

CITY & GUILDS C1

Practice Test

1

Time Allowed: 3 hours

- Listening
- Reading
- Writing

Instructions to Candidates

- Answer all the questions.
- All your answers must be written in ink not pencil.

Part 1

LISTENING

You will hear eight sentences twice. Choose the best reply to each sentence. Look at the example. If you hear: "When's the party? When's the party?" the best reply is b). Put a circle around the letter of the best reply.

Example: a) last week
b) tomorrow night
c) a few times
d) sooner or later

1. a) Like what?
b) I do not always.
c) I can always act.
d) It isn't your fault you can't act.
2. a) I had no idea.
b) I thought the shops were closed.
c) Maybe I will go shopping later.
d) It depends on the day.
3. a) Inside out.
b) My parents' house.
c) I bought the aspirin at the pharmacy.
d) I get headaches all the time.
4. a) It isn't here.
b) I doubt it.
c) It says fine.
d) It is the wrong colour.
5. a) I will if you do, too.
b) It must not.
c) Do you really?
d) It couldn't be.
6. a) I have no idea.
b) You know where she is now?
c) It's no use wandering around.
d) I think she wanted to go, didn't she?
7. a) I will go later.
b) Of course you can.
c) Not really, no.
d) Maybe tomorrow I can explain again.
8. a) Of course not.
b) A little lie can harm you.
c) Don't lie to me.
d) Maybe she'll tell me the truth.

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 The woman was in America

- a) to work.
- b) to travel.
- c) to meet friends.
- d) to appreciate home.

1.2 The man has

- a) travelled a lot.
- b) lived in one place for a long time.
- c) never been out of his country.
- d) never missed his friends.

Conversation 2

2.1 The woman is

- a) a school advisor.
- b) a student.
- c) a politician.
- d) a friend of the man.

2.2 The man wants

- a) school credit.
- b) to find a band.
- c) to be called back by Friday.
- d) to get paid by the woman.

Conversation 3

3.1 The relationship between the man and the woman is

- a) husband and wife.
- b) computer technician and client.
- c) salesperson and customer.
- d) brother and sister.

3.2 The woman

- a) does not have a DVD playing programme on her computer.
- b) doesn't like the DVD programme the man wants to sell her.
- c) doesn't like her current DVD programme.
- d) doesn't want to buy a new DVD programme.

Part 3

Listen to the extract from a talk about a documentary 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 talk once only.

"Processing the Work of The Secret Government"

Film informs people of: **U.S. government's operations**

.....

The U.S. was fighting a proxy war with: **the USSR / the Soviet Union**

The U.S. thought the Sandanista government had: **Communist ties**

Congress didn't want to: **fund the contras / fund terrorists**

The documentary emphasises the secrecy of: **the U.S. government**

and the problems secrecy causes for: **the (American) people**

The film also focused on the overthrow of the Guatemalan president, on

the grounds that: **he was communist**

The film also brought up attempts to: **murder/assassinate (Fidel) Castro**

Part 4

Listen to the interview 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: What has the woman just finished?

- a) Writing her first book
- b) Writing a new book**
- c) Reading a new book
- d) Going on a book tour

1. For what age groups has Judy Blume written books?
 - a) only for children
 - b) mostly for teenagers
 - c) only for adults
 - d) for all age groups**
2. What is the main character, in Judy Blume's new novel, obsessed with?
 - a) money**
 - b) time
 - c) friends
 - d) his brother
3. What is the name of Judy Blume's grandson?
 - a) Peter
 - b) Howie
 - c) Fudge
 - d) Elliot**
4. How does Judy Blume feel about being a grandmother?
 - a) it helps her remember childhood
 - b) it gives her a new way to look at childhood
 - c) it helps her stay in touch with young people**
 - d) it helps her stay interested in kids
5. How does Judy Blume start writing a book?
 - a) she writes a first draft very quickly
 - b) she keeps a notebook with ideas in it**
 - c) she writes several drafts very slowly
 - d) she takes time in between chapters
6. What does she do before she sends her books to her editor?
 - a) she reads it aloud**
 - b) she asks the opinion of her editor
 - c) she asks her family's opinion
 - d) she changes the story completely
7. What part of writing does Judy Blume find difficult?
 - a) developing characters
 - b) her last draft
 - c) developing the plot
 - d) her first draft**
8. Why does Judy Blume call herself "naive"?
 - a) she doesn't worry about how people would accept her books**
 - b) she was very careful not to put anything in her books that adults wouldn't approve of
 - c) she worried too much about her editors' opinion
 - d) she thought a lot about how children would understand her books

