

International English Language Assessment

Level: C1

Candidate Booklet

Candidate Name: _____

Candidate Registration No: _____

Candidate Date of Birth: _____

Centre Name: _____

Date & time of assessment: _____

Interlocutor Name: _____

Interlocutor Signature: _____

Assessor Name: _____

Assessor Signature: _____

Marks Awarded		
Mode	Mark	Percentage %
Speaking		
Listening		
Reading		
Writing		
Overall Grade		

Instructions to candidates

Please read through the information below. If you do not understand ask the invigilator to explain.

1. You must follow the directions of the invigilator who is responsible for the conduct of the test. You must not leave the examination room at any time unless authorised to do so by the invigilator.
2. Smoking and eating are not permitted in the examination room. A bottle of water may be brought into the examination room.
3. You may not bring any items to the examination desk, other than a pen and a bottle of water. Personal possessions must be stored in a location specified by the invigilator.
4. All mobile phones, pagers, palm held computers or other such electronic communication or information storage devices must be switched off.
5. You may not enter the examination room prior to commencement of the test unless instructed to do so by the invigilator.
6. You must use the answer sheet provided. The use of scrap paper is not permitted.
7. You must not communicate with any other person in the examination room, except for the invigilator, from the time the invigilator initiates the test until you have left the room.
8. You must hand this booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination room, and must not leave the exam room until given permission to leave by the invigilator. Failure to do so may cause you to be disqualified from the test.
9. It is your responsibility to hand in the test booklet, properly completed with your full personal details. It is **NOT** the responsibility of EMD to collect the booklet from you or to ensure that they are completed correctly.
10. You must report to the invigilator any factor which you feel may have significantly influenced your test performance.
11. Please note that the invigilator will include in his/her report details of any candidate who breaches these regulations.
12. Test papers are copyright works belonging to EMD and must not under any circumstance be removed from the examination room. If you remove, or attempt to remove a test paper you shall be liable to disqualification and your results declared null and void. Unauthorised removal of EMD property will be regarded as theft.

I confirm that I have read and understood the 'Instructions to Candidates' and agree to follow them.

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Part 1

Reading



Time allowed - 60 minutes

Task 1

Choose the most suitable word for each space. Underline the correct option.

Respect 0) ____ People's Feelings

There is one very important law of human conduct 1) ____ will keep you out of trouble, make you many friends and at the same time enhance your reputation as an effective communicator. 2) ____ this law at your peril!

ALWAYS MAKE THE OTHER PERSON FEEL IMPORTANT

One of the deepest urges in human nature is the urge to be recognized and appreciated, 3) ____ as an individual and by what one has achieved.

Sir David Frost, the well known TV personality, with whom I worked a few years ago, is an 4) ____ master at this recognition and appreciation. He will 5) ____ greet people with something like 'Richard! Great to see you! How are you?' He will then go on 6) ____ say something like 'I'm so glad you could come' or 'I've been really looking forward to meeting you!'. He never talks about himself, and never releases a confidence, but he is always interested in other people, which is what 7) ____ him such a first class communicator. He has 8) ____ the skill of building up each person he interviews, and consequently draws the best out of the interviewee. Sir David is never offensive or rude, as some 9) ____ are. He draws the best out of people. At the same time, the most powerful people in the world trust him.

One of the great demotivators for people at work is the 10) ____ where they feel unimportant – when the boss doesn't notice them, or, even 11) ____, doesn't know who they are. It is not difficult to remember what is usually a fairly small number of names, and it is important. If you can 12) ____ people by name you will automatically help them to like you. You should make an effort to chat to your staff from time to time, praise them, listen to their problems and generally be 13) ____. By doing this you will earn their respect, and if they respect you they will work for you. If they 14) ____ respect you they will merely go through the motions.

Example:

0) A) different

B) other

C) another

D) further

1. A) who B) where C) that D) to
2. A) break B) follow C) adhere to D) keep
3. A) subsequently B) either C) importantly D) both
4. A) such B) acute C) overall D) absolute
5. A) always B) reluctantly C) rarely D) occasionally
6. A) about B) to C) then D) in order to
7. A) created B) made C) influenced D) did
8. A) adapted B) mastered C) conquered D) studied
9. A) clients B) communicators C) interviewers D) opponents
10. A) situation B) moment C) problem D) instance
11. A) worse B) unlikely C) further D) then
12. A) manage B) approach C) approximate D) address
13. A) decisive B) distant C) tolerant D) approachable
14. A) don't B) should C) will D) didn't

(7 marks)

Task 2

Read the text below and answer questions in sections A and B.

