



ENGLISH C1

Reading Comprehension

Date of Exam

TIME: 70 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are **4 tasks** in this part of the test.

You must complete **all** the tasks.

You must write your answers in the space provided 'Answers'.

Questions 1 to 18 are worth 1 point each. Questions 19 to 24 are worth 2 points each.



Task 1:

You are going to read four descriptions (A-D) of tiny churches in the United Kingdom.

- Decide which description each item (1-6) refers to.
- Write the letter of the description in the space marked "Answers".
- There is an example at the beginning (0).
- The texts, including the one used to answer the example, may be used more than once.

Which church(s)

Answers:

is said to be a foreteller of things to come?	0. <u>D</u>
doesn't fit in to its surroundings?	1. ____ and 2. ____
is described as being desolate?	3. ____
has a misleading feature ?	4. ____
is described as having been assembled sporadically?	5. ____
has one feature used for an alternative purpose?	6. ____



Tiny churches around the UK

A. St Thomas à Becket, Fairfield, Kent

In a flat, lonely corner of Romney Marsh, this church is blessed with an atmospheric beauty that is only enhanced by its desolate surroundings. The steeply pitched red-tiled roof of the nave, topped by a bell-cote that resembles a castle turret, marks the building out from the common stock. If it looks familiar it may be because it featured in the recent television and cinema adaptations of Dickens' *Great Expectations*. The church today is the result of many piecemeal building efforts but, overall, it is how it would have looked in the 18th century. By rights, it shouldn't be here at all. Fairfield has always had an atomised population and so its church was built with the idea that it might not be needed for very long. Thus a small lath-and-plaster structure was first thrown up on this spot at some time around 1200.

B. St Swithun-upon-Kingsgate, Winchester, Hampshire

Tucked away in a side street, this one-roomed medieval gate church is often overlooked by visitors. Its place of surprising quietude in the heart of throbbing Winchester and has provided a place of sanctuary for over 750 years. The first record of it is in a 1264 report detailing its burning down by angry citizens during a dispute with the local priory. It was rebuilt as a parish church in 1539, when the monastery at Winchester was dissolved by Henry VIII. Before climbing the covered staircase up to the church, have a look at the battlements on the walls – though a holy building, this was still part of a defensive structure. Being on top of a city gate is quite special but being one of the very rare surviving medieval city gate churches adds lustre to the experience.

C. St Mary's, Lead, Yorkshire

Poor old St Mary's cuts a rather lonely figure, sitting in a boggy Yorkshire field. It wasn't ever thus. Built in the 14th century, this private chapel to a manor house was an opulent place twice its current size, with a gilded ceiling and a large chancel at the east end. Now it is a plain rectangle with an empty stone bell-cote and no church yard but it's the floor that holds the church's greatest treasures. Some of the huge grave slabs, bearing heraldic symbols, are actually older than the building itself, going back to a time of knights and chivalrous deeds. But the church will always be associated with the Battle of Towton, the bloodiest battle of the War of the Roses, which took place on Palm Sunday 1461 and it is the only building on or around the battlefield that remains standing.

D. St Fillan's, Killin, Stirlingshire

The "tin tabernacles" were harbingers of the mass-produced, flat-packed world we inhabit today, and were once viewed as a godsend by Victorian vicars in rapidly expanding industrial areas whose churches were full to bursting. Only around 60 of the myriad erected in Scotland still stand – this one was built in 1876 by the 7th Earl of Breadalbane as a chapel of ease for his shooting parties (its nickname is the "Grouse Chapel"), and it is the oldest and most beautifully preserved survivor. The metallic exterior of the church belies what is inside. Pine-clad walls give the place a Scandinavian air, and its numerous short wooden pews make it seem larger than it is. The altar is made of carved and painted wood and the ornate altar rail is from the demolished chapel at Taymouth Castle in Kenmore. The scene is completed by a circular stained-glass window above the altar.

Source: an article in by Dixie Wills *The Guardian* Guardian News and Media (*Abridged version*).



Task 2:

You are going to read a newspaper article the largest open market in Mexico.

