

City & Guilds International ESOL English for Speakers of Other Languages

*This paper must be returned with
the candidate's work, otherwise the
entry will be void and no result will
be issued.*

Mastery Level Sample paper

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 round the letter of the best reply.

<i>Example:</i>	a)	<i>I've really got no idea.</i>
	b)	<i>I definitely didn't do it.</i>
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> c)	<i>I've just had some bad news.</i>
	d)	<i>I've had a wonderful holiday.</i>

1. a) David's taken her shopping.
b) David might have kept in touch.
c) Both she and David have got a cold.
d) David will probably call her.

2. a) How heavy do you think he is?
b) But won't it be more expensive then?
c) How do you know what he wants?
d) But he's good at his job, isn't he?

3. a) It's the traffic in the mornings.
b) I do try to prioritise my work.
c) I really think you're talking rubbish.
d) Everyone has to get here on time.

4. a) I know, I feel really ashamed.
b) Yes, but it can't be helped.
c) No, it's soon enough.
d) I'm sorry, it's so late.

5. a) Afraid so.
b) Serves her right.
c) You're right.
d) As she wishes.

6. a) It must have been someone else .
b) I couldn't have – you must be wrong.
c) I didn't see what else I could do.
d) I'd prefer it if you didn't tell me.

7. a) He's very laid back.
b) He's a bit stressed.
c) Invite him over.
d) It doesn't matter.
8. a) No, it's true, honestly.
b) Oh, you're older than I thought.
c) Yes, I think you might be right.
d) Well, come back here soon.

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 once only. Look at the questions for Conversation One.

Conversation 1

- 1.1 Where are the man and the woman?
- a) in an office
 - b) in a cafe
 - c) in a car park
 - d) in a shop
- 1.2 How did the man feel at the end of the conversation?
- a) embarrassed
 - b) angry
 - c) amused
 - d) worried

Conversation 2

- 2.1 Where are the speakers most likely to be?
- a) in a station
 - b) at the theatre
 - c) in a bank
 - d) in a library
- 2.2 What does the woman think about the new machines?
- a) They're up-to-date.
 - b) They're convenient.
 - c) They are economical.
 - d) They look good.

Conversation 3

- 3.1 What does the woman want?
- a) financial help
 - b) someone to sign a letter
 - c) a reference
 - d) an official stamp on a form
- 3.2 How does the woman feel when the man asks her for ID?
- a) angry
 - b) worried
 - c) frightened
 - d) surprised

Listening Part 3

Listen to the extract from a lecture and complete the notes. **Do not write more than three words for any one answer.** First look at the notes. The first one is done for you. You will hear the lecture once only.

Lecture Notes

Topic: Piltdown Man

When Piltdown Man was found:.....

Was initially thought to be:.....

Its ape feature:.....

Where displayed:

Really, it was modern bones of human and:
.....

Who might have done it?
Author of:

It was clearly done by:.....

We know this because the pieces were just large
enough to be:

Listening Part 4

Listen to the conversation 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 conversation twice.

Example:

Where do the speakers work

- a) In a college.
- b) In a computer company.
- c) In a publishing company.
- d) In television.

1. What aspect of on-line courses was Ken asked to investigate?
 - a) views of students
 - b) opinion of staff
 - c) market potential
 - d) technical issues
2. Stewart believes on-line courses would benefit people:
 - a) who are less academically able.
 - b) with physical disabilities.
 - c) who are unable to attend college.
 - d) without computer access.
3. What objection did Bill raise?
 - a) computers often break down
 - b) poor quality materials
 - c) staff will be impersonal
 - d) possibility of dishonesty
4. How does Pauline react to this objection?
 - a) She doesn't agree but thinks they should take it seriously.
 - b) She does not consider it to be a significant objection.
 - c) She thinks the objector has got his facts wrong.
 - d) She is in total agreement with the objection.
5. What problem did Pauline have with her pre-meeting task?
 - a) she was very busy.
 - b) there were too few students.
 - c) uncompleted questionnaires.
 - d) she was not very keen.

