

International ESOL
English for Speakers of Other
Languages
Communicator Level – B2
Practice Paper 4



8984-74-074
(EL-IESOL 4)

Candidate's name (block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time allowed: **2 hours and 30 minutes**

- 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) Some water then.
 - b) No coffee for me.
 - c) I had tea yesterday.
 - d) Thanks a million.
2.
 - a) You can't see him.
 - b) Don't worry about it.
 - c) I can't let you in then.
 - d) Don't do it again.
3.
 - a) That's brilliant!
 - b) That's not good.
 - c) That's delicious!
 - d) That's not nice.
4.
 - a) I haven't heard from him.
 - b) When was he fired?
 - c) So, it's not definite?
 - d) I hope you do.
5.
 - a) Yes, I'm a bit tired.
 - b) No, I think I'll take it.
 - c) Yes, this way please.
 - d) No, I guess I should.
6.
 - a) I didn't call you actually.
 - b) I won't call you back.
 - c) I haven't told you anything so far.
 - d) I just wanted to hear you.

7. a) When did you buy it?
 b) Are you sure you have one?
 c) How about the bottom drawer?
 d) Who have you given it to?
8. a) You should be ashamed, sir.
 b) Why don't you clean it?
 c) I can't see the problem so far.
 d) I'll sort it out right away.

(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 | According to the man, organic food is
a) not tasty.
b) really cheap.
c) pricey.
d) wholesome. |
| 1.2 | The woman agrees that most people buy processed food because they are
a) ignorant.
b) too busy.
c) very poor.
d) not informed. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 2.1 | Mr. Gomez and the woman are
a) boss and employee.
b) friends.
c) teacher and student.
d) former colleagues. |
| 2.2 | Mr. Gomez feels a bit hesitant because he wants to
a) apologise for something.
b) ask for a pay rise.
c) complain about a colleague.
d) ask for a favour. |

Conversation 3

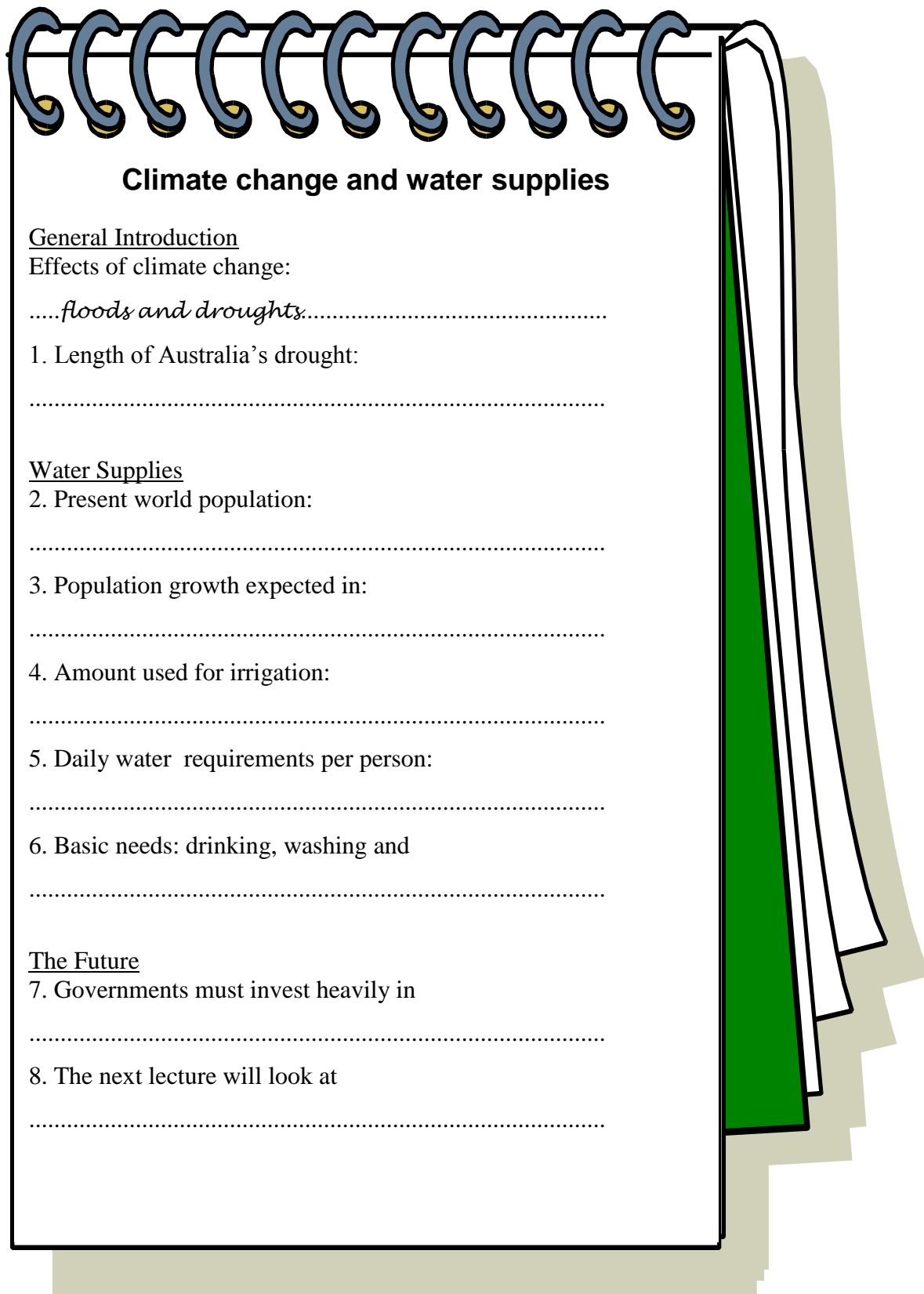
- | | |
|-----|---|
| 3.1 | The man prefers local shops because
a) they are more comfortable.
b) he doesn't like crowds.
c) they are safer from storms.
d) he hates huge buildings. |
| 3.2 | In the end, the man is
a) convinced by the woman.
b) appalled by the woman's opinion.
c) indifferent towards malls.
d) interested in going along. |