- For questions (7-12) write the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.
- Write your answer on the space provided.
- There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Mexico City's giant wholesale market



The first time I tried to photograph *La Central de Abasto* in Mexico City, it was without permission, which was utterly impossible. As I walked through the market's immense corridors, every time I tried to get a shot I would begin to hear cackles and whistles from the vendors. Their chatter had a signature sound like a backwards catcall and it travelled through the high market rafters from one stand to another, like birds squawking in the treetops through a vast forest. This alarm would consequently bring a plain-clothes security guard, who blocked my passage and asked me to show my permission papers to take pictures. When I could produce nothing, I was escorted sternly and quickly outside the market doors. I tried my luck at shooting in another section of the market but, yet again, a rising whistle would start and another security guy would appear and cut me off. I gave up.

A few months later, I got a call from the cultural representative of a local dignitary asking me if I would be interested in taking pictures in the market to celebrate its 25th anniversary. I was elated and thrilled to have the chance to go back.

The *Abasto* is the largest wholesale market in the world and its scale feels like that of a mid-sized city. The offices adjoining the market, which eventually issued my paperwork, looked like any other governmental bureaucracy: a boring manicured garden out front, everything under fluorescent light inside, metal wastepaper baskets beside each desk, workers in drab gray and blue business suits and everyone shuffling papers and looking busy. But adorning many of the walls, where one would normally expect to see the portrait of a mayor or president, were instead photographs of different kinds of fruits – oranges, limes and papaya, mostly – all beautifully framed in full-bleed profiles. Here, everyone pledged their allegiance to wholesale produce. Finally, with a firm congratulatory handshake, I was handed my special papers: two stapled sheets with a handful of different rubber stamps in black and red ink, plus a handful of official signatures all signed in large, sweeping baroque strokes. It felt like I was getting a passport.

Back inside, I had the sensation of having landed in the middle of a strange new world, which seemed almost like a mash-up of *Alice in Wonderland*, *Blade Runner* and a Brothers Grimm fairytale. Everywhere there was the throb of the passing crowd, as dense as in a subway transfer tunnel. An entire network of auxiliary houses offered everything from breakfast and lunch to hardware, neon signage, electronics, childcare centres, small church chapels, barbers, cell phone vendors and shoe shiners. A continuous low-hum came from a series of conveyor belts behind the vendors' stands that kept bringing in more and more produce. An army of individual handcart operators called *cargadores* pushed their *diablitos* ("little devils") loaded with goods in a vast distribution and delivery network through the veins of the market.

The market is set up thematically by type of produce. I headed past the tomato corridor, the oranges and watermelon hallways and the potato section to start taking photos. The produce here is stacked high in pyramids to impress passing eyes; each stand tries to outdo its neighbours, resulting in a **visual arms race**, with giant dramatic palettes of colour marking the divisions all along the corridors.



Just as before, like clockwork the whistles rose up every time I brought my camera to my face, and a security guy approached and asked to see my paperwork; this happened more than a dozen times. I learned later that there is a genuine concern in the market about theft and heists – not so much of the produce itself but of the vast amount of cash exchanging hands on a daily basis. There is also a kidnapping problem. Small merchants are usually the primary targets for *secuestros*, so there is a general paranoia when cameras are around.

I met a potato salesman, who brought me into his back office to show me around. On his desk, a clump of potatoes was perched like a paperweight. Several plaques hanging on the wood-panelled walls commemorated his service as a food distributor over the years. Just as pets tend to look like their owners in the outside world, here in the market, produce looks like its seller. The potato salesman really looked like Mr Potato Head. It was magical. Flashing a smile, he told me he sold around two tons of potatoes each day.

Eventually, I found my way to the outdoor section of the market, comprised of several plots the size of football fields that are set together, remnants of farmland that an expanding Mexico City gobbled up long ago. This part of the market is used mainly for seasonal produce, plants and the thousands of flowers sold daily from wide tin sheds.

Many of the general public do their shopping here rather than the supermarket where prices are marked up. Anybody with a fruit stand, street markets, corner market stores, florists, plus large independent grocery stores buy their produce here – it's estimated that around 80% of the produce sold in Mexico City passes through *La Central de Abastos*.

This blogpost first appeared on the *Culinary Backstreets* blog (*Abridged version*).

0. What problem did the photographer have in the first paragraph?

Answer:

- A. The market was too extensive to photograph at one go.**
- B. The deafening noise made it impossible to photograph the market.**
- C. He was not allowed to photograph the market due to cultural misunderstandings.**
- D. He was lacking something vital to be able to do his job correctly.**

 D

7. What is said about the government office?

- A. The writer was taken aback by a detail.
- B. It was difficult to find as it was nowhere near the marketplace.
- C. He was taken aback that more fuss was not made due to the importance of what he was doing.
- D. The clerks were quite efficient in elaborating the documentation.

