - A. people becoming used to nuisance flooding.
 - B. nuisance flooding now affecting inland cities.
 - C. the rising frequency of nuisance floods.
5. What is **FALSE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. High temperatures pose a threat to all plant species.
 - B. Heavy rainfall may affect the development of certain crops.
 - C. High temperatures may lead to a reduction in plant yields.
6. Which of the following is **not** a negative effect of rising temperatures?
 - A. the creation of fertile soils
 - B. a lack of water for farming
 - C. increased numbers of parasites
7. Which of the following can fill in the blank in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. otherwise
 - B. similarly
 - C. in turn
8. What does the phrase '**devastating**' mean in the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. disastrous
 - B. hopeless
 - C. superficial
9. In the last paragraph, the writer believes
 - A. the effects of climate change are irreversible.
 - B. global warming will not pose a threat in the future.
 - C. drastic steps must be taken to stop global warming.

Read the following passages about *Two Rivers in South America*.

For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Rivers in South America

Passage A

Cano Cristales

Flowing in a remote area in the Andes in Colombia, the river Cano Cristales, commonly called the 'River of Five Colours' or 'Liquid Rainbow' is a spectacular natural wonder. For six months of the year, Cano Cristales looks like any other river, but between the months of June and November, it captivates visitors with its striking colours of yellow, green, blue, black and red, each caused by a different phenomenon. For example, the *macarenia clavigera*, an aquatic red plant growing on underwater rocks paints the river floors with vibrant shades of red; the mass blooming of algae and moss on the bed of rocks causes the green colour effect and its crystal clear waters give it a blue appearance. Waterfalls, pools and caves add to the extraordinary beauty of the river and the absence of any fish or other creatures allow visitors to swim undisturbed in its waters.

Due to political unrest in the area from 1989 to 2009, visitors were not allowed to reach the Cano Cristales. Since the turmoil stopped, access to the river and its surrounding areas has been possible but only on guided tours. Fearing the impact of expansive tourism growth, towns and communities near the river set strict limits on the number of visitors per day and **ban** any products that may cause pollution.

10. What is **TRUE** about the river Cano Cristales according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. It bears no resemblance to any other river whatsoever.
 - B. It appears multi-coloured for half the year.
 - C. It flows in too remote an area to attract visitors.
11. From what you read, you understand that
 - A. *macarenia clavigera* floats on the surface of Cano Cristales.
 - B. all the different colours of Cano Cristales come from aquatic plants.
 - C. different natural formations enhance the beauty of Cano Cristales.
12. What is **FALSE** about Cano Cristales according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Tourists cannot visit it unless they are escorted by a guide.
 - B. Political unrest in the area is still preventing tourists from visiting it.
 - C. Local communities restrict the number of visitors to the river.
13. What does the word '**ban**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. legally prohibit
 - B. give a fine
 - C. export

Passage B***The Rio Negro***

The Rio Negro, or Black River, was so named by the Spanish explorer who came upon it in 1541. It is one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon River and the largest blackwater river in the world. The river gets its black hue from leaves and other vegetation that has decayed and dissolved in it. Despite its waters looking **murky**, the river is considered to be one of the cleanest in the world as it carries little or no sediment.

The source of Rio Negro is in Colombia where it goes by the name Guainia River. It criss-crosses the Colombia and Venezuelan border until it flows into Brazil where it becomes the Rio Negro and finally merges with the Amazon River just south of Manaus, the largest city in the Amazon Rainforest. There are 700 documented fish species in the basin of Rio Negro but along with currently undescribed species, the total number of species may reach 900. Being navigable for more than 430 miles, the river attracts a lot of wildlife lovers who can choose from a range of cruise options, from economy to luxury ones. Cruises give the guests the chance to explore the Rio Negro, swim in its calm waters or go on guided bird-watching trips deep into the rainforest.

14. What is **TRUE** about the Rio Negro according to the 1st paragraph?
- It is the only blackwater river in the world.
 - The plant material in its water makes it look dark.
 - It was named after a Spanish explorer.
15. Which of the following words can replace the word '**murky**' in the 1st paragraph?
- dark
 - swollen
 - rough
16. What is **FALSE** about the Rio Negro according to the 2nd paragraph?
- Its path crosses the territory of three countries.
 - The Rio Negro and the Amazon eventually come together.
 - Most of the fish living there have yet to be described.
17. The cruises on the Rio Negro
- do not cater for budget travellers.
 - offer guided land tours.
 - allow guests to hunt birds.
- Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.**
18. A limit to the number of people visiting the river is mentioned in
- Passage A only.
 - Passage B only.
 - both passages.
19. In which river can visitors bathe?
- in both of them.
 - in Cano Cristales only.
 - in Rio Negro only.
20. Cano Cristales differs significantly from Rio Negro in that it
- contains no fish.
 - lacks flora.
 - has unclean water.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. If for a scholarship, he would not have continued his studies.

- A. they considered him
- B. it hadn't been
- C. he hasn't worked

22. Modern furniture comfort and style to an office.

- A. has brought
- B. brings
- C. are bringing

23. She didn't mention for a bank loan.

- A. to apply
- B. she will be applied
- C. having applied

24. She would never dream her ideas on others.

- A. to impose
- B. of imposing
- C. the imposition

25. It was irresponsible of you to drive in the storm. You an accident.

- A. could have
- B. will have had
- C. might have had

26. My parents asked me what to my car.

- A. was happened
- B. did it happen
- C. had happened

27. You can't believe to go horseback riding on the beach.

- A. how fun there was
- B. so much fun was it
- C. what fun it was

28. The teacher asked him how many exercises he the day before.
- A. did he do
 - B. were done
 - C. had done
29. The price of a laptop online may be lower than that in a store.
- A. which bought
 - B. been bought
 - C. bought
30. some workplace stress is normal, excessive stress can cause problems.
- A. Despite
 - B. Nevertheless
 - C. While
31. of the employees was given a small present.
- A. Each
 - B. All
 - C. Every
32. Once he a strategic plan, he will work hard to put his ideas into action.
- A. creates
 - B. will create
 - C. is about to create
33. She was to leave the office when her boss asked her to send an email.
- A. about
 - B. unlike
 - C. intended
34. No sooner had they bought the house than they
- A. had renovated it
 - B. had it renovated
 - C. would renovate it
35. The main speaker was not good at his ideas across.
- A. giving
 - B. sending
 - C. getting

36. If he had knowledge of computers, he would probably get hired.
- A. too good
 - B. a good
 - C. so good
37. he tried, the detective couldn't solve the mystery.
- A. Hard though
 - B. Although hardly
 - C. As harder
38. Only when the rain stopped, off on their journey.
- A. they had set
 - B. were they to set
 - C. did they set
39. Urban poverty seems to be increasing at an rate.
- A. alarmed
 - B. alarming
 - C. alarmingly
40. In spite of of the risks involved, he decided to set up his own business.
- A. warning him
 - B. having him warned
 - C. their warning him

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Toddlers' Tantrums

(41) until children develop physically and emotionally, can they accurately express their feelings. Until then, they may often get aggressive, taking their frustration out on (42) their parents or siblings. Many parents either feel embarrassed when their children throw a tantrum (43) punish their children for their bad behaviour. According to psychologists, however, the problem is that young children lack the vocabulary to explain (44) is upsetting them. Their communication is limited, yet they have all these needs to (45) met. Therefore, (46) of feeling ashamed or laying the blame on their children, parents should remain calm and try to identify what their children are trying to express when they misbehave. If not, they will be (47) to handle the situation effectively. The worst thing (48) can do when their toddlers throw a temper tantrum is to (49) their temper as well. Parents must provide a comforting influence, or (50) it may be too difficult to calm their children down.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper January 2018

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

 No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

 ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

List of prepared topics

1. What are the negative effects of tourism on National Parks?
2. How can we use technology to reduce waste?
3. Are there special circumstances when lying to a friend is the right thing to do?
4. What are the benefits of working in a foreign country?
5. What is the importance of a balanced diet?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries are important.

- protect biodiversity
- contribute to a healthy environment
- offer economic benefits

2. No one can deny the harmful effects of technology.

- makes us physically inactive
- has a negative impact on sleep
- is responsible for the increasing rates of obesity

3. Honesty is what matters more in a friendship.

- improves relationships
- fosters good communication
- encourages loyalty

4. There are several disadvantages of working abroad.

- experience cultural shock
- feel homesick
- difficult to form personal relationships

5. There are good reasons to prepare a home-cooked meal.

- is a healthier option
- saves time and money
- a chance to spend time with family

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2018

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Down with the flu

- From what you hear, you understand that
 - Chris didn't have to hand in his assignment due to his being ill.
 - despite being ill, Chris decided to attend the class.
 - Chris's throat started hurting while he was taking a shower.

A new television

- What excites Thomas most about his new television is
 - the size of the screen.
 - the relatively low cost.
 - the depth of the screen image.

A night out at the cinema

- Stephanie and Harry agree that
 - ads at the cinema are a waste of time.
 - it is good to be at the cinema early to see the trailers.
 - they need to leave home 30 minutes before the film starts.

A bad joke

- Paulina complains to Mark because
 - Mark doesn't know how to tell a joke.
 - she found Mark's humour offensive.
 - her supervisor doesn't share Mark's sense of humour.

A heavy work schedule

- Henry says he is certain that Kate
 - is going to miss some of the deadlines for her projects.
 - has a fear of confronting problems at work.
 - is able to recognise and deal with difficulties.

The high school diary

- Jessica is positive about
 - where her high school diary should have been.
 - the fact that Jason took her high school diary.
 - misplacing her diary after her graduation ceremony.

Household chores

- From what you hear, you understand that
 - the couple's kids usually pick up their things themselves.
 - neither parent is annoyed by the way their kids behave.
 - the father suggests a way to improve the kids' behaviour.

Going to Oxford

- What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
 - Sam thinks travelling to Oxford is going to be a hassle.
 - A return ticket might cost more than two single tickets.
 - Irene will be travelling to Oxford with Sam.

A baby monitor

- What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
 - Lukas seems concerned about the cost of the baby monitor.
 - Chloe and Lukas have never owned a baby monitor before.
 - The new monitor cannot work unless it has an Internet connection.

A bank robbery

- Anna tells Max that
 - there were a lot of people at the bank during the robbery.
 - she videoed the whole robbery on her mobile phone.
 - she was too preoccupied to notice the robbery happening.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

The Tranquillity Hotel

11. From what you hear, you learn that the Tranquillity Hotel is
- A. too small to please anyone.
 - B. a great place to escape to.
 - C. lacking in a friendly atmosphere.
12. What was Diane most pleased about with her stay at the hotel?
- A. spending time in the hotel's library
 - B. having a clean and comfortable room
 - C. reading books in the Guest Lounge
13. When Richard was at the Tranquillity Hotel, he
- A. regretted not walking more in the forest.
 - B. loved going on bike rides by the sea.
 - C. didn't get to meet people from the area.
14. According to what you hear, what is **TRUE** about the *Artefacts* shop?
- A. Richard and Diane both bought a carpet from there.
 - B. Some of the items it sells are expensive.
 - C. Few people would be interested in visiting it.

Becoming unemployed

15. From what Lucy tells Greg, you understand that she
- A. believes he lost his job because he lacked talent.
 - B. encourages him to share his feelings with his family.
 - C. thinks it will be quite some time before he finds a new job.
16. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Lucy has experienced unemployment as well.
 - B. Greg will be able to claim unemployment benefit.
 - C. Greg feels embarrassed about losing his job.
17. What will Greg probably do soon?
- A. get a job to avoid having to claim benefits
 - B. apply for unemployment benefit via the Internet
 - C. visit the Unemployment Office for information

The London Book Fair

18. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Mary works as a tour guide in London.
 - B. Mary has been to London four times in six months.
 - C. Mary is looking for a job in London as a translator.
19. Mary says that the London Book Fair
- A. included many international publishers.
 - B. was not held at the same place this year as last year.
 - C. did not include any kinds of digital media.
20. What does Mary feel regret about regarding the Book Fair?
- A. only managing to visit it for three days
 - B. the limited variety of seminars it offered
 - C. not having time to attend more seminars

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about *The importance of outdoor play*. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. At the very beginning of the extract, the speaker
- A. gives us an idea of how children played in the past.
 - B. describes some modern outdoor activities for children.
 - C. introduces the drawbacks outdoor free play has.
22. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Playing outside may make children more active.
 - B. Outdoor play is unlikely to improve school performance.
 - C. Children who play outdoors suffer more from anxiety.
23. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Exposure to sunlight can help improve a child's mood.
 - B. Outdoor play can lead to a lack of creativity in children.
 - C. Outdoor play teaches children to be more independent.
24. One reason fewer children play outside nowadays is because
- A. there are not so many places for them to play in.
 - B. they enjoy doing supervised after-school activities more.
 - C. many parents consider it too dangerous for their children.
25. From what you hear, you understand that these days, children
- A. often confuse the real world with the virtual one.
 - B. are usually too busy studying to play outdoors.
 - C. tend to be over-reliant on technology.

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about the importance of outdoor play.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Benefits of outdoor play

- makes children more physically active
- helps children focus
- promotes children's physical development
- supports children's creativity and social skills

Reasons for limited access to outdoor play

- parents' fear of the risks
- working parents in urban areas
- parents' favouring supervised activities
- the impact of technology

**Write your notes
in the Writing Booklet**

You must do Task 1.

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish.

Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

'Children nowadays do not enjoy the benefits of outdoor play as much as children in the past did. In your opinion, what are the benefits of outdoor play for children and why do modern children have little access to it?'

Support your views.

Choose **ONE** of the following **WRITING TASKS**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **TASK** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

Some people believe that having a set daily routine is boring and stifling whereas others find it comforting. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of having a set daily routine? Support your views.

Advantages of having a routine

- provides structure in our lives
- saves us time
- helps us to set our priorities and achieve our goals

Disadvantages of having a routine

- restricts our creativity
- prevents us from accepting changes in our lives
- puts too much pressure on us

OR

Task 3

It is common that teenagers idolise celebrities. Do you think that celebrities should be role models to teenagers or not? Support your views.

Why celebrities should be role models

- can inspire teenagers to try hard for their goals
- teach teenagers money and fame can be used for a good cause
- encourage teenagers to discover their talents

Why celebrities should not be role models

- may influence teenagers to take up bad habits or copy bad behaviour
- may make teenagers feel insecure about their appearance
- may make teenagers form false ideals about what happiness is

OR

Task 4

Some people consider themselves fortunate to have close neighbours. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of having close neighbours?

Advantages

- can ask for help
- can create lasting friendships
- can feel safer

Disadvantages

- may not have privacy
- may be demanding
- may be forced to socialise

Read the text below about *Space Exploration* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Space Exploration

The development of rockets in the mid-twentieth century allowed people to explore space. On October 4, 1957, the unmanned Russian satellite *Sputnik 1* became the first man-made satellite to orbit the earth. It was a small metal sphere, equipped with no scientific instruments except two radio transmitters and four antennas. Nevertheless, the radio signals emitted, detectable by radio stations all over the globe, allowed scientists to gather information about the ionosphere. On October 26, however, its radio signals stopped as the transmitter batteries died and on January 4, 1958, upon re-entering Earth's atmosphere, *Sputnik 1* burned up.

Sputnik 1 signified the beginning of the space age. On January 31, 1958, *Explorer 1*, the first unmanned American satellite to reach space, carried a cosmic ray detector designed to measure radiation originating beyond the solar system. The radiation recorded, however, did not come solely from distant cosmic rays as had been expected, but also from two radiation belts surrounding our planet. These belts were named *The Van Allen Belts* after the scientist who had designed the experiment and studied the data sent back from *Explorer 1*. The data captured by *Explorer 1* led to a new science, that of space physics, and heralded a new era of innovation in technology and communications.

On April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin, the 27-year-old cosmonaut aboard the Russian spacecraft *Vostok 1*, became the first human being to travel into space. This first manned space mission gave Gagarin a permanent place in world history and opened up the possibility that human civilisation would spread to the stars. However, it was on July 20, 1969, that half a billion people across the world witnessed perhaps the most remarkable '**feat**' of all: the landing of the American spaceship *Apollo 11* on the moon. Using computers with less computing power than that of a modern mobile phone, three highly-trained men travelled through 240,000 miles of open space and succeeded not only in landing and walking on the moon, but also returning home safely.

Since the *Apollo 11* mission, there have been many more trips into space, leading to many benefits. Space exploration has greatly contributed to the development of satellite communications, the advancement of weather forecasting and a better understanding of the universe. Scientists continue to create new technologies, some of which may one day allow humans to live on other worlds. In the meantime, however, our planet is facing many problems and perhaps the money spent on space exploration would be better spent on cleaning up our polluted planet and combating world poverty.

1. What is **TRUE** about *Sputnik 1* according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Its radio signals were difficult to pick up on earth.
 - B. It was designed to operate without a crew.
 - C. It carried many important scientific instruments.
2. From what you read, you understand that *Sputnik 1*
 - A. managed to get back to Earth safely.
 - B. overheated upon re-entering Earth's atmosphere.
 - C. continued emitting radio signals on its return to Earth.
3. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Distant cosmic rays are solely responsible for radiation in our solar system.
 - B. A previously unknown phenomenon was discovered by *Explorer 1*.
 - C. *Explorer 1* was outfitted with a scientific device to record specific data.
4. The data collected during the flight of *Explorer 1*
 - A. contributed to the birth of a new science.
 - B. resulted from new communication technologies.
 - C. was analysed by scientists on board *Explorer 1*.
5. From what you read, you understand that Yuri Gagarin made history because he
 - A. had a vision of people living in space.
 - B. was the youngest cosmonaut in the 1960s.
 - C. became the first person to travel into outer space.
6. What does the word '**feat**' in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - A. hardship
 - B. accomplishment
 - C. blessing
7. What is **TRUE** about *Apollo 11*?
 - A. Its crew was well-prepared for their flight to the moon.
 - B. its success was due to the advanced technology on board.
 - C. Its launch celebrated the first manned flight into space.
8. According to the last paragraph, what might **NOT** be a benefit of space travelling?
 - A. understanding cosmological phenomena
 - B. the evolution of humankind
 - C. storm warning devices
9. How does the writer feel about space technology?
 - A. Economies should increase their spending on it.
 - B. Colonising other planets is the answer to Earth's problems.
 - C. Currently, it is not the right thing to be investing money in.

Read the following passages about *Video Games*.

For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Video Games

Passage A

What makes video games popular?

Playing video games can be beneficial as a way to entertain ourselves, keep our brain active and deal with stress. However, these benefits alone cannot account for the immense popularity of online gaming among people of all ages. The principal reason for the growing popularity of video games is their accessibility. Nowadays, personal computers and game consoles are no longer the sole, or even primary, devices for gamers.

The number of online gamers is growing **alarmingly** as game developers are now designing games specifically for smartphones and android devices. So, as long as there is a Wi-Fi signal, gaming websites allow gamers using any kind of connected gadget to choose from an endless array of online games, from those suitable for a beginner to games that are difficult to master.

Another factor that explains why online games are popular is their **affordability**. In addition to expensive computer games, there are numerous games which can be downloaded without any subscription fee or other payment. What is more, the success of a lot of online games lies on the fact that gamers can play alone or face a variety of opponents. Using any electronic device, they can share their experience with friends sitting on the same couch each wearing a headset or with strangers from all over the world of varying abilities and ages.

10. What is the massive popularity of video games primarily due to?
 - A. They help relieve tension.
 - B. They especially appeal to the young.
 - C. They are readily available.
11. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Game consoles are still the preferred gaming devices.
 - B. Smartphones have become accepted gaming platforms.
 - C. Online games are not really geared for casual gamers.
12. What does the word '**affordability**' in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - A. variety
 - B. low-cost
 - C. difficulty
13. What is **FALSE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. Some games can be downloaded free-of-charge.
 - B. Gamers can use different kinds of devices to play.
 - C. Online gamers usually play with people of the same age.

Passage B**The effects of online gaming**

Nowadays, online games are so popular across all age groups and educational backgrounds that there are large numbers of sponsored international game tournaments annually, offering great monetary prizes to the participants. The number of online gamers is increasing **alarmingly** as the variety of electronic devices used for online games encourages cyber socialisation and interaction among players. The ability to remain anonymous also enables those with low self-confidence and lack of social skills to create a virtual circle of friends who they feel very comfortable talking to and with whom they can escape from reality.