(Total: 6 marks)

Listening Part 3

Listen to the lecture about climate change and water supplies. Write **short** notes (1-5 words). An example is done for you. At the end of the message you will have two minutes to read through and check your answers. You will hear the message twice.

You have one minute to look at the notes below.



Climate change and water supplies

General Introduction
Effects of climate change:
.....*floods and droughts*.....

1. Length of Australia's drought:
.....

Water Supplies
2. Present world population:
.....

3. Population growth expected in:
.....

4. Amount used for irrigation:
.....

5. Daily water requirements per person:
.....

6. Basic needs: drinking, washing and
.....

The Future
7. Governments must invest heavily in
.....

8. The next lecture will look at
.....

(Total: 8 marks)

Listening Part 4

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

Example:

The speakers mainly talk about...

- a) fixing computers.
- b) finishing an overdue report.
- c) avoiding doing overtime.
- d) ☒ using technology at work.

1. Percy hasn't planned anything for this weekend because
 - a) it's very expensive.
 - b) he has other commitments.
 - c) he doesn't have a car.
 - d) Mrs. Shelley wants to be cosy.
2. Emily's words "for that reason" made Percy feel
 - a) surprised.
 - b) confused.
 - c) annoyed.
 - d) determined.
3. The man believes that correspondence before the introduction of the internet was
 - a) inconvenient.
 - b) romantic.
 - c) cost-effective.
 - d) fast.
4. How do the company's clients get extra information?
 - a) in person.
 - b) on the phone.
 - c) by post.
 - d) by fax.
5. Both of them agree that sending emails to clients would be
 - a) extravagant.
 - b) expensive.
 - c) troublesome.
 - d) time-saving.

6. The woman suggests that the company takes a risk by
- a) offering training to employees.
 - b) investing money in computers.
 - c) firing a lot of employees.
 - d) giving guarantees for its products.
7. BrandFair was given as an example to show that
- a) skilled people can't find jobs.
 - b) qualifications do not count.
 - c) experience isn't that important.
 - d) Percy and Emily don't have good jobs.
8. The man and the woman are
- a) at a coffee shop.
 - b) in the workplace.
 - c) at a restaurant.
 - d) out in the street.

(Total: 8 marks)

Reading Part 1

Read the text and complete the tasks that follow. Choose a, b, c or d. Put a circle round the most appropriate answer. An example is done for you.

Alien planets: a potential home for life?

Nowadays, with the advance of technology, science has taken great strides in making all types of useful and what in the past would seem to be fairly peculiar discoveries: from the microcosm of biology and genetic engineering to ever-expanding space.

It is a widely accepted fact that the most fascinating attempts are the ones revolving around space observations which usually result in discoveries of new planets. It's human nature to colonise and find new land and resources to preserve our kind. Space is our next stop now. Scientists have been looking for planets which will be friendly to humans and will have the conditions necessary for the survival of our species. Such a planet – Gliese 581 – has been freshly identified in orbit around a massive star. Why the strange name? Well, Dr. Timothy Smith said, "I do admit that our name-giving skills do not make much sense to people who are not in the field of astronomy. But, you see, it makes it much easier for us to know the whereabouts of the new discovery; hence the strange names."

Dr. Timothy Smith and his team commented on the fact that this Gliese 581 seems to be quite hospitable to our species. However, he went on to say, "Most of the data we have managed to collect indicate that it might prove to be a potential home for life. Both oxygen and temperature levels are almost ideal. But nobody should even imagine relocation there yet. It's not possible since a voyage to the constellation of Libra would take approximately 200.000 years."