8. What is said about the market in paragraph four?

- A. Despite the chaos, the organisation was remarkable.
- B. The noise of the conveyor belts make it almost impossible to speak normally.
- C. Non-food-related goods are available to consumers.
- D. Vendors bringing in supplies caused obstacles in the corridors.

9. What is meant by “visual arms race” in paragraph five?

- A. That the food is organised by colour and type
- B. That there is extreme competition to attract customers
- C. That vendors use different colours to sell their products
- D. That the vendors have to sell their products as fast as they can



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10. What is implied about the use of cameras in the market?

- A. People don't like to have their photos taken due to their religious beliefs.
- B. The vendors do not want the authorities to see the way business is carried out in the market.
- C. The vendors suspect that criminals will use the photographs to engage in illegal activities.
- D. Anyone wanting to use a camera in the market ends up paying an exorbitant amount.

11. What does "it" refer to in paragraph seven?

- A. The way the potato salesman sells such a vast quantity of product daily.
- B. The happiness the writer felt about being granted permission to photograph the market.
- C. The impression the writer got from the potato salesman's office.
- D. The result of the salesman coming to resemble his product.

12. What does the writer say about the potato salesman?

- A. The other sellers looked up to him.
- B. He has been recognised for his work.
- C. His sales are unmatched by his colleagues.
- D. His friendliness spoke volumes about his success.



Task 3:

You are going to read a newspaper article about running in India.

- Six sections have been removed from the article.
- Choose from the sections (A-H) the one that fits each gap (13-18).
- There is one extra section which you do not need to use.
- There is an example at the beginning (0).

“I See People Running in Trousers and Sandals”: The Lowdown on Delhi’s Emerging Running Scene

Despite it being 5:30am, Avdesh Nagar seems remarkably perky. But then this 15-year-old son of a dairy farmer is used to early starts. Running in Delhi is a dawn sport, and running is Avdesh’s life.

He looks the part, sort of. 0 He is decked out in the right kit, too, only every item – his trainers, his leggings, his T-shirt with its “So fast” logo – is tired and threadbare. Nagar has his coaches’ confidence, however, and for this ambitious teen that’s enough.

In this city of almost 18 million people, a small but growing group of early risers shares Nagar’s passion for running. 13

However, few of those pounding the capital’s pavements or jogging along the leafy footpaths of Nehru park or Lodi gardens herald from Nagar’s side of town. Born and raised in Gharoli, a run-down neighbourhood in east Delhi, Nagar struggles to cover the bus fare to his downtown training sessions. 14

Running in Delhi is hard enough at the best of times. 15

For those on low incomes, the challenges are even greater. First, there’s the price of the kit. Running shoes in any one of the Nike, Adidas, Puma or Reebok stores that line Connaught Circus in central Delhi range from R3,000 (£30) to R16,000 (£157). Nagar’s parents together earn around £3 per day.

16 The group of up-and-coming teenage runners whom Nagar trains with used to practice at the nearby Vinod Nagar Phase 2 Complex. Now, as a consequence of what his senior coach, Ian Ladbroke, diplomatically calls “political problems”, they have to practice on a football pitch nearby.

Donations from members of his private get-fit clients provide Nagar and a handful of other high-potential youngsters with a stipend of R5,000 per month. The rising star from Gharoli also receives periodic gifts of running trainers and kit from firms in the UK.

“Before it was always difficult for me to buy the food I needed for my training,” says Nagar. 17 I eat well.”

Although the big running brands are investing heavily in promoting running in India, their target is not Delhi’s poor, and consequently little of their sponsorship money finds its way to the grassroots.

18 One of those is Ravinder Singh, a fitness professional who began a neighbourhood running group in Gurgaon, a glass-towered business district on the edge of Delhi.

Source: an article by Oliver Balch in *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media (Abridged version).



A. Thanks to Coach, now it's less of a problem.

B. As for buying new kit, forget it.

C. Drive the predawn streets of downtown Delhi and their shadowy figures can be made out plodding along the roadside in the early morning smog.

D. Then there's finding where to run.

E. If you have someone from your locality who runs, then it gives you a boost

F. If the crazy traffic, air pollution and extreme heat don't put you off, then the lack of green spaces, the stray dogs and – for women – the incessant “eve-teasing” probably will.