However, so alluring are online games that playing them can easily become an addiction which can entail serious health and social risks as obsessed gamers tend to lack physical exercise, develop poor sleep habits and eat unhealthy food. Poor posture while playing may also make neck movements stiff, the upper body more stooped and shoulders less mobile. Game addicts can become so involved in interacting through games that they neglect their personal and family relationships, disregard school or work obligations and resent the idea of investing time in real-life social interaction. _____, as personal contact is minimised, gamers can become more and more socially isolated, often experiencing feelings of depression and despair.

14. What is **FALSE** according to the 1st paragraph?
- Many worldwide game tournaments are held every year.
 - Most educated people hold online games in contempt.
 - Online gamers can be rewarded financially for their skills.
15. According to the text, online gaming can
- force gamers to play anonymously.
 - often discourage gamers from interacting with each other.
 - be beneficial for withdrawn people.
16. According to the 2nd paragraph, what is **NOT** a negative effect of online gaming?
- greater workplace efficiency
 - damaged family relationships
 - stiffness in some parts of the body
17. Which of the following can fill in the blank in the 2nd paragraph?
- On the contrary
 - Otherwise
 - In the end

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.

18. Online game addiction is mentioned in
- Passage A only.
 - Passage B only.
 - both passages.
19. The diversity of electronic devices mentioned in both passages
- allows more people to interact.
 - reduces the amount of play time.
 - balances people's gaming with their personal lives.
20. The use of the word '**alarmingly**' in both passages denotes that both writers
- favour the use of online games.
 - are concerned about the rising number of online games.
 - emphasise the benefits of gaming technology.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. Unsatisfied with the job's pay and benefits, she is likely by the end of the month.
- A. she will resign
 - B. of her resigning
 - C. to have resigned
22. No examinee to leave the exam room during the first hour of the allocated time.
- A. have been permitted
 - B. was allowed
 - C. is let
23. Listening to music working is said to increase creativity and productivity.
- A. during
 - B. while
 - C. on
24. Not only the beaches but they also helped community members to recycle more effectively.
- A. the volunteers were to clean
 - B. did the volunteers clean
 - C. were the volunteer's help in cleaning
25. Her boss is by far person I have ever met in my life.
- A. the most tactless
 - B. too tactless a
 - C. such a tactless
26. Due to workloads, a lot of people are under a lot of pressure nowadays.
- A. overwhelmingly
 - B. overwhelmed
 - C. overwhelming
27. Some people when visitors drop in on them without calling first.
- A. are hating
 - B. hate
 - C. hate it

28. The receptionist observed two strange men the hotel lounge.
- A. enter
 - B. were entering
 - C. to have entered
29. All the emails to the manager yesterday were highly confidential.
- A. to be sent
 - B. sending
 - C. sent
30. the rent on time, the tenants received a warning letter from their landlord.
- A. Not having paid
 - B. As not paid
 - C. Not their paying
31. He can no longer her indifference to his problems.
- A. take on
 - B. put up with
 - C. look for
32. Though solutions to hunger and poverty for decades now, there is still no end to suffering in sight.
- A. were being explored
 - B. have been explored
 - C. are being explored
33. The rain is so rare in this area that there is vegetation.
- A. little
 - B. a few
 - C. hardly
34. Had he exercised regularly, he much fitter and stronger now.
- A. would have been
 - B. would be
 - C. will be
35. Our guide us for dinner last night, but he came down with the flu.
- A. might join
 - B. had joined
 - C. was to have joined

36. If only hethe courage to tell her the truth when they met last night!
- A. had
 - B. would have
 - C. had had
37. There's nothing interesting on TV. Why a film at the cinema, instead?
- A. not watch
 - B. are we not to watch
 - C. we don't watch
38. The teacher's for art inspired her students.
- A. passionately
 - B. passionate
 - C. passion
39. The smell of fresh baked bread made his mouth so much that couldn't resist buying a loaf.
- A. to water
 - B. watering
 - C. water
40. Their wedding photographs and the newly-weds are a little upset about it.
- A. haven't developed
 - B. have yet to be developed
 - C. are being developing

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Emotional Intelligence

After a century of debate, there is still no clear definition of what emotional intelligence is and how (41) can be objectively measured. Nor (42) psychologists found any solid evidence to prove to (43) extent emotional intelligence influences our day-to-day lives. Emotional intelligence is commonly defined (44) an individual's capability to recognise, control and express their own emotions as (45) as understand those of other people. When it comes to someone's personal life, research shows that the higher emotional intelligence is, the (46) rewarding relationships are. In fact, successful friendships depend on (47) compatible the individuals in a relationship are. Having high levels of emotional intelligence can also (48) beneficial at work. For one thing, it enhances professional relationships and improves problem-solving and decision-making abilities. Aside (49) inspiring and motivating their colleagues, employees with high emotional intelligence have more chances (50) becoming effective leaders.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper June 2018

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

! ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

List of prepared topics

1. Why is it beneficial to spend time with other people?
2. Is making decisions impulsively a trait you admire? Why/Why not?
3. What kind of natural disaster worries you the most? Why?
4. Do you think a good education guarantees a good job?
5. Will people have more free time thirty years from now? Why? Why not?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. It is essential that we spend more time by ourselves.

- gain a better understanding of ourselves
- learn to become less dependent on others
- be able to focus more on what we are doing

2. Setting priorities in life is vital.

- helps us to organise our lives
- be able to manage time
- motivate us to fulfil our responsibilities

3. Wildfires can be one of the worst natural disasters.

- they can spread at great speed
- the fire front can be unpredictable
- they can pose a direct threat to local populations

4. Students are attracted to prestigious universities.

- have more opportunities to get a job
- feel proud to be part of an elite
- better facilities and academic staff

5. Technology has negative effects on our leisure time.

- transformation of our home into a place of leisure
- increase in addiction to technology
- impact on mental and physical health

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JANUARY 2019

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING AND USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Working in the UK

1. From what you hear, you understand that Ben
- can legally work in England for at least 20 hours a week.
 - will be attending university in Switzerland.
 - seems to be familiar with the UK employment laws.

A cup of tea

2. What should Alice **NOT** do?
- leave the tea bag in the water for 3 minutes
 - reboil the water that is in the kettle
 - sweeten Oscar's tea with honey

Eating steak

3. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- Adam is politely trying to get out of eating more.
 - Mary marinated the steak in oil and pineapple juice.
 - The marinade included soy sauce and salt.

A TV broadcast journalist

4. Despite being an experienced TV broadcast journalist, Linda
- does not find presenting the news as hard as meeting deadlines.
 - is hesitant about working for national broadcasting television.
 - has been unable to get recognition for her work.

A book fair

5. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- Entering the book fair is not free.
 - Susan says that the book fair attracted a lot of people.
 - James will miss the book fair as he will be attending seminars daily.

A soap opera

6. It seems that
- Steve does not think highly of Joanna's favourite soap opera.
 - Joanna avoids watching the soap opera on a daily basis.
 - Joanna is embarrassed to admit that she likes the soap opera.

At the office

7. From what you hear, you can infer that
- Laura is content with her job responsibilities.
 - Eric is encouraging Laura to stay in her current job.
 - Laura has already resigned from her job.

A fireworks display

8. What does Scott praise Helen's brother for?
- his punctuality
 - his talent
 - his attractiveness

The new neighbour

9. What is **TRUE** about what you hear?
- Christine's surprise visit didn't make Elsa feel ill-at-ease.
 - Jason compliments Elsa on her being house-proud.
 - Jason was at home when Christine dropped by.

Going bungee jumping

10. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- Jean will not let her fear prevent her from jumping from a crane.
 - Bray Lake is a very popular site for bungee jumping.
 - Theo tries to discourage Jean from going bungee jumping.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Going to college

11. How does Nancy feel about being admitted into Cambridge University?
- A. nervous
 - B. overjoyed
 - C. unsurprised
12. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Nancy must have made a bad impression at the interview.
 - B. Nancy excelled in all the exams she had taken.
 - C. John did not expect that Nancy would be accepted into Cambridge.
13. John thinks staying at the main college site will benefit Nancy because she will be able to
- A. go to classes on foot.
 - B. share a room with other students.
 - C. find cheaper accommodation.
14. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Nancy thinks eating at the cafeteria will help her socialise.
 - B. Nancy would prefer to share a room to cut down on costs.
 - C. Nancy does not intend to cook at all while living on campus.

The Rooftop

15. Daniel and his wife did not celebrate their anniversary at the Rooftop because
- A. they didn't want to eat in a crowded place.
 - B. it was closed on that weekend.
 - C. it was fully booked.

16. What is **TRUE** about the Rooftop?
- A. It organises only cocktail parties.
 - B. It overlooks some of London's historical places.
 - C. Karen did not enjoy the food there.
17. Karen assumes that the party was held at a restaurant because
- A. it would have been harder to organise it at home.
 - B. her friend never invites people for a meal at her place.
 - C. it made her friend's birthday seem more special.

A damaged television set

18. The man tells the woman that the repair shop cannot
- A. repair a cracked screen.
 - B. fix the television at her home.
 - C. collect the television in the evening.
19. From what you hear, you understand that the repair shop
- A. asks for no initial payment of any kind.
 - B. is not responsible for returning the TV if it cannot be fixed.
 - C. will start repairing the TV only if the woman agrees.
20. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. The repair shop gives a guarantee only for what they fix.
 - B. The woman will be charged even if the TV is not fixed.
 - C. The guarantee the shop offers lasts one year.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about *the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified crops*. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Only a few countries in the world use GM crops.
 - B. The first GM crop appeared in the early 1980s.
 - C. There is no longer much debate over GM crops.
22. The supporters of GM crops claim that GM crops
- A. are better for the environment than regular crops.
 - B. require large quantities of pesticide.
 - C. pose health risks to people.
23. GM crops could be a good solution to world hunger because they
- A. can be used as medicine in developing countries.
 - B. have large amounts of nutrients.
 - C. can produce higher yields.
24. What is the commonest side effect of consuming GM crops?
- A. toxic poisoning
 - B. genetic changes
 - C. allergic reactions
25. What is **FALSE** about the speaker's opinion of GM crops?
- A. He recognises their benefits.
 - B. He is uncertain of their safety.
 - C. He is clear about their long-term effects.

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You can use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified crops.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

Your notes will not be marked.

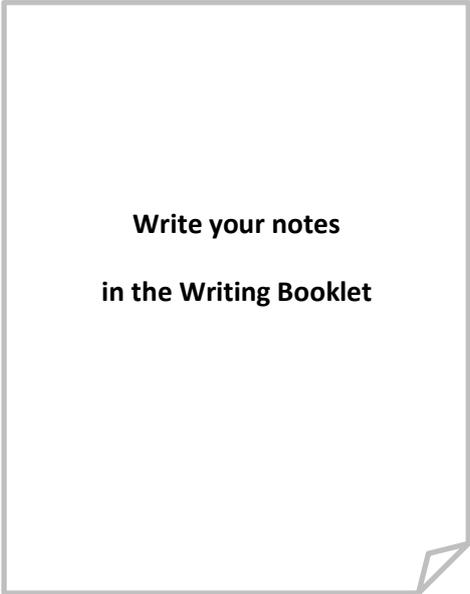
Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Advantages of genetically modified crops

- ☞ resistance to insects, pests, viruses
- ☞ durability in adverse weather conditions and hostile environments
- ☞ larger production
- ☞ improvement of nutritional content

Disadvantages of genetically modified crops

- ☞ allergic reactions
- ☞ toxic poisoning
- ☞ negative effects on the environment



**Write your notes
in the Writing Booklet**

You must do Task 1.

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You can use the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish.

Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

The wide use of genetically modified crops across the world has caused a lot of controversy. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified crops? Support your views.

Choose **ONE** of the following **WRITING TASKS**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **TASK** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

Although lying makes us uncomfortable, most of us have lied at some point in our lives. In your opinion, what makes people lie and what are the consequences of lying? Support your views.

Reasons for lying

- conceal a wrong doing
- personal gain
- protect ourselves or others from harm

Consequences of lying

- hurt loved ones
- lose the trust of others
- receive punishment

OR

Task 3

Most sports nowadays are commercialised. During sporting events, teams and individual players wear logos and appear in advertisements. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of commercialising sports? Support your views.

Advantages of commercialising sports

- media exposure means increased participation in the sport
- improved facilities and coaching
- financial gains

Disadvantages of commercialising sports

- exploitation of athletes by sponsors
- pressure on athletes to do well
- loss of the sporting spirit

OR

Task 4

Today plastic surgery is more popular than ever before. In your opinion, what are the benefits and risks of plastic surgery?

Benefits of plastic surgery

- improved self-image
- a better social life
- correction of abnormalities

Risks of plastic surgery

- social criticism
- harmful effects on health
- undesirable outcomes

Read the text below about *Planets and Dwarf Planets* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Planets and Dwarf Planets

It was not until the 2006 International Astronomical Union (IAU) General Assembly that astronomers, using powerful telescopes on the ground and in space, finally agreed that for a celestial body in our solar system to be considered a true planet, it must meet three criteria. Firstly, it must be in orbit around the sun; secondly, it must have enough gravity to force its mass into a rounded shape and thirdly, it must have cleared its orbit around the sun of other smaller objects. This last criterion is what differentiates true planets from dwarf planets; despite being spherical, dwarf planets lack the necessary gravity to push away smaller bodies.

There are only eight celestial bodies in our solar system that meet all three criteria, one of them being the Earth. The Earth, along with Mercury, Venus and Mars, made up of primarily rocks and metals, belong to the terrestrial planets; Jupiter and Saturn, composed mostly of hydrogen and helium, are the gas planets while Uranus and Neptune fall under the category of ice giants as they contain elements heavier than hydrogen and helium. Pluto, classified as a planet when it was first discovered, failed to meet the third criterion and therefore, became a dwarf planet.

It was astronomer Clyde Tombaugh who first discovered Pluto in 1930. However, it wasn't until 2015 that important details about Pluto were brought to light. These were provided by NASA's New Horizons Spacecraft, whose primary mission was to study Pluto. New Horizons is one of only a few spacecraft to have travelled so far in the solar system. It revealed that Pluto was not an uninteresting cold rock, but a world with surprisingly varied terrain, including frozen plains, dunes, soaring mountains of ice and craters. Contrary to what was previously thought, the data sent back by New Horizons also indicated that Pluto has an atmosphere which consists of gases, with nitrogen dominating and methane and carbon monoxide being present in smaller amounts. Although Pluto lies so far away from the Sun, its temperature fluctuates. When Pluto is at its greatest distance from the Sun, its gases freeze and solidify, but when it lies closer to the Sun, they thaw.

In 2014, another possible dwarf planet, called UZ224, was discovered. UZ224 loops around the sun beyond Pluto, in a region which is rich in celestial bodies, but which contains no true planets. Although it goes around the sun and has enough mass to be spherical, UZ224 has yet to be officially classified as a dwarf planet as it is too distant and dim for scientists to study in detail. UZ224 is the most distant celestial body **identified** in our solar system. However, scientists expect there to be more surprises at the outer edges of our solar system.

1. From what you read, you understand that in 2006
 - A. astronomers reached a consensus on what defines a planet.
 - B. new celestial bodies were discovered in our solar system.
 - C. it was finally decided that Pluto was a true planet.
2. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. Both true planets and dwarf planets rotate round the sun.
 - B. Dwarf planets barely resemble true planets.
 - C. Some planets do not have sufficient gravity to become round.
3. Which common feature of the terrestrial planets is mentioned in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. their distance from the sun
 - B. their composition
 - C. their size
4. The 2nd paragraph makes it clear that
 - A. planet classification is primarily based on the elements they contain.
 - B. Pluto's planetary status has remained the same since its discovery.
 - C. hydrogen and helium are the only elements found on ice giants.
5. The New Horizons spacecraft
 - A. was launched by NASA to prove the existence of Pluto.
 - B. had as its main mission to collect more data about Pluto.
 - C. has travelled further in our solar system than any other spacecraft.
6. What did data collected by New Horizons unveil about Pluto?
 - A. It contains equal amounts of nitrogen and methane.
 - B. It completely lacks an atmosphere.
 - C. It has a more diverse landscape than expected.
7. What is **FALSE** according to the 3rd paragraph?
 - A. The orbit of Pluto varies in its distance from the Sun.
 - B. Temperature shifts have a significant impact on Pluto's atmosphere.
 - C. Because Pluto is so far from the sun, gases on it are always frozen.
8. What is said about UZ224?
 - A. There are no other celestial objects near it.
 - B. It still has not been formally recognized as a dwarf planet.
 - C. Unlike other dwarf planets, it has not got a round shape.
9. What does the word '**identified**' in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. researched
 - B. installed
 - C. discovered

Read the following passages about *Energy Consumption*. For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Energy Consumption

Passage A.

Why is energy consumption increasing?

Currently, in order to produce the energy we require annually, we consume more natural resources than what the earth can regenerate in a year. We are using up fossil fuels like oil, petrol and gas at such astonishing rates that we will soon run out of them. What is this massive energy consumption associated with?

First and foremost, industries and factories require electricity provided by fossil fuels to operate. The more the world population grows, the more energy is needed to manufacture products 21st century societies and consumers require, such as cars and household appliances. Apart from industries, the transportation sector is also a heavy user of fossil fuels. Both people and products now mainly depend on road vehicles in order to move around and this greatly increases petrol consumption. Furthermore, technological advancements have changed the way people use energy in their homes or businesses. Modern home appliances and electronic office equipment have become indispensable for contemporary lifestyles. However, nothing works without electricity. Additionally, energy use for air-conditioning and heating has doubled the consumption of electricity in both homes and the workplace.

Unless measures are taken, our excessive energy consumption will eventually lead to the total **depletion** of the world's natural resources.

10. What is inferred in the 1st paragraph?
 - A. We needn't worry about exhausting fossil fuel supplies.
 - B. Our planet cannot renew the resources we use.
 - C. Existing natural resources can easily satisfy our energy needs.
11. Which of the following is **NOT** linked to the increase in energy consumption?
 - A. population growth
 - B. the cost of fuel
 - C. consumers' needs
12. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Air conditioning alone has led to a doubling of energy use in homes.
 - B. Contemporary lifestyles cannot function without electronic equipment.
 - C. Road transport consumes the heaviest amounts of fossil fuels.
13. What does the word '**depletion**' in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. division
 - B. alteration
 - C. exhaustion

Passage B.***What can be done to reduce energy consumption?***

From heating and cooling to electronics and appliances, we need huge amounts of energy and high utility costs to power our homes and offices. In fact, the total energy used today is 40% more than in the 1980s. Such a hike in energy consumption makes it urgent that conservation measures be identified and put into effect in our homes and the workplace.

To begin with, we should invest in new technologies that save energy. For instance, we can install inexpensive motion sensors that turn off lights automatically when we leave a room or we can invest in renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, which are able to provide the energy for most of our daily needs when it is sunny. We can also insulate walls, ceilings and windows, saving up to 30% on expensive heating and cooling bills as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. However, unless we modify our day-to-day behaviour, we cannot achieve sustainability in energy. Creating a culture of energy awareness is still the best solution to conserving energy. Take for example the following energy efficiency strategies: we can turn off lights or appliances when they are not in use, do a household task manually, or switch off the heating when we are not at home.

It is imperative we consider the outcome of our actions otherwise, we will exhaust the planet's natural resources. We should know that everyone's carbon footprint can **contribute to** the catastrophic effects of climate change.

14. Due to the dramatic increase in energy consumption, it is vital that we
 - A. return to using technologies from the 1980s.
 - B. find energy-saving strategies in both the workplace and home.
 - C. spend more money on powering our homes and offices.
15. What is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Solar panels use energy which is replaced naturally.
 - B. Insulating walls has no noticeable impact on the atmosphere.
 - C. Motion sensors are unaffordable for most people.
16. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of energy awareness?
 - A. drying clothes in the dryer
 - B. washing dishes by hand
 - C. sweeping the floor with a broom
17. What does the phrase '**contribute to**' in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. maintain
 - B. incorporate
 - C. help to cause

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages.

18. Which of the following ideas is mentioned in both passages?
 - A. a decrease in the cost of utility bills
 - B. the urgent need for energy conservation measures
 - C. the impact of energy consumption on the climate
19. A way to save energy in our homes is mentioned in
 - A. Passage A only.
 - B. Passage B only.
 - C. in both passages.
20. What do the writers of both passages seem to be concerned about?
 - A. the future availability of natural resources
 - B. the number of vehicles on the roads
 - C. the expense of using fuels

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. How long since smoking was banned in public places?