6. How much will the proposal be altered because of the students' reaction?
- a) a great deal
 - b) a fair amount
 - c) just a little
 - d) not at all
7. Pauline thinks that she:
- a) should have done more.
 - b) wasted her time.
 - c) found interesting results.
 - d) will continue her research.
8. Ken thinks blended courses would:
- a) provide useful experience.
 - b) need fewer staff.
 - c) be less risky.
 - d) prevent mistakes.

Reading Part 1

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.

Working on stress

There has been more focus on stress in the workplace recently. The aim is not only to bring a traditionally difficult subject out of the closet, but also to suggest ways to prevent and combat stress.

Workplace stress is a knotty enough subject to define, let alone tackle. It is the reaction people have to unreasonable demands being made of them. 1. Managers are often not given any training in how to recognise the signs, nor how to help a staff member who is reacting badly to pressure. And there are obvious complications when it is the manager who is the person suffering from stress. 2.

People don't like to talk about stress because it is often still seen as a weakness that only 'wimps' suffer from. In fact: anyone in any job can be affected. 3. But, it's in everyone's best interests to tackle the problem, the annual cost of days lost to industry through work related stress is enormous. However, it is no good being able to identify the key factors causing stress if nothing is done to address them.

4. A healthy work/life balance goes a long way towards avoiding the destructive impact of workplace stress. Employers need to focus on ways of increasing productivity in core hours, rather than relying on staff working overtime. Balance means adjusting work patterns so that everyone, regardless of family circumstances, can find a rhythm that enables them more easily to combine work and their other responsibilities and aspirations. 5.

It has been found that employers operating policies which helped employees to balance work and family responsibilities experience improved commercial performance. Against this backcloth there is still a culture of working long hours and regular unpaid overtime in the financial services industry. 6.

- A It depends on the circumstances in which the individual is working at the time.
- B Striking a balance between work and home life is of great concern to employees.
- C While pressure can be motivating for one person, it may cause excessive stress for another.
- D Are managers responsible for setting targets which may create stress?
- E It is hoped that employers in this field will soon pay more than lip-service to the needs of their employees for a good quality of working life.
- F It is not just something that parents of young children need.
- G Such health benefits are in everyone's interest.
- H What help does someone at this level have recourse to?

Reading Part 2

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

The older man leaned into his straps and tilted forward so the full weight of the piano - nearly six hundred tons - rested once again on his back. He then headed up the stairs, slowly but methodically. I watched, horrified but fascinated, powerless to help. The piano bowed him low and the straps disappeared into his flesh, pressing deep furrows through his shirt into the muscle and bone below. The younger man followed behind, carrying nothing but holding the tip of the piano and pushing it forward. I thought of the dragging tail wheel on an old aeroplane whose sole function is to stabilise. About a third of the way up the stairs the man paused and stood up partly from his stoop. There was a precarious wobble as the mass of the piano swayed lightly and I had a vision of a singular disaster on our staircase; if the piano went, this man went, too. He was literally strapped to his load.

He exhaled hugely, like a draught animal at maximum exertion, and straightened a little. Then, with a quick intake of air through his clenched teeth, he leaned back into the straps and continued up the steps. This pause was repeated once more before the top, all the more terrifying for being higher on the staircase. The young man's position was almost comically dangerous, like a cartoon; if the piano slipped, he would be crushed instantly.

At last the summit was achieved and the tail of the piano set down once again. The man before me had been transfigured into a red-faced mass of sweating muscle and bulging veins. As if to pause too long would break some strange spell that gave him power, after only a few seconds he once again lifted the entire cabinet and crossed the room.