G. Short for his age, his physique is that of a natural runner: languid of limb, light of foot.

H. The onus, therefore, falls on private race organisers and running coaches to help those less fortunate.

Answers:

0. **G** _____

16. _____

13. _____

17. _____

14. _____

18. _____

15. _____



Task 4

You are going to read an article about American Vice President Mike Pence.

- Finish sentences 19-24 based on the information in the article.
- You must use original wording in your answer and a maximum of 20 words.
- There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Don't boo Mike Pence – at least he went to *Hamilton*

The booing of Mike Pence, vice-president-elect, at a performance of *Hamilton* last week elicited a response I had expected in myself, but hoped might take a little longer to surface, which is sympathy for the overdog.

It's a bourgeois tic, I know – the dislike of public rudeness over what is, clearly, the greater offence of Pence's voting record. But I found it impossible not to cringe at what happened at the theatre, in the same way that, years ago, I cringed when someone in the audience on BBC's *Question Time* was monstrously rude to Tony Blair. (I don't mean vigorously cross-questioned him or spoke truth to power; I mean they were petulantly rude, in the manner of a sixth-former newly aware of his powers.)

Pence, unlike his philistine boss, was at least going to see *Hamilton*. Maybe something of it would rub off on him, I said to a friend, who scoffed. The vice-president-elect, who in his home state of Indiana has tried to restrict abortion, enable discrimination against minorities and give gun owners the right to keep firearms in their vehicles on school property, is not an obvious candidate for a liberal epiphany. "Do you think," said my friend, "he's going to see *Hamilton* and suddenly say, hey, diversity is terrific!"

And yet there was something about the booing I didn't like. It's not a question of respect for high office, that very American reflex that always makes Brits sneer at joint press conferences, when the US press corps stands up for its leader and the Brits stay stubbornly seated. And it's not that I object to jeering per se. During the campaign, I thought if I saw Donald Trump in the street it would give me tremendous satisfaction to yell something rude at him.

A columnist in the *Washington Post* cried hypocrisy. There was, he wrote, nothing more delusional than "a crowd of wealthy, out-of-touch Manhattan liberals (who can afford \$849 tickets to *Hamilton*)" booing Pence and lecturing him on diversity. But this wasn't right either; the constituency of the crowd was neither here nor there and one got the feeling that this particular columnist, a former speechwriter for George W. Bush, had uttered the phrase "out-of-touch Manhattan liberals" before.

I suppose it seemed to me like a tactical error – one that, while cathartic for the boosers, was likely to entrench Pence further in his reactionary views. As we all strain to look outside our bubbles, isn't it better for Mike Pence to see *Hamilton* than *Cats*?

Source: an article by Emma Brockes in *the Guardian*, Guardian News and Media (*Abridged version*).

(0) What does the writer say about the appearance of her feelings towards Pence? _____ SHE WAS SURPRISED AT HOW QUICKLY THEY MANIFESTED THEMSELVES _____.

19. What analogy does the writer make about the rudeness shown during Tony Blair's TV interview and the schoolboy?



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_____.

20. What does the writer suggest might be the result of Pence attending *Hamilton*?

_____.

21. What point is made about the differences between American and British journalists?

_____.

22. What is the writer's attitude towards booing in general?

_____.

23. How are the audience members described?

_____.

24. What consequence does the writer think the booing will have?

_____.



ID NUMBER: _____

ENGLISH C1

Listening Comprehension

DATE OF EXAM

TIME: 40 minutes approximately

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are 3 **tasks** in this part of the test.

You must complete **each** task.

You must write your answers in the space provided "Answer(s)".

Listen carefully to the instructions on the recording.

You will hear each recording twice.

You will have time to read through the tasks before the recording begins, and you will have 2 minutes at the end of the test to complete your answers.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions at this time.

Do not speak during the test.

Each question is worth 1 point.



ID NUMBER: _____

Task 1:

You are going to hear five people talking about problems with technology.

- For questions 1-10, choose which TWO things each speaker says from the list (A-N).
- Use the letters only once.
- For each speaker the answers can be written in either order.
- There are two extra letters which you will not use.
- Here is an example (0).

Which person:

Speaker 0	0A.	C
	0B.	E

Speaker 3	5.	
	6.	

Speaker 1	1.	
	2.	

Speaker 4	7.	
	8.	

Speaker 2	3.	
	4.	

Speaker 5	9.	
	10.	