Part 1

READING

Read the text. Use the sentences labelled (A-H) to complete the text. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the box in the correct gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

Marwell Zoo



Marwell Zoological Park, or Marwell Zoo, is situated in Hampshire, England, near Winchester.

1	H
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 It is best known for its large collection of ungulates and unique style of enclosures. Marwell Zoological Park is owned and operated by the Marwell Preservation Trust, a registered charity.

The zoo's logo is a silhouetted oryx. The oryx was one of the first species kept at Marwell and more than 200 calves have been born and reared there since 1972. London, Whipsnade and Edinburgh Zoos cooperate with Marwell's oryx breeding programme, which aims to reintroduce the animal to its natural habitat.

2	A
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In the eight years preceding their arrival an area of 24 square kilometres had been kept free from habitation, grazing and cultivation, resulting in a dramatic recovery of vegetation, and provision of a perfect reintroduction site for the captive-born oryx.

3	C
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The Zoological Park exists in the manor of Marwell. Marwell Hall is a Grade I listed building and was once the residence of Sir Henry Seymour (brother of Jane Seymour, Henry VIII's third wife) so it is likely that Henry visited on several occasions.

4	G
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In 1977, a giraffe called Victor collapsed on his stomach, and was unable to get up.

5	B
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 All attempts to get him on his feet failed, and his plight became a major international news story. The Royal Navy were brought in, and made a sling to winch him onto his feet. He died of a heart attack very shortly afterwards. The publicity turned Marwell into a major tourist attraction, and interest was revived the following summer, when Victor's mate, Dribbles, gave birth to a female calf, Victoria.

In 1999, the zoo lost all 26 of its Jackass and Macaroni Penguins to avian malaria.

6	D
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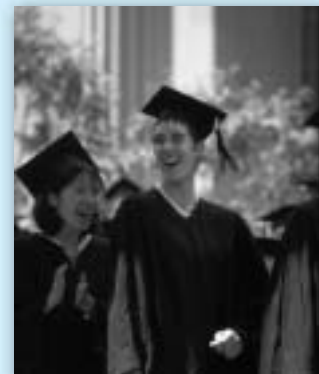
 After consulting with various experts, the exhibit was restocked with Humboldt Penguins, which are present in greater numbers in captivity (although endangered in the wild).

- A.** In December 1985 ten yearling oryx were transferred from Marwell to the Bou-Hedma National Park in Tunisia (part of the former range of their ancestors).
- B.** The press claimed that he had slipped while trying to mate.
- C.** Since 1985, the herd has settled in well, has started to breed, and has become increasingly wary of humans.
- D.** There were other cases in the UK but Marwell was the only zoo to lose its entire colony, which had arrived only two and a half years before.
- E.** Though no major exhibits will be opening in 2008, the zoo is opening a new Giant Anteater house and enclosure to form part of the new South American biome in 2009.
- F.** Following a replacement, the first cub born to the new pair escaped into the male's enclosure through a partition and was killed.
- G.** There is a local tale that they were married in a private ceremony, either at the hall, or in nearby Owslebury, very soon after news arrived from London confirming the death of Anne Boleyn.
- H.** Opened in 1972, it was one of the earliest zoos in Europe to place an emphasis on animal conservation and is considered one of the leading institutions in that field.

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.

In the simple example of a college graduation ceremony, the liminal phase can actually be extended to include the period of time between when the last assignment was finished (and graduation was assured) all the way through reception of the diploma. That no man's land represents the limbo associated with liminality. The stress of accomplishing tasks for college has been lifted. Yet, the individual has not transitioned to a new stage in life (psychologically or physically). The result is a unique perspective on what has come before, and what may come next.



