

International ESOL
English for Speakers of Other
Languages
 Expert Level – C1
Practice Paper 3



8984-75-075
 (EL-IESOL 5)

Candidate's name (block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time allowed: 3 hours

- Listening
- Reading
- Writing

Instructions to Candidates

- Answer all the questions.
- All your answers must be written in **ink** not pencil.

For examiner's use only

Parts	L1	L2	L3	L4	Total	R1	R2	R3	R4	Total	W1	W2	Total
Candidate's score													
RESULTS:	LISTENING					READING					WRITING		
OVERALL RESULT:													

Listening Part 1

You will hear eight short unfinished conversations. Choose the **best** reply to continue the conversation. Put a circle round the letter of the **best** reply. First, look at the example. You will hear the conversations twice.

Example:

Speaker 1: Are you sure this one will fit into the room?
 Speaker 2: It's no bigger than the one we have now.
 Speaker 1: You really should measure it.
 Speaker 2:

- a) Why are you so surprised?
- b) You worry too much.
- c) I'll change it after I finish this one.
- d) I have it right here.

1.
 - a) It's only the second time he's done it.
 - b) It's just as I expected it to be.
 - c) He's done so much for this place.
 - d) I'm sure he'll settle down soon.

2.
 - a) I never get it right.
 - b) It's always the same.
 - c) That's a great relief!
 - d) I'll do better next time.

3.
 - a) Well, he's done a very good job.
 - b) But you're the one in charge.
 - c) You need to go and apologise.
 - d) Of course I wouldn't want that.

4.
 - a) OK. Maybe next year.
 - b) I'm sorry you feel like that.
 - c) I'll make arrangements, then.
 - d) Right, but I have to know soon.

5.
 - a) Maybe he'll phone tomorrow.
 - b) Yes, but maybe he can't.
 - c) Yes, but I spoke to him earlier on.
 - d) We can ask him next time.

6.
 - a) Well, they should control them then.
 - b) Well, they should know better.
 - c) Yes, they're really lovely.
 - d) Yes, it's a pity they don't.

7. a) But you're not happy about it.
 b) I hope you'll ask us again.
 c) But you're ignoring us all.
 d) It's the only way forward.
8. a) That would be really helpful.
 b) I don't think I need any, thanks.
 c) I'll be ready by tomorrow.
 d) That's exactly what I asked for.

(Total: 8 marks)

Listening Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation One.

Conversation 1

- 1.1 Mike wants
- a) to leave the law profession.
 - b) to have variety in his patent work.
 - c) to explore other possibilities in law.
 - d) to continue his current work.
- 1.2 The two men
- a) work in similar professions.
 - b) find their work demanding.
 - c) have similar qualifications.
 - d) love their respective professions.

Conversation 2

- 2.1 The police officer thinks the woman
- a) drove dangerously.
 - b) is a bad driver.
 - c) caused an accident.
 - d) distracted her husband.
- 2.2 The driver and the passenger are most anxious to
- a) escape punishment.
 - b) accept responsibility.
 - c) blame the cyclist.
 - d) get to their destination.

Conversation 3

- 3.1 The man wants to show his wife
- a) some art.
 - b) a shop.
 - c) a café.
 - d) his birthplace.
- 3.2 The local man says shops closed because
- a) there are few customers.
 - b) their goods are too expensive.
 - c) owners want too much rent.
 - d) there are too many of them.

(Total: 6 marks)

Listening Part 3

Listen to the podcast about the Grand Canyon National Park and complete the notes below. Write **short** answers (1-5 words). An example is done for you. At the end of the podcast you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You will hear the podcast twice.

You have one minute to look at the notes below.

Current projects in the park

Why these are exciting times: many projects

1. Recommended season for Hermit trail:

2. Location of Hermit rim trail:

3. Two examples of resource projects:
 and

4. Where visitors come from:

5. Source of park water supply:

6. Challenges are connected with:

7. Speaker's time at the park:

8. When he completed hike project:

(Total: 8 marks)

Listening Part 4

Listen to the conversation and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer. An example is done for you. You will hear the conversation twice.