- A. wishes he/she hadn't got rid of his/her first piece of technology.
- B. considers that most positive aspects of society have disappeared.
- C. mentions not understanding why someone wanted to deal with new technology.**
- D. questions whether the current situation with technology is worthwhile.
- E. describes people working against him/her.**
- F. says a family member has been urging him/her to update his/her knowledge.
- G. says that he/she only uses technology in one aspect of his/her life.
- H. speaks of overcoming an early fear of new gadgets.
- I. mentions reverting to traditional communication methods.
- J. studied technology to keep up with others.
- K. regrets a decision to stop studying.
- L. describes seeking help with new technological purchases.
- M. describes a work handicap due to lack of know-how.
- N. says that limiting the use of technology has been impossible.



ID NUMBER: _____

Task 2

You are going to hear a radio programme which reviews a book about restaurants in the United States. For questions 11-20 write the correct answer (A, B, C or D) on the line according to what you hear. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. The introduction explains that

Answer:

- A. people eating out should try different dishes.
- B. the book only reviews restaurants in one city.
- C. Diners' preferences vary over time.
- D. America exports its culture through food.

Answer: C

11. What does Paul Freedman explain about Delmonico's?

- A. It caused a radical reshaping of the industry.
- B. Its philosophy was exported immediately.
- C. Its decoration was Avant Garde for the period.
- D. It introduced a culinary novelty.

Answer: _____

12. What is mentioned about famous people eating at Delmonico's?

- A. One person came up with a new way of calling a dish.
- B. One person always celebrated an anniversary there.
- C. One person inspired a signature dish.
- D. One person enthused about Delmonico's offerings.

Answer: _____

13. What was one of the criteria for a place getting onto Freedman's list?

- A. It had to be frequented by well-known people.
- B. It had to have been inaugurated before a certain date.
- C. It had to be a pioneer in its genre.
- D. It had to be specifically ethnic.

Answer: _____

14. What is said about Mama Leone's Italian restaurant?

- A. The décor was deemed inappropriate.
- B. It helped perpetuate long-running stereotypes.
- C. Food quality got lost in the superficial excesses.
- D. It was a catalyst to the obesity epidemic.

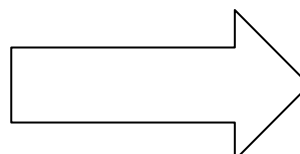
Answer: _____

15. What is said about Jane Kramer?

- A. She is waiting to have her article published.
- B. Her interest in New York eateries is decades old.
- C. Her influence has shut down restaurants.
- D. She thinks more economical eating options should exist.

Answer: _____

task continues on the next page





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16. What is Jane Kramer's view of the book?

- A. It neglected to include cornerstone restaurants.
- B. Its historical descriptions were lacking.
- C. It features unhealthy food selections.
- D. It outlines a remarkable disparity.

Answer: _____

17. What is explained about the Howard Johnson's restaurants?

- A. Those away from home found a haven there.
- B. Howard Johnson's were a result of a growing fast food culture.
- C. Certain ethnic foods were first made available there.
- D. Jane Kramer thought they should be excluded from the book.

Answer: _____

18. What is said about the history of Delmonico's?

- A. Paul Freedman's book put Delmonico's back on the map.
- B. The food quality at Delmonico's has wavered.
- C. During World War I, Delmonico's was forced to close.
- D. Delmonico's no longer sells alcohol.

Answer: _____

19. What is explained about the Epicurean cookbook?

- A. It still influences the way dishes are prepared at Delmonico's.
- B. It contains contributions by all of Delmonico's head chefs.
- C. It is the source of Delmonico's success.
- D. It includes a recipe unique to Delmonico's.

Answer: _____

20. What does chef William Oliva say at the end?

- A. Money concerns are a thing of the past.
- B. He plans to carry on documenting Delmonico's recipes.
- C. Today's clients aren't very culinarily adventurous.
- D. Turtle dishes are making a comeback.

Answer: _____



ID NUMBER: _____

Task 3:

You are going to listen to eight radio news reports. For questions 21-30, complete the gaps with the word or short phrase you hear on the recording. Do not change the word(s). You will hear the recording twice. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Report 1: Prince

The (0) _____ *PRESCRIPTIONS* _____ meant for Prince had another person's name on them.

Fentanyl is supposed to be (21) _____ stronger than heroin.

Report 2: Syria

Due to the conflict with Israel, all Syrian (22) _____ airplanes have been relocated.

Report 3: Prince Harry

While dealing with his mother's death, Prince Harry went to

(23) _____.

Report 4: Illegal immigration

Three-fourths of the illegal immigrants arrested have

(24) _____.

