

**LanguageCert
Achiever B1
Entry Level 3
International ESOL for Schools
(Listening, Reading, Writing)
Practice Paper 3**

Candidate's name (block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time allowed:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| - Listening | about 30 minutes |
| - Reading and Writing | 2 hours and 10 minutes |

Instructions to Candidates

- An Answer Sheet will be provided.
- All answers must be transferred to the Answer Sheet.
- Please use a soft pencil (2B, HB).

Listening Part 1

You will hear some sentences. You will hear each sentence twice. Choose the best reply to each sentence.

1. a) I like spending time with my friends.
b) I'd like to but I can't.
c) I haven't decided yet.
2. a) She's tall with long, blonde hair.
b) She's a really lovely person.
c) She loves playing the guitar.
3. a) I haven't got one.
b) Sure, no problem.
c) Yes, it's over there.
4. a) I don't think it was, actually.
b) I think that one is the best.
c) I'm so pleased you feel better.
5. a) It's none of my business.
b) I'll let you know later.
c) It's supposed to.
6. a) My shoulder's very painful.
b) It's not for me to say.
c) It's about five miles from here.
7. a) No, they don't.
b) Why not?
c) Yes, I'm sure.

Listening Part 2

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

Conversation 1

1. The speakers are
 - a) in a café.
 - b) in a house.
 - c) at a bus stop.
2. What do the speakers mention about their plans?
 - a) They think bad weather might affect them.
 - b) They travel to school in the same way.
 - c) They expect the hike to be cancelled.

Conversation 2

3. What is the boy keen to do while at the mall?
 - a) check out the cinema
 - b) visit a new shop
 - c) try a new restaurant
4. At the end of the conversation
 - a) the girl lends the boy some money.
 - b) the boy changes his mind about something.
 - c) the girl and the boy decide to do different things.

Conversation 3

5. What change in the city centre does the boy like?
 - a) The new pedestrian area.
 - b) The decrease in rubbish.
 - c) The addition of trees.
6. The boy and the girl are going to
 - a) have an Indian meal.
 - b) buy ingredients for a home-cooked meal.
 - c) eat with the girl's parents.

Listening Part 3

You will hear someone talking. You will hear the person twice. Complete the information. Write short answers of one to three words.

School Exchange Visit to France

1. Length of visit:

.....

2. Cost of visit:

.....

3. What is not included in the price:

.....

4. School subject this visit is particularly good for:

.....

5. How we will travel from Paris:

.....

6. Final date for returning the application form:

.....

7. Name of teacher to ask if you have questions:

.....

Listening Part 4

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

1. When discussing their current project, the two students agree that
 - a) they don't have much time for the project.
 - b) they will find it easier than the last one.
 - c) they mustn't go off the main topic.

2. What do the students say about how to present their work?
 - a) They could get their teacher's suggestions.
 - b) They ought to ask what their classmates are doing.
 - c) They should wait until later to decide.

3. The project will involve
 - a) doing lots of reading online.
 - b) providing their own ideas.
 - c) interviewing people.

4. What aspect of the project is the boy still worried about?
 - a) not getting enough information
 - b) how to share the work between them
 - c) whether it will be interesting

5. The girl suggests
 - a) setting a timetable for the tasks they need to do.
 - b) finishing sections before moving on.
 - c) checking each other's work regularly.

6. When discussing taking a break from project work, the girl recommends
 - a) listening to music
 - b) taking a walk
 - c) having a snack.

Reading Part 1

Read the texts. Choose the correct answer to complete each text.

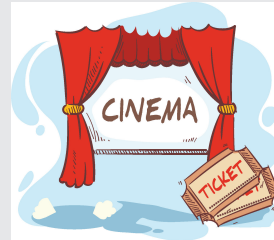
1.

Chelsea Cinema

Choose from five different films every day.

Enjoy a delicious snack from our food and drink counter

..... you relax in our comfortable seats



- a) while
- b) because
- c) so

2.

If you hear the fire alarm:

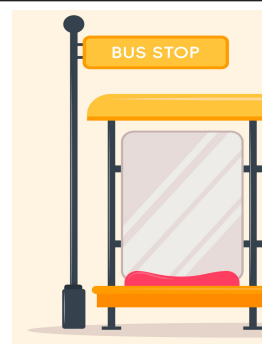
- Leave the school by the nearest exit.
- Do not bags, coats or computers with you.
- Report to a teacher on the playing field.



- a) fetch
- b) hold
- c) take

3.

Oliver was waiting at the bus stop. As usual, the number 35 was late. He kept his eyes on the corner of the road where he knew it should come into sight, but every kind of vehicle except a bus appeared. Then it started to rain. Not a light shower but really

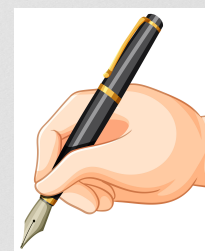


- a) heavy
- b) full
- c) total

4.

How to write an essay

Plan your essay before you start writing. Begin the essay with a clear introduction. Use separate paragraphs for each main idea, In your conclusion, briefly repeat your main points. Finally, check your grammar and spelling.



- a) explaining what you want
- b) adding examples to help explain them
- c) saying why you like it

5.

Lakeside Summer Camp

How are you going to spend the summer this year? Why not join us in July and August and have fun in the sun? If you are 11 to 17, you will have a wonderful time, with games, sports and crafts painting and model making. Contact us today at info@lakesidecamp.com.



- a) at least
- b) such as
- c) in fact

Reading Part 2

Read the text. Use the sentences to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There is one extra sentence you will not need.

