

**ESOL International
English Listening Examination**

Level C1 Advanced

Texts to be used with the examination.

The texts are to be recorded and sent to the centre on a disk prior to the examination.

Instructions are written in underlined italics and should not be recorded.

The recording must be played to learners in full from start to finish.

This is the NOCN ESOL International Advanced Level C1 Listening examination.

Please check that your name and other details are on your mark sheet.

The invigilator will have explained how to fill in the mark sheet.

Do not write on your examination paper.

The Listening examination will now begin.

Part 1

You will hear 10 sentences.

Read the replies on your examination paper. You have two minutes to read the replies on your examination paper.

Pause for two minutes.

Listen to the sentences. You will hear the sentences in full twice. Choose the best reply for the situation. Then you will have two minutes to check your answers.

Record the sentences (three seconds between each sentence).

1. You don't look well.
2. This house is very neglected.
3. She doesn't have a good relationship with her dad.
4. Do you like Peter?
5. So, are you moving to London soon?
6. You can finish it later.
7. Could you tell me what he asked you?
8. What did she say when she heard the news?
9. Can you trust Suzy?
10. I'm not keen on bananas.

Pause for five seconds after the first reading.

Now listen to the sentences again.

Record the sentences again.

Now check your answers. You have two minutes to check your answers.

Pause for two minutes after the second reading.

Part 2 – Conversations

You will hear two conversations. Read the questions and answers on your examination paper for both conversations. You have two minutes to read them.

Pause for two minutes.

Listen to Conversation 1. You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions. Then you have two minutes to check the answers.

Record the conversation.

- *Our special guest today is a famous actor, the star of The Lord of the Rings Trilogy, David. His career started out as a child actor. Now at 42, David lives in New York. Welcome to the programme. Could you tell us when you were happiest, David?*
- *Thank you for having me. Now: I am doing all the things that I always hoped I would do. I am still working as an actor, and also DJ-ing.*
- *And what is the trait you most deplore in yourself and others?*
- *Well, myself- probably laziness, others- lack of consideration.*
- *Could you tell us what is your most treasured possession?*
- *My vinyl records. I also treasure my ring from The Lord of the Rings. It was bestowed upon me by Peter Jackson as a gift for working on the films.*
- *David, if you could have a super power, what would it be?*
- *Once at a restaurant, I noticed that the waitress – a beautiful waitress – had an unusual nose that may have caused children to tease her about it when she was growing up. But it was a defining feature and made her unique. It would be an amazing super power to be able to make every person you meet feel better about the thing that makes them insecure.*
- *And what is the worst job you've done?*
- *I was a kitchen porter for an hour at the Bank of England, when I was 18. In the cafe, someone clicked their fingers and shouted, "Boy, come and clear my table." I walked out.*
- *David, thank you so much for joining us today.*

Pause for five seconds after the first reading.

Now listen to the conversation again.

Record the conversation again.

Now check your answers. You have two minutes to check your answers.

Pause for two minutes after the second reading.

Part 2 – Conversations

Listen to Conversation 2. You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions. Then you have two minutes to check the answers.

Record the conversation.

- Hello, I work for Top Holidays, do you mind if I ask you a few questions?
- No, not at all.
- Could you tell me first about your travel arrangements? Did you have any problems with them?
- Oh, we had no problems flying out but coming back was terrible. We checked out of the hotel during the early hours on Monday morning and set off for the airport by taxi. We were supposed to be back in Manchester at 6 pm on that day but the plane didn't take off till 6.30 am the following morning. By the time we got to Manchester we were absolutely worn out.
- So, do you know what the problem was?
- We are not sure. Technical problems, they said. The worst thing was we had to wait at the airport all this time as they could not tell us how long the delay would be. Nightmare, absolute nightmare! And the flight was awful. I suffered from air-sickness all the way. Stress, I suppose. We are going to ask for compensation.
- So sorry to hear that. And apart from that, did you enjoy your holiday?
- Oh, yes, Paris was absolutely marvelous. We visited a lot of museums and met some wonderful people. It is so good to get away from it all, you know.
- And the hotel? How was it?
- Well, we were a bit disappointed with the hotel, to be honest. The room didn't have air-conditioning so it was really hot, even at night and it looked out onto some noisy streets. But on the other hand it was fairly cheap.
- Thank you very much for your feedback.

Pause for five seconds after the first reading.

Now listen to the conversation again.

Record the conversation again.

Now check your answers. You have two minutes to check your answers.

Pause for two minutes after the second reading.