Can cancer be prevented?

Many people believe that getting cancer is purely down to genes, fate or bad luck. But through scientific research, we know that our risk actually depends on a combination of our genes, our environment and aspects of our lives, many of which we can control.

In the UK, one in three people will develop cancer at some point in their lives. Every year, over 285,000 people are diagnosed with the disease, about the population of a city like Nottingham or Belfast. But experts estimate that up to half of these cases could be prevented by lifestyle changes, such as:

- not smoking
- cutting back on alcohol
- keeping a healthy body weight
- eating a healthy, balanced diet
- keeping active
- staying safe in the sun
- avoiding certain infections

HEADING A _____

Preventing cancer doesn't work in the same way as preventing infectious diseases by injecting vaccines. 'Healthy living' is not a cast-iron guarantee against cancer. Instead, it "reduces the risk" of the disease - it heavily stacks the odds of avoiding it in our favour.

For example, we know that it's possible for a heavy smoker to live a cancer-free life, while someone who never touches cigarettes could develop lung cancer. But if we look at the UK as a whole, we can clearly see that non-smokers are far less likely to develop cancer than smokers.

In the same way, careful drivers cannot guarantee that they will never get into an accident due to events beyond their control, but they are much less likely to do so than reckless ones.

HEADING B _____

Yes, and not just for cancer. In 2008, a large study worked out how a combination of four healthy behaviours would affect your health. These were: not smoking; keeping active; moderating how much alcohol you drink; and eating five daily portions of fruit and vegetables.

People who ticked all four healthy boxes gained an average of 14 years of life compared to people who did not do any of them. By the end of the study, they were less likely to have died from cancer or heart disease.

HEADING C _____

For many people, cancer research is all about the hunt for 'a cure'. More people are surviving cancer than ever before and better treatments will undoubtedly save more lives in the future.

But they are one part of the bigger picture. Investigating the causes of different types of cancer could play an equally important role in stopping them from developing in the first place.

Prevention plays an important part in the fight against cancer because:

- We will never discover a single cure for cancer because it is actually a group of over 200 diseases, most of which will need many different treatments.
- Many types of cancer that are difficult to detect early and treat effectively can be largely prevented. These include lung cancer and oesophageal cancer.
- Many common cancers are mostly preventable including lung, bowel and mouth cancers, and malignant melanoma.
- Even though survival rates for many cancers are high, living with cancer and going through treatment can be a difficult experience.
- Cancer is mostly a disease of later life, and more people in the UK are living to an older age. This means that the number of cancer cases will rise unless more can be prevented.

HEADING D _____

While a small proportion of cancers are caused by inherited genes, the vast majority are triggered by DNA damage that accumulates during a person's lifetime. DNA is a molecular instruction manual that tells our cells what to do. Damaged DNA can make cells grow and divide uncontrollably - the hallmark of all cancers.

In many cases, healthy living reduces the risk of cancer by reducing our exposure to things that damage DNA. These include:

- the many poisons in cigarette smoke
- chemicals produced in our body when we drink alcohol
- ultraviolet radiation in sunlight and other sources of radiation

Making healthy choices, such as keeping a healthy body weight, can also reduce the levels of molecules that make our cells divide faster than normal, such as the hormone oestrogen.

A) Match the headings to the paragraphs. There are two headings you do not need to use. Write the number next to the heading.

1. Isn't it better to search for a cure?
2. Is prevention a guarantee?
3. Should people have to choose between prevention and cure?
4. Can lifestyle changes really make a difference?
5. How does cancer prevention work?
6. Are the genes in your family to blame for the illness?

B) Decide if the statements below are true, false or not given according to the text.

1. General public opinion on cancer prevention reflects the results of scientific research.
2. According to the experts, giving up smoking is the most important thing people can do to avoid cancer.
3. Following certain recommendations can extend your lifespan.
4. The rate of cancer survival is likely to decrease in the future.
5. Prevention is particularly important for types of cancer which are difficult to diagnose at early stages.
6. One has little control over the DNA damage that takes place during a person's lifetime.

(10 marks)

Task 3

Read the text and answer the questions below.

The Capital Punishment Debate

The use of capital punishment, frequently known as the death penalty, is highly controversial in some countries. Although laws vary between different countries as to capital punishment, the crimes for which it is most commonly used are murder and drug-related offenses. The death penalty is the execution of a person for a crime (typically murder). The death penalty is not used in many countries including all European countries, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In the US 35 of the 50 states allow the death penalty. In the United States of America, the use of capital punishment is generally accepted, with 78 percent of the Republican Party and 52 percent the Democratic Party in support of its use for the crime of murder. The Constitution Party is in support of the death penalty, and the Green Party is opposed to its use.

