



# Learning Resource Network

## LRN LEVEL 3 CERTIFICATE IN ESOL INTERNATIONAL (CEF C2)

### LEVEL C2

**LISTENING  
WRITING  
READING AND USE**

**EXAM PAPER – JUNE 2021**

#### DURATION:

<b>LISTENING</b>	<b>35 MINUTES</b>
<b>WRITING READING AND USE</b>	<b>2 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES</b>

#### 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 an HB2 pencil.
- Complete **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.

### The new leisure centre

1. What do Philip and Janet agree on regarding the leisure centre?
- A. how useful it will be for them
  - B. how unattractive it is
  - C. how well it fits in with the local architecture

### A friend in need

2. What is **TRUE** according to what you hear?
- A. Natasha lent Andrew some money.
  - B. Natasha thinks she is not a very practical person.
  - C. Andrew declines Natasha's offer of dinner.

### The new clients

3. Regarding the new clients, Sally thinks Richard is
- A. exaggerating his role in obtaining them.
  - B. not capable of handling them.
  - C. too busy to take them on.

### Sound advice

4. From what you hear, you understand that Patrick
- A. has a tendency to overspend.
  - B. is complaining about his salary.
  - C. took Naomi's advice in the past.

### Car trouble

5. It seems that Becky
- A. was given a lift to work by Adam.
  - B. could not reach Adam to pick her up this morning.
  - C. wants Adam to take her home after work.

### A not-so clean house

6. From what you hear, you understand that Amy wants
- A. help from Ben to clean her house.
  - B. Ben to ignore the untidiness.
  - C. to clean the house herself tomorrow.

### Honey

7. Kate tells George that
- A. they have already run out of honey.
  - B. their children are consuming a lot of honey at the moment.
  - C. he hasn't bought any honey recently.

### A student exchange program

8. What does Mike say about Grace taking part in the student exchange program?
- A. She definitely ought to do it.
  - B. She should consider the risks.
  - C. She will regret it if she does.

### A short story

9. From what you hear, you understand that Abigail
- A. has had her work published before.
  - B. will have to make some changes to her story.
  - C. disagrees with editors telling authors what to do.

### The car

10. What is **FALSE** according to what you hear?
- A. Cameron questions Lily's decision to buy the car.
  - B. Lily won't pay for the car all at once.
  - C. Lily decided to purchase the car on impulse.

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 mind map

11. Henry says that he is struggling with the essay because he
- A. has too many ideas.
  - B. finds the topic harder than previous ones.
  - C. cannot think of what to write.
12. What does Sophie say about a mind map?
- A. It is not useful for difficult essay topics.
  - B. It works better if it is in colour.
  - C. It is not easy to complete one.
13. What does Henry say about Sophie's suggestion of a mind map?
- A. He is not impressed with the idea.
  - B. He is surprised he didn't think of doing one.
  - C. He has already tried doing one.
14. Regarding the mind map, Sophie suggests
- A. she demonstrate to Henry how to begin it.
  - B. she complete it for Henry.
  - C. Henry do it all by himself.

### In the director's office

15. Mark tells Sarah that
- A. he is unaware why she wants to see him.
  - B. he is glad nobody is gossiping about him.
  - C. the claims against him are groundless.

16. Sarah says she believes Mark
- A. will be cleared of the accusations against him.
  - B. has behaved inappropriately.
  - C. has set a poor example for the staff.
17. At the end of the conversation, Mark tells Sarah that he
- A. completely agrees with her decision.
  - B. might take the company to court.
  - C. will no longer work for the company.

### The debit card

18. What does Nora say about her shopping trip?
- A. She could not find the clothes she was looking for.
  - B. The clothes she wanted to purchase were on offer.
  - C. She did not have to wait in line for long.
19. What is **TRUE** about Nora's new debit card?
- A. The bank never sent it to her.
  - B. It got lost in the post.
  - C. It was sent to the wrong address.
20. In the end, Nora
- A. paid for what she wanted in cash.
  - B. bought the items with another card.
  - C. went home empty-handed.

Listen to an extract from a radio talk about *the importance of empathy and how to cultivate it*. 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.

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21. What is clear about empathy according to what you hear?
- A. Empathy is considered a worthless trait in many societies.
  - B. Each person empathises about as well as anyone else.
  - C. Increasing our empathy does not require a great deal of effort.
22. What is **TRUE** about how empathy develops in children?
- A. It is already well-developed by the time they are 18 months old.
  - B. Between 18 months and 5 years old, children develop empathy slowly.
  - C. A child's level of empathy has no connection with their parents'.
23. One way to establish bonds with other people is by
- A. avoiding relating to their emotions.
  - B. being more mature than they are.
  - C. mimicking their body language.
24. What is **FALSE** about empathy in the workplace according to what you hear?
- A. It is a trait that is considered vital these days.
  - B. It helps a person work out how to proceed at work.
  - C. It is not good for leaders to show too much.
25. From what you hear, you understand that a way to develop empathy is to
- A. try to understand how a stranger feels while talking to them.
  - B. have a conversation with a friend about the weather.
  - C. greet everyone we meet in our neighbourhood.