Time is of huge significance, indeed. Due to this fact, scientists have been trying to spot other planets closer to ours. They have made it clear that actually bumping into one is not just a walk in the park. "People think that we just use highly sophisticated telescopes until we see a planet. That's not how it works at all," astrophysicist James Clarke said. "What we actually do is observe whether there is any mass moving in circles around an object. If we do notice such a movement, then it's safe to suppose that there is a planet in the hub of this circle."

So, that leads us to the conclusion that our own galaxy – the Milky Way – might be teeming with other planets which simply haven't been discovered yet as they are not visible. Nobody knows yet; our planet might be floating about right next to an identical one.

Example:

In the past, scientists...

- a) never made peculiar discoveries.*
- b) didn't care much about biology.*
- c) discovered a lot of types of genes.*
- d) didn't know a lot about space.*

1. Mankind tends to go to new places because
 - a) they get easily bored of one location.
 - b) it is a necessity for survival.
 - c) it is unnatural to colonise space.
 - d) it is not easy to preserve food in certain places.
2. Dr. Smith says the name of a planet
 - a) is given to prevent others from understanding.
 - b) makes perfect sense to all people.
 - c) helps scientists remember its location.
 - d) is a very difficult thing to come up with.
3. According to Dr. Smith, Gliese 581
 - a) cannot be inhabited in the short-term.
 - b) is not a good example of an inhabitable planet.
 - c) is better than the constellation of Libra.
 - d) is very hot and hasn't got enough oxygen.
4. Scientists claim that finding a planet
 - a) is a very easy thing to do.
 - b) is like walking in the park.
 - c) demands a lot of money.
 - d) is fairly complicated.
5. James Clarke explains how
 - a) a planet can be discovered.
 - b) mass can move in circles.
 - c) planets are the centres of galaxies.
 - d) sophisticated telescopes work.
6. The writer believes that
 - a) our galaxy may consist of more planets.
 - b) the Milky Way might be right next to Earth.
 - c) Earth is a unique planet in space.
 - d) scientists are not sure about what they are doing.

(Total: 6 marks)

Reading Part 2

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

Lies, lies, and more lies!

Language is not the only means through which ideas and feelings are communicated. Research has shown that when people speak, a number of other messages are expressed. 1.

The reason why body language is so significant is because it is more truthful than what we actually say.

We can control our words down to the last syllable, but what are our fingers doing as we talk?

2.

But in reality, we can't, for the simple reason that as well as thinking about our gestures we have to focus on what to say at the same time. In other words, we need to focus on inventing the actual lie rather than paying attention to any tell-tale sign.

Another surprising fact is that when we tell a lie it is not just our hand movements that are affected, but also our body posture. 3. So, there is a wide range of indications that we can use to tell whether a person is actually lying.

But exactly how easy is it to spot a person deceiving us? 4. However, these signs will not help us detect *all* lies: serious lies, such as false promises, cause us to change our posture and body language in more obvious ways than harmless white lies, for example.

Language itself plays an important role as well. People who want to cover up something bad or wrong tend to concentrate so hard on doing so that they cannot function properly. For example, if you ask a person whether they have actually done something they shouldn't have, they will give an answer repeating your exact words. 5.

There are a lot of techniques to detect lying which have been developed mostly by the police and security experts. However, it will never be as easy as it sounds since even so-called experts get fooled very often.

6.

- A. So, I reckon if they cannot spot them, then neither can we.
- B. On the contrary, an honest person would simply give a short answer.
- C. Some might claim that we can control our gestures so as not to give any indication of our feelings.
- D. In fact, when we talk we never control what we say.
- E. These are usually in the form of body movements and are equally important for effective communication.
- F. Looking for the clues described above might help us spot the liar in many cases.
- G. Most people believe it is extremely difficult to avoid lying.
- H. Liars are known to pull up their shoulders and pull in their elbows when they're lying, as well as touching their face with their hands.

(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

Hey, Judy! Last night the gig was smashing! I mean I'm thirty now and I've never seen anything quite like it. The crowd couldn't stop cheering and headbanging! The sole disappointing thing was that they played no tunes from their last album. But that's expected since the tour was basically about promoting their upcoming release which, judging from last night's vibe, must be awesome. Unfortunately, I can't remember its title but I'll let you know when it's out. By the way, the singer is really cool! Love, Anna.

B

Next week the most critically acclaimed band is coming your way, Brixton! The "Mix n' Snooze" will be performing live at the Coronary Theatre June 10th at 10 p.m. Make sure you buy your ticket in good time because it's definitely going to be a great performance. Tickets cost from £10 to £50. Don't forget to leave your cameras and any other recording devices back home. Security measures will be tight and if you get caught carrying one, you will not be allowed to attend.