Those who support and those who oppose capital punishment have more than one argument for their respective positions. Two of the most hotly contested have been the ideas of deterrence and retribution. Deterrence was once the favored argument for keeping the death penalty. Retributivists are said to believe in three ideas: the guilty deserve punishment, only the guilty deserve punishment, and the punishment should be proportional to the offense. On the other hand, abolitionists often argue that retribution is simply revenge. Capital punishment proponents respond to this by claiming that it differs because the state gives the defendant a trial which removes emotion. They say it is an appeal to justice. They claim that the jury is not seeking revenge out of hatred, they are simply being just.

The question as to whether executions really do deter other potential criminals from committing murder or other crimes has been hotly debated and usually revolves around statistical analysis. Studies have produced disputed results with disputed significance. Some studies have shown a positive correlation between the death penalty and murder rates - in other words, they show that where the death penalty applies, murder rates are also high.

In addition to statistical evidence, psychological studies examine whether murderers think about the consequences of their actions before they commit a crime. Most homicides are spur-of-the-moment, spontaneous, emotionally impulsive acts. Murderers do not weigh their options very carefully in this type of setting. It is very doubtful that killers give much thought to punishment before they kill.

Capital punishment is often opposed on the grounds that innocent people will inevitably be convicted. This fact is well supported in the US. Between 1973 and 2005, 123 people in 25 states were released from death row when new evidence of their innocence emerged. However, statistics likely understate the actual problem of wrongful convictions because once an execution has occurred there is often insufficient motivation and finance to keep a

case open, and it becomes unlikely at that point that the miscarriage of justice will ever be exposed.

Meanwhile, the brutalization hypothesis argues that the death penalty has a brutalizing effect either upon society or those officials and jurors involved in a criminal justice system that imposes it. Furthermore, it maintains that capital punishment may send a certain message that it is acceptable to kill in some circumstances, or that society has a disregard for the sanctity of life.

What is clear is that capital punishment remains a highly controversial subject that impassions both its supporters and opponents and it seems highly unlikely that any real consensus will ever be reached. In the meantime, in the absence of a truly international system of law, it is clear that certain countries will continue to implement the ultimate of punishments, while the majority will remain persuaded that the practice raise too many concerns.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Both Canada and the United States have the death penalty
 - B. Some European countries implement capital punishment
 - C. Canada and New Zealand do not have capital punishment
 - D. Capital punishment is used in every state in the United States.

2. Which statement is correct?:
 - A. There is little support for capital punishment in the United States
 - B. All political parties mentioned support capital punishment
 - C. The Democratic Party is opposed to capital punishment
 - D. The Republican Party is the largest supporter of capital punishment

3. According to the text statistics:
 - A. Prove that capital punishment lower murder rates
 - B. Prove that capital punishment raises murder rates
 - C. Are inconclusive
 - D. Are conclusive in some countries

4. According to the text, those who support capital punishment:
 - A. are driven mostly by revenge
 - B. believe that emotions are important when judging a criminal
 - C. believe that emotion and judgment can be separated
 - D. believe that jurors will not hate the person who is on trial

5. One reason that the death penalty may not act as a deterrent is because murderers:
- A. are brutal people who will kill anyway
 - B. are not aware of the laws
 - C. do think about the consequences when they kill
 - D. do not give any thought to their victims
6. According to the text which statement best sums up the concerns of the brutalization hypothesis?:
- A. Countries that have capital punishment have brutal jurors and officials
 - B. There is too much brutality in countries that have the death penalty
 - C. Capital punishment may send the wrong signal to citizens
 - D. Capital punishment is a brutal punishment
7. Which statement is correct?:
- A. 25 people were wrongly released from prison between 1973 and 2005
 - B. 123 people were released from prison in 2005
 - C. 25 states released 123 murderers between 1973 and 2005
 - D. 25 states released 123 innocent people from prison between 1973 and 2005
8. According to the text, why is it unlikely that a falsely accused person who is executed will ever be found innocent:
- A. There is no longer any evidence to free them
 - B. There is no longer any interest or money.
 - C. They are no longer alive to defend themselves
 - D. Statistics show this to be the case

(8 marks)

END OF READING ASSESSMENT

Part 2

Writing



Time allowed - 90 minutes

Task 1

Rewrite each sentence so that it contains the word(s) in capitals, and so that the meaning stays the same.