- A. would it be
- B. ago was it
- C. is it

22. The plumber said that he had fixed the leak, but he as there is still water dripping onto the bathroom floor.

- A. mustn't do it
- B. can't have
- C. needn't have done

23. Despite having a pleasant roommate, Mary still felt uncomfortable because she to sharing a flat.

- A. didn't use
- B. hasn't been used
- C. wasn't used

24. Since you haven't found a job that matches your interests, you accept this offer.

- A. might as well
- B. had better to
- C. would prefer

25. The tablet faulty, the customer asked for a refund.

- A. was
- B. having
- C. being

26. The ceremony ended with a speech given by one of the top graduates.

- A. motivated
- B. motivationally
- C. motivating

27. The manager some of the employees to work overtime so that the stock inventory could be completed.

- A. had
- B. got
- C. let

28. Does the head teacher have any idea how into the computer lab last night?
- A. did the robbers break
 - B. the robbers had broken
 - C. the robbers broke
29. you check the weather forecast beforehand, should you go sailing.
- A. Unless
 - B. Only if
 - C. As long as
30. What happened at the party surprised no one
- A. at last
 - B. at the end
 - C. at all
31. The dog was heard while the robbers were trying to enter through the back window.
- A. being barking
 - B. to have barking
 - C. barking
32. It seems an agreement between the two opposing sides during yesterday's meeting.
- A. there was
 - B. to have been
 - C. that it was
33. As his new book has received favourable reviews from all the critics, it is expected well.
- A. it has been sold
 - B. being sold
 - C. to sell
34. Although he had never been confronted with situation before, he managed to deal with it successfully.
- A. a so difficult
 - B. a such difficult
 - C. so difficult a
35. Most students would rather their teacher them homework over the weekend.
- A. didn't give
 - B. wouldn't give
 - C. not to give

36. If a home buyer the contract, the initial deposit will be lost.
- A. turns in
 - B. backs out of
 - C. cuts down on
37. Each and every one of the participants to abide by the rules.
- A. are expecting
 - B. have expected
 - C. is expected
38. He is not content with his job, but I suppose he has choice.
- A. some
 - B. little
 - C. a few
39. Such progress that all his teachers praised him.
- A. it was made
 - B. he made
 - C. did he make
40. Intelligent he might be, he does not perform well under stress.
- A. however
 - B. as
 - C. even though

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Will technology replace teachers?

Automation in a lot of commercial sectors is already a reality. Autonomous systems can (41) utilised in dangerous jobs. For example, robots can clean nuclear disaster sites, explore beneath the sea or (42) work in space. Robots are also used for some of the dirtiest and (43) boring jobs in the world. Take sewer inspection, (44) instance; remote-controlled devices can go down manholes and unclog pipes. The rapid evolution of technology, however, will soon introduce robots enhanced with such smart artificial intelligence software (45) a huge proportion of jobs worldwide will become automated. As a result, millions of working people will be (46) redundant. Some fear that such advanced technology may also change the face of education completely as (47) will make teachers obsolete. There are optimists, though, who believe that robots will never replace teachers. Each student learns differently and a robot will not be (48) of satisfying individual needs. Technology may facilitate learning, (49) social and emotional skills can only be taught by a human teacher. That is why some say that teachers need (50) fear that their job will ever be taken over by robots.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Speaking Exam Paper January 2019

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

 Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

 No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

➤ ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

List of prepared topics

1. What are the advantages of lowering the voting age to 16?
2. Would you rather be a boss or an employee? Why? Why not?
3. Why is cosmetic surgery more fashionable these days?
4. What can make a trip memorable?
5. How can schools be more eco-friendly?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? *or* Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

➤ *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

➤ *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. 16-year-olds should not vote.

- not mature enough
- not well-informed
- can be influenced into voting a certain way

2. Our career should relate to our interests.

- feel greater satisfaction
- be more productive
- be motivated to improve our skills

3. The disadvantages of plastic surgery should be taken seriously.

- risks of complications
- imperfect results
- too costly

4. It is valuable to create happy memories when we go on a trip.

- remind ourselves of the good times spent with loved ones
- feel gratitude for what we were able to do
- inspire us to travel more

5. There are benefits to environmental education.

- teach students to value the environment
- get students involved in environmental activities
- motivate students to change harmful habits

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

**LISTENING
WRITING
READING AND USE**

EXAM PAPER - JUNE 2019

DURATION:

LISTENING	35 MINUTES
WRITING READING AND USE	2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES

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.

Listen to **10** short conversations. For questions **1-10**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

A flat tyre

1. How did Peter solve the problem of his flat tyre?
 - A. He changed it himself once he got off the motorway.
 - B. He had a car mechanic deliver him a spare tyre.
 - C. He had his car towed to a garage to change the tyre.

Visiting Paris

2. From what you hear, you understand that
 - A. most museums in Paris do not charge an admission fee.
 - B. a limited budget didn't prevent Christine from having fun.
 - C. Christine didn't have the chance to visit any monuments.

Drinking coffee

3. What would Jim be reluctant to do?
 - A. cut out drinking coffee
 - B. reduce his caffeine intake
 - C. change his eating habits

Working part time

4. Stephanie says she
 - A. is quite disappointed with her job.
 - B. made the right job decision for herself.
 - C. lacks the qualifications for a well-paid job.

Horse riding lessons

5. Linda advises Tom to
 - A. avoid riding lessons because of the risk of accident.
 - B. get health insurance before starting riding lessons.
 - C. look for a riding centre with high safety standards.

On the beach

6. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
 - A. Although there was little wind, the children played with the kite.
 - B. Alan and the children flew a kite on the beach.
 - C. The weather did not allow the children to play in the sand.

Isle of Dogs

7. What is **FALSE** about the film, *Isle of Dogs*, according to what you hear?
 - A. Philip did not like the music in it.
 - B. It was not Wes Anderson's first animated movie.
 - C. Both Philip and Susan would probably recommend it.

The furniture outlet store

8. Mark wants to know if the furniture outlet store
 - A. is near his new flat.
 - B. has a delivery service.
 - C. charges for assembling furniture.

A loaf of bread

9. From what you hear, you understand that
 - A. John will probably buy bread from the supermarket.
 - B. Mary finds supermarket bread unhealthy.
 - C. Mary makes John go to the baker's.

A car accident

10. To make Paul feel better, Alice tells him that
 - A. despite being at fault, he can claim compensation.
 - B. he will not have to pay for the repairs to his car.
 - C. he can have his car fixed very cheaply.

Listen to **3** longer conversations. For questions **11-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear each conversation **TWICE**. You now have **2 minutes** to read the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Visiting Florence

11. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. James and Sandra are having a long holiday in Florence.
 - B. Florence boasts a large number of museums.
 - C. Accademia Gallery houses only contemporary art.
12. One reason Sandra is reluctant to visit Accademia Gallery is that
- A. she does not consider it an important museum to visit.
 - B. its high admission fees means it attracts few visitors.
 - C. due to its popularity, the queues to enter it are long.
13. What does James suggest they do?
- A. skip visiting Accademia Gallery
 - B. purchase tickets online
 - C. avoid the expensive guided tours
14. From what you hear, you understand that Sandra
- A. is finally persuaded by James to visit *Accademia Gallery*.
 - B. prefers to read what her guidebook says about Accademia's exhibits.
 - C. is disappointed with James's museum choice.

Planting trees

15. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Woodland Trust members have been very active.
 - B. The Woodland Trust has been established recently.
 - C. Nancy does not know what the Woodland Trust is.

16. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Nancy has not yet made a hotel reservation.
 - B. Nancy prefers getting up early in the morning.
 - C. Nancy decides to change her weekend plans.
17. It seems that the Woodland Trust
- A. never pays for the trees planted by its members.
 - B. will cover most of the expenses of the tree planting project.
 - C. does not want to cooperate with the City Council.

Terrace House

18. What is **FALSE** about *Terrace House* according to what you hear?
- A. It has been popular since it was first broadcast.
 - B. Frank knew nothing about its existence.
 - C. It has been severely criticised by reviewers.
19. What is **TRUE** about *Terrace House* according to what Beth says?
- A. Both teenagers and young adults take part in it.
 - B. All three of its series were shot in Japan.
 - C. The participants come from the same social background.
20. From what you hear, you understand that Frank
- A. believes there is no such thing as quality television.
 - B. has a low opinion of reality TV shows.
 - C. is trying to insult Beth for her television preferences.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about *the reasons why athletes resort to illegal drugs and the consequences of their consumption*. For questions **21-25**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**). You will hear the extract **TWICE**. You now have **1 minute** to look at the questions.

Mark your answers on the separate Answer sheet.

21. From what you hear, you understand that
- A. the consumption of illegal drugs by athletes is on the decline.
 - B. it is not only professional athletes who take illegal drugs.
 - C. talented athletes hardly ever use illegal drugs.
22. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Today's professional athletes are not as competitive as those in the past.
 - B. Illegal drugs may help athletes to boost their potential.
 - C. Well-trained athletes do not consume illegal drugs.
23. The speaker says that high-profile athletes may take drugs in an effort to
- A. avoid becoming sponsored athletes.
 - B. shorten the period of their athletic career.
 - C. make more money from product endorsements.
24. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. The side-effects of illegal drugs are never fatal.
 - B. A positive drug test can harm an athlete's reputation.
 - C. Athletes guilty of taking drugs may be forced to retire.
25. From what you hear, you understand that the speaker
- A. is unsure about whether illegal drugs can improve an athlete's performance.
 - B. believes that only competitive athletes should take illegal drugs.
 - C. feels using illegal drugs goes against what athletes should stand for.

Now turn to Writing, Section 1, Task 1. **Open your Writing Booklet** and listen to the instructions. You have **1 minute** to open your **Writing Booklet**.

Task 1

Listen to the extract from the radio talk **again**. **USE** the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** to take notes. **You need to use** the information from the recording and the notes you have taken to write an **Essay** about *why athletes resort to illegal drugs and the consequences of their consumption*.

Write your **Essay** in the **Writing Booklet, Task 1**.

Your notes will not be marked.

Take notes for the following information or for anything else you wish.

Reasons for athletes using illegal drugs

- improve their athletic performance
- win a medal
- endure difficult training
- financial gain

Consequences of athletes consuming illegal drugs

- risk their health
- harm their career
- damage their reputation
- have an unfair advantage

**Write your notes in
the Writing Booklet**

You must do Task 1.

Write your **Essay** on the following topic in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet**. You **need to use** the notes you have taken. You may add any other relevant information you wish.

Write your **Essay** in **200-250** words.

It is quite common nowadays for a lot of athletes to use illegal drugs. In your opinion, why do athletes resort to illegal drugs and what are the consequences of their consuming such drugs? Support your views.

Choose **ONE** of the following **Writing Tasks**. Use the points below each **TASK**. You may add your own points if you wish.

Write your **Task** in the space provided in the **Writing Booklet** in **250-300** words.

Task 2

Some high school graduates delay going to college for a year and take a gap year in order to do other things such as travelling or working. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a gap year before going to college? Support your views.

Advantages of taking a gap-year

- clarify career goals
- take time to relax
- enrich their life experiences

Disadvantages of taking a gap-year

- may decide not to further education
- spend money saved for their education
- be a year behind their peers

OR

Task 3

Travelling makes life more interesting. In your opinion, why do some people prefer to travel with friends whereas others prefer to travel alone? Support your views.

Reasons for travelling with friends

- have shared memories
- save money
- feel safer

Reasons for travelling alone

- have no restrictions
- feel a sense of accomplishment
- make new friends

OR

Task 4

Nowadays, a lot of people are turning to solar energy to provide electricity in their homes. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of solar energy in the home? Support your views.

Advantages of solar energy

- safer than traditional sources
- cheaper in the long run
- beneficial for the environment

Disadvantages of solar energy

- expensive to buy and install
- dependant on weather conditions
- a lot of space required

Read the text below about *Emotional Intelligence* and then answer the questions that follow. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Emotional Intelligence

Cognitive intelligence, often referred to as IQ, is the ability to reason, comprehend ideas and solve problems. Our IQ has always been thought to play a critical role in determining how much we can accomplish in life. However, research shows that a high IQ does not necessarily translate into success. On the contrary, there is evidence that another kind of intelligence, called emotional intelligence, or EI for short, can be more important than our IQ for what we can achieve in our life.

What exactly is emotional intelligence? The term was coined by Peter Salovey and John Mayer in 1990. They described it as our ability to understand our own emotions and those of others and to identify different kinds of emotions. Salovey and Mayer's research showed that people with high emotional intelligence were more capable of recognising and appraising the emotions of others. Thus, they responded better to social change, were more successful at expanding their personal connections and were less likely to be manipulated by others. Influenced by Salovey and Mayer's work, Daniel Goleman, an internationally prominent psychologist, wrote a book entitled *Emotional Intelligence*, which became a best seller and was translated into 40 languages worldwide. Contrary to what was commonly believed, Goleman argued that it was emotional intelligence rather than cognitive intelligence that could lead to success. The Harvard Business Review magazine praised Goleman's book and dismissed IQ as the sole predictor of success; additionally, TIME Magazine, the Financial Times and the Wall Street Journal all heralded Goleman's book as **groundbreaking**.

So why does emotional intelligence matter? Firstly, as people with high EI have a good understanding of both their own feelings and those of others, they can more easily relate to other people and perceive how their actions affect them, which is a significant quality for leaders. A successful leader needs to be able to tell what triggers their own emotions and those of the people around them so that they can control their reactions and calmly and rationally make the best decisions. The stability of personal or business relationships also depends on whether the people involved can relate to those around them and empathise. Selfish behaviour and snap reactions, on the other hand, discourage communication and collaboration and often result in negative working relationships. Finally, emotional intelligence is important as it motivates people to set themselves goals and work consistently to fulfil them.

In short, people with high EI can be more successful in overcoming problems in both their careers and in their personal relationships. The good news for those of us struggling with emotional intelligence is that it is not an inherited trait. , we can all work on it and improve it.

1. What is **TRUE** according to the 1st paragraph?
 - A. A high IQ guarantees a life of accomplishment.
 - B. High EI may bring someone more success than a high IQ.
 - C. IQ is another term for emotional intelligence.
2. According to Salovey and Mayer, people who can evaluate other people's emotions
 - A. react adversely to social change.
 - B. are skilled at developing social networks.
 - C. can easily be taken advantage of by others.
3. From what you read, you understand that Daniel Goleman
 - A. cooperated with Salovey and Mayer to write a best seller.
 - B. translated a book on emotional intelligence into many languages.
 - C. was a well-known psychologist before writing *Emotional Intelligence*.
4. What is **FALSE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. Goleman's theory on EI was not in line with popular belief.
 - B. Many prestigious publications agreed with Goleman's ideas on EI.
 - C. Goleman's theory of EI was dismissed by the Harvard Business Review.
5. Which of the following options can replace the word '**groundbreaking**' in the 2nd paragraph?
 - A. innovative
 - B. elaborate
 - C. trendy
6. According to the 3rd paragraph, what would **NOT** be a characteristic of a successful leader?
 - A. empathy toward others
 - B. emotion awareness
 - C. rash decision-making
7. What word or phrase would best match a person with high EI?
 - A. self-centred
 - B. determined
 - C. inconsiderate
8. What is inferred in the last paragraph?
 - A. An inability to maintain relationships may be an indicator of low EI.
 - B. People with high emotional intelligence do not meet obstacles in life.
 - C. Emotional intelligence is something that we are born with.
9. Which of the following can best fill the blank in the last paragraph?
 - A. Initially
 - B. Therefore
 - C. Similarly

Read the following passages about *Two Famous Sites in New Zealand*.

For questions **10-20**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Two Famous Sites in New Zealand

Passage A.

Lake Tekapo

Lake Tekapo, fed by the Godley River coming from the Southern Alps, is one of the largest and most striking lakes in the Mackenzie Region of New Zealand. The lake's original outflow was into the Tekapo River, but in the early 1940s, due to the construction of the Tekapo A hydro-power station, control gates were built to regulate the lake's outflow to the Waitaki Dam downstream. With the development of the Upper Waitaki hydroelectric scheme in the 1970s, the lake's water now runs into a canal which leads to a second hydro-power station, Tekapo B, on the shores of another nearby lake, Lake Pukaki.

With its **scenic** views and crystal-clear water, Lake Tekapo has become a popular tourist destination. At the southern end of the lake lies the town of Tekapo, whose natural beauty attracts tourists from all over the world. The town has accommodation and dining options to suit every taste and budget. Its visitors can also do a wide range of outdoor activities. For winter sport lovers, Roundhill, a fantastic family ski field with breathtaking views of the Alps and Lake Tekapo, is the ideal place for skiing or snowboarding. Tekapo's many summer visitors can relax in the hot pools at the Aqua Play area where both children and adults can also enjoy Trippo, New Zealand's largest inflatable water slide.

10. What is **TRUE** about the outflow of Lake Tekapo?
 - A. It goes into the Godley River.
 - B. It is diverted to a hydro-power station.
 - C. It has always been regulated by control gates.
11. What does the word '**scenic**' in the 2nd paragraph mean?
 - A. extensive
 - B. picturesque
 - C. dreary
12. What is **FALSE** about the town of Tekapo?
 - A. It is unsuitable for visitors on a tight budget.
 - B. Its visitors can try different kinds of dishes.
 - C. It is a popular destination for overseas tourists.
13. From what you read, you understand that the town of Tekapo
 - A. offers no fun activities for children.
 - B. can please nature enthusiasts in wintertime.
 - C. attracts few tourists in the summer.

Passage B.***The Sheepdog Statue***

The Sheepdog Statue was erected on the edge of the stunningly beautiful Lake Tekapo in New Zealand in 1968. It was commissioned by Mackenzie County farmers in recognition of the significant role sheepdogs played in keeping their farms going despite the hardships of the landscape and climate. The sculptor of the statue, Elliott Kaikoura, based his work on a neighbour's dog named Haig. The bronze statue of a dog standing on a large rock with its head high and its ears turned up depicts a Scottish breed brought to New Zealand in the 19th century.

The Sheepdog Statue is also a memorial for James Mackenzie's legendary sheepdog, Friday. According to folklore, James Mackenzie was a wealthy shepherd who often stole other people's sheep. Mackenzie's loyal dog not only protected his own sheep but also drove the flocks of stolen sheep onto his sheep farm unaccompanied. It is said that even when Mackenzie was finally caught red-handed, Friday continued to lead the sheep he had helped steal alone. The authorities, unable to restrain Friday from attacking anyone coming too close to the sheep, were forced to shoot it.

Mackenzie might have been a sheep rustler and an outlaw, but stories of his daring escapes from prison and tales of his dedicated dog have given him folk hero status. The Mackenzie region, named after him, has preserved its beauty down through the centuries, attracting visitors from around the world.

14. What is **TRUE** about the Sheepdog Statue in Mackenzie County?
- It is a memorial to local working dogs.
 - It was built to remind farmers of their own hard work.
 - It was erected to enhance the beauty of Lake Tekapo.
15. Elliott Kaikoura modelled the Sheepdog Statue on
- a 19th century New Zealand breed.
 - James Mackenzie's sheepdog, Friday.
 - a dog belonging to a neighbour of his.
16. According to the 2nd paragraph, it is alleged that
- Friday could drive sheep without his master's control.
 - Mackenzie had to steal sheep in order to survive.
 - Mackenzie was never arrested.
17. What is **FALSE** according to the last paragraph?
- Mackenzie County is as beautiful as it was centuries ago.
 - Mackenzie's dog helped him to break out of prison.
 - Despite being a sheep rustler, Mackenzie is still admired.

Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages A and B.

18. The beauty of Lake Tekapo is mentioned in
- Passage A only
 - Passage B only
 - both Passages A and B
19. Which of the following about the Mackenzie Region is mentioned only in Passage B?
- what farmers there do for a living
 - how electricity is generated there
 - water activities there
20. Both Passages A and B mention
- outdoor recreational opportunities in the Mackenzie Region.
 - the transformation of the landscape in the Mackenzie Region.
 - international tourism in the Mackenzie Region.

For questions **21-40**, choose the best answer (**A, B or C**).

