

**LanguageCert
Mastery C2
Level 3
International ESOL (Listening, Reading, Writing)
Practice Paper 7**

Candidate's name (block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time allowed:

- Listening about 30 minutes
- Reading and Writing 2 hours 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) She does that often, to be honest.
b) I don't think there's anyone at the door.
c) She's the new neighbour, right?

2. a) Allow me to offer my congratulations.
b) I'm glad to be of some service.
c) Thank you, I'm sure I don't deserve it.

3. a) Well, I can see where she's coming from.
b) Well, you wouldn't do that, I believe.
c) Well, unfortunately, the air-con does that often.

4. a) The venue was a perfect match, if I may say so.
b) I found it quite appropriate, to be honest.
c) I reckon you have misinterpreted my proposal.

5. a) Sorry, I'm not too sporty!
b) I know, it's been exhausting.
c) Yes, it's been ages!

6. a) Better if you thought of something beforehand.
b) It could be too noisy to hear anything there.
c) She shouldn't be trusted on her own.

Listening Part 2

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

Conversation 1

1. Why is the man keen to watch the film 'The New World'?
 - a) He has read very positive reviews from film critics.
 - b) He has heard positive comments from a friend.
 - c) He enjoys watching films with this type of dramatic plot.

2. The woman suggests watching tonight's episode of 'Detective Stories' because
 - a) she's a big fan of the series and never misses it.
 - b) she wants to avoid revising for an exam.
 - c) she's expecting an addition to the cast.

Conversation 2

3. The speakers
 - a) will start working for a new company.
 - b) have been colleagues for a long time.
 - c) will start their own home-based company.

4. What does the man say about the new equipment?
 - a) He is willing to demonstrate it.
 - b) He has received training on using it.
 - c) He has reservations about its usefulness.

Conversation 3

5. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - a) Airport staff and traveller.
 - b) Car rental agent and client.
 - c) Company manager and assistant.

6. What might be the reason for the delay?
 - a) The driver is held up in traffic.
 - b) The driver confused the gate numbers.
 - c) The driver went to a different place.

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.

Mission 31

1. The Aquarius crew consisted of:

.....

2. Dive duration that could be achieved:

.....

3. A cut would heal faster because of:

.....

4. Limited sunlight led to:

.....

5. Divers' metabolism worked harder to:

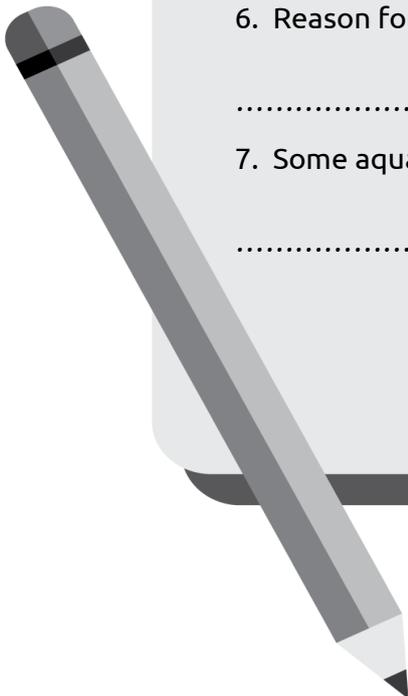
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6. Reason for change in food options:

.....

7. Some aquanauts' sleeping problems were caused by:

.....



Listening Part 4

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

1. What is Mary's attitude towards George's willingness to help with her project?
 - a) She thinks his viewpoint will be beneficial.
 - b) She is reluctant because of his different perspective.
 - c) She doubts his contribution can be helpful at this point.

2. What point does Mary make about the idea of including statistical data?
 - a) Other points should be given priority.
 - b) The survey is not recent enough.
 - c) Accurate figures need to be quoted.

3. Obesity is mentioned as an example of
 - a) the side effects of excessive sleeping.
 - b) the physical impact of lack of sleep.
 - c) a health condition related to depression.

