

**International
English for Speakers of Other
Languages**
Mastery Level – C2



8984-76-076
(EL-IESOL 6)
Practice Paper 5

Candidate's name (Block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time Allowed: 3 hours

- 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

Question	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 sentences twice. Choose the **best reply** to each sentence.

Look at the example. If you hear 'What's the matter? You look very pale, What's the matter? You look very pale' the best reply is c). Put a circle around the letter of the **best reply**.

Example:

- a) I've really got no idea!
- b) I definitely didn't do it!
- c) I've just had some bad news.
- d) I've had a wonderful holiday.

1.
 - a) Yes, it would appear so.
 - b) Yes, I'm pretty sure it was Jack.
 - c) No, it was Jack who got it.
 - d) No, he didn't actually appear.
2.
 - a) I cannot oblige.
 - b) I've got one too.
 - c) It's a great honour.
 - d) There y'are, then.
3.
 - a) Only five minutes.
 - b) It's a bit older.
 - c) Great, isn't it?
 - d) Whereabouts was it?
4.
 - a) You know very well.
 - b) Do you really think so?
 - c) Just take it from me.
 - d) Will you be here?
5.
 - a) It's Rachel, Rachel Grigson.
 - b) This is where it all happens.
 - c) Hi there! What kept you?
 - d) Nice meeting you again.
6.
 - a) Really! How could you?
 - b) Glad you liked it.
 - c) Whatever's up with you?
 - d) That's what I mean.
7.
 - a) But it cleared the air.
 - b) I suppose it's possible.
 - c) What's done is done.
 - d) Thank goodness for that.
8.
 - a) Do you blame me?
 - b) Serves him right!
 - c) Did you take it?
 - d) What a number!

Listening Part 2

You will hear three conversations. Listen to the conversations and answer the questions below. Put a circle around the letter of the correct answer. You will hear each conversation twice. Look at the questions for Conversation One.

Conversation 1

1.1 The speakers are

- a) work colleagues.
- b) next door neighbours.
- c) family members.
- d) complete strangers.

1.2 The woman feels

- a) embarrassed.
- b) irritated.
- c) livid.
- d) bewildered.

Conversation 2

2.1 The speakers are discussing

- a) how the man expresses his ideas.
- b) why the subject is so difficult.
- c) the ideas they both agree with.
- d) which subject to write about.

2.2 What advice does the woman give the man?

- a) Take more time.
- b) Read more carefully.
- c) Study the past.
- d) Do not be passionate.

Conversation 3

3.1 What's the purpose of the conversation?

- a) To make an arrangement.
- b) To alter a previously made plan.
- c) To deal with a complaint.
- d) To change someone's mind.

3.2 What does the woman think of the contract?

- a) It tells lies.
- b) It's illegal.
- c) It's unfair.
- d) It's unclear.

Listening Part 3

Listen to the extract from a lecture about Isaac Newton and complete the notes. Write **short** answers (1-5 words). First look at the notes. The first one is done for you. You will hear the lecture twice.

Sir Isaac Newton - Early Life

Born: 1643.....

- 1 Slim chance of survival because of:
- 2 Raised by:
- 3 Favourite school subject:
- 4 Invented:
- 5 Mother's ambition for him:
- 6 Obstacle to resumption of Newton's education:
- 7 Subsizars:
- 8 Main inspiration:.....

Listening Part 4

Listen to the discussion and answer the questions. Put a circle around the letter of the correct answer. First look at the questions. The first one is done for you. You will hear the discussion twice.

Example: Where are the speakers?

- a) At home.
- b) In a business meeting.
- c) In an academic seminar.
- d) At a lecture.

1. Emma's energy dissertation will focus on
 - a) political issues.
 - b) geographic issues.
 - c) international economics.
 - d) domestic economics.

2. What does Joe want to find out?
 - a) Why some people have changed their minds.
 - b) Why nuclear energy was once unpopular.
 - c) Death statistics in the nuclear industry.
 - d) How people feel about nuclear power stations.

3. Joe and Emma must decide
 - a) next Friday.
 - b) within two weeks.
 - c) at the end of this month.
 - d) by the end of the week.

4. What did Joe expect the wind turbine survey to reveal?
 - a) Public opinion would be divided
 - b) People might consider them polluting.
 - c) Young people would favour them.
 - d) Older people would be suspicious.

5. Emma was surprised that people thought wind turbines were
 - a) ugly.
 - b) noisy.
 - c) polluting.
 - d) unfamiliar.

6. Dr Dixon considers people's views of the wind turbines as unwittingly
- a) amusing.
 - b) ironic.
 - c) sarcastic.
 - d) witty.
7. Emma believes the nuclear industry should be expanded because
- a) fossil fuels are limited.
 - b) it is no longer dangerous.
 - c) it will create more jobs.
 - d) it makes financial sense.
8. Joe's major concern is
- a) waste disposal.
 - b) terrorist threat.
 - c) an accident.
 - d) site location.