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

21. is no better place to shop than the city centre.
- A. It
 - B. There
 - C. What
22. Nowadays people all across the world serious environmental problems.
- A. have faced with
 - B. are facing
 - C. were facing
23. Some schools art in their curriculum, emphasising the importance of creativity.
- A. have been included
 - B. to be including
 - C. include
24. Not until the suspect talked to his lawyer calm.
- A. he was feeling
 - B. did he feel
 - C. he had felt
25. There is evidence that the politician is involved in the scandal.
- A. little
 - B. none
 - C. many
26. computer skills, John was unable to obtain a good job.
- A. Lacking
 - B. Being lacked
 - C. Lack in
27. Seeing his results, he regretted prepared enough for the test.
- A. not to have
 - B. that he weren't
 - C. not having

28. More than half of the ex-employees out of work since the company closed down.
- A. were
 - B. would be
 - C. have been
29. For those for adventure, an Amazon river cruise would be an ideal choice.
- A. to look
 - B. who is looking
 - C. looking
30. "The box looks too heavy for you to lift. I do it for you?" he said to her.
- A. Will
 - B. Shall
 - C. Must
31. Most parents would rather their teenagers so much time on their phones.
- A. don't spend
 - B. won't spend
 - C. didn't spend
32. The audience found the speaker and the content of her speech
- A. fascinating
 - B. fascinated
 - C. fascinates
33. Had he not lied to his friends so many times, they what he told them yesterday.
- A. might be believing
 - B. didn't believe
 - C. would have believed
34. The president of the company said that there was no in calling an emergency meeting as the crisis had been resolved.
- A. reason
 - B. point
 - C. good
35. The two burglars are said through the rear door of the building.
- A. that entered
 - B. if they were entered
 - C. to have entered

36. If you increase your caffeine intake, you may experience more stress
- A. from what is usual
 - B. of usually
 - C. than usual
37. People prefer hotels facilities and services can fulfil their needs.
- A. in where
 - B. that
 - C. whose
38. the local authorities and local residents are worried about the rise in violent crime in the area.
- A. Neither
 - B. Either
 - C. Both
39. Anti-smoking campaigns have encouraged a lot of people to smoking or even quit it altogether.
- A. cut down on
 - B. give in
 - C. throw away
40. Tourists cannot visit Big Ben as it is currently
- A. being renovated
 - B. renovating
 - C. in renovating

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and use **ONLY ONE** word which best fits to fill in the gaps.

Write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Pester Power

The phrase 'pester power' refers to the ability children have to nag their parents persistently until they get (41) they want. Marketing companies (42) advantage of children's pester power. They use different media platforms to bombard children with advertisements and thus maximise a child's influence (43) their parents' buying habits. Adults may be able to ignore ads no matter (44) attractive they are, but children can't. Consequently, children across the world have become decision makers and can now have a say in which car, mobile phone or TV their parents should buy. Influenced by ads, children spend a considerable (45) of money themselves as well. Studies of children aged 2 to 15 show that sweets, snacks and junk food are among the most popular items (46) pester their parents for. Electronic gadgets are also what children and adolescents often ask for. (47) to another survey in America, 79% of adolescents own an iPad or an MP3 player, 75% own a cell phone and 69% own a desktop or laptop computer. Usually overwhelmed with guilt for not (48) able to spend enough time with their children, parents find (49) very difficult to say "no" to their children's demands. Parents may also fear that unless their children have the latest fashionable item, they will be bullied (50) their peers.



Learning Resource Network

LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

LEVEL C2

SPEAKING

Duration: 16 to 18 minutes

EXAMINER'S INSTRUCTIONS
Speaking Exam Paper June 2019

Warm up Stage

Duration: 4 minutes

Examiner: Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is

To Candidate A: What's your name?

Where are you from?

To Candidate B: What's your name?

Where are you from?

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I would like to ask you some questions about yourselves.

The Examiner asks each Candidate one or more questions about the following topics.

- hobbies
- free time activities
- school / college
- job
- hometown or neighbourhood
- future plans

! No questions about their families are allowed.

Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction

Duration: 6-8 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, each of you is going to talk for **2 minutes** about the topic you have already prepared for. After you have finished your talk, I will ask you some questions about what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic.

 ***The Examiner shows each Candidate the list of topics and asks them which one they have prepared to talk about.***

List of prepared topics

1. What things should we learn as we get older?
2. Why do some people choose to do indoor rather than outdoor sports?
3. Why is cyberbullying as harmful as other kinds of bullying?
4. Which two factors are the most powerful in a career choice?
5. In what way do social media bring different people together?

Examiner to Candidate A: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate A can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate A a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate B: What do you think of this? **or** Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner to Candidate B: Which topic are you going to talk about?

Candidate B can speak for **2 minutes**

The Examiner asks Candidate B a question on what he/she has said.

Examiner to Candidate A: What do you think of this? **or** Do you agree or disagree with your partner?

The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation.

Interaction: **1-2 minutes**

Examiner: Thank you.

Respond to a question and Interaction

Duration: 6 minutes

Examiner: In this part of the Test, I will ask each of you to respond to a question. You may use the ideas given below the question and/or use your own ideas to answer the question. Your partner will be asked to comment on what you have said and express his/her point of view as well.

 *The Examiner must choose a question related to what each Candidate talked about in Section 2 of the Test.*

 *The Examiner tells each Candidate to look at the chosen question and the points below it. When the Candidate has finished talking about the question, the Examiner asks the other Candidate to comment and express his/her point of view.*

1. Education makes the world a better place.

- helps progress
- eliminates prejudice
- improves our health

2. There are more benefits to outdoor sports than to indoor sports.

- exposure to sunlight and fresh air
- discover and connect with nature
- greater choice of sports

3. There are ways to fight cyberbullying.

- block cyberbullies from all your devices
- report the problem to someone in authority
- change your internet account

4. An overcompetitive work environment can lead to problems.

- increased anxiety among employees
- unfair towards new employees
- negative effects on team spirit

5. Bias can have serious consequences on our lives.

- imposes barriers to self-improvement
- creates stereotypes
- damages personal relationships

Examiner: Thank you. This is the end of the Test.

Speaking Format B1, B2

Duration: 14-16 minutes

Sections	TASKS AND FUNCTIONS
<p>Section 1</p> <p>Time: 3 minutes</p>	<p><u>Warm Up Stage</u></p> <p>Introduction based on familiar topics. The Examiner asks Candidates questions about themselves. (no questions about their families or any other sensitive issue)</p>
<p>Section 2</p> <p>Time: 6-7 minutes</p>	<p><u>Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction</u></p> <p>Presentation of Prepared Topic (1 minute)</p> <p>Candidate A presents the topic he/she has prepared for.</p> <p>Interaction (2-2.5 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Examiners asks Candidate A a question relevant to what he/she has said. The Examiner asks Candidate B to express his/her point of view on the same topic. The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation. <p>The same procedure is followed for Candidate B.</p>
<p>Section 3</p> <p>Time: 5-6 minutes</p>	<p><u>Respond to a question and Interaction</u></p> <p>Each Candidate talks about a statement which is followed with points; the statement is relevant to the prepared question in Section 2.</p> <p>The other Candidate comments on what has been said and expresses their point of view as well.</p>

Speaking Format C1, C2

Duration: 16-18 minutes

Sections	TASKS AND FUNCTIONS
<p>Section 1</p> <p>Time: 4 minutes</p>	<p><u>Warm Up Stage</u></p> <p>The Examiner introduces himself/herself and asks Candidates to introduce themselves and say where they come from. Then the Examiner asks Candidates questions about themselves. (no questions about their families or any other sensitive issue)</p>
<p>Section 2</p> <p>Time: 6-8 minutes</p>	<p><u>Prepared Topics – Individual Talks and Interaction</u></p> <p>Presentation of Prepared Topic (2 minutes)</p> <p>Candidate A presents the topic he/she has prepared for.</p> <p>Interaction (1-2 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Examiners asks Candidate A a question relevant to what he/she has said. The Examiner asks Candidate B to express his/her point of view on the same topic. The Examiner asks both Candidates a question and prompts them to engage in a conversation. <p>The same procedure is followed for Candidate B.</p>
<p>Section 3</p> <p>Time: 6 minutes</p>	<p><u>Respond to a question and Interaction</u></p> <p>Each Candidate talks about a statement which is followed with points; the statement is relevant to the prepared question in Section 2. The other Candidate comments on what has been said and expresses their point of view as well.</p>

The importance of the Warm up Stage

- a) If Candidates are well-prepared for the Warm up Stage, they can make a very positive first impression on the Examiner and they can also feel more confident to continue.
- b) The topics for the Warm up Stage are known, so Teachers can prepare a variety of questions for their Candidates, they can assign them for homework and then practise in class.
- c) Teachers should train their Candidates to answer in complete sentences and avoid one word answers or using very short discourse; they should train them to justify what they say.

For example:

Examiner: Do you find school difficult this year?

Candidate: Yes. Or Yes, I do. (short discourse)

Yes, I do. School is quite difficult this year because the subjects this year are more demanding and we also have a lot of homework to do.

(long contribution)

Indicative Questions for the Warm up Stage

1. Hobbies (for all Levels)

1. What is your favourite hobby?
2. Why did you choose it?
3. How long have you had this hobby?
4. Is your hobby expensive?
5. Is your hobby popular?
6. Is your hobby dangerous?
7. Is your hobby difficult?
8. Which hobbies are popular with young people?
9. What hobbies do you find interesting?
10. What hobbies do you find boring?

Hobbies (for C1, C2)

1. Why is it important to have a hobby?
2. Do you like reading? Why? Why not?
3. What extreme sports would you like to do? Why?

2. Free time activities (for all Levels)

1. What do you like doing in your free time?
2. Who do you spend your free time with?
3. Do you have a lot of / enough free time?
4. What do you like doing with your friends in your free time?

5. When you are at home what do you like doing?
6. What do you usually do at the weekends?
7. How do you usually spend your summer holiday?
8. Do you do any sports?
9. What sport do you do?
10. What kind of sports are you interested in?
11. What sports do you like watching?
12. How often do you go to the cinema?
13. Which do you prefer more, watching television or going to the cinema?
14. Do you watch much T.V.?
15. How often do you go to the cinema and what kind of films do you see?
16. Do you like playing computer games in your free time?
17. Do you like going shopping?
18. Where do you like doing your shopping?
19. Where would you go for an evening out with your friends?
20. Do you like travelling? Why? Why not?

Free time activities (for C1, C2)

1. What kind of things do you like doing in your free time?
2. Do people spend their free time differently now as compared to the past?
3. How important is music in your life?
4. How much free time do you have at the moment?
5. What do you think is the attraction of computer games?
6. Do you think people will still go to the cinema in 10 years' time?
7. What do you usually like to do in order to relax?
8. What was the best/worst holiday you had?
9. How do you like travelling?
10. How often do you go on trips?
11. How do young people like to enjoy themselves in their free time?
12. What is your favourite activity?
13. What new activity would you like to try?
14. What sports or hobbies are popular among young people in your country?
15. Do you think it's important to do a sport?
16. Do you prefer to watch films at home? Why? Why not?
17. What sort of T.V programmes or films do you like to watch?
18. What can young people do in your town to have fun?
19. What kind of music do you enjoy most?

3. School (for all Levels)

1. What is your favourite school subject? Why?
2. Which school subject do you find difficult/easy? Why?
3. Do you have a favourite teacher?
4. How do you get on with your teachers?
5. What do you like about your school?
6. What facilities does your school offer?
7. Does your school have a computer lab?

8. What changes would you like to see at your school?
9. What school activities do you like the most/the least? Why?
10. How do you get to school?
11. What school do you go to and what class are you in?

School and Education (for C1, C2)

1. Can you tell me something about your school?
2. Do you prefer to study alone or with your friends?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. What do you like about your school?
5. What makes a good teacher?
6. What teacher impressed you the most?
7. What do you enjoy most about your studies?
8. How important is education in a person's life?
9. How much free time do high schools students have?
10. How do you feel about the school you go to?
11. Do you have happy memories from primary school?
12. Do you have a lot of pressure at school?
13. What would you do to improve your classroom?

4. Home town/Neighbourhood (for all Levels)

1. Do you like the area where you live? Why? Why not?
2. What is the best/worst thing about the area you live in?
3. What is your home town like?
4. What is your neighbourhood like?
5. What is the most interesting place to visit in your area?
6. Does your area have parks?
7. Does your area have a lot of shops?
8. Are there places where young people can have fun?
9. What changes would you like to see in your area?
10. Is there a lot of traffic in your area?
11. Are there cinemas in your area?
12. Does your area have sport facilities?

Home town / Neighbourhood (for C1, C2)

1. Would you ever consider moving to the countryside?
2. What do you do for entertainment in your town?
3. If you had the choice, where would you like to live? Why?
4. What facilities are there for young people in your area?
5. If you could live in any country, apart from your own, which one would it be? Why?
6. What do you like most about where you live?
7. Where do you live and how long have you lived there?
8. What would your ideal home be like?
9. What would be the ideal place for you to live?

5. Future plans (for all Levels)

1. Do you have any plans for the weekend?
2. Where are you planning to go for your winter/summer holiday?

Future plans for C1, C2

1. What would you like to do after you graduate from high school?
2. What would you like to study at University?
3. Would you like to live in your home town for ever? Why? Why not?

6. Jobs (for C1 and C2)

1. What type of job would you like to do in the future? Why?
2. Would you like to work in your hometown? Why? Why not?
3. Would you like to work abroad? Why? Why not?
4. Would you like to work in a company? Why? Why not?
5. Do you work? What kind of work do you do?
6. What qualifications do people need to get a well-paid job?
7. What would be the most satisfying job for you?
8. Would you like to change jobs? Why? Why not?
9. Which professions / jobs are popular in your country?
10. How important is your job for you?



Learning Resource Network

C2

Grammar Syllabus
and Exercises
Revised

TENSES

Simple Present

In case more guests come, I will cook more.
 When/As soon as/The moment/The minute he finishes work, he will go out.
 He won't go out before he does his homework.
 No matter what he says, I won't do it.
 Wherever he goes, I will find him.
 The bus leaves at 10 tomorrow.
 Whatever he says, I trust him.

Present Continuous

They are flying tomorrow.
 He is working hard these days.
 She is forever/always shouting at the students.
 He is getting taller and taller.

Simple Past

How long ago did he leave?
 How long is it since you went to the cinema?
 He has been here since he graduated.
 While he was watching TV, the phone rang.
 As soon as/When/The moment/The minute he came in, I told him the news.
 He no sooner came in than I told him the news.

Used to do/ would do

She used to go the gym, but now she prefers to go jogging.
 Whenever he visited me, he would bring/brought flowers.
 She would always have / always had breakfast.

Used to do / be used/be accustomed to doing

When I was in college, I used to wake up early.
 I was used/accustomed to waking up early. = I was in the habit of waking up early.

Be used to / haven't got used to

I am used to living in the city. = I have got used to living in the city.

Was to do / was to have done

I was to leave work earlier than usual.
 I was to have done my homework, but something came up.

Past Continuous

He was having dinner at 8 o'clock yesterday/at this time yesterday.
 She was forever fighting with her brother.
 She was getting better and better.
 I was wondering if I could come later.

Present Perfect

He has done two exercises so far/up to now.
 He has been here since 2010.
 He has been here since he graduated.
 She has worked in London for ten years.
 She hasn't talked to him in two months.
 It is/has been ten years since I (last) saw him.
 How long is it/has it been since he left?
 I have seen him recently/lately.
 She has called him several times this week.
 This is the first time he has (ever) travelled.
 This is the best film he has (ever) seen.
 He has never seen such a good film before.
 He hasn't finished his work yet.
 Have you cooked yet?
 He has yet to finish his work.
 He still hasn't done his homework.
 I have been to Italy before.
 I have been in Italy for ten years.
 He has gone to Italy. He is coming back next week.
 I have been here for ten days vs I am here for ten days.

Present Perfect Continuous

He has been talking on the phone for hours/ages.
 She has been living in London since 2010.
 She has been living in London since she finished college.
 He looks tired. He has been working hard.
 How long have you been reading this book?

Simple Future

I think/believe/assume/expect/doubt/ hope that he will find a job.
 I doubt it whether she will come tomorrow.
 I'm sure that she will pass.
 It is likely/possible that she will retire.
 "There's no bread." "I will go to the bakery."
 Don't talk or she will hear you.
 If you do this again, I will tell your parents.
 Shall I carry this box for you?
 Shall we go out?
 Where shall I entertain my friends?
 Get good marks and I will buy you a phone.
 Will you drive me to the centre?
 No matter what he says, I won't do it.
 Wherever he goes, I will find him.

am going to do

She is pregnant. She is going to give birth in three months.

Other forms to express the future

He is about to leave.
 She is on the point of starting her own business.
 He is on the brink/verge of having a nervous breakdown.
 The president is to give a speech at 10 o'clock.
 The bus is due (to arrive) in an hour.
 He is bound to find out the truth.

Future Continuous

He will be studying for ten hours tomorrow.
 At this time tomorrow, he will be swimming.
 Will you be working tomorrow?
 As usual, she will be meeting her friends on Saturday.
 He isn't answering the phone. He will be sleeping.

Future Perfect

She will have done all the work by 7 tomorrow.
 By the time/ When he comes, I will have finished.
 She will have prepared dinner before the guests arrive.

Future Perfect Continuous

By next year, he will have been playing tennis for 10 years.
 By the time mum comes, she will have been doing the housework for 4 hours.

Past Perfect

She didn't talk to me until I had apologised.
 After she had retired, she travelled a lot.
 By lunchtime yesterday, he had finished painting the house.
 By the time I called, he had left.
 This was the best book I had read.
 It was the first time he had lied to me.
 He said that she had seen him a month before.
 No sooner had we come than he left.

Past Perfect Continuous

By lunchtime yesterday, he had been painting the room for three hours.
 By the time I arrived home, he had been working in the garden for three hours.
 His hands were dirty because he had been working in the garden.
 He told me that she had been studying all night.

Stative Verbs: No continuous tenses

hear, feel, see, taste, smell, sound, desire, adore, like, dislike, hate, loathe, detest, need, want, wish, belong,

have, own, possess, contain, cost, measure, weigh, look, believe, understand, think that, consider, regard as, doubt, expect that, forget, remember, imagine, know, prefer, realize, recognise, guess, suppose, suspect, appear, seem, consist, depend, deserve, fit, matter, mean, owe, trust, be

But

She is not feeling well today.
 The soup tastes/smells nice.
 She is seeing her friends tonight.
 She is having a great time.
 She is measuring the table.
 He is weighing the potatoes.
 She is looking at him.
 He is thinking of moving.
 She is considering buying a car.
 I am expecting an answer.
 He is appearing on a television show.
 She is depending on him to help her.
 He is fitting new cupboards.
 He is being naughty today.

Unreal Past**Present**

I wish he were here today.
 *I wish he would stop talking. (complaint)
 I'd rather/sooner she visited me than called me.
 She treats me as if/though I were her son.
 If I had more money, I would travel.
 It is time for him to find a job=It's time he found a job.
 It is high time/about time he found a job.

Past

I wish she had come to my party yesterday.
 I wish he had been paying more attention during yesterday's lesson.
 I'd rather/sooner she had visited me yesterday than had called me.
 I would rather she had been behaving better.
 She treated me as if / though I had been her son.
 If I had had more money, I would have travelled.
 If he had been paying attention to the lesson, he would have understood it.

Practice Exercises

TENSES and UNREAL PAST

1. I can't stand him anymore. He about the food I make.
A. had complained
B. is forever complaining
C. would be complaining
2. Take some more money with you in case you it.
A. need
B. will need
C. are needed
3. How long since you last went to the cinema?
A. is it
B. would it
C. ago was it
4. Our neighbours this old make of a car for ages.
A. are having
B. have had
C. have been having
5. My students are usually well-behaved, but today they very naughty.
A. will have been
B. are being
C. are to being
6. Your train at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. leaves
B. will have left
C. is due to leaving
7. She wishes she to the party last night.
A. went
B. had gone
C. would have gone
8. May I borrow your car today or it?
A. do you use
B. you will use
C. will you be using
9. The film is Get off the phone and let's go inside.
A. about to start
B. bound to starting
C. sure started
10. He'd sooner his friends..... him late at night.
A. not call
B. not to call
C. didn't call
11. By 2020, he as a lawyer for 15 years.
A. is working
B. will work
C. will have been working
12. Whenever he visited her, he her flowers.
A. would bring
B. was bringing
C. had brought
13. 'Have you done all the exercises?' 'No, I two of them.
A. have yet to do
B. haven't still done
C. was only doing
14. It is two years since he by plane.
A. has travelled
B. travelled
C. had travelled
15. She hasn't visited her parents
A. in weeks
B. since weeks
C. for ten weeks ago
16. Although I was 22, he still treated me as if I a child.
A. had been
B. am
C. were
17. Don't you talk to me as though you my boss!
A. are
B. were
C. had been
18. No sooner had they arrived than they in for a pleasant surprise.
A. were
B. had been
C. were being
19. At this time tomorrow, they for the party.
A. will prepare
B. will be preparing
C. will have prepared
20. He'd rather his children studied more than computer games.
A. played
B. be playing
C. play

MODALS

Ability

She can speak two foreign languages.
She is able/unable to run fast.
She has got the ability to draw portraits.