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 *the importance of empathy and how to cultivate it*.

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

**Your notes will not be marked.**

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

**The importance of empathy**

- in childhood
- in relationships
- at work

**How to cultivate empathy**

- talk and listen to people
- open-up to others
- discover what we share with others

**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.

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**Empathy, the ability to put ourselves in someone else's shoes, is a valuable quality. In your opinion, what makes empathy important in our lives and what can we do to cultivate it?**

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.

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**Task 2**

**Gambling is a serious problem that affects millions of people worldwide. What are the reasons that make people gamble and what can be done to help them stop? Support your views.**

**Reasons for gambling**

- chance to win money
- thrill of the risk
- addictive amusement

**Ways to help people stop gambling**

- inform them of the risks
- ban places that allow gambling
- set up support groups to help them

**OR**

**Task 3**

**Many children like to read comics, but not all parents agree with this pastime for children. In your opinion, what are the benefits and drawbacks of children reading comics? Support your views.**

**Benefits of children reading comics**

- encourages them to read
- provides them with simple entertainment
- stimulates their imagination

**Drawbacks of children reading comics**

- may discourage them reading proper books
- may contain unsuitable content
- may promote unrealistic view of life

**OR**

**Task 4**

**Many people now choose to commute to work by bicycle. In your opinion, what are the benefits and drawbacks of cycling to work? Support your views.**

**Benefits of cycling to work**

- improves physical fitness
- saves on transport costs
- contributes to a cleaner environment

**Drawbacks of cycling to work**

- hazardous due to traffic
- unpleasant in bad weather
- physically demanding

Read the text below about *Dreams* 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.

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### ***Dreams***

Dreams have fascinated people since ancient times and there have been countless theories put forward regarding the nature of dreams. After extensive research, although scientists now know quite a lot about how we dream, they seem no closer to understanding why we dream. One recent theory, however, might help shed light on this.

A dream is essentially a visual story our mind creates while we are asleep. While many people think they do not dream, in fact, everyone dreams every night; it is just that we forget all but 5% of our dreams when we wake. As we sleep, we go through several sleep cycles, with each cycle consisting of five different stages. Although we can dream in each stage, we dream most during the REM stage. This stage is accompanied by accelerated breathing, rapid eye movements, and, even paralysis of limb muscles. Dreams in the REM stage can last up to 30 minutes, but in other stages, they tend to be shorter. However, because we go through several sleep cycles each night, we can dream up to 2 hours per night, in total. Scientists have discovered that our brains work differently when we dream and most of our memory centres shut down, which is why we easily forget our dreams. Our reasoning centres work less too, resulting in dreams being less logical and more emotional than everyday experiences. Negative emotions are also more common with people frequently experiencing nightmares.

Dreams are a source of great fascination for many people. Some people believe they can even foretell future happenings. Dreams are often interpreted based on the idea that common dream events, such as being chased or losing teeth, have a universal meaning. However, while scientists agree that there are many dream events that are very common, they argue that this does not mean that these events hold the same significance for everyone. Scientists also dismiss paranormal explanations of dreams and look for more **down-to-earth** explanations. One new theory suggests that dreams help us work out problems by using memories. Memories are integrated into dreams not as whole recalled events, but rather as incomplete pieces. The theory suggests that dreams recombine these pieces in different ways in order to create unique insights into those events while we sleep. The theory is supported by the many experiences of people whose dreams helped them come up with new ideas and solve problems they encountered in their waking life.

It is still only a theory and the true explanation for dreams may never come to light. ...., dreams are certain to remain a subject of fascination for many years to come.



1. What is clear according to the 1st paragraph?
  - A. It is only lately that people have become interested in dreams.
  - B. There have been numerous theories as to why we dream.
  - C. Scientists now have a full understanding of why we dream.
2. What is one fact about dreams that is **TRUE** according to the 2nd paragraph?
  - A. Not everyone dreams when they sleep.
  - B. We only dream during the REM stage of sleep.
  - C. The majority of dreams are forgotten on waking.
3. Which of the below states is **NOT** associated with REM sleep?
  - A. loss of movement of limbs
  - B. quick movement of the eyes
  - C. slower rates of breathing
4. According to the 2nd paragraph, dreams
  - A. can take up about two hours of sleep.
  - B. tend to last more than half an hour each.
  - C. are the same length whatever the sleep stage.
5. One result of the brain's reasoning centres shutting down during dreaming is that
  - A. dreams are less frequently remembered.
  - B. dreams are likely to be more emotional.
  - C. nightmares become less common.
6. What is **FALSE** about dreams according to the 3rd paragraph?
  - A. They are of little interest to most people.
  - B. Some people consider dreams able to predict future events.
  - C. Scientists are sceptical about dreams having a universal meaning.
7. The phrase '**down-to-earth**' in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to
  - A. realistic
  - B. fanciful
  - C. competent
8. One recent theory suggests that in dreams, memories are
  - A. changed beyond recognition when we dream.
  - B. used to relive complete events from our waking lives.
  - C. recombined to help find solutions to everyday challenges.
9. Which of the following can best fill the blank in the last paragraph?
  - A. Still
  - B. Even
  - C. Only

