

LanguageCert
Mastery C2
Level 3
International ESOL (Listening, Reading, Writing)
Practice Paper 4

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Candidate's name (block letters please)	
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Centre no	Date
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Time allowed:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| - Listening | about 30 minutes |
| - Reading and Writing | 2 hour and 40 minutes |

Instructions to Candidates

- An Answer Sheet will be provided.
- All answers must be transferred to the Answer Sheet.
- Please use a soft pencil (2B, HB).

Listening Part 1

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the best reply to each sentence.

1. a) It's quite safe with me.
b) I've done a thorough check.
c) I'll leave it on my desk.

2. a) He's certainly often right.
b) He might as well be here.
c) He's not the most reliable.

3. a) We've never lost before.
b) That goes without saying.
c) We should cut corners.

4. a) I need some help if you don't mind.
b) I'm eating out with friends next week.
c) I'm just getting something for Mr. Jones.

5. a) That's good news, thanks.
b) I was going to ask you.
c) Well, it was worth a try.

6. a) Yes, it's more suitable.
b) Yes, except the price.
c) No, you don't have to.

Listening Part 2

You will hear some conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. Choose the correct answers for each conversation.

Conversation 1

1. What does the man want to do?
 - a) Contact Mr. Miles.
 - b) Rearrange a date.
 - c) Get some information.
2. How does the man feel towards the customer service officer?
 - a) Frustrated.
 - b) Angry.
 - c) Understanding.

Conversation 2

3. Which of the following is true?
 - a) Bob convinces Sue she's wrong.
 - b) Bob's view doesn't change.
 - c) Bob is partly convinced by Sue's comments.
4. What is the function of Sue's comments in the conversation?
 - a) To reassure Bob.
 - b) To criticize Bob.
 - c) To contradict Bob.

Conversation 3

5. Where are the speakers?
 - a) Opposite someone's home.
 - b) Inside someone's home.
 - c) At the door of someone's home.
6. How does the woman react to the man's request?
 - a) With disbelief.
 - b) With caution.
 - c) With fear.

Listening Part 3

You will hear someone talking. You will hear the person twice. Complete the information. Write short answers of one to five words.

Lecture notes

1. Machines may end up existing:

.....

2. Computers eliminating human race is:

.....

3. Nanotechnology is already affecting:

.....

4. Construction robots known as:

.....

5. Traditional geometric construction might:

.....

6. Nanoconstruction allows us to build

.....

7. Focus of recent architecture:

.....

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Listening Part 4

You will hear a conversation. You will hear the conversation twice. Choose the correct answers.

1. Margaret thinks it has been
 - a) a mixed year.
 - b) a good year.
 - c) a poor year.

2. At first, Brian and Margaret disagree about
 - a) the performance of some of the project managers.
 - b) the effect on the team of one project manager.
 - c) the money spent by the project managers.

3. Margaret is concerned about
 - a) future contracts.
 - b) continuing to lose money.
 - c) the uncertainty of the future.

4. On hearing Brian's bonus scheme suggestion, Margaret initially thinks it is
 - a) illogical.
 - b) interesting.
 - c) ill-considered.

5. Brian thinks his project managers should try to
 - a) make a good profit.
 - b) finish the job on time.
 - c) keep within budget.

6. Brian found that the American idea
 - a) only reversed a trend.
 - b) increased bonuses and reversed a trend.
 - c) only increased bonuses.

7. Brian wants more discussion in order to
- a) carefully calculate the figures.
 - b) convince project managers it's a good idea.
 - c) start the scheme as soon as possible.

Reading Part 1

Read the text and the statements. Some of these statements are true according to the text; some of them are false. Choose the correct answer True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

Art is, or ought to be, the most important concept to human beings after consciousness itself – or, in moral terms, conscience. It is essential to human happiness because it embodies the virtue of order, and society cannot function without order. Art came not only before writing but before speech (as opposed to voice-noises). Humans were producing high quality art 40,000 years ago and almost certainly paying professionals to produce it. The expert artist came before the priest in time. Granted the importance of art to human well-being, it is disturbing to see that most people know less about art than ever and have less capacity to evaluate a work of art thrust before their unwilling gaze than any previous generation.

This has happened despite the fact that there are more and better museums than ever before, an unprecedented flow of high quality art books and an explosion of art studies courses at university. Yet, impenetrable ignorance is growing, and this enables the art fraud – the 20th century phenomenon to which Picasso gave birth – to flourish rapidly. What to do? I still believe that the best way to combat ignorance and fraud is to teach art history as clearly and sincerely as possible. So I have, with enormous effort and some drudgery, published my own new history of art, with the specific and particular aim, over the last two centuries of the narrative, of exposing the element of fraudulence and disorder. However, there are two distinct ways of writing art history, both with merits and drawbacks. Mine is the linear method – a continuous thread of connected development flowing through art history from the fourth millennium BC onwards. This has one obvious weakness: it is impossible to link European cave art, the first painting of any quality, beginning about 40,000 BC and disappearing some time after 10,000 BC, with the earliest quality art appearing in the ancient Near East from about 5000 to 4000 BC. I assume there were links but, if so, they have disappeared or have not yet been unearthed, so the line of advance is broken.