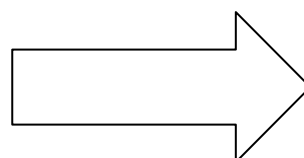
Report 5: Turkish elections

The results of the Turkish election called for a (25) _____ system.

Outsiders monitoring the process say that the elections

(26) _____ of meeting basic international requirements.

task continues on the next page





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Report 6: Nuclear weapons in Iran

Every 3 months the American congress gets a(n)

(27) _____ about Iran's nuclear programme.

Before being elected President, Trump

(28) _____ Iran's seven-nation deal.

Report 7: Shark attack

The shark-attack victim described the shark as (29) _____ & grey.

Report 8: Terror in the United States

The American government considers that the next massive terrorist (30) _____

in the United States will involve the criminals gaining access through Mexico.

Source: Fox News



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ENGLISH C1

Writing

DATE OF EXAM

TIME: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

There are 2 **tasks** in this part of the test

You must complete **BOTH** tasks

You must write your answers in the space provided. There are sections on the exam paper to write notes and/or a draft. Anything written in these sections will NOT be corrected.

Please write the total number of words you write for each task in the section marked WORDCOUNT

You will be penalised for writing 10% above or below the word count.

Do NOT include your name in the answer. The exam is anonymous.

Please make your handwriting legible. Any tasks which cannot be understood will not be corrected.

Each task is worth 27 points.



ID NUMBER: _____

Task 1

You are studying human relations at a South African university and have had a presentation and class discussion about adjusting work timetables to today's life. Your professor has now asked you to write an **essay**. Look at the essay topic and your notes and write your **essay**. You must use all your notes.

Essay topic: "It should be illegal to work more than 35 hours a week"

- Allows people more time to rest.
- Difficulties for small businesses.
- Problems implementing and enforcing a 35-hour work week.

Write your **essay**:

Write between 230-270 words.



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This part will NOT be corrected.

NOTES:



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Task 2

1. You see the following announcement in a telecommunications magazine and decide to contribute:

KEEPING IN TOUCH

Are relationships with families and friends and face-to-face contact with people in general under threat from the increased use of modern technology such as email and mobile phones?

Does this technology help to improve real communication or should we get out and meet each other more?

Write and tell us what you think, giving reasons for your views. We will publish the most interesting articles.

Write your **article**.

Include:

- Advantages and disadvantages of on-line communication
- Is technological contact with people *real* contact?
- Your personal experiences and opinions.

Write between 230-270 words.



ID NUMBER: _____

This part will NOT be corrected.

NOTES:



SPEAKING TEST – ENGLISH C1

INTERLOCUTOR:

Good morning/afternoon. Can I have your mark sheets please?

I am going to record the test.

This is a C1 Speaking test. Today is (date)

My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____.

Candidate A: What is your name? Where do you come from?

Candidate B: And you? What's your name? Where do you live?

First of all, we'd like to know something about you.

PART 1 – (5 minutes – 8 minutes for groups of three):

Questions for candidate one:

Where are you from?

What do you do?

Questions for candidate two:

How long have you been studying English?

What do you enjoy most about learning English?

The candidates will be asked questions from the following topics:

Learning

Daily life

The Future

Leisure

Education



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S E V I L L A

Servicio de Idiomas

Edificio 18 (Celestino Mutis), Planta 1ª

954 238 200

Holidays

Health and fitness

Friends

Personal experience

Places

Etc.

PART 2 – (4 minutes – 6 minutes for groups of three):

In this part of the test I'm going to give each of you three pictures. I'd like you to talk about them on your own for about a minute and also to answer a question briefly about your partner's pictures.

Candidate A: It's your turn first. Here are your pictures. *(The interlocutor shows the photos to Candidate A).*

They show **stressful situations**. Talk about **two** of the pictures and say how they affect people and how these situations can be **avoided**.

(After a minute, the interlocutor takes away the photos).

Candidate B: **Which** of these situations do you think is the **most stressful**?

PART 2

- How do these situations affect people?
- How can these situations be avoided?





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Candidate B: It's your turn now. Here are your pictures. (*The interlocutor shows the photos to Candidate B*).