She can help me tomorrow.
She will be able to finish the project soon.

When he was young, he could run fast.
When he was young, he had the ability to run fast.

Could do vs was able to do

He could write fast.
He was able to drive after 20 driving lessons. = He managed to drive after 20 driving lessons=He succeeded in driving after 20 driving lessons.

He couldn't speak English. =He wasn't able to speak English.

Possibility

She may/might/could come later.
She may be sleeping now.
She may have lied yesterday.
She may have been working since morning/for hours.
There may be a problem.
There may have been problems.
She may have been deceived.

Roads at this time of the year can be slippery.

Perhaps/maybe, she will come later.
It is possible/likely that she will come later.
She is likely to come later.
There is a (every, no) possibility/likelihood/chance that she will come later.
There is a possibility/likelihood/chance of her coming later.
In all probability/likelihood, she will come later.
The chances are that she will come later.

Assumption

He must have been working hard.
She can't/couldn't have been studying.
I (don't) suppose/ think/ believe / assume/am sure he left.

Advice

You had better drive slowly.
It would be better (for you) to take the train.
It would be better if you went to the dentist.
You would be better off wearing a coat.
You would be better off if you told the truth.
It is time/high time/about time you relaxed.

It's advisable to exercise.
It's advisable / essential that you (should) study.
It is essential for there to be silence.

Criticism

You should/ought to have prepared for the test.
You should / ought to have been listening to him.
It would have been better to follow/ if you had followed her advice.
You would have been better off following / if you had followed her advice.

Necessity

You needn't answer the phone.
Need he come for an interview?
You didn't need to pick her up.
You needn't have picked her up.

Obligation

They must obey the rules.
I must stop smoking.
He has to do a lot of homework.
She is/was to write an essay.
She was to have written an essay, but she didn't.
He had to save money for the trip.

Prohibition

You mustn't / can't talk loudly.
He is not to smoke here.
It's forbidden/prohibited / not allowed to park here.
It's against the law/the rules to exceed the limit.
Smoking in public places is forbidden/prohibited/ not allowed.

Suggestions

Shall we watch a film?
What/how about watching a film?
Why don't we watch a film?
Why not watch a film?

Permission /Concession

Can/May/Could/Might I turn on the radio?
Do you mind my turning/ if I turn on the radio?
Would you mind my turning/if I turned on the radio?
I was wondering if I could turn on the radio.
Yes, you may/can/could do it.
No, you may/can/could not do it.

Offers

Can I carry the suitcase for you?
Shall I carry the suitcase for you?
I will carry the suitcase for you.

Requests

Can/Could/ Will/Would you open the door?

Wishes

May you live in happiness.

Annoyance/ Surprise

How should I know where he is?

Why should I do what he says?

Who should visit me late at night but Mary!

Habits/Typical behaviour

He will always do his homework.

Criticism of typical behaviour

He will always arrive late.

He would always talk a lot.

He should know better than lie.

He should have known better than to arrive late.

Refusal

I won't accept the offer.

He wouldn't listen to me.

Acceptance with complaint

As there is nothing better to do, we may/might as well watch this thriller.

Repetition of an action in the past

He would wake up early in the morning every day last week.

Dare

He daren't call me at night.

Dare you ignore your boss?

Don't you dare speak to me like this again.

Practice Exercises

Modals and Infinitives

1. He is likely by a policeman who was near the lake.
A. he was rescued
B. to have been rescued
C. he might be rescued
2. 'I think my brother saw Mary on Thursday.' 'He She has been abroad since Monday.'
A. mustn't
B. shouldn't have
C. couldn't have
3. The children came home late. They a great time at the party.
A. should have
B. must have had
C. might be having
4. The plane departed on time so it should by now.
A. have landed
B. land
C. be landing
5. There is a likelihood a disagreement between them.
A. of there being
B. to be
C. it was
6. She'd not defy her parents.
A. be better
B. be better off
C. better
7. It is essential silence during the test.
A. it is
B. to be
C. for there to be
8. It is advisable he a suit for the interview.
A. wears
B. must wear
C. should wear
9. call before they drop by?
A. Need they
B. Do they need
C. Ought they
10. She was supposed a 300-word essay, but she didn't.
A. she wrote
B. to have written
C. that she had written
11. Who call me late last night but George!
A. must
B. should
C. could
12. 'His parents punished him.'
'Well, he than to lie to them.'
A. would sooner
B. should know better
C. had better
13. He any homework so he watched TV.
A. didn't need to do
B. needn't have done
C. didn't need doing
14. 'Where is your brother?'
'How I know?'
A. will
B. should
C. must
15. Why were you driving so fast? You
A. may be killed
B. could have been killed
C. can have been killed
16. If he applies in person, he have more chances of getting the job.
A. may
B. should
C. ought
17. 'Are you going on the trip on Saturday?'
'I, but nothing is definite.'
A. may
B. will
C. must
18. They decided not to drive in the snow for fear that they an accident.
A. can't have
B. needn't have
C. might have
19. 'Did you like the way I talked her out of travelling alone?'
'Yes, you more persuasive.'
A. would have been
B. couldn't have been
C. had to be
20. He call me while I'm working as he knows I'd get angry.
A. daren't
B. doesn't need
C. shouldn't have called

INFINITIVE

Active Voice

(to) do
 (to) be doing
 (to) have done
 (to) have been doing

Passive Voice

(to) be done
 (to) have been done

Verbs + Infinitive

He agreed to help me.
 He needed to work.
 She attempted/tried to jump.
 She can't afford to buy a car.
 She has decided to move.
 He demanded to know the questions.
 She expected to get a job.
 She happened to know the answer.
 He offered to drive me to work.
 She is planning to go on holidays.
 She pretends to be innocent.
 She promised to come on time.
 She hesitated to answer the question.
 She refused to lend her car to him.
 She hopes to succeed.
 She remembered to lock the door.
 She forgot to lock the door.
 She intends to travel abroad.
 She seems/appears to be upset.
 She is learning to drive.
 She used to be an athlete.
 She managed to climb up the mountain.
 She didn't mean to hurt you.
 He wanted to retire.
 He wishes to see the manager.
 She threatened to expel them.
 I am sorry to tell you that you are not hired.
 I regret to tell you that you are not hired.
 On the way home, he stopped to buy bread.
 He was compelled to work overtime.
 He proceeded to tell them the whole story.
 He tends to forget.
 He deserves to be told the truth.
 She advised him to practise more.
 She allowed/permitted him to go out.
 She asked him to cook.
 He begged her to forgive her.

The teacher commanded them to sit down.
 She encouraged him to keep trying.
 She forbade them to leave the building.
 He instructed them to take nothing for the trip.
 He declined to make any comments.
 She warned him not to drive in the storm.
 She invited them to come to dinner.
 First she talked about the trip and then she went on to talk about her new job.
 He ordered them to be quiet.
 She reminded him to post the letter.
 She urged them to revise the notes.
 She recommended him to read this book.
 She wanted them to wear warm clothes.
 She wanted there to be silence.
 She prefers to stay home.
 She would like/love/hate/prefer to go out.
 He is bound to get the job.

She was made to wash the car.
 They were seen to enter the building.
 She was heard to call his name.
 She got him to wash her car.

Adjectives + infinitive

I am afraid to walk alone at night.
 He was happy/delighted to meet them.
 She was glad to participate in the project.
 She was pleased to hear that she passed.
 The exercise was difficult/easy to solve.
 He was proud to be a good student.
 She was eager/willing to help out.
 She was surprised to hear the news.
 He was fortunate/lucky to have met her.
 She felt ready to live on her own.
 He was satisfied to have applied for the job.
 He was prepared to fight for his rights.
 She will be disappointed to hear you're leaving.
 She was amazed to hear he had won.
 He was the first/last to leave the party.
 She is likely to resign soon.
 She is obliged to finish all the work today.
 She was sad to turn 60.
 He is able/unable to drive.

It is Adjective to do

It is nice to see you.
 It is dangerous to be talking to strangers.

**Adjective/Adverb enough to do
enough Noun to do**

She is old enough to travel on her own.
She speaks loudly enough to hear her.
She's got enough patience to be a teacher.

too Adjective / Adverb to do

He is too young to drive.
She talks too fast to understand her.

only to do

He went to the office only to find nobody.

Question Words to do

He doesn't know what to do.
She didn't know who to talk to.

so Adjective as to do

He was so kind as to help me with homework.

To tell you the truth, I didn't go to work today.
To cut a long story short, she disappeared.
To be honest, I can't reveal her secret.

It Noun to do

It was a pleasure to be with you.
It was my honour to work with you.

Bare Infinitive

She dared not talk to the teacher rudely.
I saw her open your bag.
I heard him call your name.
She made them stay after class.
He had them tidy up their room.
She let them leave the room.
He watched her open the door.
She noticed him lift the briefcase.
She observed him steal the money.
She would rather/sooner go to the theatre.

He may/could/should do his homework.
They had better eat at home.
Rather than watch a film, he chose to play.
Why not play computer games?
Why argue with your parents?
She helped me (to) carry my shopping.
He does nothing all day but/except sleep.
The only thing he can do is (to) resign.
The only thing to do is (to) resign.
All he can do is (to) resign.
What he can do is (to) resign.

Full infinitive

She dared/ challenged me to join the Marathon.
She was seen to open your bag.
He was heard to call your name.
They were made to stay after class.
He got them to tidy up their room.
They were allowed to leave the room.

Short Infinitive forms

Would you like to join me? I'd love to.
Does he have free time? – If he didn't work long hours,
he would.
Might he have helped her? – He might have.

Purpose

We left earlier in order not to/so as not to/not to miss the bus.

GERUND

Active Voice

doing
having done

Passive Voice

being done
having been done

Order of gerund: (one's) (not) + ing

Having finished his work, he rested.
After his coming home, we will eat.
His not having done his homework, his teacher scolded him.

Verbs + doing

She likes/loves/enjoys painting.
He hates/dislikes/detests/loathes/resents washing the dishes.
She resisted being arrested.
He admitted (to) cheating.
She accused him of stealing her money.
She doesn't mind working late.
He avoided talking to her.
She misses going to parties.
He can't help laughing.
She appreciated his helping her.
It is (not) worth/It's no use/It's no good/There is no point in crying.
She doesn't feel like going out.
She practised playing the piano.
Excuse my saying that, but you're wrong.
He postponed/put off meeting with her.
He delayed answering her phone call.
She denied bullying her classmates.
I can't tolerate working in this heat.
He is considering changing jobs.
She remembers locking the door.
She forgot putting out her cigarette.
He finished cooking.
She proposed/suggested/recommend travelling by plane.
He dreads walking back home at night.
He allows looking up words on the Internet.
He advised revising.
She will stop/quit drinking.
I was/got used to living in a flat.

He was /got accustomed to flying.
He anticipated having a holiday.
The old man was reported missing.
She deferred doing her project.
She couldn't endure walking in the cold.
His job entails/means/involves working long hours.
She evaded answering my questions.
He fancies listening to rock music.
Can you imagine living alone?
He never forgave her insulting him.
He never mentioned being fired.
He kept trying despite the problems.
I can't recall/recollect ever seeing him.
She reported being bullied.
Being a technology lover, he risks being cut off from his friends.
I don't understand her being so rude.
He envisages travelling to space.
She regrets telling him her secrets.
He went on talking about his trip for hours.
She tried eating fish for the first time.
I am sorry for having made you wait.
My hair needs/requires/wants cutting/to be cut.
She intends leaving soon.
She continued explaining the problem.
He ceased to write/writing novels.
She started/began to complain/complaining.
She can't stand/bear listening/to listen to loud music.
He couldn't help laughing.

Gerunds as nouns

Drinking alcohol is bad for you.
Driving in the snow is dangerous.

Prepositions + gerunds

He has no intention of apologising to her.
He is keen on playing football.
Her parents object to her living alone.
She confessed/admitted to cheating.
Apart from/Besides/In addition to/As well as singing, he dances.
He was in favour of going to the cinema.
She has difficulty (in) talking to people.
Your smoking will prevent you from being an athlete.
She looks forward to having a summer holiday.
I am sorry for having made you wait.
He is interested in playing tennis.

Practice Exercises

Infinitives and Gerunds

1. Why did she them do her exercises? She could have done them herself.
A. get
B. have
C. ask
2. The last exercise in the exam was too difficult for me
A. to be solved
B. to solve it
C. to solve
3. The students were eager in sports activities.
A. participating
B. to participate
C. having participated
4. He having been involved in the riots yesterday.
A. refused
B. denied
C. declined
5. He moved to the city just a month ago so he living here yet.
A. didn't used to
B. doesn't get used to
C. hasn't been used to
6. The teacher all the students to retake the exam yesterday.
A. got
B. has had
C. would make
7. I'd prefer them more attention while I was talking.
A. to be paying
B. that they paid
C. to have been paying
8. the main ideas of his proposal, the manager asked him for more details.
A. Presenting
B. His having presented
C. After presenting
9. Mary's parents objected to abroad all alone.
A. her to travel
B. being travelling
C. her travelling
10. After the first email to prospective customers, he was asked to send two more.
A. having sent
B. to have been sent
C. having been sent
11. She seems about her whereabouts.
A. she lied
B. to have been lying
C. that she was lying
12. On the way to work, he stopped a cup of coffee.
A. buying
B. to have bought
C. to buy
13. I regret you that the position has already been filled.
A. to inform
B. being informing
C. to be informed
14. Who was the last the office?
A. leaving
B. to leave
C. that he was leaving
15. She went to the cinema only that there were no available tickets.
A. to find
B. if she found
C. in finding
16. She is too inexperienced a lawyer for a well-known law company.
A. to work
B. that she can't work
C. working
17. Ten dogs have been reported in the last month.
A. missing
B. to have missed
C. of being missed
18. Her jokes were so funny that we laughing.
A. were unable to
B. couldn't help
C. didn't help
19. They have no intention their holiday plans.
A. to change
B. of changing
C. changing
20. They ran to the bus stop the bus.
A. to not miss
B. for not missing
C. so as not to miss

PARTICIPLES**Active Voice**

All the students taking the test are nervous.
She saw a child crossing the road.
He heard a woman calling for help.
She watched/observed/noticed him painting.
I listened to him singing.
She smelled something burning.
He came home running.
She caught him cheating.
She found him crying in his room.
She left/kept him waiting outside.
She is busy doing the housework.
They spend their free time reading books.
He wasted his time watching television.
Did you feel the bed shaking?
Having used a pen, he couldn't erase his mistakes.
Flying over lake, they saw a lot of people fishing.
Having punished the student, the teacher felt bad.
Her having punished him, he cried.
Not knowing all the answers, he didn't finish the test.
His not knowing the answer to the question, his friend helped him.
It being cold, I stayed home.
There being so many problems, he asked for help.
His coming to the party surprised me.
Being tired, he went to bed early.

Passive Voice

The criminal arrested was charged with robbery.
George, overwhelmed by anxiety, remained silent.
Punished by his teacher, John went home crying.
The letter written in a foreign language, he couldn't read it.
The letter not written in his native language, he couldn't read it.
Vegetables taste better when eaten raw.
The work done, he'll go out.
His being chosen president gave him joy.

Practice Exercises

Participles

1. He was supposed to be at school, but his mum found him in his room.
 - A. to cry
 - B. crying
 - C. to have been crying
2. All the participants part in the race were exhausted.
 - A. being taken
 - B. having been taking
 - C. taking
3. My roommate heard a woman for help in the middle of the night.
 - A. to have called
 - B. having called
 - C. calling
4. The guests were noticed all the dishes.
 - A. to be trying
 - B. trying
 - C. being trying
5. During the earthquake, they felt the bed
 - A. shaking
 - B. shaken
 - C. shook
6. The young man with the award was an upcoming artist.
 - A. presenting
 - B. being presenting
 - C. presented
7. with responsibilities, the new manager felt stressed.
 - A. Being overburdened
 - B. Overburdening
 - C. That he was overburdened
8. The accused, with remorse and shame, remained silent.
 - A. filling
 - B. felt
 - C. filled
9. After his dissertation, his professor asked him some questions.
 - A. presenting
 - B. being presented
 - C. his having presented
10. The emailin his native language, he couldn't understand it.
 - A. wasn't written
 - B. not written
 - C. besides writing
11. at the view, he took a lot of pictures.
 - A. Being amazed
 - B. Amazing
 - C. Been amazed
12. by her teacher, Mary left the class crying.
 - A. Being reprimanded
 - B. Reprimanded
 - C. Since reprimanded
13. to be the leader of the team made him feel very proud of himself.
 - A. That he was chosen
 - B. His choosing
 - C. Been chosen
14. by the rules of the game, they disqualified her.
 - A. Not her abiding
 - B. Not having abided
 - C. Her not having abided
15. The work, she will have a break.
 - A. doing
 - B. having done
 - C. done
16. It..... freezing cold, they decided to stay at home.
 - A. was so
 - B. having being
 - C. being
17. no consensus on the financial issues of the company, the meeting was rescheduled.
 - A. As it was
 - B. There being
 - C. Having there been
18. Two passengers..... to London got to the gate too late and missed their flight.
 - A. flown
 - B. being flying
 - C. flying
19. Could you please not talk ?
 - A. while you eat
 - B. while eating
 - C. while are you eating
20. Chicken soup is more delicious when hot.
 - A. eating
 - B. its eaten
 - C. eaten
 - D.

PASSIVE VOICE

Transitive Verbs (all tenses, infinitives, gerunds)

The police arrested the thief.
The thief was/got arrested (by the police).

He is going to/may fix the car.
The car is going to/may be fixed by him.

What did they steal?
What was stolen?

Everybody talked about the film.
The film was talked about (by everyone).

Snow covered the garden.
The garden was covered with snow.

He used glass to make this statue.
The statue was made of glass.

She likes people telling her the truth.
She likes being told the truth.

Wash this jacket.
The jacket must / should be washed.

He proposed/His proposal was that the plan be submitted in time.
It's imperative/vital that the plan be submitted in time.

Ergative Verbs

They finished the project.	The store sells books.
The project finished.	His new book sells well.

They increased the prices.
The prices increased.

The pilot landed the plane.
The plane landed.

She baked the cake.
The cake baked for two hours.

Impersonal/Personal Structures

They say/It is said that she disappeared.
She is said to have disappeared.

They believe/It is believed that there was a mistake.
There is believed to have been a mistake.

They think/It is thought there were mistakes.
There are thought to have been mistakes.

see, hear, let, watch, notice, observe, help, make

I saw her leave/leaving.
She was seen to leave/leaving.

He heard her shout/shouting.
She was heard to shout/shouting.

She let them play in the room.
Don't let them deceive you.
Don't let yourself be deceived.

Don't allow yourself to be deceived.
They were allowed to play in the room.

They watched/noticed/observed them enter/entering the room.
They were watched/noticed/observed entering the room.

She helped me (to) carry my shopping.
I was helped to carry my shopping.
I made them clean the house.
They were made to clean the house.

need, want, require

The car needs/wants/requires fixing.
The car needs/wants/requires to be fixed.

There

There is something to do/to be done.

CAUSATIVE

have sm do / get sm to do

He had them redo the exercises.
He got them to redo the exercises.
He may have the mechanic fix his car.
She should get him to cook lunch.
They are interested in having someone decorate their house.

have/get sth done

He had/got the car washed.
They may have their house decorated.
They are interested in having their house painted.

*Somebody stole his phone.
*He had his phone stolen.
*She got her finger cut while cutting the bread.

Other have structures

She told a joke and had them laughing.
The mechanic will soon have your car going.
She won't have them talking in class.
She had a dog barking all night.
She had a robbery happen.
You won't have any problem/difficulty (in) seeing the manager.