4. What happens to the levels of the brain chemical, melatonin?
 - a) They generally decrease at around 9 pm.
 - b) They increase later at night in teenagers.
 - c) They peak when we turn twelve years old.

5. Why does Sophie suggest showing their project to their parents?
 - a) To convince them it's normal for teenagers to sleep late.
 - b) To explain to them that using computers is in their DNA.
 - c) To include an adult point of view to the project.

6. What impact did it have when certain high schools changed the time they started?
 - a) All students performed and scored better.
 - b) Teenagers were encouraged to wake up earlier.
 - c) There were fewer fights reported.

7. What advice is given regarding the consumption of coffee?
 - a) Teenagers should avoid its consumption completely.
 - b) It should be restricted and consumed only in the morning.
 - c) It could be allowed in the evening if teenagers have to study.

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.

In the centre of the room, mounted onto an upright wooden easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty, and in front of it, some little distance away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden disappearance some years ago caused, at the time, such public excitement and gave rise to so many strange assumptions.

As the painter looked at the gracious form he had so skilfully mirrored in his art, a smile of pleasure passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there. But he suddenly started up, and closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to imprison within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might awake.

"It is your best work, Basil, the best thing you have ever done," said Lord Henry languidly. "You must certainly send it next year to the Grosvenor Gallery. The Academy is too large and too inelegant. Whenever I have gone there, there have been either so many people that I have not been able to see the pictures, which was dreadful, or so many pictures that I have not been able to see the people, which was worse. The Grosvenor is really the only place."

"I don't think I shall send it anywhere," he answered, tossing his head back in that odd way that used to make his friends laugh at him at Oxford. "No, I won't send it anywhere."

Lord Henry elevated his eyebrows and looked at him in amazement. "Not send it anywhere? My dear fellow, why? Have you any reason? What odd creatures you painters are! You do anything in the world to gain a reputation. As soon as you have one, you seem to want to throw it away. It is silly of you, for there is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about. A portrait like this would set you far above all the young men in England, and make the old men quite jealous, if old men are ever capable of any emotion."

"I know you will laugh at me," he replied, "but I really can't exhibit it. I have put too much of myself into it."

1. Several hypotheses had been suggested as the reason of the artist's previous disappearance.
2. According to Lord Henry, there weren't enough visitors at the Academy exhibition for Hallward's portrait.
3. The two men could see eye to eye regarding the public display of the portrait.
4. Lord Henry reckoned that the portrait could help the painter distinguish himself.
5. The artist believed his self-portrait was not an accurate representation of his personality.

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.

Why are flamingo birds pink?

With their bright feathers and strongly hooked beaks, flamingos are among the most easily recognized water birds. **(1)** _____ This is typically a tropical area, either a large lake or a lagoon. Flamingos are generally non-migratory birds, but a colony may relocate under the pressures of climate or water level changes. Populations that breed in high-altitude lakes, which may freeze over in the winter, move to warmer areas. **(2)** _____

Flamingos are filter feeders, living off algae and tiny animals such as shrimp and insect larvae that live in the mud at the bottom of shallow pools. Their long legs allow them to wade into deep water to search for food. Their unusually shaped beak contains plates that act like tiny filters to trap shrimp and other water creatures. They use their tongues to suck water in at the front of the beak and pump it out through the sides. Specific types of flamingos, such as Andean flamingos, eat algae, cyanobacteria, and hard-shelled plants. **(3)** _____ Others, like Caribbean flamingos, eat larger organisms, such as insects and small fish, using their feet to stir up the sea bottom.

Flamingo feathers obtain their wonderful rosy pink colour from pigments in the organisms they eat. The flamingos' feathers, legs, and face are coloured by their diet, which is rich in carotenoid pigments. Carotenoids in crustaceans such as those in the flamingo diet are frequently linked to protein molecules and may be blue or green. **(4)** _____ The same effect is seen when shrimp change colour during cooking. The amount of pigment laid down in the feathers depends on the quantity of pigment in the flamingo's diet. An absence of carotenoids in its food will result in new feather growth that is very pale.