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

### *Two Art Movements*

#### Passage A

##### ***Expressionism***

Expressionism was a brief art movement which is relatively unfamiliar today. It was mainly concentrated within Germany and lasted just 15 years, from 1905 until 1920. However, some earlier paintings, like Edvard Munch's *The Scream* from 1893, shared many similarities to Expressionism. Though not actually a typical Expressionist work, *The Scream* was a definite influence on the movement. One motivation for Expressionism was the isolation and misery the artists felt living in 20th century cities. This alienation from modern society was often portrayed in their paintings.

Expressionism was also a reaction to Impressionism, the prevailing art movement at the time. Impressionists painted a variety of scenes, from urban street scenes to landscapes, as they, themselves, saw them. Focusing essentially on the scene itself, the artists used soft colours and paid great attention to light. In contrast, Expressionism sought to convey a person's emotional reactions, especially to urban environments, so their colours were bolder and brighter, and their figures and landscapes distorted and twisted, displaying the emotions experienced by the viewer. They claimed there was **more to art than meets the eye**. They believed a work of art was not just a visual work to be admired or appreciated intellectually. It was something that should also be experienced by the viewer on a deep emotional level.

10. According to the 1st paragraph, Expressionism
  - A. lasted a long time for an art movement.
  - B. was chiefly confined to a single country.
  - C. is more popular now than in the past.
11. What is **FALSE** about Expressionism according to the 1st paragraph?
  - A. Earlier paintings had much in common with it.
  - B. It focused a lot on artists' experiences within cities.
  - C. It reflected positive attitudes towards the contemporary era.
12. One similarity between Expressionism and Impressionism is that they both
  - A. focused on the artist's feelings.
  - B. included urban images.
  - C. used the same colouring techniques.
13. What did Expressionists mean by the phrase '**more to art than meets the eye**' in the 2nd paragraph?
  - A. Art is not meant to be admired.
  - B. Art can never be appreciated intellectually.
  - C. Art is both an emotional and a visual experience.

**Passage B*****Vorticism***

Vorticism was a relatively unknown British art movement that hardly lasted a year. Much like the better-known Futurism movement of the same period, Vorticism celebrated the dynamism of the modern, industrial age. However, Vorticism's creator, artist Wyndham Lewis, despised Futurism and refused to be associated with it.

Lewis created Vorticism in early 1914, partly as an attack on the current British art movements, which he thought lacked motivation. The name came from the word *vortex*, meaning a spiral of energy. Lewis hoped Vorticism would **invigorate** the British art scene by giving artists a focus for their energy. The word also described Vorticist art. Lewis's own well-known painting *Workshop* was characteristic of the movement. It was an abstract work of vivid, richly coloured geometric shapes and patterns, all seeming to spiral into the centre of the painting. The striking patterns in Vorticist art were meant to represent the lively modern cities which inspired them.

Unfortunately, when World War 1 broke out in the summer of 1914, it spelt doom for Vorticism. The war's destructive nature, mainly due to modern technology, made people question industrial, urban society. They rejected artwork which praised it and instead, turned to more peaceful, rural art.

14. According to the 1st paragraph, Vorticism
- was a famous art movement.
  - had nothing in common with Futurism.
  - was in favour of modern society.
15. Which word could best replace the word '**invigorate**' in the 2nd paragraph?
- energise
  - expose
  - consult
16. What is **TRUE** about Lewis's painting, *Workshop*?
- It showed real, lifelike objects.
  - It made use of intense colours.
  - It was not typical of Vorticist art.
17. World War 1 ended Vorticism because
- most Vorticist art was destroyed.
  - people became uninterested in art, in general.
  - industrial society was no longer seen in a positive light.
- Questions 18-20 refer to BOTH Passages A and B.**
18. A classic painting of the art movement is mentioned in
- Passage A only.
  - Passage B only.
  - both Passages A and B.
19. What is **TRUE** about both art movements?
- They used urban settings as inspiration.
  - They stressed feelings over intellect.
  - They were international movements.
20. What both art movements have in common is that they
- were relatively short-lived.
  - copied existing art movements.
  - were optimistic about modern society.