When Western cultures use mistletoe, the plant is placed in a threshold (the "limen"), at the time of the winter solstice. The act that occurs under the mistletoe (the kiss) breaks the boundaries between two people. Because what happens under the mistletoe is occurring in ritual time/space, the people kissing are not breaking taboos imposed under normal circumstances by their marriages to (or relationships with) other people. When a marriage proposal is initiated, there is a liminal stage between the question and the answer during which the social arrangements of both parties involved are subject to transformation and inversion; a sort of "life stage limbo" so to speak, in that the affirmation or denial can result in multiple and diverse outcomes.

Twilight serves as a liminal time, between day and night. The name of the television fiction series *The Twilight Zone* makes reference to this, describing it as "the middle ground between light and shadow, between science and superstition" in one variant of the original series' opening. The name is from an actual zone observable from space in the place where daylight or shadow advances or retreats about the Earth. Noon and, more often, midnight can be considered liminal, the first transitioning between morning and afternoon, the latter between days.

A. Liminality is a word used to describe certain stages in life

✓

B Liminality is derived from the word "limited" meaning restricted

C "Limen" means time

D Liminality is a transitional period

✓

E People kissing is representative of liminality

✓

F Transformation and change are key elements of liminality

✓

G Rejection of a marriage proposal can lead to depression

H Twilight is not a liminal time

I Certain times of day are liminal stages

✓

J The television show "The Twilight Zone" coined the term "liminality"

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. The idea that bars will be forced to close because of the smoking ban is utterly unconvincing.



In other cities where smoking bans were enacted, post-ban bar profits went up. There are more people unwilling to go into the smoke-filled bars as they exist today than there are smokers unwilling to go into smoke-free areas.

It is also foolhardy to assert that smokers who light up in bars would choose not to frequent the smokeless bars. Smoking, like television, is an activity that can be done at home, at any time. Listening to live music is the real draw of the bar scene - not ubiquitous cigarettes - and someone who'd miss out on listening to Austin's live music because they'd rather stay home and light up a cigarette is a pretty sad sack.

B.

As a non-smoker, when the smoking ban was first proposed, the prospect of being able to eat a meal or have a drink with some friends without being drowned in the off-putting smell of smoke was wonderful. It was only when I started to look at the specifics that I realised that perhaps this ban wasn't entirely ethical and good willed.



C.

I genuinely believe that over the past few years, smokers have become more understanding and considerate to our rightly health-conscious society and the question "do you mind if I light up?" is more prominent than ever.



As a student, much of my social life is spent with friends in both bars and restaurants. Those of my friends who do smoke have become more accustomed to 'smoke free' or 'smoking areas' within these establishments. The non-smokers amongst us have also become used to these disciplines. I believe that by being tolerant of each other's rights to enjoy a relaxing social life, we should be able to avoid the need of an unfair ban that affects smokers and non-smokers alike.

D.

I feel that this impinges upon people's rights and no one should be forced to give up something they don't want to. Personal health and safety has to do with the individual - not the public.



Passive smoking is the same as car-fume inhalation, just a little lighter on the lungs, but the long term effects are just as prominent; it is just so idiotic and not sensible.

Ancient Indians smoked the pipe as do the modern eastern Islamic countries and is part of a tradition and yet, why aren't they being banned when they equally contain just as many powerful toxins that are inhaled and exhaled as regular cigarettes?

In which text does the writer

1. argue that smoking is a tradition that shouldn't be banned?
2. compare cigarettes and pipes?
3. claim smokers have recently become more respectful?
4. hint a smoking ban may lack moral basis?
5. argue that bars won't be affected by a smoking ban?

D

D

C

B

A

Which text is saying the following?

6. An individual's well-being is private.
7. Smokers and non-smokers need to respect each other.
8. Politeness is important between smokers and non-smokers.
9. In some places, establishments made more money after a smoking ban was passed.
10. At first the thought of a smoking ban was nice.