(5) _____ Zoos like the San Diego Zoo and Animal Park use special flamingo "food balls" enriched with pigment. Captive flamingos also require water so that they can eat by pumping water through their beaks, as they do in the wild.

There is something that flamingos and salmon have in common – their colour. Both salmon farmers and zookeepers rely on doses of a carotenoid, such as canthaxanthin or a similar pigment, to keep fish and flamingos colourful. **(6)** _____ In zoos, flamingos need a diet rich in carotenoids to maintain their distinctive plumage. In fish farms and bird parks, carotenoids are added to the feed to create a pleasing pink colour, but this does not affect palatability or health.

- A After being digested, the pigments dissolve in fats and are deposited in the growing feathers, becoming orange or pink.
- B When flamingos travel to other places, they do so mainly at night.
- C Salmon fish lay eggs in fresh water and then travel to the ocean.
- D When flamingos are not in their natural habitat, they require a special diet to ensure they preserve their striking colours.
- E Flamingos are social birds, and tens of thousands can live together in one place.
- F Flamingos are one of the oldest species of birds, dating back 50 million years.
- G In both cases, this pigment is responsible for copying and producing the colour found naturally in wild species.
- H They have larger beaks, which they use to filter fine particles from the water.

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

Traditional acupuncture is a branch of traditional Chinese medicine – a tried and tested healthcare system that has been practised for thousands of years in China and the Far East. It has been developed, tested, researched and refined over centuries to create a complex and detailed understanding of the body's energetic balance. The first known book of Chinese Medicine, the Classic of Internal Medicine of the Yellow Emperor, dates back to the first century BC. All styles of acupuncture currently practised around the world trace their roots back to this text. Without the help of modern scientific equipment, ancient Chinese scholars discovered many now familiar aspects of biomedical science, such as the effect of emotional stress on the immune system. Traditional acupuncturists are no less scientific or sophisticated than western clinicians in their understanding of how the body functions, although to this day they use terminology that reflects Chinese medicine's cultural and historic origins.

B

Acupuncture involves inserting fine needles at particular points in your skin. The therapist may stimulate the needles manually, using a dried herb or by a small electrical current. Practitioners sometimes treat more than one person at a time, because the needles have to be left in place for some time. The needles are very fine, so having them inserted is rarely painful. Sometimes you may have a sensation of heaviness at the insertion site, and this is considered a good sign. Acupuncture seems to relieve pain by diverting or changing the painful sensations that are sent to your brain from damaged tissues and by stimulating your body's own pain-relieving hormones. This pain relief may only last a short time when you begin treatment, but repeated treatment, usually weekly for six or eight sessions, can bring long-term benefit, often for several months. If the pain returns, then more acupuncture may help for another few months.

C

Your results with acupuncture will depend to a great extent on the provider you select. We recommend finding an acupuncturist with whom you feel comfortable. If you like and trust your practitioner, your experience will be more positive. It's also important to know about the acupuncturist's training and experience, and what to expect from the treatment. The clearer you are about who is treating you, and exactly what the treatment involves, the more you will be able to relax during the acupuncture session and benefit from it. Determine your goals. Do you have a specific injury or complaint, or do you want to try acupuncture to balance body, mind and spirit? Are you looking for a primary health care practitioner, or someone to work together with your current physician? Ask your acupuncturist where they were trained and for how long, and find out what experience they have with your specific ailment.

D

When Rania Paige, who was suffering from lower back pain, was told that surgery was inevitable, she decided to visit an acupuncturist who told her that they could help – but that it would take time. Six months later, she was back to her normal self – even going on long walks and climbing mountains. The doctors had been unable to even locate the source of the pain. Dan Warden says he was very pessimistic at first, but immediately after the treatment his back had eased significantly. He said, "I can only describe it as magic. I have no idea how it works, it just does. I've had it several times now for various back injuries and it's worked every time." Mary Wallace had a very different experience. Four years ago she went to a traditional Chinese medicine centre for acupuncture to treat her insomnia. She hated every minute of it, describing the treatment as expensive and not offering relief.