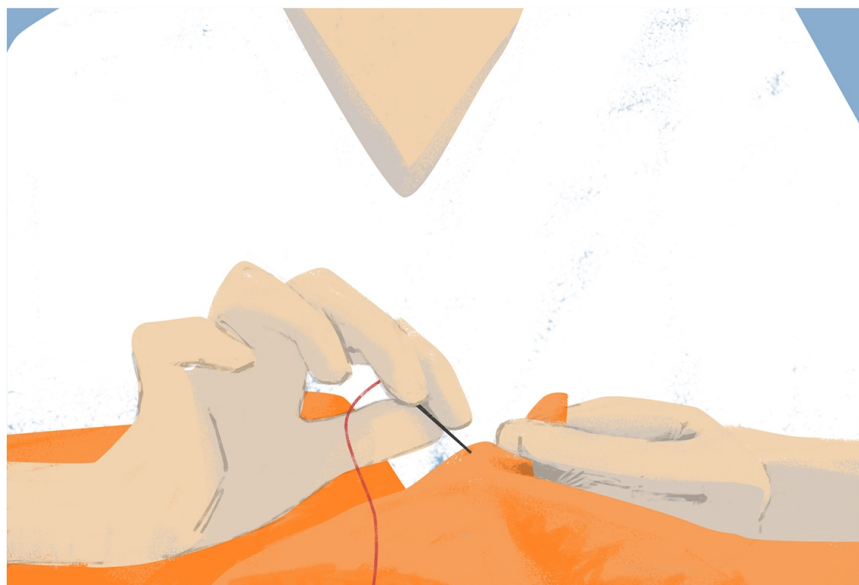
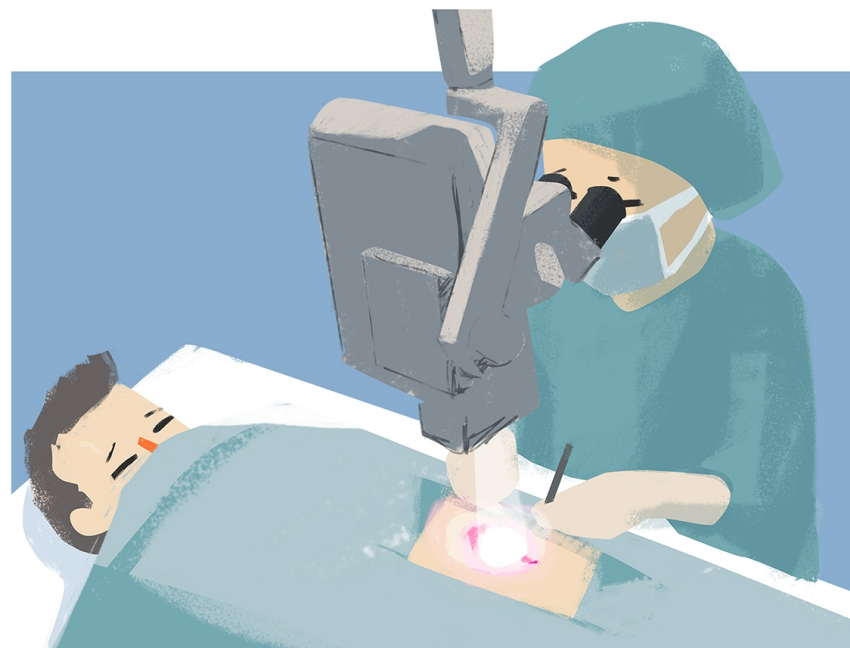
They show people doing **things that require precision**. Talk about **two** of the pictures and say **how important** it is to do these things **well** and what kind of **person** you need to be to do these things well.

(*After a minute, the interlocutor takes away the photos*).

Candidate A: **Who** do you think would need the **most practice**?

PART 2

- How important is it to do these things well?
- What kind of person does it take to do these things?





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PART 3 – (5 minutes – 7 minutes for groups of three):