Practice Exercises

Passive Voice –Causative – Have Structures

1. My car still so I'm taking the bus to work.
 - A. hasn't been fixed
 - B. needs being fixed
 - C. wasn't fixed
2. His new book will certainly well.
 - A. be sold
 - B. sell
 - C. have been sold
3. Her new film favourable reviews.
 - A. has received
 - B. has been received
 - C. is to be received
4. Her English class of 13 students.
 - A. is consisted
 - B. consists
 - C. is consisting
5. He hardly slept last night as he had a dog all night long.
 - A. barking
 - B. bark
 - C. barked
6. I had an accident while I was going to work.
 - A. to be happening
 - B. happen
 - C. happened
7. The garden, with snow, looked beautiful.
 - A. covering
 - B. which covered
 - C. covered
8. There to have been problems after he had retired.
 - A. is said
 - B. are thought
 - C. are considering
9. The workers were observed while working.
 - A. to be talking
 - B. they were talking
 - C. talking
10. They're interested their office designed by a local architect.
 - A. having
 - B. they're having
 - C. in having
11. She's a very strict teacher. She won't her students talking in class.
 - A. allow
 - B. get
 - C. have
12. I think your house requires
 - A. being painted
 - B. painting
 - C. to have painted
13. While she was shopping, she her bag stolen.
 - A. got
 - B. had
 - C. may have
14. Her proposal was that no employee
 - A. is fired
 - B. have been fired
 - C. be fired
15. Do you know how her arm bruised?
 - A. she had
 - B. did she have
 - C. she got
16. While lunch, the alarm went off.
 - A. got prepared
 - B. was preparing
 - C. was being prepared
17. Security measures are at all airports.
 - A. introducing
 - B. to be introduced
 - C. have introduced
18. Why were they to call the police?
 - A. suggested
 - B. prevented
 - C. made
19. She doesn't remember about their engagement.
 - A. to tell
 - B. being told
 - C. having told
20. It is imperative that safety precautions when travelling abroad.
 - A. be taken
 - B. must be taken
 - C. are taken

CONDITIONALS

Zero Conditional

If you heat water at 100 degrees, it boils.

1st Conditional

If she works hard, she will/may/can be promoted.

If he calls, tell him to meet me at 7.

As/So long as he studies, he will pass.

Provided/Providing he finds a job, he'll buy a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he has enough money, he'll go on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you win the lottery, what will you do?

Assuming he leaves, what will you do?

On condition you hand in your paper in time, you'll pass the course.

Unless she studies, she won't pass.

Only if she studies, will she pass.

Even if he apologises, I won't forgive him.

You'd better work harder; otherwise/or/or else you will be fired.

If he should exercise, he will lose weight.

Should he exercise, he will lose weight.

Should he not exercise, he won't lose weight.

2nd Conditional

If she worked hard, she would/could/might/should be promoted.

As/So long as he studied, he would pass.

Provided/Providing he found a job, he'd buy a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he had enough money, he'd go on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you won the lottery, what would you do?

Assuming he left, what would you do?

On condition you handed in your paper in time, you'd pass the course.

Unless she studied, she wouldn't pass.

Only if she studied, would she pass.

Even if he apologised, I wouldn't forgive him.

You don't work hard; otherwise/or/or else you wouldn't be fired.

If he were to exercise, he would lose weight.

Were he to exercise, he would lose weight.

Were he not to exercise, he wouldn't lose weight.

If he didn't help me, I couldn't do it.

If it weren't for his help/his helping me, I couldn't do it.

But for/Without his help/his helping me, I couldn't do it.

3rd Conditional

If she had worked hard, she would/

could/might/should have been promoted.

Provided/Providing he had found a job, he'd have bought a new car.

Suppose/Supposing he had had enough money, he'd have gone on holidays.

Suppose/What if /Imagine you had won the lottery, what would you have done?

Assuming he had left, what would you have done?

Only if she had studied, would she have passed.

Even if he had apologised, I wouldn't have forgiven him.

You worked hard; otherwise/or/or else you would have been fired.

If he had exercised, he would have lost weight.

Had he exercised, he would have lost weight.

Had he not exercised, he wouldn't have lost weight.

If he hadn't helped me, I couldn't have done it.

If it hadn't been for his help/his helping me, I couldn't have done it.

But for/Without his help/his helping me/having helped me, I couldn't have done it.

Conditionals - Short forms

He doesn't study, but if he did, he would pass.

He didn't study, but if he had, he would have passed.

"Do you think he'll pass?" "If he studies, he will."

"Can he buy a car?" "If he had money, he could."

"Did he buy a car?" "If he had had money, he would have."

If you are tired, you can leave.

If tired, you can leave.

Are you coming to the party? If so/If not, let me know.

Mixed Conditionals

If he had prepared for the test, he would be able to perform well today.

If he weren't a liar, I would have trusted him.

in the event of/in case of

Evacuate the building in the event of fire.

These are the instructions you must follow in case of fire.

in that event = if that happens

In that event, we will call the police.

Other if- structures

I was wondering if/whether you could help me. (asking sm to do sth)

I don't know/doubt/wonder if/whether he is coming. (uncertainty)

If you would like to call me, please do so. (desire)

He asked me if/whether he would leave. (reported speech)

Practice Exercises

Conditionals

1. he lend me some money, I will buy a new dress.
A. If
B. Provided
C. Should
2. If all the senior employees, the company would have to hire more staff.
A. were to retire
B. have retired
C. would be retiring
3. Unless he to the project, we won't be able to finish it on time.
A. contributed
B. doesn't contribute
C. contributes
4. If he an honest person. I would have trusted him.
A. isn't
B. were
C. would be
5. pay the fine now, he could pay half the amount.
A. Had he to
B. Should he
C. Were he to
6. On that he changes his mind, we will go on the trip.
A. a condition
B. condition
C. the condition
7. helping her, she would never have managed.
A. Without
B. But for his
C. On condition his
8. all the work is done, you may leave earlier.
A. In case
B. In the event of
C. As long as
9. up his room in the morning, he would be in great trouble now.
A. If he didn't tidy
B. Had he not tidied
C. Shouldn't he have tidied
10. If it..... his courage, he wouldn't try to save the child from drowning.
A. wasn't
B. shouldn't be
C. weren't for
11. Without to help me, I wouldn't have finished my work in time.
A. having offered
B. being offered
C. her offering
12. He doesn't have a lot of free time, but if he, he would travel more.
A. had
B. had had
C. did
13. 'Did you have difficulty finding my house?'
'No, but I had I not asked for directions.'
A. would
B. would have had
C. would have
14. The secretary asked him if she the day off.
A. could take
B. would have taken
C. may take
15. Is John coming to the graduation ceremony? If, I can give him a ride.
A. he did
B. so
C. he might
16. She is wondering if her parents her to go to the rock concert.
A. shall allow
B. would have allowed
C. will allow
17. We will reschedule our trip to the countryside bad weather.
A. if it were for
B. but for
C. in the event of
18. If they..... make any unfavourable comments about my work, I'll be upset.
A. might
B. should
C. will
19. Would you like another sandwich?, I'll put the cheese in the fridge.
A. Suppose you may
B. If not
C. Unless you don't
20. What if half of the exam questions?
A. didn't they answer
B. they hadn't answered
C. they wouldn't answer

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjectives + noun

He is a smart girl.
*He painted the walls red.

Verb + adverb

He talked loudly.

Linking verbs + adjective

He became/was angry.
She remained calm.
She appears/seems/looks friendly.
The song sounds familiar.
The food tastes/smells good.
Her hair feels soft.
He got disappointed.
He grew tall.

Adverbs of degree + Adj/Adv

She is entirely wrong.
He is extremely intelligent.
He studies very hard.
He was a fairly good student.
He plays fairly well.
He was rather impolite.
He was rather taller than me.
They sang rather badly.
She is rather like/unlike me.
He is quite a good player.
He dances quite well.

Verbs +Manner –Place- Time

He spoke to me rudely in class yesterday.
Yesterday, he spoke to me rudely in class.

Verbs of movement +Place-Manner-Time

He came into class quickly yesterday.

Frequency Adverbs + verb

He never yells at me.
He doesn't always do his homework.
*He is always late to class.
He will never be satisfied.

Adverbs +Sentence

Fortunately/Apparently, he won.

Adjective only after linking verbs

She became ill.
She fell asleep.
He looked embarrassed.
She is alive.

He is pleased.
He is content.
She is glad.

Adjectives only before nouns

the only /chief/ principal reason
the former president
the upper classes
the indoor/outdoor court

Comparisons/Adjectives and Adverbs

His new book is more interesting than his other books.
His new book is the most interesting of all his books.
He drives more carefully than I do.
He drives the most carefully of all.
She is the smarter of the two.
He is less interested in maths than she is.
He is the least interested in maths.
Is this the best you can do?
Her house is as big as mine.
Her house isn't as/so big as mine.
He is as good a singer as I am.
He is becoming taller and taller.
He plays as well as the others.
He doesn't play so/as well as the others.
The film was getting more and more boring.
She is much/far/a bit/ a little/slightly/a lot taller than I am.
He arrived much earlier than I had expected.
She is the tallest of all by far.
She is by far the tallest of all.
Of all the students, he is the best.
The older he gets, the wiser he becomes.
You aren't any taller than she is.
He isn't any better than I am.
You are no taller than she is.
This is the hardest exercise I have ever done.
I haven't done such a difficult exercise before.
His interests are the same as/similar to mine.
He is twice as tall as I am.
He paid twice as much as I did.
I prefer/would prefer to stay home rather than go out.
I prefer walking to driving. /I prefer tea to coffee.
I'd rather/sooner go out than stay home.
He eats much too much.
It's much too cold today.
He drank too much juice.
There is no comparison between you and him.

older / elder, oldest / eldest

He is my older/elder brother.
He is my oldest/eldest brother.
He is older than I am./He is the oldest of all.

As

He works as a teacher.
 He is known as a creative person.
 She is regarded as a patient teacher.
 She is described/characterised as a friendly employee.
 He did things as usual.
 He accepted me as a friend.
 She treats me as an enemy.
 He referred to her new book as the best of all.
 He is thought of as a tolerant employer.
 He used the table as a desk.
 He plays the guitar and sings as well.

Adjectives –ing /–ed

The excited children cheered.
 I had a frightening experience.

Like

He works like a dog.
 She looks/is like her father.
 What is your city like?
 Please, don't talk about him like that.
 I don't feel like going out.
 It smells like burnt food.
 I can't tell what it tastes like.
 Players, particularly like the ones in my team, try to do their best.
 I know him and his like.
 He studies art and the like.
 Like/Unlike me, she loves walking.

further vs farther

further (adjective)
 Do you need any further information?

farther (adverb)
 I can't walk any farther.

especially vs specially

He liked all the songs in the album,
 especially/particularly the last one.
 This is a specially designed car.

**Ungradable Adjectives:
No comparative or superlative**

unique, final, perfect, utmost, ultimate, last

not at all/ not in the least

She wasn't at all/in the least surprised.

Nouns as Adjectives

Put the letter in the desk drawer.

Confusing Adverbs

We flew direct to Paris.
 She talked directly to her boss.
 She always works hard.
 She hardly goes out.
 The water level remained high.
 He thinks highly of her.
 They ran short of supplies.
 He will come shortly.
 He answered everything right.
 She was rightly angry with him.
 They walked deep in the forest.
 She was deeply in love.
 You can visit the monument free.
 She freely gave me her ticket.
 She kept her mouth wide open.
 It is widely believed that he will win.
 I last saw him three months ago.
 Lastly, I would like to thank my parents.
 The book was pretty interesting.
 Her room was prettily decorated.
 He did everything wrong.
 He wrongly thought I was the thief.

Collocations

Her speech was absolutely ridiculous/brilliant/fantastic.
 She is bitterly disappointed.
 It is bitterly cold.
 It's boiling hot.
 It is freezing cold.
 He was deeply moved/offended.
 She is fully aware of the effects.
 He was greatly impressed/mistaken by her appearance.
 He was highly qualified/trained.
 Children can be incredibly naïve.
 Don't change it. It is just perfect.
 The host was most kind.
 It is quite possible that he'll leave.
 He is seriously ill.
 She is being totally unreasonable.
 She is utterly/completely hopeless.
 It is simply wonderful/marvelous.

Only

Only John came to the party. = Nobody else but John came to the party.
 He gave me only money. = He didn't give me anything else but money.
 She is the only child. = She has no brothers or sisters.
 She gave money only to me. = She didn't give money to anyone else but me.

Order of Adjectives

Opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	use	Noun
nice	small	old	round	black	English	wooden	dining	tables

Practice Exercises

Adjectives – Adverbs

1. All the candidates remained throughout the interview.
A. calm
B. calmly
C. in a calm
2. As the twins grow older, they are becoming
A. too much naughty
B. more and more naughtier
C. naughtier and naughtier
3. Her work done in time, she was satisfied.
A. such
B. entirely
C. too
4. Although he was rude to her, she gave him another chance.
A. fairly
B. much
C. rather
5. Despite being the tallest of all, he hasn't joined the basketball team.
A. slightly
B. a bit
C. by far
6. He isn't better at Physics than I am.
A. any
B. more
C. by far
7. Of the two proposals, this is one.
A. the best
B. the more better
C. the better
8. She'd cycle to school today than walk.
A. prefer
B. sooner
C. like
9. In spite of their interests not being, they really suit each other.
A. same as each other's
B. similar with them
C. the same
10. He is the shrewdest businessman.
A. regarded to be
B. considered
C. is thought like
11. We may have a new president, but other than that, it's business at the company.
A. usually
B. more usually
C. as usual
12. There is between a professional player and an amateur one.
A. hardly resemblance
B. no comparison
C. none likeness
13. The customers wrote favourable reviews on the restaurant's website.
A. content
B. satisfied
C. pleasing
14. He arrived than we had expected.
A. much more earlier
B. much earlier
C. too earlier
15. her parents, she doesn't like watching television.
A. Compared
B. Unlike
C. In respect to
16. Students, the hard-working ones, try to do their best.
A. particularly
B. specially
C. barely
17. It smells burnt meat. Have you forgotten to turn off the oven?
A. as
B. though
C. like
18. She bought table at a low price.
A. a wooden Italian
B. an old Italian
C. an Italian brown
19. For any information, please contact the administration office.
A. farther
B. far
C. further
20. She isn't interested in sports. She prefers reading in her free time.
A. the less
B. at least
C. in the least

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

Statements

“She plays well,” he said (to me)
 “She is playing well,” he said.
 “She will play well,” he said.
 “She will be playing well,” he said.
 “She played well,” he said.
 “She has played well,” he said.
 “She has been playing well,” he said.
 “She had played well,” he said.
 “She had been playing well,” he said.
 “She will have played well,” he said.
 “She will have been playing well,” he said.

“She may/can play well,” he said.
 “She must play well,” he said.

Yes/No Questions

“Did she play well?” he asked (me).

Wh-Questions

“How did she play?” he asked.

Imperatives

“Play well,” he said (to me).
 “Don’t play,” he said.

Time + Place Expressions, Pronouns

- now - then, at that time
- yesterday - the day before/the previous day
- today – that day
- tomorrow – the following day/the next day/the day after
- tonight – that night
- next week – the following week/the next week/the week after
- a year ago – a year before/the previous year/a year earlier/the year before
- last year – the previous year/the year before
- here – there
- this – that/it these – those
- I – he/she
- me – him/her
- my – his/her
- mine – his/hers

Indirect Speech

Statements: sb said that.../sb told sm that

He said that she played well.
 He said that she was playing well.
 He said that she would play well.
 He said that she would be playing well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had been playing well.
 He said that she had played well.
 He said that she had been playing well.
 He said that she would have played well.
 He said that she would have been playing well.

He said that she might/could play well.
 She said that she must/had to play well.

Yes/No Questions

He asked (me) if/whether he played well.

Wh-Questions

He asked (me) how he had played.

Imperatives

He told me/asked me to play well.
 He told me/asked me not to play.

No changes in tenses

He said that water boils at 100 degrees.
 He has said/says that she can help me.
 He said that he would rather play.
 He said that if he played well, she would win.
 He said that he wishes he had more time.
 He said that while he was playing, he fell.

Indirect Questions

Do you know where he went?
 I have no idea what she likes.
 I don’t know what time it is.
 I am wondering how he did it.
 I can’t tell you why she is angry.

Reported Speech-Other introductory verbs

He is said / rumoured to have resigned.
 He offered to help me.
 He agreed to come early.
 He demanded to know where she was.
 She promised to come /that she would come on time.
 She refused to answer the question.
 He threatened to expel him.
 She claimed to be/that she was innocent.
 She advised them to study more.
 He allowed / permitted/forbade him to leave.
 He asked them to clean the room.
 She begged him to help her.
 He commanded/ordered them to sit down.
 She encouraged them to go on.
 She instructed him to follow/how to follow the rules.
 She invited him to attend the lecture.
 She reminded him to mail the letter.
 She warned him not to go out.
 She accused him of cheating.
 She blamed him for breaking the vase.
 She denied cheating/that she had cheated.
 She admitted (to) cheating/that she had cheated.
 She apologised to him for coming late.
 He insisted on paying the bills.
 He suggested/proposed/recommended taking the bus.
 He exclaimed that it was a fantastic view.
 She explained to him that he had to do it/how he should do it.
 She informed them that the meeting was cancelled.
 She wondered if/whether /how they were coming
 She urged them not to panic.
 She complained to the manager about the food/that the food was bad.

Subjunctive

He suggested/proposed/recommended that she travel by plane.
 He advised that she revise the notes.
 He urged that she not panic.
 She ordered/commanded that they sit down.
 She asked/required/requested/demanded that the paper be handed in on time.
 He insisted that there be silence.
 He decided that they should stop working.
 He will prepare in case he should give them a test.
 It is important/significant/essential that he be taken to hospital.
 It is vital that she apply in person.
 It is imperative that there be a meeting.
 It is urgent that he visit the doctor.
 It is necessary that he do all the work.
 It is advisable that she not smoke.
 Her suggestion/proposal/recommendation/ advice was that he be patient.
 His decision was that they should travel by plane.
 He practises hard in order that he might win.
 He locked all the doors for fear that somebody might break into the house.
 However hard he might work, he doesn't earn a lot.
 Try as he might, he doesn't earn a lot.

Reported Speech -Changes in modals

“She must be tired,” he said. He said that she must be tired. (assumption)
 “She needn't revise,” he said. He said that she /needn't /didn't have/need to revise.
 “She needn't wake up early tomorrow,” he said. He said that she wouldn't have to wake up early the following day. (future)
 “She can come later,” he said. He said that she would be able to come later. (future)

Practice Exercises Reported Speech – Indirect Questions - Subjunctive

1. She asked me where , but I had no idea.
 - A. would they meet
 - B. they had met
 - C. they will meet
2. He said that if he the job, he would accept it.
 - A. had been offered
 - B. is offered
 - C. were offered
3. They denied , but the teacher didn't believe them.
 - A. having cheated
 - B. to have cheating
 - C. they are cheating
4. The policeman asked the suspect what at 10 o'clock the previous night.
 - A. did he do
 - B. was he doing
 - C. he had been doing
5. They promised that again.
 - A. not doing
 - B. they wouldn't have done
 - C. never to do
6. Mother not to return home after midnight.
 - A. said to me
 - B. urged
 - C. told me
7. The students were advised the day before a test.
 - A. to not cram
 - B. never cramming
 - C. to avoid cramming
8. She is rumoured submitted her resignation yesterday.
 - A. for her to have
 - B. that she
 - C. to have
9. His teacher told him that he do any more homework.
 - A. needn't
 - B. won't have to
 - C. may not
10. He said that he pick me up from the airport the next day as he will be working.
 - A. wouldn't be able to
 - B. will not
 - C. couldn't have been able
11. Do you know why his travelling plans?
 - A. did he change
 - B. might he have changed
 - C. he changed
12. He has no idea staying.
 - A. which hotel they are
 - B. where they are
 - C. which hotel are they
13. He said he'd rather she books than watched television.
 - A. read
 - B. had read
 - C. was reading
14. The doctor insisted that he down on smoking.
 - A. must cut
 - B. cut
 - C. had to cut
15. Although she wasn't busy, she to help me with the housework.
 - A. denied
 - B. refused
 - C. forbade
16. Father advised our seat belts throughout the trip tomorrow.
 - A. us wearing
 - B. we wear
 - C. we had worn
17. The coach us to follow the rules.
 - A. instructed
 - B. suggested
 - C. insisted
18. It is vital that balance in nature.
 - A. it should be
 - B. there be
 - C. it be
19. I'm really sorry made you wait; it won't happen again.
 - A. having
 - B. to have
 - C. for me to have
20. Her proposal was that the old Town Hall down.
 - A. not be pulled
 - B. is to pull
 - C. may be pulled

CLAUSES

Relative Clauses

This is the man who/that threatened me.
 This is the cat which/that scratched me.
 This is the man whose car was stolen.
 This is the dog whose owners abandoned it.
 This is the man whom/who/that I met.
 This is the book which/that I bought.