The Value of Flies

Many people find flies annoying. They fly around our heads, land on our food, and we all know that they can carry diseases. Because of this, most of us do not see flies as useful creatures, but the truth is that they have important jobs in nature.

First, flies help pollinate many different types of plants. In other words, they help the plants to produce new plants, which is the most basic purpose in nature. **(1)** This is because some plants attract flies, rather than bees or other insects, which then carry pollen from one flower to another. Perhaps one reason that flies are less well known for assisting in this way is because they are not equipped with specialised body parts. **(2)**

The second importance of flies is that they are part of a food chain. They are eaten by many animals, like birds, frogs and spiders. **(3)** This could cause problems for the whole ecosystem. So, flies help keep nature in balance.

Third, flies help clean up the environment. They eat dead animals and rotting plants. **(4)** They go back into the soil. This, in turn, helps new plants grow.

(5) For example, fruit flies are very important in studies into genetic diseases which are passed from parents to children. This research has led to important medical discoveries.

In conclusion, while flies can be annoying, they do many good things in nature. **(6)** Next time you see a fly, don't kill it, because it has important jobs to do in our world.

- A They help plants grow, provide food for other animals, clean up waste and are used in laboratories
- B They are known to carry harmful things that can spread diseases in humans.
- C If there were no flies, these animals would have less to eat.
- D Flies are also used in science.
- E This helps break down and recycle important chemicals.
- F During their visits to flowers, they simply pick up pollen by accident, especially on the head and chest.
- G Without flies, some plants would not be able to do this at all.

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A–D) for each question.

A.

Last year, I visited Paris and saw the *Mona Lisa*, which was painted between 1503 and 1519 by the famous Italian artist, Da Vinci. The photographs I'd seen had not given me any idea of the actual size – about 80 by 50 centimetres. But despite its size, it is just as impressive as people have said for centuries. I love the famous smile and also the wonderful Italian landscape behind her. Go and see it at the Louvre one day – except on Tuesdays!

B.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519) was an Italian artist and scientist, famous for many paintings, including the tiny but wonderful *Mona Lisa*. He studied many areas of science, including biology and engineering. He is famous for his notebooks of ideas as well as for his wonderful paintings. Leonardo worked in Florence and Milan, and his art and ideas were seen as important even in his own lifetime.

C.

Join our painting course at City College! Learn week by week the basics of each type of painting, starting September 10 and running for 10 weeks. Just £120 for adults, £60 for teens. Classes are every Tuesday from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. No previous experience needed. Sign up today and discover how creative you really are!

D.

I wanted to share my experience on the City College course. It's fantastic! The teacher is very helpful, and I've already learnt so much. The other students are friendly, and we have a lot of fun. I really recommend that you take it some time. It's not expensive at all, just a few pounds a week for teens. And you get a basic brush set when you join!

Which text:

1.	describes a piece of art?	
2.	is trying to sell something?	

Which text tells you:

3.	the time when someone lived?	
4.	about a free gift?	
5.	about opinions in the past?	
6.	the value of a young person's discount?	
7.	a day when something isn't available?	

Reading Part 4

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

The poet's daughter

Ada was born on December 10, 1815, in London, England, the daughter of the famous poet Lord Byron. In 1835, she became the bride of a man called William Lovelace. She is known by some today as the first computer programmer, but most people who use her basic ideas every day have never heard about her.

Ada's parents separated when she was very young, but Ada's mother still took an interest in her future and supported her study of mathematics, rather than ancient languages or music, the subjects more usual for educated women of her day. It is interesting that, through her short life, Ada believed that imagination played as big a role in discovering new things such as calculations.

When Ada was 17 years old, she met Charles Babbage, an inventor. Babbage was working on a machine called the *Analytical Engine*. This machine is now considered to be the first design for a general-purpose computer. Ada was very interested in Babbage's work, and they became good friends.

Ada began to study the *Analytical Engine* very carefully. In 1843, she translated in French an article written by an Italian engineer about the machine. While translating it into English, she added her own notes in the same language, which ended up being three times longer than the original article. In these notes, Ada described how the machine could be programmed with instructions to calculate complex problems. This is now considered to be the first software program.

In her translation notes to the article, Ada imagined a future where machines could do more than just maths. Her ideas included the possibility that machines could create music and art, and might even be able to understand human language. These ideas were many years ahead of the thinking of other people at the time.

Sadly, Ada Lovelace died at the age of 36 on November 27, 1852, after being sick for several months, during which she turned to religion. For many years, her contributions were not widely recognised, but today she is remembered by many scientists as an original thinker in the field.

1. What was Ada's married name?

2. Which subject, unusually for her time, did Ada study as a child?

3. What did Ada think was necessary for making any kind of scientific progress?

4. What was the name of Babbage's computer?

5. In what language did Ada produce the notes she wrote in 1843?

6. What was first created through Ada's notes for the *Analytical Engine*?

7. What did Ada think machines might produce?

8. Where did she find comfort during her illness?

Writing Part 1

Read the notice about the use of computers in your school. Write an email to your school principal. Say:

- how computers are used in the school now
- what the school could use computer technology for in the future
- whether or not the school should give every child a computer.

Write between 70 and 100 words.

Computer use at this school

I'd like to know what you think about the way we use computers in this school during lessons, for homework and for projects. Please email me with your views and ideas for the future.

Mrs Hughes (School Principal)

To: Mrs Hughes

Re: Computers at school

Dear Mrs Hughes

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Writing Part 2

Write an email to an English-speaking friend telling them the best time to visit your hometown and suggesting what you could do together if they came to visit.

Write between 100 and 120 words.

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