You have two minutes to read through the questions below.

Example:

The report focuses on mothers who return to work

- a) before their children start school.
- b) after their children have started school.
- c) before their child's fifth birthday.
- d) after their child's fifth birthday.

1. The woman is interested in this report because
 - a) she was involved in its production.
 - b) she is a working mother.
 - c) it's highly critical.
 - d) it presents new findings.
2. The report claims that children of working mothers are disadvantaged
 - a) until they leave primary school.
 - b) the younger they are.
 - c) in different ways.
 - d) beyond their school lives.
3. The man mentions that balancing work and family
 - a) does not influence educational progress.
 - b) is affected by the father's working patterns.
 - c) is not affected by the mother's working patterns.
 - d) is closely related to educational progress.
4. The woman suggests that the conclusions drawn by this report are contradicted by
 - a) experts in the field.
 - b) most other reports.
 - c) another report.
 - d) different statistics.
5. The findings of the report on other European countries may differ because of
 - a) a different approach to family life.
 - b) better working conditions for mothers.
 - c) a higher standard of child education.
 - d) shorter working hours in general.
6. Most women go back to work because
 - a) it helps them to afford luxuries.
 - b) they want to resume their career.
 - c) they feel they have no alternative.
 - d) they have good access to child care.

7. Dr Small thinks it's regrettable that only a minority of mothers
- a) combine work and child care successfully.
 - b) regard child care as a profession.
 - c) decide to return to work.
 - d) are able to choose whether to work.
8. The report findings have indicated that
- a) the children of low income families are worst affected.
 - b) levels of education and income are not a factor.
 - c) well-educated families are more able to cope.
 - d) the later you return to work, the better for the child.

(Total: 8 marks)
(Total marks for Listening: 30)

Reading Part 1

Read the following text then read the ten statements A–J. Five of these statements are correct according to the text. Tick (✓) the boxes of the correct sentences. Do **not** tick more than five boxes. Leave the other five boxes blank.

A Journey into a family

The secret emerged, without warning or provocation. Secrets, I've discovered, have a way of working themselves free of their keepers.

I don't remember what I was doing when I first heard it. If I'd been thinking as a journalist rather than a son, I might have made a few notes. As it is, I'm stuck with half-memories and what I later told my colleagues – and what they recall.

Just as secrets have a way of breaking loose, memories often have a way of breaking down. They elude us, or aren't quite sharp enough, or fool us into remembering things that didn't quite happen that way. Yet much as a family inhabits a house, memories inhabit our stories. We learn to live with the reality that what we remember is an imperfect version of what we know to be true. What I know for certain is that my sister said, 'You're never going to believe this. Did you know Mom had a sister?'

Of course I didn't. Mom was an only child. Even now I can hear her soft voice saying just those words. 'I'm an only child'. She told nearly everyone she met. She treated her singular birth status as a kind of special birthright, as if she belonged to an exclusive society whose members possessed an esoteric knowledge beyond the comprehension of outsiders.

She suggested as much to my wife Mary-Jo during their first ever conversation. That was four years before we were married. The two of them were sharing a motel room while I recuperated from an emergency appendectomy. (I still wince at the memory, and I'm not referring just to the surgery.) As soon as Mom learned of my plight, she found her way to rural West Virginia. During their evenings together, Mom made a big point about how she felt an unusual connection to Mary-Jo, her fellow traveller in the only-children club. 'I understand what it's like,' Mom assured her. 'I know how it is to grow up without brothers and sisters.'

- A The writer was aware that a secret had been hidden from him.
- B The writer worked as a journalist.
- C The writer believes he has an excellent memory.
- D Memories are rarely truly accurate.
- E He discovered he had an aunt.
- F His mother belonged to an important organisation.
- G His mother knew his girlfriend before he met her.
- H He didn't like the thought of his girlfriend and mother sharing a room.
- I His medical treatment had been painful.
- J His mother and girlfriend had travelled together.