Part 3 – Debate and Discussion

You will hear a debate and discussion. Read the questions and answers on your examination paper for both the debate and discussion. You have two minutes to read them.

Pause for two minutes.

Listen to the Debate. You will hear it twice. Answer the questions. Then you have two minutes to check the answers.

Record the debate.

Host: The subject of our debate today is the human impact on the rate of animal extinction. Shall we ask the audience to share your views. The lady in a green dress:

- Hi, I'm Lisa. I feel that the world has evolved so much that it has forgotten that we all don't own the world; it was never ours and never will be. We have no right to kill our fellow members, the animals.

- Hello, I'm Mark. I disagree. Every animal represents a species and humans are no different. In a natural ecosystem, species fight for resources to survive. There are limited resources in the world, so it is impossible for all species to flourish exponentially and share. That means some species have to be vanquished, eliminated and killed. It's just how nature works. Now you seem to be saying that we shouldn't ever kill animals and such, but that goes against the natural workings of evolutionary competition.

- (Lisa) I think you are forgetting that the world is going to end if we don't stop this mass extinction that we started. We are unbalancing the ecosystem. We are responsible for many of the animals going extinct at a rate of 0.01% per year roughly 10,000 species per year.

- (Mark) I know you're trying to sympathize with other species. I do think that it's sad that the wonders of diversity in life are being buried forever in the past, but dwelling on the past and limiting ourselves with forced moral codes like "Never ever kill any and all things" is a crippling blow to the human species. We kill viruses, cockroaches, and pests all time. In the case of special competition, this right is natural and given.

- Hi, I'm Greg. I just wanted to add that the human is only entitled to more rights than the other animals based on the fact that it has a "deeper" consciousness - as it can comprehend the fact that it exists and the consequences of its own death. This sort of self awareness makes trauma inflicted on humans more unethical than trauma inflicted on a tree, since the tree does not have much of a grasp on the concept of trauma in the first place. Not all animals and plants are equally conscious - sentient animals like dolphins and monkeys certainly deserve special rights, obviously more so than a bacterium or tree, but less than a human. However, that is only assuming that all creatures are equally destructive.

- (Host) *Thank you all for taking part.*

Pause for five seconds after the first reading.

Now listen to the debate again.

Record the debate again.

Now check your answers. You have two minutes to check your answers.

Pause for two minutes after the second reading.

Part 3 – Discussion

Listen to the Discussion. You will hear it twice. Answer the questions. Then you have two minutes to check the answers.

Record the discussion.

- Hello and welcome to our daily debate programme. Today we are talking about harmful websites. In recent years, supposedly innocent sites such as social networking sites have been purposely used to harm others. Cyber bullying has even led victims to take drastic measures. Both physical and psychological damage have occurred through the use of social networking sites; such sites represent a danger to society as a whole. They have become a medium through which others express prejudice, including racism, towards groups and towards individuals. So, have the governments got a moral duty to censor such sites. Our first listener, Natalie:

- *Hello Jeremy. In my opinion, if a particular country has a clear religious or cultural majority, it is fair to censor those sites which seek to undermine these principles and can be damaging to a large portion of the population. If we fail to take the measures required to remove these sites, which would be achieved through censorship, the government essentially fails to act on its principles by allowing such sites to exist. The government has a duty of care to its citizens and must ensure their safety; censoring such sites is the best way to achieve this.*

- Thank you for your views and we have George on the line. Hello George.

- *Hi. I have to disagree. While in a tiny minority of cases, such social networking sites can be used malevolently, they can also be a powerful force for good. For example, many social networking pages campaign for an end to issues such as domestic abuse and racism and Facebook and Twitter were even used to bring citizens together to clean the streets after the riots in the UK in 2011. Allowing censorship in these areas could feasibly be construed as obstructing the free speech of specified groups.*

- Thank you and our last listener, Tracy.

- *Hi Jeremy. My view is that the Internet is used as an international and public space; the government has no right over the information which may be presented via the Internet. In Western liberal democracies, governments are elected on the basis by which they can serve their own country – how they will create or maintain laws that pertain specifically to that nation, and how they will govern the population. The Internet is not country-specific, but international and free. As such, no individual government should have a right to the information on it.*

Asserting false authority over the internet would paint the government as dictatorial.

Pause for five seconds after the first reading.

Now listen to the discussion again.

Record the discussion again.

Now check your answers. You have two minutes to check your answers.

Pause for two minutes after the second reading.

That is the end of the Listening examination. Please check your mark sheet is completed correctly. Put your pens down.

End of Examination