- A The weight of the piano was unevenly distributed between the carriers.
- B The writer helped carry the piano.
- C The younger man was responsible for keeping the piano balanced.
- D The piano looked like an aeroplane.
- E The writer was concerned that both men were in danger.
- F The piano remained stable all the time.
- G The writer felt more relaxed as the piano went further up the stairs.
- H The men stopped more than once on their way up.
- I The young man was laughing.
- J The older man stopped only briefly at the top of the stairs.

Reading Part 3

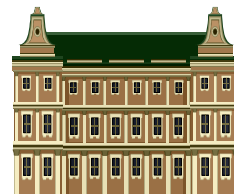
Read the four texts below. There are ten questions about the texts. Decide which text (A,B,C or D) tells you the answer to the question. The first one is done for you.

A

Set within the tranquillity of Kensington gardens, this is the most intimate of royal palaces. Not simply an impressive stage for the ceremonies of court life but a charming and much-loved home. Kensington Palace has been a royal residence since 1689, when William III and Mary II commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to transform an existing house on the site into their new home. Over the years, much care and attention was lavished on its design and decoration. Alongside the elegant grandeur of the State Apartments, however, the palace feels very much like the royal home it remains to this day. It was at Kensington Palace that Queen Victoria was born and spent her early years and recently, the palace was home to the late Diana, Princess of Wales. A permanent display of her dresses adds a contemporary chapter to the Royal Ceremonial Dress Collection, which tells the fascinating story of court dress from the 18th century onwards.

B

Face to face with 500 years of royal history



Home to many of Britain's most famous kings and queens, Hampton Court Palace promises you a magical history tour. Explore the Palace's breathtaking State Apartments, the vast Tudor kitchens and the lavish private rooms, many with their original tapestries and furnishings displayed as they were when royalty was in residence. During your visit, you can but marvel at the stunning architecture and opulent interiors. And encounter the excitement and intrigue of the royal court. With experts in full historical costume around, this is your chance to discover what it was like to live and work in Britain's greatest palace.

C

Buckingham Palace serves as the office and official home of the present monarch. Its nineteen state rooms, which form the backdrop to the pageantry of court ceremonial and official entertaining, are open to the public during August and September. They are furnished with works of art from the Royal Collection. A special exhibition of the magnificent Coronation Dress and Robe of State marked the Golden Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II in 2003. The Royal Mews, a living part of Britain's heritage, was built in the early 19th century for George IV. As a department of the Royal Household, it is responsible for all road travel arrangements for members of the Royal Family and is still a working stables. The Mews also houses the historic carriages used on State occasions.

D**Get into the Tower!**

Is it any wonder that the Tower of London is one of the nation's leading visitor attractions? This ancient fortress was founded by



William the Conqueror and almost 1,000 years of British history have been played out within its walls. This is your chance to pick up lots more about the history of the Crown Jewels in the exhibition in the Martin Tower and gain a fascinating insight into the role of the Crown Jewels in royal pageantry with our introductory films, which include rare footage of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Once inside the Treasury, marvel at the State Crown worn at the State Opening of Parliament and be dazzled by the world's largest top-quality diamond, Cullinan I, set in the Sovereign's Sceptre. The Jewel House wardens will be on hand to answer any questions about this priceless collection

In which text does the writer:

1. mention the most names of kings and queens?
2. tell us the guides look the part?
3. adopt the most forceful tone?
4. suggest you can learn a great deal?
5. emphasise the business side of being royalty?

A

Which text is saying the following?

6. This place helps you to relive history.
7. This is an informal setting for the trappings of monarchy.
8. Visitors can admire both antique and modern royal fashion.
9. There are paintings on display.
10. You will enjoy watching a re-run of the magnificent coronation.

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Do NOT use more than three words in your answer. The first one is done for you.

SMOG-BUSTING PAINT WILL BE A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

A paint that soaks up some of the most noxious gases from vehicle exhausts goes on sale in Europe next month. Its makers hope it will give architects and town planners a new weapon in the fight against pollution.