(Total: 5 marks)

Reading Part 2

Read the text and fill the gaps with the correct sentences A–H. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

The Halloween hoax that terrified America

H.G. Wells' *The War of the Worlds*, the story of the terrifying alien invasion, is well-known to most people now. After all, it was the subject of two major motion pictures. But nothing matches the effect that the original radio play written, produced and directed by the motion picture industry's master craftsman, Orson Welles, had on an unsuspecting public.

The year was 1938. Radio was barely ten years old yet three out of four homes owned one of these marvellous boxes. 1. America had also come to view the radio as an exciting and trustworthy source of news.

The Mercury Theater on the Air was a popular radio show that performed dramatic adaptations of famous stories. On Halloween night, 1938 at 8.00pm, they presented their version of *The War of the Worlds*.

2. The director decided to tell the story of the alien invasion through a series of 'news bulletins' that would interrupt a bogus radio show featuring innocuous dance music. The interruptions would come progressively closer together. 3.

The presentation of the show was in an uncharacteristically realistic format. As a result, and because many listeners tuned in after the dramatisation had already begun, the effect of the show on its audience was startling. 4. The CBS switchboard was overloaded, the New York Times took 875 calls, and the *Associated Press* had to issue a bulletin at 8.48pm assuring the nervous public that there was, indeed, no invasion from Mars.

New Jersey highways were clogged with cars fleeing to New York and Philadelphia. 5. Welles read a statement at the end of the show stating that it was only a 'holiday offering' and Walter Winchell announced in his 9.00pm show, 'Mr. and Mrs. America, there's no cause for alarm. America has not fallen.'

6.

'All unwittingly, *the Mercury Theater of the Air* has made one of the most fascinating and important demonstrations of all time,' she wrote. 'They have proved that a few effective voices, accompanied by sound effects, can convince masses of people of a totally unreasonable, completely fantastic proposition as to create a nation-wide panic.' Welles never admitted that the hoax was intentional. But it is widely assumed that he knew exactly what he was doing when he unleashed his vision on an unsuspecting, and in many ways, naïve radio audience.

- A As they fled, many of the drivers and their families donned gas masks to protect them from the invaders .
- B People had become accustomed to listening to their favourite shows each night.
- C They would report increasingly disturbing developments of the 'invasion' of fictional Grover's Mill, New Jersey.
- D Many believed the reports to be true and panic spread quickly among the radio listeners.
- E Even Welles was sufficiently surprised by the reaction that he never attempted anything similar again.
- F It was a programme, the like of which no-one had ever heard before.
- G New York Tribune columnist Dorothy Thompson wrote about the power of the medium and its potential for manipulating the public.
- H They were forced to apologise next day on national radio.

(Total: 6 marks)

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts below. There are ten questions about the texts. Decide which text A, B, C or D tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A

Once you've chosen your courses, you should be ready to start your application. We will guide you through the choices available and help you to make your decisions. The application process itself is simple and we provide help and assistance throughout each stage.

When to apply:

Check the key dates to remember when applying, such as deadlines for specific courses, and view an application flowchart. Remember, not all courses start in September or October, so check the dates that apply to your course.

How to apply:

We explain each section of the application and where to go for more advice. We use a secure, web-based application system which is available 24 hours a day.

What we do with your application:

Find out what happens to your application after we process it.

FAQs:

Closing dates, eligibility, completing an application and what happens next.

B

As an international student you will have many arrangements to make in preparation for your studies here. The International Student Advisory Service is responsible for providing advice about issues affecting international students, including immigration questions, and assisting students needing to extend their visas. It coordinates a meet-and-greet service at Heathrow Airport for students arriving at the start of the academic year, runs an annual Orientation Programme for new students, workshops and presentations during term time, and organises a departure programme for students preparing to leave the University to return home or to work in the UK after their studies. The service also provides support for the University's broader international activities, including exchange programmes with other institutions, and provides information on funds and opportunities for students wishing to study abroad.