In which text does the writer:

1. offer guidelines to help people make a choice?
2. give information describing a process?
3. describe the background of a method to treat patients?

Which text is saying the following?

4. Some patients do not find the treatment effective.
5. There is a single common source for this medical treatment.
6. Practitioners may use different methods to perform this treatment.
7. The practitioner's training may be a significant factor in the treatment's success.

Reading Part 4

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

Did humans speak through cave art?

The emergence of language in human history is unclear. Our species is estimated to be about 200,000 years old. Human language is often considered to be at least 100,000 years old.

It is very difficult to try to understand how human language itself appeared in evolution, as we do not know 99 per cent of what was going on back then. To find out when and where this happened, a new study suggests that we look deep inside caves. More precisely, specific features of cave art may give us some indication about how our symbolic language capabilities evolved, according to a new paper written by Dr Shigeru Miyagawa, a professor of Linguistics at one of the most renowned universities.

A key to this idea is that cave art is often located in acoustic "hot spots", places where sound echoes more strongly, as some scholars have observed. Those drawings are located in deeper, harder-to-access parts of caves, indicating that the quality of sound transmission was a principal reason for the placing of drawings within caves. The drawings, in turn, may represent the specific types of sounds that early humans generated in those spots.

In the new paper, this "meeting" of sound and drawing is what the author calls a "cross-modality information transfer," an interaction between the auditory information one hears and the visual art that they see, which allowed early humans to enhance their ability to convey symbolic thinking. The combination of sounds and images is one of the things that distinguishes human language today, along with its symbolic aspect and its ability to generate infinite new sentences.

"Cave art was part of the package deal in terms of how early humans came to have this very high-level mental processing," says Miyagawa. "You have this very concrete mental process that converts a sound signal into mental representations and then expresses **it** as a visual." Cave artists were thus not just early-day Picassos, drawing impressions of the outdoors at their leisure. Rather, they may have been engaged in a process of communication. "I think it is very clear that these artists were talking to one another," Miyagawa says. "It is an effort to communicate."

But what exactly was going on in caves where people made noise and rendered things on walls? Some scholars have suggested that acoustic "hot spots" in caves were used to make noises that copy the sound animals make when running, for instance, as the majority of cave drawings involve running animals. These drawings could represent stories or the accumulation of knowledge, or they could have been part of rituals.

In any of these scenarios, it is believed that cave art displays properties of language in that there is action, objects, and modification. This parallels some of the universal features of human language – verbs, nouns, and adjectives respectively – and it is therefore suggested that sound-based cave art must have contributed in forming our symbolic mind.

To be sure, the ideas proposed simply outline a working hypothesis, which is intended to spur additional thinking about the origins of language and point toward new research questions. Regarding the cave art itself, that could mean further scrutiny of the visual representations. In Miyagawa's view, as a linguist who has looked at images of the famous Lascaux cave art from France, there is a lot of language in it. But it remains an open question how much an interpretation of cave art images would yield in linguistics terms.

At a minimum, a further consideration of cave art as part of our mental development may reduce our tendency to regard art in terms of our own experience, in which it probably assumes a more strictly decorative function for most people.

1. What could provide us with some clues about the way we developed aspects of our language?

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2. What was a determining factor regarding where the drawings would be placed?

.....

3. In the fifth paragraph, what does "it" refer to?

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4. What was, according to Miyagawa, the aim of the drawings?

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5. What do most of the drawings depict?

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6. What is action symbolic for, in the analogy between language and cave drawings?

.....

7. What do scientists need to look at more carefully?

.....

8. What role does art play in the life of the majority of people?

.....