Called Ecopaint, the substance is designed to reduce levels of nitrogen oxides, collectively known as the NO_x gases, which cause respiratory problems and trigger smog production.

Patents filed last week show how the novel coating works. The paint's base is polysiloxane, a silicon-based polymer. Embedded in it are spherical nanoparticles of titanium dioxide and calcium carbonate, 30 nanometres wide. Because the particles are so small, the paint is clear, but pigment can be added.

The polysiloxane base is porous enough to allow NO_x to diffuse through it and adhere to the titanium dioxide particles. The particles absorb ultraviolet radiation in sunlight and use this energy to convert NO_x to nitric acid. The acid is then either washed away in rain, or neutralised by the alkaline calcium carbonate particles, producing harmless quantities of carbon dioxide, water and calcium nitrate, which will also wash away.

In a typical 0.3 millimetre layer, there will be enough calcium carbonate to last five years in a heavily polluted city, according to Robert MacIntyre of the British company Millennium Chemicals, based in Grimsby, Lincolnshire. When the carbonate has been exhausted, the titanium dioxide will continue to break down NO_x, but the acid this produces will discolour the paint.

The breakthrough, was finding a robust base material. Previous attempts to use titanium dioxide in paints to break down NO_x faltered because it attacked the base material as aggressively as it did the pollutants. Polysiloxane is resistant to attack by titanium dioxide, though the developers are not yet sure why.

Ecopaint is being laboratory-tested as part of the Europe-funded Photocatalytic Innovative Coverings Applications for Depollution Assessment programme (PICADA). It has yet to be put to the test in the field, but companies say their experience with another catalytic coating shows how air quality can be improved. In 2002, after 7 000 square metres of road surface in Milan, Italy, were covered with a catalytic cement, residents reported that it was noticeably easier to breathe - with the concentrations of nitrogen oxides at street levels cut by up to 60%.

Dimitrios Kotzias, who runs PICADA's test programme in Ispra, Italy, says that the coating is effective because air turbulence is constantly carrying the gases over the surface, yet molecules stick to the surface long enough for the oxidation reaction to break them down. The paint could cover a much greater surface area than cement, since every building and piece of street furniture could be painted with it.

Photocatalytic cements and paving slabs are already used in Japan where the market for such building materials is growing.

Example:

What environmentally beneficial properties does the paint have?

..... It can absorb **noxious gases**

(Do not use more than three words in your answer.)

1. What weather condition occurs because of NOx gases?
.....
2. What words are used to refer to Ecopaint in Paragraph 3?
.....
3. Why is the size of the titanium dioxide and calcium carbonate particles significant?
Because they make the paint
4. What is the purpose of the calcium carbonate particles?
.....
5. What will happen when all calcium carbonate in the paint is used up?
The paint will
6. What is the 'robust base material'? (Paragraph 6)
.....
7. Where is the paint being tried out?
.....
8. What other substance has shown favourable de-polluting results?
.....
9. What did people in Milan find when the new covering was put on the roads?
.....
10. Where do more people want to buy more photocatalytic cements?
.....

Writing Part 1

Write an **article** as requested in the e-mail below. Write between 200 and 250 words.

To: Roserta Hughes
From: Giorgio Hamid
Subject: Gallery Proposals

Could you write an article for the Art Gallery Newsletter about our survey of visitors' attitudes to the expansion proposal? You'd better start by outlining the basic proposal in case anyone isn't clear what the current proposal is.

I've attached the survey results together with typical comments made by visitors. Do include any other comments you've heard, if you wish. Also let readers know how we plan to address the problems mentioned in the comments.

Giorgio Hamid

Survey results

Those in favour of entire proposal	24%
Those in favour of part of proposal	47%
Those against proposal	12%
Not sure	17%

Comments (1,000 visitors)

- More space = more potential
- Loss of car parking space.
- Children's room – fantastic
- Expand café – really necessary?
- Will ticket prices go up?

Title of article:

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