C

The University of Queensland (UQ) is one of Australia’s premier learning and research institutions, internationally-renowned for its highly-awarded teaching staff, world-acclaimed researchers and superior campus facilities and services.

UQ’s long-standing reputation for quality is reinforced by affiliations with prestigious national and international groups, including the Australian Group of Eight (Go8) and Universitas 21. Internationally, the University ranks in the world’s top 40 in a ranking compiled in by the prestigious Times Higher Education Supplement. It also consistently ranks as one of the best universities in the Asia-Pacific region by the Shanghai Jiao Tong University’s Academic Ranking of World Universities.

UQ welcomes students from around the world to a friendly community of dedicated students and leading academics. Read about the experiences of current and past students at the My UQ experience website or take a virtual tour of UQ and its three superb campuses.

D

Your application to study has been approved by a visa officer. Relevant information has been transmitted to the Port of Entry so that appropriate documentation can be issued to you on arrival. You may now travel with your passport or travel documents (it must be valid for the period of your stay). Upon arrival at the Port of Entry, an immigration officer will review the information to ensure that you meet the requirements of the Immigration Act and its Regulations before issuing your student authorisation.

In order to facilitate your examination at the Port of Entry, please inform the customs officer of the reason for your visit, and have this letter in hand with your passport. You may also be required to complete an inventory of the items you wish to bring into the country.

We wish you every success in your studies.

In which text does the writer:

1. give official permission?
2. advertise a university?
3. offer support to new arrivals at a university?
4. help people who wish to enrol on a course?
5. refer to a law?

D

Which text is saying the following?

6. You must apply before a certain date.
7. You can go to the university if you meet certain conditions.
8. You can talk to us about your travel documentation.
9. You can find the opinions of other students here.
10. The authorities have been informed of your arrival.

(Total: 9 marks)

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Put a circle round the letter of the correct answer.

Drowning in plastic

Way out in the Pacific Ocean, in an area once known as the doldrums, an enormous, accidental monument to modern society has formed. Invisible to satellites, poorly understood by scientists and perhaps twice the size of France, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch is a kind of marine soup whose main ingredient is floating plastic debris.

It was discovered in 1997 by a Californian sailor, surfer and volunteer environmentalist named Charles Moore, whilst sailing across the edge of the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre, a region that seafarers have long avoided. This high pressure zone brings a combination of warm winds and major sea currents which converge in the gyre, bringing most of the flotsam from the Pacific coasts of Southeast Asia, North America, Canada and Mexico. Fifty years ago nearly all that flotsam was biodegradable. These days it's 90 per cent plastic.

'It took us a week to get across and there was always some plastic thing bobbing by,' says Moore. 'Bottle caps, toothbrushes, detergent bottles, polystyrene packaging and plastic bags. When we looked more closely, we saw little chips that we couldn't identify. It was obvious something was terribly wrong here.'

When he went back two years later, he discovered, floating beneath the surface of the water, a multitude of small plastic flecks and particles. 'We found six times more plastic than plankton,' Moore says. 'No one had any idea this was happening, or what it might mean for marine ecosystems, or even where all this stuff was coming from.'

From that moment, Moore devoted all his considerable energies to exploring what would become known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and studying the broader problem of marine plastic pollution, which is accumulating in all the world's oceans.

He first discovered that the world's navies and commercial shipping fleets throw some 639,000 plastic containers overboard every day, along with their other litter. But he also concluded that 80 per cent of marine plastic was initially discarded on land.

The wind blows plastic rubbish out of littered streets and landfills. It gets into rivers, streams and storm drains and then rides the tides and currents out to sea. Litter dropped by people at the beach is also a major source.

Plastic does not biodegrade but it does photodegrade. Prolonged exposure to sunlight causes polymer chains to break down into smaller and smaller pieces. Moore also found a fantastic profusion of uniformly-shaped pellets about 2mm across.