1. Art should be the most important concept for humanity.
2. People drew pictures before they could use language.
3. There has been a sudden growth in the study of art in higher education.
4. The writer complains about dishonesty in modern art.
5. The linear approach to art history is the better approach.

Reading Part 2

Read the text. Use the sentences to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

A scientific approach to 'Near-Death Experiences'

Science cannot ultimately explain why some people have near-death experiences (NDEs). That's not to say that current scientific explanations are incorrect, but NDEs are complex, subjective and emotionally charged. Further, many aspects of NDEs cannot be tested. We can't purposely take someone to the brink of death and then resuscitate them in a lab to test their out-of-body perception.

Nevertheless, medical science offers compelling evidence that many aspects of NDEs are physiological and psychological in nature. **(1)**_____. Your sensory system allows you to know where your hand is even when your eyes are closed.

Now, imagine that all your senses are malfunctioning. **(2)**_____. Perhaps trauma is causing your brain to shut down. What you perceive as a real experience is your brain trying to interpret this information. Some have theorised that that 'noise' or an overload of information sent to the brain's visual cortex creates an image of a bright light that gradually grows larger. **(3)**_____.

The body's spatial sense is prone to malfunction during a near-death experience as well. Again, your brain interprets faulty information about where the body is in relation to the space around it. **(4)**_____.

Combined with other effects of trauma and oxygen deprivation in the brain (a symptom in many neardeath situations), this leads to the overall experience of floating into space while looking down at your own body, and then leaving to float down a tunnel.

The peaceful, calm sensation felt during NDEs may be triggered by increased levels of endorphins produced during trauma. Many people experience a sense of detachment and a lack of emotional response during traumatic events. They experience faulty sensory input, oxygen deprivation and endorphin-induced euphoria. **(5)**_____.

The experiences of people who see and hear events that they shouldn't be able to perceive are more difficult to explain. However, it is plausible that unconscious people can still register sensory cues and prior knowledge and incorporate them into their NDEs. **(6)**_____.

- A Instead of real input from the outside world, your brain is receiving faulty information
- B This combination creates a surreal, though realistic, experience
- C There is no single shared experience reported by those who have had NDEs
- D This can be interpreted as moving down a dark tunnel towards the light
- E The result is the sensation of leaving the body and flying around the room
- F Many people who have not been near death have had identical experiences to NDEs
- G To demonstrate this, close your eyes and raise your right hand until it's level with the top of your head
- H For many, it offers hope that death is not necessarily something to be feared

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A-D) for each question.

A

There is no legal definition of 'abandoned'. It's open to interpretation and local authority officers have the freedom to use their discretion when making decisions on abandonment. However, the following characteristics are generally common to abandoned vehicles and one or a combination of the following could assist a local authority officer in making a decision:

- untaxed, with no current vehicle keeper on the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency's (DVLA) record
- stationary for a significant amount of time
- significantly damaged, run down or unroadworthy
- burned out
- lacking one or more of its number plates.

B

Section 2 of the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 (RDAA) makes it a criminal offence to abandon a motor vehicle on any land in the open air or on any other land forming part of a highway. A person found guilty of such an offence may be punished on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale (currently £2500), or a term not exceeding three months imprisonment (possibly raised to 51 weeks), or both.

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 inserts a new section 2A into the RDAA which allows an authorised officer of a local authority to issue a fixed penalty notice as an alternative to prosecution for the offence.

C

Oldboy

Someone has abandoned a car in my front garden. It has number plates, tax disk in the window expired 2007 and no insurance documents are on display. Police say it is not reported as 'wanted' and agree that it looks to have been abandoned. They say they can do nothing about it as it is on private property and decline to tell me the registered owner name & address. I want to legally clear it from my front garden.

What should I do?

Hound-dog

Suggest that you do not push it out onto the road. You might be held to be responsible if someone bumps into it. Ring the environmental section of your local authority. They can check if for evidence of ownership. They will remove it - in some areas specialist contractors do this. They will summons the owners (if they can be found) under the Litter Acts or Waste Management Acts. I suggest that as soon as it's been removed you fence off the area in case this is going to be a reoccurring problem – hope for your sake it isn't, though.

D

In response to your question, under the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978, it is the duty of the local authority to remove any vehicle found to be abandoned in the open air, or on any part of the highway. However, if a vehicle is abandoned on private land the local authority can serve the owner with a 15 day notice, for which they have 15 days to object to the vehicle being taken away. Local authorities also have the power to recover costs of removal, storage and disposal from the person responsible for abandoning the vehicle.

The police have powers to remove any vehicle that is in breach of local traffic regulations, causing an obstruction, likely to cause a danger, broken down or abandoned without lawful authority. Any car that is considered dangerous and where a notice has been issued, can be removed immediately. They will also remove untaxed vehicles from the highways and report their registered owners.

In which text does the writer:

1. name an official body?
2. only consider acting within the law?
3. describe a recent amendment to legislation?

Which text is saying the following?