D

C

C

A

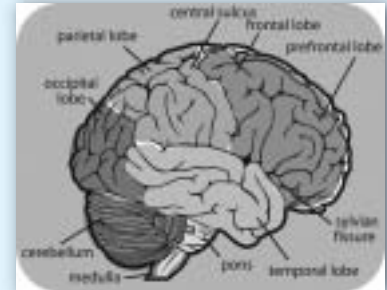
B

Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Do **NOT** use more than three words in your answer. An example is done for you.

Intelligence

While showing an impressive growth prenatally, the human brain is not completed at birth. There is considerable brain growth during childhood with dynamic changes taking place in the human brain throughout life, probably for adaptation to our environments.



Defining intelligence is highly problematic. Is there an 'intelligence' that equips us to solve all kinds of problems and answer all questions, regardless of their nature? Or are there different intelligences that help us deal with particular problems and solutions? The scientific community is divided on the issue.

One of the main tenets underpinning the idea of a single entity 'intelligence' is the concept of 'General Intelligence', or 'g'. Devised by English Psychologist, Charles Spearman, in the early 20th Century, 'g' was a statistical measure of performance across a variety of tests.

Spearman found that the same people who did well in a variety of mental tests tended to use a part in their brains that he termed 'g'. This 'g' laid the foundation for the notion of a single intelligence, which enables us to undertake everyday mental tasks.

A recent study seems to endorse Spearman's theory. Research has found that a part of the brain called the 'lateral prefrontal cortex' is the only area of the brain to increase in blood flow when volunteers tackle complicated puzzles.

Spearman's concept, however, is still highly controversial with many people questioning both the statistical process and the simplistic nature of 'g'. There is also a body of research that states that our mental ability is a function of social factors such as education and not one's inherent biological make-up.

The early Greeks thought the brain was the home of your soul, rather than your intellect. They believed that thinking happened somewhere around the lungs! Not until the seventeenth century was the brain seen as an organ of intelligence and thought, when the concept of the mind emerged.

There are a number of different methods which purport to measure intelligence, the most famous of which is perhaps the IQ, or 'Intelligence Quotient' test. The 'Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale' began life in early 20th century Paris, as part of Alfred Binet's efforts to educate children with learning difficulties. Those that obtained a score below their age were considered "retarded".

IQ is a 'psychometric' test, meaning it measures mental ability. However, defining intelligence is far from simple. There are two main schools of thought. The first believes in an inherited, genetically determined intellect that can be measured. The second group of psychologists believe in many intelligences, the development of which may be the result of our social background. They also think that measuring these intelligences is also problematic. This issue is ongoing and will be studied for years to come, but for now there is no clear way to truly measure intelligence.

Example: When do changes in brain take place?

Throughout people's lives

1. What about intelligence is the scientific community split over?

defining it

2. Who came up with the concept of "General Intelligence"?

Charles Spearman

3. What does "General Intelligence" or "g" allow us to do?

everyday mental tasks / measuring Intelligence

4. When doing a complicated task, what part of the brain will get more blood flow?

Lateral prefrontal cortex

5. Some researchers say that mental ability is not caused by biology, but rather by what?

Social factors / Education

6. What did the ancient Greeks think about the brain?

It was where **the/your soul was/is**

7. When did the concept of the mind begin?

(the) 17th century

8. What kind of children was Alfred Binet trying to educate, when he came up with the "Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale"?

with learning difficulties

9. What score did children have to get in order to be considered "retarded" ?

below average/their age

10. What does the first group of scientists (trying to define intelligence) believe we can do with Intelligence?

measure it

WRITING**Part 1**

*You have seen the notice below outside your local library. Write a **letter** to Mrs. Antrim expressing your views. Write between 150 and 200 words.*

Notice to Residents

Because of poor federal funding the Mont Blanc Memorial Library will be closing beginning June 4th. The building, books and bookcases will be auctioned off the following Friday.

Mrs. Antrim,
Mont Blanc Librarian

**Part 2**

*Your friend intends to attend a summer programme that you attended last year. Write a **letter** to your friend giving some advice about the holiday. Write between 200 and 250 words.*