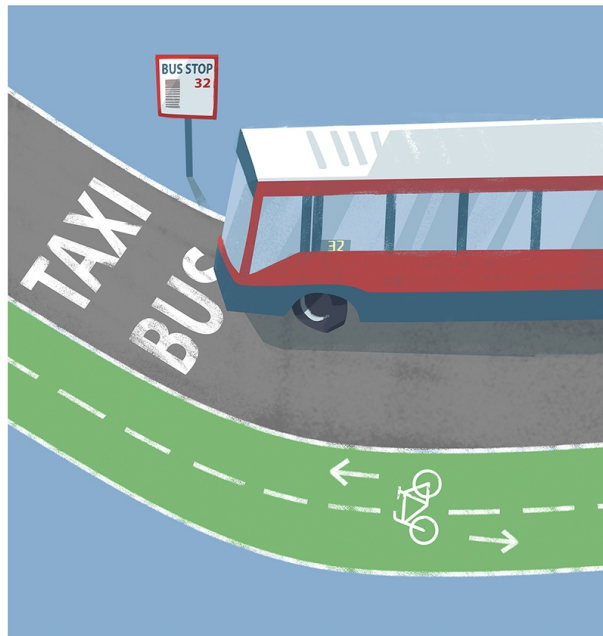
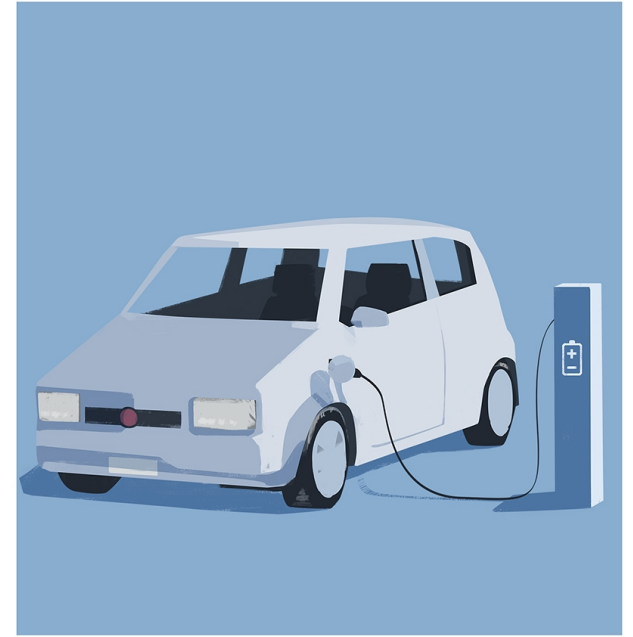
In this part of the test you are going to talk about something together for about 5 minutes.

(The interlocutor shows the candidates the visual).

Here are some pictures of things which are supposedly **good for the environment**. Talk together about what **changes** people have to make to use these things and what **difficulties** people might encounter to start using these things.

PART 3

- What changes do people have to make to use these things?
- What difficulties might people have to start using these things?





PART 4 – (6 minutes approx – 9 minutes for groups of three):

Ask one or more of the following questions:

Do you think recycling is important for responsible citizens in today's society? Why?

Is global warming something you're worried about? (Why/Why not?)

Do you think schools do enough to teach children about recycling and how to take care of the environment? (Why/Why not?)

How can politicians encourage people to take care of the environment?

Do you think future generations will be more concerned about the environment than the current generation is? (Why/Why not?)

Why do you think people ignore the warnings about what's happening to our planet?

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

ENGLISH C1 Exam Key

Reading

Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4
1. & 2. B & A	7. A	13. C	19. She says it was in the same vein as when the oldest kids in the school pick on the younger ones.
3. C	8. C	14. B	20. She hopes that some of the points of view of the show might change Pence's own personal opinions about minority groups.
4. D	9. B	15. F	21. American journalists are more respectful of their politicians than British journalists tend to be.
5. A	10. C	16. D	22. She is not completely opposed to it, and might resort to it herself in certain cases.
6. B	11. D	17. A	23. They are described as rich, right-wing, people who don't understand the problems of normal people.
	12. B	18. H	24. She thinks that it will only serve to reinforce Pence's extremely conservative opinions.

Tarea 4: 2 puntos/ítem (máximo 12 puntos).

2 puntos = respuesta es completa, correcta y el candidato ha utilizado sus propias palabras (no ha copiado textualmente). No hay ninguna falta que impide la comprensión del lector.

1 punto = • El texto escrito es correcto pero incompleto.

• Parte del texto escrito es incomprensible. La parte que se entiende bien es correcta.

• La respuesta es correcta pero el candidato ha copiado parte de la respuesta textualmente.

0 puntos = • La respuesta es incorrecta.

• La respuesta es incomprensible.

Listening

Task 1	Task 2	Task 3
1. & 2. I & F	11. A	21. 50 times
3. & 4. M & G	12. D	22. functional
5. & 6. B & D	13. C	23. counselling
7. & 8. J & K	14. B	24. criminal records
9. & 10. A & N	15. B	25. presidential
	16. D	26. fell short
	17. A	27. update/review
	18. B	28. condemned
	19. A	29. huge
	20. C	30. plot/threats