The woman to whom I talked is a doctor.
 The woman who/that I talked to is a doctor.
 The woman I talked to is a doctor.
 The hotel at which we stayed was big.
 The hotel which/that we stayed at was big.
 The hotel where we stayed was big.
 The hour at which the show begins is 10.
 The hour which/that the show begins at is 10.
 The hour when the show begins is 10.
 The reason for which he left is unknown.
 The reason which he left for is unknown.
 The reason why he left is unknown.
 The reason for his leaving is unknown.

My father, who is a teacher, is strict.
 My house, whose garden is big, has got three rooms.
 My dog, which is a puppy, is cute.

He helped me, which was nice of him.

She's got a lot of friends, some/none/all of whom
 have the same interests as her.
 He visited many countries, two/several of which are in
 South America.

The man who is sitting there is my teacher.
 The man sitting there is my teacher.
 The man who was arrested is a robber.
 The man arrested is a robber.

It was John who helped me.
 It was yesterday that I saw him.
 It was at the restaurant that I met them.

Whoever wins will get a prize.
 I'll talk to whomever I like.
 I'll do whatever I want.

Concession Clauses

Although/Even though/Though he works hard, he
 doesn't make much.
 Although/Even though/Though he is tired, he will go
 out.
 Although/Though tired, he will go out.

Despite/In spite of the fact that he works hard, he
 doesn't make much.
 Despite/In spite of working hard, he doesn't make
 much.
 Despite /In spite of his working hard, his boss doesn't
 appreciate him.
 Despite/In spite of his hard work, he doesn't make
 much.
 Despite/In spite of what he does, his boss doesn't
 appreciate him.

No matter how well he speaks/what he says,
 I don't believe him.

Hard though/as he works, he doesn't make much.
 Hard as he may/might work, he doesn't make much.
 As hard as he works, he doesn't make much.
 I told him not to go out, but he went all the same.

However hard he works, he doesn't make much.
 Try as he might, he doesn't make much.

Regardless/Irrespective of the dangers, he does
 extreme sports.

Whatever colour you paint the wall, it won't look
 good.
 Come out, whoever you are.

He works hard. However, he doesn't make much.
 He works hard. Yet/Still/Nonetheless/
 Nevertheless, he doesn't make much.
 He works hard. He doesn't make much,
 however/though.

Even if it should rain, I will go out.

He likes coffee while/whereas she likes tea.

Clauses of Reason

Since/As/Because he was late, his mum got angry.
 His being late, his mum got angry.
 He didn't hire her, for she was not qualified.
 Seeing that he was late, he called her.
 Due to/Because of /Owing to the storm, we drove slowly.
 There is unemployment in view of there being a financial crisis.
 He was found guilty on the grounds of new evidence.
 He was found guilty on the grounds that there was new evidence.

The reason why he was found guilty was that there was new evidence.
 The reason for his being found guilty was that there was new evidence.
 The reason for his dismissal was that he was always coming late.
 Considering the new evidence, he was found guilty.

Clauses of Purpose

She woke up early so as to/in order to/to catch the bus.
 He talked loudly so that/in order that everybody could/would hear him.
 He locked all the doors for fear that somebody might break in/for fear of someone breaking in.
 They built the shelter with the aim of/with a view to protecting stray dogs.
 Take more money with you in case you (should) need it.

This knife is for cutting fruit.

Place Clauses

Wherever you go, he will find you.
 Where there is a will, there is a way.
 Everywhere he went, he had fun.

Exclamations

What a nice dress this is!
 What good kids they are!
 What bad weather this is!
 How polite he is!
 How polite a man he is!
 How well he talks!
 She is such a beautiful girl!
 She is so nice!

Clauses of Result

It was such an interesting film that I saw it twice.
 Such an interesting film was it that I saw it twice.
 Such was her fear that she couldn't stop shaking.
 It was such bad weather that we stayed in.
 They were such heavy boxes that I couldn't lift them.
 There was such a lot of noise that he was extremely annoyed.
 The film was so interesting that I saw it twice.

It was so interesting a film that I saw it twice.
 So interesting was the film that I saw it twice.
 So interesting a film was it that I saw it twice.
 There were so many people that I couldn't breathe.
 There were so few people that the room looked empty.
 There was so little time left that we panicked.
 He had so much free time that he could do anything he wanted.

The book was too boring to read.
 It was too boring a book to read.

He hadn't studied and as a result, he failed.
 He has got a big family and therefore, he needs to work harder.

Time Clauses

Wherever he goes, I will find him.
 When he is angry, he yells.
 Once/When/As soon as/The moment/After he settles down, he'll feel fine.
 Upon/On /After settling, he'll be fine.
 By the time he comes, I will have eaten.
 By the time he came, I had left.
 When he saw me, he started laughing.
 After he had eaten, he studied.
 (After) having eaten, he studied.
 While/As he was working, she visited him.
 While he was working, she was playing.
 She met him while walking in the park.
 Whenever he came, he would bring flowers.
 Whenever he comes, he brings flowers.

Noun Clauses

It pleased me that she visited me.
 That he visited me pleased me.
 His visiting me pleased me.
 What he did surprised me.
 I was surprised by what he did.
 What he did was surprising.

Practice Exercises

Clauses

1. The woman was a former teacher of mine.
 - A. whom I was talking
 - B. who I was talking
 - C. I was talking to
2. My older brother,, is an eminent scientist.
 - A. that I respect a lot
 - B. whom I have respect
 - C. who I respect greatly
3. much she likes him, she doesn't want to date him.
 - A. However
 - B. As
 - C. Though
4. The restaurant they celebrated their anniversary at is very popular.
 - A. in which
 - B. where
 - C. which
5. clever, some of her classmates are bullying her.
 - A. In spite of being
 - B. Despite her being
 - C. No matter her being
6. the test results, he quit smoking.
 - A. Having received
 - B. As receiving
 - C. Being received
7. Clair, in charge of the department, is highly qualified.
 - A. who's
 - B. that is
 - C. been
8. The letter of complaint to the director was very impolite.
 - A. being sent
 - B. which sent
 - C. sent
9. she received no answer, she decided to see him in person.
 - A. However
 - B. Nonetheless
 - C. Since
10. He tried not to make any noise the baby wouldn't wake up.
 - A. in order that
 - B. so as
 - C. so as to
11. She always locks all the doors burglars might break in.
 - A. for fear that
 - B. to prevent that
 - C. in order that
12. They were cooperative people that they all wanted to work with them.
 - A. so
 - B. such
 - C. really
13. So much that he bored everyone to death.
 - A. did he talk
 - B. he talked
 - C. can he talk
14., he used the stairs.
 - A. The lift not worked
 - B. Not working the lift
 - C. The lift not working
15. The burglar left his fingerprints all over,gave him away.
 - A. that was what
 - B. which was what
 - C. what was that
16. Clever, he can't solve these simple exercises.
 - A. as he might be
 - B. however he is
 - C. as if he is
17. What ! I don't want to go anywhere.
 - A. a bad weather
 - B. bad weather is this
 - C. bad weather
18. father coming home, we laid the table.
 - A. No sooner
 - B. Upon
 - C. As
19. How this is! Who took it?
 - A. a nice picture
 - B. nice a picture
 - C. nice the picture
20. The court found him innocent new evidence.
 - A. in case of
 - B. on the grounds of
 - C. with the aim of

EMPHASIS - INVERSION**Emphasis**

I do/did like the film.

Why she said that is a mystery.
It's a mystery why she said that.

What/All she wants is (to) study abroad.
What she did was stupid.

It's Mary who kissed him.
It is her bag that he stole.
It was yesterday that she retired.
What is it that he wants?
That's how she did it.

He talked to me the very same way.
The very John brought me these flowers.

He was not at all interested in her.
He was not interested in her at all.

He was not interested in her in the least/in the slightest.
He was not in the least/in the slightest interested in her.

There is no money whatsoever/at all.

Whoever told you that?
Whatever made you believe that?

You don't mean George, do you?

Inversion

Never have I seen him before.
Barely/Seldom does he understand her.
No sooner had he come home than she called him.
Hardly had he come home when she called him.

So polite is he that she really likes him.
Such a nice present was it that she felt touched.
So much did she work that she was tired.
To such an extent did he talk that the audience felt bored.

Only if/when you try, will you succeed.
Only by trying, will you succeed.
Not until she talked to him did she realise her mistake.

In vain did she try to change his mind.

Little did she know about history.

Here comes the train
On the bench sat the old woman.
On the beach was lying the boy.

She likes meat and so does her brother.
She is interested in the job as is her friend.
She won't go out and neither will he.

Should she retire, she will travel a lot.
Were she to retire, she would travel a lot.
Had she retired, she'd have travelled a lot.

Practice Exercise

Emphasis – Inversion

1. That she lied to me quite a disappointment.
A. there was
B. was
C. that was
2. All they want to do during the weekend is
to music.
A. listen
B. to have listening
C. having listened
3. No sooner them the news than they started
celebrating.
A. he told
B. was he to tell
C. had he told
4. the leading actress to play better, the film
would get better reviews.
A. Should
B. In case
C. Were
5. Hardly had the plane departed turbulence
began.
A. when
B. that
C. than
6. From what she said, I felt that she enjoy her
stay in the countryside.
A. didn't hardly
B. did
C. mustn't
7. It was yesterday they booked the table at
the restaurant.
A. when
B. on which
C. that
8. Whose bag that he found?
A. was there
B. was it
C. it was
9. Barely what the speaker was saying.
A. did they understand
B. they understood
C. was their understanding
10. 'Who brought you these flowers?' 'The'
A. very himself John
B. very John
C. John himself
11. So slowly that everyone was bored.
A. he talked
B. did he talk
C. he was talking
12. She was not at what he had done.
A. surprising at all
B. least surprised
C. at all surprised
13. He will not manage to finish his work
harder.
A. weren't he to try
B. but for try
C. should he not try
14. Not until her the good news did she feel
relieved.
A. did he tell
B. he told
C. had he told
15. I have no doubt that he will succeed.
A. whatsoever
B. the slightest
C. as long
16. She is used to living alone her brother.
A. and as is
B. so is
C. as is
17. They can be at the station in time only if
the tube.
A. do they use
B. they use
C. used
18. On the chair It looked so cute.
A. was the cat sleeping
B. was sleeping the cat
C. did the cat sleep
19. In vain for her letter.
A. did he wait
B. he has been waiting
C. he waited
20. She hasn't had time to rest and
A. he hasn't, too
B. he didn't either
C. nor has he

QUESTIONS

Question Tags

He likes exercising, doesn't he?
 She didn't love him, did she?
 Everyone/Everyone was present, weren't they?
 Somebody/Someone helped you, didn't they?
 Nobody/No one will accept his offer, will they?
 Nothing was right, was it?
 Nowhere was relaxing, was it?
 She hardly ever studies, does she?
 I am pretty, aren't I?
 Let's watch a film, shall we?
 Let me play, will you/won't you?
 Turn down the radio, will you/won't you?
 Don't touch this cable, will you?
 Have some pie, won't you?
 This/That is Mary, isn't it?
 There's a serious problem, isn't there?
 There weren't any problems, were there?
 He has a big car, hasn't he/doesn't he?
 He has got two children, hasn't he?
 He had better move, hadn't he?
 She used to go to the gym, didn't she?
 He would prefer to leave, wouldn't he?
 She can ride a bike, can't she?

Wh-Questions

Who did/didn't you invite to dinner?
 Who was/wasn't invited to dinner?
 Who invited you to dinner?
 Who were you invited by?
 To whom were you talking?
 Who were you talking to?
 Whose bag was stolen?
 Which car will you buy?
 Which of you knows him?
 What/Which country are you from?
 What does he look like?
 What is he like?
 What books do you like reading?
 What happened?
 Where will you go?
 To which restaurant will you go?
 Which restaurant will you go to?

Indirect Questions

Do you know where he went?
 I have no idea what she likes.
 I don't know what time it is.
 I am wondering how he did it.
 I can't tell you why she is angry.

Practice Exercises

Question Tags – Wh-Questions – Indirect Questions

1. Everyone attended the meeting, ?
A. didn't he
B. did he
C. didn't they
2. No one has complained about the food,?
A. has he
B. haven't they
C. have they
3. Nowhere she went was relaxing,?
A. did she
B. was it
C. were there
4. He hardly ever plays computer games,?
A. don't he
B. does he
C. will he
5. I am qualified,?
A. aren't I
B. am I
C. I'm not
6. Nothing she does is ever inappropriate,?
A. does she
B. is it
C. aren't they
7. What do you think at the party?
A. did it happen
B. it was happening
C. happened
8. Let's find a quieter place to talk,?
A. will we
B. won't we
C. shall we
9. She'd better concentrate on her studies,?
A. wouldn't she
B. shouldn't she
C. hadn't she
10. Who belong to?
A. this car doesn't
B. did this car
C. is this car
11. invited to their wedding?
A. Who wasn't it
B. Who's it not
C. Who was not
12. That is his wife,?
A. is she
B. isn't it
C. aren't she
13. He didn't tell her
A. what did it happen.
B. when would he leave.
C. why he was upset.
14. Let him support you,?
A. will he
B. will you
C. doesn't he
15. She used to be an athlete when she was in high school,?
A. wasn't she
B. was she
C. didn't she
16. have you chosen to wear at the graduation?
A. Which suit
B. Is this the suit
C. Whatever the suit
17. Does she know where ?
A. did they go
B. they will go
C. have they gone
18. She barely speaks English,?
A. doesn't she
B. isn't she
C. does she
19. were you talking about?
A. Whichever
B. Which
C. What
20. Somebody will be there for you,?
A. won't he
B. will they
C. wont' they

THERE IS – IT IS – it

There is – There are

There is nothing interesting to watch.
 There is nothing to do/to be done.
 There is something that annoys me.
 There is someone at the door.
 There is a John on the phone.
 There is time for him to do the project.
 There is likely to be a problem.
 There are said to have been protests.
 I want there to be silence.
 It is important for there to be an agreement.
 There is a likelihood of there being riots.

It is – They are - It

It's time she made a decision.
 It is likely that she found a job.
 It is said that he wrote many books.

It appears/seems that she is busy.
 It is a long time since I saw him.
 How long is it since you stopped smoking?
 It occurred to me that she knew him.
 It struck me that she deceived me.
 It takes two hours to drive to London.
 It took me an hour to finish the exercise.
 I find it difficult to concentrate.
 I would prefer it if you didn't leave.
 I like it that he trusts me.
 I take it that you believe him.
 I would appreciate it if you could help me.
 She always makes it difficult for me to choose.
 It looks/sounds as if he were lying.
 It is George who was here.
 It was yesterday that she flew to Paris.
 It was what he said that made me upset.

ARTICLES

The Definite Article

While in Rome, they visited the Vatican.
 She always listens to the news on the BBC.
 Greece is a member of the European Union.
 The British enjoy drinking tea.
 The lion is a wild animal.
 She travelled to the United States of America.
 I'd like to go the Bahamas.
 The Browns live next door.
 The young have a lot of dreams.
 The English language is not very difficult.
 The news was shocking.
 They joined the army/the Navy.
 Life in the past was different.
 Life will be better in the future.
 What's life like in the present?
 His mum went to the school to see his teacher.
 The lawyer went to the prison to see his client.
 Who are these people outside the church?

No Definite Article

A lot of people tried to climb Mount Everest.
 Have you ever been to Lake Victoria?
 He is reading Newsweek.
 We are going to Rhodes.
 Young people have a lot of dreams.
 There are a lot of shops on Oxford Street.
 They met at Syntagma Square.
 Central Park is a big park.
 The plane landed at Gatwick Airport.

He took a picture of London Bridge.
 Diabetes is a serious illness.
 Is there life on Mars (on the planet Mars)?
 She went to school by bus.
 He is working from home.
 What time do you go to bed?
 He has been in prison for two years now.
 He goes to church every Sunday.
 She has already read Chapter ten.
 They are waiting at gate two.

The Indefinite Article

A John came to see you.
 It was such a nice day that we went out.
 It was so nice a day that we went out.
 What a nice day!
 How nice a day!
 It was too heavy a box to lift.
 He is as good a singer as I am.
 He has a good knowledge of physics.
 She wished me a Merry Christmas.

No Indefinite Article

She gave me advice.
 There was serious damage to the car.
 She left at midnight/dawn/dusk/sunrise/
 noon.
 They arrived on time/in time.
 She travelled from north to south.
 The film was boring from beginning to end.
 She lost consciousness.

NOUNS

Countable Nouns/ Plurals

I don't want these books, but the other ones.
 Both scarves are beautiful.
 Which cities have you visited?
 There are some/a few/ few/a lot of/enough/some/ no boxes in the kitchen.
 A great number of customers complained.
 There aren't any/many potatoes.
 Both cliffs are dangerous.
 There is a great number of reefs.
 None of the chiefs came to the meeting.
 The Eskimos are used to cold weather.
 The flashes of lightning frightened me.
 The police are looking for the robbers.
 The media influence public opinion.
 Financial crises affect all of us.
 Which criteria are important?
 Where are your belongings?
 The army needs plenty of arms.
 She paid for all the car damages.
 She likes wearing earrings.
 There is more green in the outskirts.
 You can't trespass the company's premises.
 The surroundings are magnificent.
 I saw him on the stairs.
 She has a two-year-old-son.

Uncountable Nouns

That furniture is old.
 She wanted some advice.
 All the information was useful.
 No luggage is allowed on the plane.
 She has got plenty of free time.
 She puts a lot of/a little/little/enough/ some/ no sugar in her coffee.
 Not all of the rubbish has been collected.
 How much money have you spent?
 There isn't any/much bread left.
 It was such bad weather that we stayed in.
 What nice hair she's got!
 There is a great amount/deal of traffic.
 Show respect to the old.
 Their behaviour was terrible.

The lab equipment has been ordered.
 Is there any evidence for his guilt?
 They are making great progress.
 Has all the research been done?
 Accommodation is expensive on the island.
 I am done with all my shopping.
 Billiards is thought to be exciting.
 It is gymnastics that the young like.
 Physics/Mathematics is a difficult subject.
 The news is bad.
 Is the measles contagious?
 Athletics/Politics is what she is interested in.

*What a shame!

*He's got a good knowledge of history.

Collective Nouns

The audience is/were laughing.
 The police is/are chasing the robbers.
 The enemy is/are approaching.

Compound Nouns-Plural

She bought a rocking chair.
 Computer screens are sensitive.
 Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law should treat their sons-in-law and daughters-in-law like their own children.
 All the passers-by tried to help the victim.
 Sometimes children behave like grown-ups.

Possessive form of Nouns

Men's and women's rights should be respected.
 John and Mary's father is a doctor.
 John's and Mary's parents are teachers.
 Paris is the capital of France.
 The roof of the house/The house roof is red.
 Mum has gone to the florist's.
 The course deals with Socrates' philosophy.
 A friend of John's sent me an email.
 Her parents-in-law's house is near theirs.

PRONOUNS AND DETERMINERS

Pronouns

Their friends are mine, too.
 He cut himself.
 Who called you?
 What did you do?
 Which book did you buy?
 What else can I say?
 I don't want this dress. I want the other one.
 These books are his, but those ones are hers.
 Anyone can solve this exercise.
 Is there anything you want?
 There is nothing interesting.
 These notes aren't mine. They are somebody else's.
 They have been sending messages to each other/one another.
 They looked into each other's/one another's eyes.
 Some like coffee bitter. Others like it sweet.
 Whoever is this man?
 Do whatever you want.
 Choose whichever you like.

Determiners

Some people believe in ghosts, but other people/others don't.
 She hasn't got any money.
 He has no free time at all.
 Have you got any good ideas?
 There are many people waiting.
 There isn't much furniture in the house.
 A few/Very few students answered this question.
 Only a few people attended the lecture.
 He spent a little/very little money on clothes.
 All the customers were pleased.
 They all/All of them like skiing.
 Both drivers were given a fine.
 They both/Both of them are lawyers.
 They are both lawyers.
 None/Not one of the employees was happy.
 Neither of the two girls wants to play.
 Either play is fine.
 Either of the plays/them is fine.
 Each student/one was given a copy of the test.
 Every student was present.
 Buses run every (other) thirty minutes.
 You have every reason to complain.
 Every last one came to the celebration.
 Each and everyone (of the students) is present.
 The whole story was unbelievable.
 I met him the other day.
 No other student solved this exercise but John./None other than John solved this exercise.
 Have you got another pen I can use?
 She bought one too many magazines.
 Choose whichever/whatever brand you like.