Nearly all the plastic items in our lives begin as these little manufactured pellets of raw plastic resin, which are known in the industry as nurdles. More than 100 billion kilograms of them are shipped around the world every year, delivered to processing plants and end up as familiar products, containers and packaging. These nurdles have a knack for spilling and escaping before they are processed. They become airborne, they float wonderfully and can now be found in every ocean in the world, on almost any seashore in Britain, or on the remotest uninhabited Pacific islands, along with all kinds of other plastic confetti.

Worldwide, plastic is killing a million seabirds a year, and 100,000 marine mammals and turtles. A study of fulmar carcasses that washed up on North Sea coastlines found that 95 per cent had plastic in their stomachs – an average of 45 pieces per bird.

Research on marine plastic debris is still in its infancy and woefully underfunded, but we know that there are six major subtropical gyres in the world's oceans – their combined area amounts to a quarter of the earth's surface – and that they are all accumulating plastic soup.

1. The best summary of this passage is:
 - a) A previously unknown huge area of plastic waste floating in a remote part of the Pacific Ocean has been discovered. Discarded products and other forms of plastic are carried to this place by rivers, winds and currents. We now know there are six such polluted areas, which cover 25% of the earth's surface and threaten humans and wildlife alike.
 - b) The huge amount of plastic waste discovered in a remote part of the Pacific Ocean is threatening wildlife and humans alike. Much of it comes from ships but most is rubbish from land. Altogether, six oceans have similar areas of plastic waste deposits. There is insufficient money to properly research the problem and to find out how it gets there.
 - c) A gyre is part of an ocean which, because of its climatic and marine conditions, attracts plastic waste. We have known about this for many years but there is insufficient funding to do proper research into the damage it does to the environment and to wildlife. The problem is getting worse and six similar areas have been discovered altogether.

2. The passage develops in which of the following ways?
 - a) Location and description – discovery – history – Moore's account – majority is plastic pellets – danger to humans and wildlife – another polluted ocean
 - b) Location – account of discovery – Moore's research – identifying source – what happens to plastic – effect on wildlife – research finance
 - c) Location, discovery, reasons – description of items – Moore's project – source: discarded rubbish danger to humanity – other polluted areas not yet found

3. Why have sailors traditionally avoided this area?
 - a) Because the winds aren't strong enough.
 - b) Because it isn't on a main sea route.
 - c) Because of the unpredictable currents.
 - d) Because it was an unknown area.

4. What did Moore first notice on the sea's surface?
 - a) Plastic used for manufacture.
 - b) Photodegraded plastic.
 - c) Small unidentifiable objects.
 - d) Plastic products.

5. What did Moore have to find out first?
 - a) Where the plastic was coming from.
 - b) How plastic particles are formed.
 - c) The existence of other similar areas.
 - d) The exact size of the area.

6. What are nurdles?

- a) Pieces of broken down plastic.
- b) Plastic pieces used for manufacture.
- c) Any discarded plastic.
- d) Unidentifiable pieces of plastic.

7. How many fulmar birds have eaten plastic?

- a) Approximately a million.
- b) About 100,000 every year.
- c) Almost 100% of their number.
- d) All those found on the coast.

8. Which of the following is true?

- a) Money for research is not a problem.
- b) Proper research is at an early stage.
- c) Research projects have consistently failed.
- d) Research money only caters for one area.

(Total: 10 marks)
(Total marks for Reading: 30)

Writing Part 1

Newtown Independent School provides the opportunity for students to develop a broad knowledge base through encouraging self-motivation and freedom as well as preparing for public examinations.

Write an **article** for an educational journal giving your opinion on the benefits and drawbacks of sending a child to this school. Write between 150 and 200 words.

Sample timetable (14-15 year olds)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:30-10:30	Politics	Science	Languages	Science	Independent study (no classes)
11:00-13:00	Mathematics	Literature	Poetry	Citizenship	Independent study
2:00-3:30	Drama	Exercise & Movement	Sport	Art & Crafts	Independent study