Intentionally blank page

Reading Part 1

*Read the text, then read the ten statements (A-J). Five of these statements are correct according to the text. Tick (✓) the boxes of the correct statements. Do **NOT** tick more than five boxes. Leave the other five boxes blank.*

A shout from one of the attackers reached my ears down the kitchen chimney. It was so unexpected and so horrible in the stillness that I screamed for the first time. My worst forebodings had never suggested to me that the two villains might mount upon the roof.

‘Let us in, you she-devil’, roared a voice down the chimney.

Then a pause. The smoke from the wood fire, thin and light as it was in a red state of the embers, had evidently obliged the man to take his face away from the chimney, but in less than half a minute came another shout.

‘Let us in, or we’ll burn the place down over your head’.

Burn it? Burn what? There was nothing easily combustible but the thatch on the roof; and that had been well soaked by the heavy rain. While I was still casting about wildly in my mind to discover what danger of fire there could be, one of the heavy stones placed on the thatch to keep it in place came thundering down the chimney. It scattered the live embers on the hearth all over the room. A richly furnished place, with knick-knacks everywhere, would have been set on fire immediately. Even our bare floor and rough furniture gave out a smell of fire.

For an instant I stood horror-struck, but the dreadful danger recalled me to my senses immediately. A second stone came down. I had wit enough to let the smouldering go on for a moment, while I poured a whole canful over the fire, before disposing of the scattered live embers. The idea of the ruffian descending the chimney himself was not to be dreaded as it was too narrow to give passage to anyone above the size of a small boy.

- A The writer cried out because she had been startled.
- B She had anticipated being attacked from the roof.
- C There was a roaring fire up the chimney.
- D She knew the house itself was highly flammable.
- E She was reassured because the thatch was wet.
- F The attacker found the stones on the roof.
- G The writer was concerned the ornaments would catch fire.
- H She wasted little time in reacting to the first stone.
- I She first doused the smouldering floor.
- J She knew the attacker could not climb down the chimney.

Reading Part 2

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

For love, not money

How many people work just for the money? The answer is considerably fewer than we, or our bosses, might think. Economists assume people behave rationally towards money. However, they couldn't be more wrong. We all react in wildly unpredictable ways towards it.

1. Using data from the US, plotting personal income over the past 50 years produces a satisfyingly ascendant 45-degree line. But over the same period, the percentage who described themselves as content, fulfilled, optimistic, is completely flat. 2.

So what does bring us personal satisfaction? Physical and mental health, stimulating, warm relationships at work and home, a sense of being in control of one's direction in life, having a job which plays to your talents and makes you feel good about yourself. 3.

In which case, where does this leave money? 4. It's true that extra money can be the carrot used to encourage extra or harder work, but that's usually not the case. Think of all the problems connected with performance-related pay. It often creates conflict and jealousy, which ultimately wrecks satisfaction and productivity.

Money can have other curious effects. Some jobs, say, a painter, a potter or actor, are more intrinsically motivating than others. The reward is primarily in the nature of the work itself.

5. But if you pay them for something they like doing you can reduce the intrinsic motivation because now they feel are only doing it for the money – an extrinsic factor.

Work can also be perceived as being trivialised by money. It demeans what people do or offer.

6. Promise a child a reward for passing an exam and they feel they are only studying for the money. You diminish and demean the integrity of the activity.

There seems to be simply no evidence of a linear relationship between motivation – to work harder and smarter – or even satisfaction, and money.

- A People are therefore prepared to trade off money for the joy of the activity.
- B Creative workers are, by their very nature, volatile and unpredictable.
- C These things are not interdependent.
- D Pay creative people for their creative ideas and they can dry up.
- E It is to these that people point when pressed to explain.
- F Let's begin with the simple belief that money brings happiness.
- G Everyone, whether child or adult, needs to be motivated through encouragement.
- H Interestingly enough, the power of money to de-motivate is much stronger than its power to motivate.

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

Dr Edward Bach - The Flower Remedy Man

Edward Bach, born in 1886, was always interested in medicine and after qualifying in bacteriology and pathology at University College Hospital, he set up a general practice in Harley St. It was here that he became dissatisfied with the orthodox view that doctors were expected to concentrate on disease rather than the person suffering from it. He believed it should be the other way round. Bach found that when he treated the personality and feelings of his patients, then the bodily manifestations - illness in all its forms - would be alleviated, proving that both were inherently linked.

Dr Bach passed away peacefully in 1936, leaving behind him a system of remedies which are now used all over the world.

B**Flower Remedies**

- Q** What is the likelihood of reactions and rashes, e.g. to Crab Apple, and how are they caused?
- A** Crab Apple floods out negative emotions. On very rare occasions this can result in a rash or unexpected feelings being stirred up. Where such things do occur they can be disregarded and there is no reason to stop taking the remedies.
- Q** In your personal experience is it safe to take remedies if you are pregnant?
- A** Yes, it is safe but if you have any worries on this score, we would advise you to talk to your doctor or midwife.