Practice Exercises There is - Articles -Nouns – Pronouns

1. has sent you these flowers. Do you know him?
A. A John
B. The John
C. Someone John
2. Last summer, she travelled from
A. the north to the south
B. a north to a south
C. north to south
3. my cousin who repaired the kitchen table.
A. She was
B. It was
C. He was
4. The food was awful. You have to complain.
A. all the reason
B. the good reason
C. every reason
5. She bought unnecessary things and wasted all her money.
A. too much many
B. much too many
C. one too many
6. to me that she knew the answer to the question.
A. There occurring
B. It was occurring
C. It occurred
7. There is a likelihood a compromise soon.
A. it being
B. of there being
C. it will be
8. I'm studying. I'd really like silence.
A. it to be
B. there being
C. there to be
9. Despite what he did to you, I that you still trust him.
A. take it
B. make it
C. am thinking
10. Each and every one of the workers in the strike.
A. has participated
B. are participating
C. have participated
11. None of tried to help the victim.
A. the passer-bys
B. the passers-by
C. passers-by
12. Caffeine may not be very dangerous if taken in small
A. numbers
B. amounts
C. percentages
13. Her house is just two blocks off theirs.
A. parents'-in-law
B. parents-in-law
C. parents-in-law's
14. It is such an easy game that child can play it.
A. any
B. some
C. whoever
15. You could tell they were in love from the way they looked at eyes.
A. each another's
B. one other's
C. one another's
16. Since he's got knowledge of physics, he'll help me with my homework.
A. good
B. much good
C. a good
17. It was Peter that was voted best journalist of the year.
A. none as well as
B. no one except from
C. none other than
18. The train to the centre runs hour in the mornings.
A. every half
B. each half
C. in a half
19. She hid the letter in the so that nobody would find it.
A. drawer of desk
B. desk's drawer
C. desk drawer
20. 'Which gate do we have to go to?' - '.....'
A. The second gate
B. The gate two
C. Gate two

PHRASAL VERBS

I can't **account for** his behaviour.
 The children are **acting up** again.
 Unemployment **amounts to** 23 percent.
 What you're saying doesn't **add up**.
 He's **been off** work for days
 You have a lot to **answer for**.
 He **asked her out** to dinner.
 I **asked around** but nobody saw my book.
 My brothers always **back me up**.
 He **backed out** of the agreement.
 She is **about to** leave.
 She **is after** a big dream.
 He has **been off** work for days.
 After the crash, the car **blew up**.
 He **blew up** 20 balloons.
 The car **broke down** and I called the Road Service.
 The subject was **brought up** during the meeting.
 Please **bear with** him.
 What has **become of** our teacher?
 They **booked up** at table for three.
 What has **brought about** such change?
 You should **build up** good relationships.
 A burglar **broke into** our house last night.
 She **broke up** with her boyfriend.
 The prisoner **broke out** of jail.
 He was **brought up** by his grandparents.
 Guess who I **bumped into** the other day!
 She **burst into** tears.
 I **called** my friend **back**.
 This **calls for** a drink.
 She couldn't **carry off** the task.
 He **carried on** working.
 The students couldn't **catch on**.
Calm down before you talk to her.
 He really doesn't **care for** her.
 She ran fast to **catch up** with her friend.
 When they **checked in** at the hotel, they got their keys.
 They **checked out** of the hotel before 12.
 Their boss **checks out** all the employees.
Check out/Look at this crazy haircut!
 He brought me sweets to **cheer me up**.
 They **cleaned up** their room before going out.
 He **came across** these old photographs.
 His health is **coming along**.
 The flowers have **come out**.
 Some of my friends **came round/by**.
 She **came down** with the flu.
 The flowers have **come out**.

He **came into** a fortune.
 The students **came up** with an answer.
 She is not **cut out** to be a teacher.
 We should **count on** our friends.
 Please, **cross out** this piece of information.
 He **cried out** for help.
 You should **cut down** on smoking.
 We shouldn't **cut down** trees.
 They **cut off** our phone because we hadn't paid it.
 I **cut** this picture **out** of a magazine.
 She can't deal **with** the problems.
 I **did away** with everything old.
 He is **doing up** his room.
 I can't **do without** a mobile phone.
 I don't understand what you are **driving at**.
 Some friends **dropped in** unexpectedly.
 Some students **dropped out** of school.
 They **dressed up** to go to the wedding.
 My friends **dropped by** to see me.
 They **entered into** a competition.
 He likes **eating out**.
 The poster **fell down**.
 My money **fell out** of my pocket.
 You **faced up** to their problems.
 They are **falling behind** with their lessons.
 Luckily, the plan didn't **fall through**.
 He is **filling in** for the physics teacher.
Fill in your name in this box.
 He couldn't **find out** where she lives.
 He doesn't **get along** with his sister.
 We were lucky to **get away** for the weekend.
 The victim **got back at** him.
 They **get by** on very little money.
Get on with your work!
 They **got** nothing **out of** the lesson.
 They **got back** from their holidays yesterday.
 She **got on/off** the bus.
 She **got in/out** of the car.
 It is difficult for him to **get over** his problems.
 Let's **get together** tonight.
 He always **gets up** early.
 They **got up** and gave their seat to him.
 I **gave away** my old clothes.
 The teacher **gave out** the tests.
 She **gave up** all her bad habits.
 She **gave away** my secret.
 It **gives off** a bad smell.
 You should not **give up** trying.

The police **went after** the thieves.
 You should go **after** your dreams.
 Time **went by** fast.
 The food has **gone off**.
 You should **go over** all the details.
Go ahead and eat anything you want.
 Are you **going out** for lunch?
Go over your answers before giving your test to the teacher.
 When he **grows up**, he'll become a teacher.
 My friends usually **hang out** at the café.
 He **hung up** without saying goodbye.
 Traditions are **handed down**.
 We were **held up** due to the traffic.
Hold on. I'll be with you in a second.
 He **joined up** the army.
 She **jumped at** the offer.
 She **kept on** talking for hours.
 They can't **keep up with** such a big house.
 He can't **keep up** with the good students.
 They **knocked down** the old building.
 His friend **let him down**.
 They **live on** their parents.
 You shouldn't **look down on** other people.
 The police are **looking into** the crime.
 She is **looking after** her little sister.
 I've been **looking for** my keys.
 I **looked up** the meaning of this word on the Internet.
 Children **look up to** their parents.
Look out! There is a car coming.
 They **made for** the forest.
 I can't **make out** what he is saying.
 You have to **make up for** the damages.
 He likes **making up** stories.
 They **made up** after their fight.
 I always **mix up** their names.
 You have to **narrow down** your choices.
 He will **pay me back** in a month.
 The old man **passed away**.
 Grandparents **pass down** traditions.
 She was so weak that she **passed out**.
 You have to **pay off** the money you took.
 I **picked out** a nice present for him.
 Please, **put down** your bag.
 They **put off** their trip to London.
Put on a warm coat.
 Our teacher can't **put up with** noise.
 Their son **ran away** from home.
 We have **run out of** petrol.
 They **set up** their own business.

They finally managed to **pull** the project **through**.
 The speaker managed to **put** his ideas **across**.
 Have you **put** any money **aside** for the holidays?
 Our teacher can't **put up with** noise.
 The match was **put off** due to bad weather.
 She **put on** a lot of weight.
 The firemen **put out** the fire.
 The director **put on** a new play.
 We have **ruled out** all possibilities.
 He was **run over** by a car.
 She **ran into** him the other day.
 They **set about** early in the morning.
 Once they **settle down**, they will be happy.
 Some people like **shopping around** before buying something.
 The guests **showed up** at 8.
 What does NATO **stand for**?
 We should all **stand up for** our rights.
 They **started off** their journey.
 They **set up** their business last year.
 The students **sat for** their final exam.
 Can you **switch/turn on/off** the light?
 What he did **took me aback**.
 He has **taken after** his father.
 I couldn't **take in** what he was saying.
 He **took on** a difficult task.
 He **took up** a new hobby.
 I didn't **take to** him right away.
 I **talked him into** buying a small car.
 The plane **takes off** in an hour.
 Can you **take off** your shoes?
 He **took me out** for dinner.
 He **teamed up** with his enemy.
 I can't **tell** the twins **apart**.
 His parents **told him off** for his bad marks.
 We are **thinking of** buying a new car.
 We **threw away** all our old furniture.
 She **tried out/on** her new dress.
 The kids usually **turn in** early at night.
 She **turned** the thief **in** to the police.
 She has **turned into** a horrible person.
 How many people **turned up**?
 He **turned down** the job because he didn't like it.
 Can you **turn up/down** the music?
Think about all your problems.
 They **washed up** the dishes.
 They **wiped out** the whole city.
 She **woke up** late this morning.
 They **work out** at the gym three days a week.
 Can you **work out** this problem?

Practice Exercise

Phrasal Verbs

1. Good friends will always when you need it.
A. back you up
B. turn you down
C. take you in
2. They sued him because he of the deal.
A. blew
B. backed out
C. broke out
3. The school needs funding. We should the issue up at the next meeting.
A. build
B. bring
C. book
4. If you know who the robbers are, you'd better to the police.
A. turn them in
B. wipe them out
C. tell them off
5. She saw him leave the school and the café.
A. make for
B. stood up for
C. do up
6. She was sad and he told her jokes to
A. put her off
B. set her up
C. cheer her up
7. She could no longer with his hot-temper.
A. cut out
B. do away
C. put up
8. My son is so used to his mobile phone that he can't it.
A. do without
B. bump into
C. keep up with
9. As he likes challenges, he a difficult task.
A. took on
B. put on
C. passed down
10. Their teacher asked them to all the unknown words in the dictionary.
A. look after
B. look up
C. look at
11. Due to the postal strike, my application was
A. held up
B. handed down
C. set about
12. She didn't put the food in the refrigerator and it
A. was put out
B. went off
C. gave off
13. While she was cleaning the attic, she her old diary.
A. went after
B. got on
C. came across
14. He is usually a well-behaved child but today he is
A. acting up
B. dropping in
C. giving away
15. Although their plan, they were not discouraged.
A. caught on
B. was brought about
C. fell through
16. It was so hot that he couldn't working.
A. carry on
B. settle down
C. cut off
17. While she was shopping at the mall, she an old friend of hers.
A. went over
B. ran into
C. showed up
18. They look so much alike that I can never
A. narrow them down
B. pick them out
C. tell them apart
19. He used so much jargon in his speech that I couldn't what he was saying.
A. take in
B. make up
C. count on
20. Classical buildings should be preserved, not
A. ruled out
B. knocked down
C. put down

Revision Exercises 1

1. When the interview, she will call him.
 - A. is finishing
 - B. will finish
 - C. finishes
2. She was so tired that she could do nothing else sleep.
 - A. except from
 - B. in addition to
 - C. but
3. She's been working hard lately. That's why she so tired now.
 - A. is looking
 - B. has looked
 - C. looks
4. the participants, she is the wittiest.
 - A. From all
 - B. Of all
 - C. In comparing all
5. He moving to the suburbs.
 - A. considers
 - B. is considering
 - C. ought to considering
6. He'd sooner his friends..... him late at night.
 - A. not call
 - B. not to call
 - C. didn't call
7. By 2020, they in this house for thirty years.
 - A. would live
 - B. will live
 - C. will have been living
8. They were efficient employees that they were soon given a rise.
 - A. so
 - B. such
 - C. really
9. She have prepared so much food for the party after all. Only 10 people showed up.
 - A. didn't need to
 - B. needn't
 - C. needn't to
10. Being an employee in the private sector means long hours.
 - A. to work
 - B. to be working
 - C. working
11. He went into the room quietly his mum wouldn't wake up.
 - A. in order that
 - B. so as
 - C. so as to
12. This dress is old-fashioned for my liking.
 - A. too much
 - B. much too much
 - C. much too
13. She prefers walking to work taking the bus.
 - A. rather than
 - B. than
 - C. to
14. If only the air-conditioner would run! It's really annoying.
 - A. little quieter
 - B. a little more quieter
 - C. a bit more quietly
15. Do you know who ?
 - A. did write this book
 - B. written this book
 - C. wrote this book
16. She can't tolerate to her.
 - A. him to lie
 - B. being lied
 - C. his lying
17. She was rejected again. she was not discouraged.
 - A. Although
 - B. Yet
 - C. At last
18. Her being as he is, the students don't like her.
 - A. as strict a teacher
 - B. so a strict teacher
 - C. a such strict teacher
19. A lot of businesses are going bankrupt.
 - A. on the brink of
 - B. about to
 - C. certain to
20. Such in art that the teacher organised a trip to the Art Museum.
 - A. their interest was
 - B. was their interest
 - C. it was their interest

Revision Exercises 2

1. Had he not participated in the Reality Show, he famous now.
A. wouldn't be
B. couldn't have been
C. might not have been
2. It's about time something about their constant arguments.
A. to be done
B. they should do
C. was done
3. When she worked, she wake up early in the morning. Now, she doesn't.
A. was used to
B. used to
C. were to
4. He'd better practise more for the game; his team will lose.
A. otherwise
B. shouldn't he
C. as long as
5. He his homework, but he didn't.
A. was to do
B. was to have done
C. would do
6. Because of a terrible storm, we drove slowly.
A. being
B. it being
C. there being
7. You would be better off your parents' advice.
A. to follow
B. to have followed
C. following
8. The next time you late, I will call your parents.
A. will be
B. are being
C. are
9. Only if he apologises to her, him for what he has done.
A. she will forgive
B. ought she forgive
C. will she forgive
10. Did he decide who about his problem?
A. should he talk
B. to talk to
C. he must talk
11. There were people in the centre that it looked deserted.
A. such few
B. so little
C. so few
12. She seems through some difficult times.
A. she goes
B. has been
C. to be going
13. It's a difficult exercise. I help you solve it?
A. Shall
B. Will
C. Would
14. She's an interior decorator design her living room.
A. getting
B. having
C. asking
15. Did anyone see the stranger the building?
A. to have entered
B. enter
C. to be entering
16. The students were eager in sports activities.
A. participating
B. to participate
C. having participated
17. well-behaved children they are!
A. What
B. How
C. So
18. She would have done better her.
A. if he helped
B. had he helped
C. were he to help
19. As well as in a band, she is a member of a dance club.
A. to be singing
B. singing
C. being singing
20. This is the first time they Chinese food.
A. are having
B. have had
C. have

Revision Exercises 3

1. She hates by people who are inferior to her.
 - A. being rejected
 - B. rejecting
 - C. been rejected
2. She's pregnant. She a baby in six months.
 - A. will have
 - B. is having
 - C. is going to have
3. 'Did you find the way to the museum?'
'Had I not had a map, I'
 - A. couldn't
 - B. may not find it
 - C. wouldn't have
4. She regrets her plans to him.
 - A. for revealing
 - B. having revealed
 - C. to have revealed
5. There is nothing interesting on TV so we go to bed.
 - A. might as well
 - B. would be better off
 - C. would be better to
6. Do you know if this knife is bread?
 - A. for cutting
 - B. to cut
 - C. so as to cut
7. She would rather fun with her friends than be watching TV.
 - A. have had
 - B. be having
 - C. have
8. Try, she can't persuade him to change his mind.
 - A. as she might
 - B. hard though
 - C. despite of trying
9. me at the weekend pleased me.
 - A. To have visited
 - B. His visiting
 - C. He to visiting
10. I appreciate my parents about my problem.
 - A. not to have told
 - B. not being told
 - C. your not telling
11. For security reasons, they anyone about what happened.
 - A. don't have to tell
 - B. are not to tell
 - C. ought to not tell
12. Whenever he asked her out, she him down.
 - A. should turn
 - B. may have turned
 - C. would turn
13. They attributed his success hard.
 - A. due to working
 - B. in working
 - C. to his working
14. Unfortunately, she was hit a stick while she was walking in the park.
 - A. by
 - B. from
 - C. with
15. He doesn't believe her, an honest person.
 - A. because of being
 - B. due to she isn't
 - C. for she isn't
16. Their boss threatened if they came to work late again.
 - A. them firing
 - B. them to be fired
 - C. to fire them
17. A solution not..... to their problem, they decided to see a counselor.
 - A. finding
 - B. having found
 - C. found
18. She said he a job two weeks before.
 - A. may have found
 - B. would find
 - C. had found
19. She likes it
 - A. being flirted
 - B. when men flirt with her
 - C. men flirting her
20. Were they to organise the party at home?
 - A. let
 - B. got them
 - C. allowed

Revision Exercises 4

1. No sooner his work than she called him.
 - A. he finished
 - B. was he to finish
 - C. had he finished
2. Believing in her abilities, her trainer her to try harder.
 - A. complimented
 - B. urged
 - C. persisted
3. The residents are worrying because the sea level remained
 - A. high
 - B. highly
 - C. much high
4. It's today. You'd better stay in.
 - A. frozen cold
 - B. a freezing weather
 - C. freezing cold
5. She'd rather her hair dyed brown.
 - A. have had
 - B. to get
 - C. having
6. She lets herself fun of by her classmates.
 - A. made
 - B. be made
 - C. to being made
7. The motorcyclist admitted the speed limit.
 - A. to exceeding
 - B. to have exceeded
 - C. he will exceed
8. he was pretending to be ill, she got angry.
 - A. Make sure
 - B. Considered that
 - C. Seeing that
9. The case was dismissed there was not enough evidence.
 - A. owing to
 - B. on the grounds that
 - C. nonetheless
10. He is having his first job interview in an hour. He very anxious.
 - A. must be feeling
 - B. ought to have felt
 - C. would have felt
11. By which student were you?
 - A. been bullied
 - B. being bullied from
 - C. bullied
12. So well that they are bound to win.
 - A. they are playing
 - B. do they play
 - C. they have played
13. They flew to London and the trip took only 3 hours.
 - A. indirectly
 - B. directly
 - C. direct
14. It's not crying over spilt milk. What's done is done.
 - A. worth
 - B. good
 - C. use
15. Her friend she visit the History Museum while in London.
 - A. encouraged
 - B. suggested
 - C. said
16. The president is rumoured after last week's scandal.
 - A. he resigned
 - B. to be resigning
 - C. to have resigned
17. She bought dresses. But that's typical of her.
 - A. too much many
 - B. much too many
 - C. one too many
18. She knew she was being unreasonable, but continued arguing with him.
 - A. totally
 - B. bitterly
 - C. greatly
19. The teacher threatened if he talked rudely to her again.
 - A. him to expel
 - B. to expel him
 - C. expelling him
20., he called Road Assistance.
 - A. The car broke down
 - B. Breaking down the car
 - C. The car breaking down

Revision Exercises 5

1. Not until off his glasses did she recognise him.
A. did he take
B. he took
C. had he taken
2. She was delighted with the menu as
A. were all the guests
B. the guests too
C. did the guests
3. Nothing she said was right,?
A. did she
B. were they
C. was it?
4. It was so boring a party that people stayed after midnight.
A. a very little
B. few
C. hardly some
5. She gave him as he didn't know what to do.
A. an advice
B. advises
C. advice
6. Sometimes children behave
A. as the adults
B. as if they are older
C. like grown-ups
7. I think that measles contagious so don't go too close to her.
A. is
B. are
C. are likely to be
8. I can't stand of noise.
A. so least
B. too more
C. such a lot
9. told you this story is a terrible liar.
A. Who
B. Whomever
C. Whoever
10. she practises, the less stress she will feel.
A. The most
B. As much as
C. The more
11. She me at the party, or she would have talked to me.
A. shouldn't see
B. can't have seen
C. might have seen
12. to have been considerable disagreement over the safety of the treatment.
A. There seem
B. It ought
C. There appears
13. The interview didn't go I had expected.
A. so good as
B. that good
C. as well as
14. I have never heard her during the lesson.
A. yell
B. yelled
C. being yelling
15. The country is facing economic problems that measures must be taken.
A. too serious
B. so serious
C. such serious
16. She bought piece of furniture in an auction.
A. a two-century old
B. two centuries old
C. two centuries
17. The money she spent during holidays _____ more than she could afford.
A. are
B. would be
C. was
18. about the meeting, I would have attended it.
A. Should I know
B. Were I to know
C. Had I known
19. They over trivial matters for two hours now.
A. were fighting
B. are fighting
C. have been fighting
20. Their involvement in the scandal resulted
A. at being dismissed
B. from dismissing
C. in their dismissal