Example:

0. I shouldn't think Paul knows the answer to this question.
I doubt that Paul knows the answer to this question.

DOUBT

1. The manager warned him not to be late for a meeting again.
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2. The cost of excursions is part of the price of the holiday.
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3. The last time we travelled to Italy was last summer.
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4. Working on an international project is new to me.
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5. It was a mistake to enter Jack for the exam.
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6. There is no decision yet about the venue for the next staff meeting.
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7. We can't close the contract if they are not willing to negotiate the terms.
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8. They didn't offer me enough money, so I rejected the job offer.
.....

9. I am certain that Sally left early today – her computer is switched off.
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10. Ann thought that it would be a good idea for me to get additional training.
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WAS

INCLUDES

SINCE

BEFORE

SHOULD NOT

NOTHING

UNLESS

IF

MUST

ADVISED

(20 marks)

Task 2

Your friend has been unsuccessfully looking for a job for a long time, and wrote to you recently asking you to give him/her some advice.

Write a letter to your friend. You should write between 180 – 220 words in an appropriate style.

Make sure you:

- explain what you are writing with regards to
- try to cheer him/her up
- describe how you found a job in the past
- give some advice on job searching techniques

Plan your writing here:

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Task 3

Look at the topic below:

Plastic surgery – should people be able to buy the perfect body?

Write an essay where you present arguments for and against, and give your personal opinion. You should write between 220 – 240 words in an appropriate style.

You could consider the following points:

- vanity
- reconstructive surgery
- confidence
- fashion
- health implications
- values

Plan your writing here:

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Part 3

Listening



Guide Time - 45 minutes

Task 1

Listen to the news story and complete the notes below. You need to write one word in each space. You will hear the recording twice.

The local woman is reported to have survived a fall from 1) _____ 2) _____ of the Panama Hotel.

Her miraculous survival was reported by the 3) _____ 4) _____
5) _____.

Emergency services believe that her action was a 6) _____ 7) _____.

The reasons why the woman jumped are 8) _____ 9) _____.

The car driver decided to 10) _____ 11) _____ 12) _____ when he saw the woman preparing to jump.

Both the 13) _____ and the 14) _____ of his car were crushed as a result of the fall.

The car was then towed away by 15) _____ 16) _____.

(8 marks)

Task 2

Listen to four speakers talking about their experiences with different hotels.
Answer the questions below. Some questions have two correct answers.
You will hear the recording twice.

Question	Speaker number
1. Who experienced communication problems with staff?	
2. Who commented on the improvements made at the hotel?	
3. Who was offered a bargain rate for their room?	
4. Who was concerned about the security of their belongings?	
5. Who was concerned about the security of the premises?	
6. Who was overcharged by the hotel?	
7. Who commented on the limited space in the room?	
8. Who commented on wide variety of food available at breakfast?	&
9. Who was impressed with breakfast at the hotel?	

(10 marks)

Task 3

Listen to the interview. Decide if the statements below are true, false, or not given, and tick the appropriate column. You will hear the recording twice.

	True	False	Not given
1. Julio's latest novel is a love story.			
2. His latest novel is written in modern style.			
3. Julio is enjoying promoting the book.			
4. Julio's in the UK for a long visit.			
5. Julio likes the work of Dos Santos.			
6. Julio is starting to feel fed up with meeting new people.			
7. The interviewer has read Julio's new book.			
8. Julio's forthcoming work is non-fiction.			

(8 marks)

Part 4

Speaking



Guide Time - 15 minutes

Task 1

The interlocutor will ask you a few questions. Answer the questions in full sentences, and give as much details as you can.

Task 2

You will listen to someone giving their opinion on a controversial topic. You will hear the recording once and you can take notes as you listen. Listen to what the speaker's opinions and arguments, and then respond with your own, saying if you agree or disagree and why. You should speak for about two to three minutes.

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Task 3

Section 3 Short Presentation

(2 minutes preparation time + 3 minutes presentation)

Choose one of the following topics for your presentation:

Presentation Topic 1:

“Modern technology makes life so much easier nowadays than it was in the past”

Give a presentation on what this might mean and consider whether the statement is true or false.

You should also:

- Reflect on the impact technology has had in your country
- Discuss which aspects of life are affected by technology



OR

Presentation Topic 2:

“Having a career is completely different to just having a job”

Give a presentation on what this might mean and how the two concepts are similar / different. Consider whether the statement is true or false.

You should also:

- Reflect on the types of work a ‘job’ or ‘career’ might apply to
- Discuss how the similarities / differences might affect the way others perceive your work



You can make notes for your presentation on the next page.

Please note: It is not acceptable to read out your presentation.

You can make notes here:

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THIS IS THE END OF THE ASSESSMENT.