4. Unknown cars parked for a long time are not necessarily abandoned.
5. The car's location is an indicator as to how quickly it will be taken away.
6. Abandoning vehicles could deprive you of your freedom.
7. Missing registration plates may indicate abandonment.

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Use a maximum of five words for each question.

The dominant influences on Francis Scott Fitzgerald were aspiration, literature, Princeton, and Zelda Sayre Fitzgerald. Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was born in St Paul, Minnesota, on September 24, 1896, the namesake and second cousin three times removed of the author of the National Anthem. Fitzgerald's given names indicate his parents' pride in his father's ancestry. His father, Edward, was from Maryland, with an allegiance to the Old South and its values. Fitzgerald's mother, Mary (Mollie) McQuillan, was the daughter of an Irish immigrant who became wealthy as a wholesale grocer in St Paul.

Edward Fitzgerald failed as a manufacturer of wicker furniture in St Paul and became a salesman for Procter & Gamble in upstate New York. After he was dismissed in 1908, when his son was twelve, the family returned to St Paul and lived comfortably on Mollie Fitzgerald's inheritance. Fitzgerald attended the St Paul Academy; his first writing to appear in print was a detective story in the school newspaper when he was thirteen.

During 1911-1913 he attended the Newman School in New Jersey, where he met Father Sigourney Fay, who encouraged his ambitions for personal distinction and achievement. As a member of the Princeton Class of 1917, Fitzgerald neglected his studies for his literary apprenticeship. He wrote the scripts and lyrics for the Princeton Triangle Club musicals and was a contributor to the *Princeton Tiger* humour magazine and the *Nassau Literary Magazine*. His college friends included Edmund Wilson and John Peale Bishop. On academic probation and unlikely to graduate, Fitzgerald joined the army in 1917 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. Convinced that he would die in the war, he rapidly wrote a novel, *The Romantic Egotist*. A letter of rejection from Charles Scribners & Sons praised the novel's originality and asked that it be resubmitted when revised.

In June 1918 Fitzgerald was assigned to Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Alabama. There he fell in love with a celebrated belle, eighteen-year-old Zelda Sayre, the youngest daughter of an Alabama Supreme Court judge. The romance intensified Fitzgerald's hopes for the success of his novel, but after revision it was rejected by Scribners for a second time. The war ended just before he was to be sent overseas, after his discharge in 1919 he went to New York City to seek his fortune in order to marry. Unwilling to wait while Fitzgerald succeeded in the advertisement business living on his small salary, Zelda Sayre broke their engagement.

Fitzgerald quit his job in July 1919 and returned to St Paul to rewrite his novel as *This Side of Paradise*. It was accepted by editor Maxwell Perkins of Scribners in September. Set mainly at Princeton and described by its author as 'a quest novel', *This Side of Paradise* traces the career aspirations and love disappointments of Amory Blaine. In the fall-winter of 1919, Fitzgerald commenced his career as a story writer for mass-circulation magazines, interrupting work on his novels to write moneymaking popular fiction for the rest of his life. *The Saturday Evening Post* became his best market for commercial stories about young love, which introduced a fresh character: the independent, determined young American woman who appeared in *The Offshore Pirate*. His more ambitious stories were published in *The Smart Set*, which had a small circulation.

The publication of *This Side of Paradise* made the twenty-four-year-old Fitzgerald famous almost overnight, and a week later he married Zelda Sayre in New York.

They embarked on an extravagant life as young celebrities. Fitzgerald endeavoured to earn a solid literary reputation, but his playboy image impeded the proper assessment of his work.

1. How did Fitzgerald's father feel towards the values of the Old South?

.....

2. Why did Fitzgerald senior decide to settle the family in St Paul?

.....

3. Who provided the money for the family?

.....

4. What was Fitzgerald learning to do while he was at Princeton?

.....

5. According to his tutors, what were Fitzgerald's chances of a successful conclusion to his university career?

.....

6. What did Scribners ask Fitzgerald to do with his first novel?

.....

7. What was Fitzgerald keen to do after he fell in love with Zelda?

.....

8. How long did it take Fitzgerald to become famous when his novel was published?

.....

Writing Part 1

You have been asked to write a short review for the music section of a college magazine. Include your comments and opinions about a concert, based on your notes. Write between 200 – 250 words.

From: Kathy Burns

Results of street survey are in – see below, plus comments. Please write a report with recommendations for Management to act on.

Cheers, Kathy

‘Bunton Café’ survey: 1200 respondents.

Frequency of visits: 76% rarely or never visit. 14% visit occasionally. 10% visit regularly.

Coffee is overpriced: 40% favourable. 27% unfavourable. 33% no opinion.

In particular: 50% aged 18 to 29 favourable. 28% seniors favourable.

Reasons for visiting: 80% go for coffee. 5% go for food. 6% use Internet. 9% ‘other’.

Comments

Wireless facility great but PC terminals slow. Décor needs improving.

Too dark to read. Loyalty card (tenth coffee free) is good. Furniture uncomfortable. Sometimes not enough space. Great cakes.

Writing Part 2

Write an article for your local newspaper describing the cultural facilities in your own town or a town you know and say how you would improve them.

Write between 250 – 300 words.

[illegible]

End of Examination