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

Mark your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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21. Renovating the town hall turned out ..... less difficult than had originally been thought.
- A. being
  - B. to be
  - C. it was
22. The scientists deliberately let the results of their research ..... to the press.
- A. to leak
  - B. be leaked
  - C. leaking
23. Since the invention of agriculture, the world's population ..... at an enormous rate.
- A. has grown
  - B. was grown
  - C. has been grown
24. .... more people to use public transport, the atmosphere in cities would definitely improve.
- A. If
  - B. Were
  - C. Unless
25. Environmentalists say that the number of endangered wild animals has been rising at ..... alarming rate.
- A. the
  - B. too
  - C. an
26. This afternoon's virtual press conference is ..... at Downing Street.
- A. holding
  - B. been held
  - C. to be held
27. Recently, it ..... that microscopic forms of life may exist within clouds on Venus.
- A. has been proposed
  - B. had proposed
  - C. was proposing

28. Technological advancement is one of the factors that drives ..... growth.
- A. economy
  - B. economic
  - C. economically
29. Many people continue to smoke ..... the countless health warnings about how harmful it is.
- A. in spite
  - B. despite
  - C. though
30. The staff had to ..... with a viable solution to the problem by the end of the week.
- A. come up
  - B. work out
  - C. get down
31. Bed sheets need ..... because they become infested by tiny bed lice which can cause irritation.
- A. to regular cleaning
  - B. regularly be cleaned
  - C. to be cleaned regularly
32. Never ..... such an unprecedented global crisis, governments are still struggling to deal with it.
- A. having experienced
  - B. to be experienced
  - C. they have experienced
33. In highly-bureaucratic countries, a lot of paperwork is often needed to .....
- A. get done things
  - B. get things done
  - C. things getting done
34. The big bang was so ..... event that we will never truly understand the physics of it.
- A. enormous an
  - B. enormous
  - C. an enormous

35. People travelling long distances are advised ..... regular breaks from driving.
- A. to have taken
  - B. being taken
  - C. to take
36. It is now commonly believed that dinosaurs went extinct ..... a massive meteor hitting the earth.
- A. due to
  - B. because
  - C. as a result
37. A few ..... scientists still oppose the idea of global warming despite the huge body of evidence.
- A. distinguishing
  - B. distinguishable
  - C. distinguished
38. It is not uncommon for people to have an allergic reaction ..... cats.
- A. with
  - B. by
  - C. to
39. A large city should include places of entertainment for ..... ages.
- A. every
  - B. all
  - C. the whole
40. .... being good for your health, walking can also be a pleasant and relaxing activity.
- A. Like
  - B. Besides
  - C. Although

For questions **41-50**, read the text below and write **ONLY ONE** word which best fits each gap.

Write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

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### ***Philanthropy***

Philanthropy, the act of giving for the public good, has (41) ..... around for a long time. Throughout history affluent citizens have used (42) ..... own wealth to improve the societies in (43) ..... they lived. One famous historical philanthropist was Benjamin Franklin, who set up several projects to improve the city of Philadelphia. (44) ..... is George Peabody, however, who is generally acknowledged as the founder of modern philanthropy. Living through most of (45) ..... 19th century, Peabody made philanthropy a way of life. His establishment of poor housing in (46) ..... the USA and the UK became the model that many future philanthropists followed.

Today's philanthropists include the well-known Bill Gates, who has donated millions of dollars to charities. A less high-profile philanthropist is Chuck Feeney. (47) ..... most philanthropists who tend to give away the bulk of their wealth after they die, Feeney has been giving away his fortune during his own lifetime. Feeney is known (48) ..... his exceedingly modest lifestyle; owning neither a house (49) ..... a car, he travels economy class only, carries his documents around in a plastic bag and wears a cheap, 10-dollar watch. Feeney is someone who believes that wealth should be shared by all and is, therefore, a shining example of (50) ..... it means to be a true philanthropist.







# 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 2021**

**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 a question on what you have presented and then your partner can express his/her point of view on the same topic. Following that, I will ask you to talk together about another question related to the 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 environmental problems have better living conditions caused?
2. Why should parents monitor their children's use of the Internet?
3. Why should music be included in the school curriculum?
4. Is your generation luckier than previous generations? Why? Why not?
5. Are you an adventurous eater? 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**

**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. There are different ways we can raise the standards of living in society.**

- reduce unemployment
- improve health care
- eliminate inequality

**2. Parents should not monitor their children's online activities.**

- break their children's trust
- cause parent-child conflicts
- affect their children's friendships

**3. Music education should not be mandatory in school.**

- not usually useful for students' future careers
- costs a school a lot of money
- takes time away from more important lessons

**4. There are critical social issues that still need to be tackled.**

- unemployment and its social consequences
- prejudice and its effects
- crime and its impact on our daily life

**5. There are several factors that influence our food choices.**

- lifestyle
- social circle
- mood

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