C**Q&A**

'I feel down - what should I take?'

Gentian is for a mild despondency after a setback - maybe you want to improve your career prospects, you've applied for a job and haven't got it.

Gorse is effective when you feel very pessimistic - you decide to give up applying for jobs and tear the application form up.

Sweet Chestnut is a different thing altogether. It's to be recommended when all avenues really are closed off. Imagine someone who has tried and tried to get a job. All the savings are gone, the rent's not paid, the family's hungry. This is absolute despair, the dark night of the soul.

Finally, mustard is effective when you've got the job but you still feel gloomy, see the cloud hanging over you.

D**In Nature's Hands**

Edward Bach was inspired by his work with homoeopathy, but wanted to find remedies that would be purer and less reliant on the products of disease. He was convinced that nature held the keys to unblocking people's negative moods and anxieties and to restoring a holistic equilibrium.

After moving to Mount Vernon in Oxfordshire, he used the fields and lanes in the different seasons to gather the plants. He would suffer an emotional state that he needed to cure and then try drinking the extracts from the various plants and flowers until a particular one helped. The process required a high degree of self-sacrifice and was often slow and painstaking

In which text does the writer

- 1. respond to specific queries?
- 2. use an analogy to explain?
- 3. outline Bach's research methods?
- 4. seek to allay fears?
- 5. qualify a recommendation?

B

Which text is saying the following?

- 6. Emotional and physical states are inseparable.
- 7. It's important to comprehend the degrees of an illness.
- 8. Bach reversed conventional medical thinking.
- 9. Bach didn't feel the need to use guinea pigs.
- 10. Remedies sometimes produce unexpected effects.

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. **Write a maximum of five words for each answer.** The first one is done for you.

Subliminal Messaging

A subliminal message is a signal designed to pass below the normal limits of perception and is therefore only audible to or perceived by the subconscious mind. The method was introduced and the term popularised in 1917 when the draft was going to happen in America for World War One. Messages would be sneaked into songs or posters encouraging people to join the army.

In 1973, Wilson Key's book *Subliminal Seduction* claimed that subliminal techniques were widespread in advertising, but their use in political propaganda, as it had been brilliantly illustrated in Orwell's *1984*, was what really set alarm bells ringing. In 1957, James Vicary claimed that he could get cinema-goers 'to drink coca-cola' and 'eat popcorn' by flashing those messages onto the screen for such a short time that nobody would be aware of them. People were outraged. Actually, Vicary later owned up to having fabricated his study and subsequent attempts also failed.

Now, however, it seems that, given the right conditions, subliminal messaging can successfully be used in product promotion. Professor Johan Kareman appointed researchers from Nijmegen University in the Netherlands to see if the volunteers could be subliminally induced to favour a particular brand of drink – Lipton Ice. The premise was that they would. For comparison, they chose a mineral water, Spa Rood – deemed to be equally thirst-quenching.

A nonsense task was given to the volunteers by the researchers – counting how many times a string of capital Bs was infiltrated by a lower case b as they flashed up on the screen. The B strings appeared for 300 milliseconds each, and before them, a string of Xs always appeared, flanking a 23 millisecond subliminal message for Lipton Ice. Control volunteers were flashed 'Nipeic Tol', an anagram, but meaningless to the subconscious mind.

When the volunteers had completed this task, they were asked to choose between Lipton Ice and Spa Rood by clicking one of two keys – though they were told that this was part of a separate study. They were also asked how likely they would be to order either of these drinks sitting on a terrace and to rate how thirsty they were. The large majority of volunteers who had received the subliminal message chose Lipton Ice.

So the impact of subliminal messaging in the fields of advertising and propaganda is now recognised. The findings of studies like the one just outlined demonstrate that subliminal stimuli can influence behaviour and subsequent perceptions. A related field, which at first glance seems rather unlikely, is the question of whether anaesthetised patients are totally unaware whilst apparently completely unconscious. If the answer to this is 'no', then it could have a considerable knock-on effect in this whole area

Example:

What is subliminal messaging aimed at?

The subconscious mind.....

1. Which organisation first employed subliminal messaging?
.....
2. What use of subliminal messaging are people most afraid of?
.....
3. Which target audience was Vicary's experiment aimed at?
.....
4. What did Vicary admit to regarding his study?
.....
5. What does the second 'they' refer to in paragraph 3?
.....
6. In Kareman's study what were both drinks regarded as?
.....
7. What did the control volunteers see exclusively?
.....
8. What does the word 'this' refer to in paragraph 5?
.....
9. What was Kareman's premise proven to be?
.....
10. Which profession may subliminal messaging have an unexpected impact on?
.....

Blank lined area for writing.