C

I recently heard the Mix n' Snooze's latest recordings and I definitely think they have reached a much more sophisticated level of both composing melodies and writing lyrics. In particular, the spectacular skills of the lead guitarist along with the deep, vibrant voice of the lead singer and front-man, Dave Jules, will take any listener to magical places of musical delight as well as literary appreciation. It's perhaps the only modern band, with the exception of The Glamours, of course, that appeals to all ages and types.

D

Unfortunately, the famous band has decided to cancel all forthcoming concerts due to serious problems. The lead singer had a mild breakdown at the Plaza because of the intensity of the tour. All tickets already sold can be returned and everyone will be reimbursed. On behalf of the band, we would like to profusely apologise to the fans who have so generously shown their love. We hope the singer makes a swift recovery so that we enjoy him on stage soon. Thank you all for being here.

Which text:

1. is an advertisement?
2. is a letter to a close friend?
3. gives information about an unfortunate event?
4. was written by a professional music reviewer?
5. warns the reader about possible consequences?

B

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

6. What is the band's target age group?
7. Where is the venue of one of the band's forthcoming concerts?
8. What happens if a concert is cancelled?
9. What was the actual purpose of the current tour?
10. Which band is equally popular and of similar importance?

(Total: 9 marks)

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Write a maximum of five words for each answer.
An example is done for you.

Can a language become extinct?

A language can become extinct when the last person who can speak it passes away. Or more likely when the second-last person who speaks it dies because then there is no one left to talk to. According to linguists there is nothing unusual about a single language dying out. But what is happening today is quite remarkable. According to the best estimates, there are approximately 6,000 languages in the world as we speak. Of these, about half are going to die out in the next century.

How can this be predicted? It is not as difficult as it sounds. Linguists all over the world have been gathering data in the course of the past three decades. If they come across a language with few speakers left, they conclude that language is almost bound to die out soon. However, we do need to bear in mind that this prediction is merely a logical conclusion and not some sort of a given fact.

There are several reasons as to why a language can eventually die out. These range from natural disasters, such as hurricanes, to sociological factors, like cultural assimilation. The former can cause tribes to leave their natural habitat and therefore become fewer and fewer in number. However, it doesn't happen very frequently. In fact, the latter is a much bigger threat and it is responsible for the extinction of a lot of languages in countries like the USA and Australia. For instance, Chemehuevi is one of the languages which is really close to dying out since its sole speaker is an old, yet healthy, man named Johnny Hill, Jr.

It is very important for as many languages as possible to be preserved. Scientists have been trying to raise people's awareness on how certain tribes have specific words which cannot be expressed in let's say English simply because there is no equivalent meaning. Namely, the Yupik of Alaska have 99 names to describe different layers of ice formation, or how the Tofa of Siberia classify reindeer. In other words, when languages die out, mankind's wisdom is lessened.

On a happier note, there are many famous cases which show what can be done to preserve languages on the brink of extinction. In particular, the Maori in New Zealand have created so-called "*language nests*": organizations which help children under five learn the language. They provide them with a setting where they are exposed to the language intensively so that they get to realise that communicating in Maori is as natural as communicating in English. There is always, of course, the risk that the children won't keep the language alive after they have left their "nests". Nevertheless, hope dies hard.

Example:

How many people must speak a language so it doesn't die out?

2

1. How many languages are expected to become extinct in 2100?

2. What do linguists count to predict the extinction of a language?

3. What can force people to move to a different habitat?

4. What has caused the death of languages in the USA and Australia?

5. Why is Chemehuevi highly likely to die out soon?

Because there is

6. Why is it impossible to translate certain vocabulary into English?

It lacks

7. Why does the writer believe it is important to preserve languages?

8. Which specific popular case for keeping languages alive does the writer mention?

9. What does the Maori organisation hope children will do in the future?

(Total: 9 marks)
(Total marks for Reading: 30)

Writing Part 1

Write a **report** to the manager of your company about staff productivity. You must:

- Report on findings.
- Comment on staff's views.
- Recommend solutions.
- Suggest consulting an expert.

Write between 100 and 150 words.

Problems with reduced staff productivity

100 questionnaires were completed.

	Very Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Salary / Bonus	5	10	85
Flexible working time	4	36	60
Working environment	35	40	25

Selection of Staff's comments

"no appraisal for a good job", "doing a lot of unpaid overtime", "need some time off in the afternoons to look after children".

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 24 horizontal dashed lines.

Writing Part 2

You have been talking about environmental problems in your English class. Write a **composition** about “Our planet – how we are destroying it and how we can save it.”

Write between 150 and 200 words.

[illegible]

Handwriting practice area with 24 horizontal lines. The first line is solid, and the remaining 23 lines are dashed.

End of Examination