

## **International ESOL**

### **Marking Scheme for Level 2 (C1) Listening Exam**

#### **Includes transcripts**

This mark scheme remains confidential and should not be supplied or shown to learners who may be taking an International ESOL Listening Exam.

Examination markers should apply this mark scheme when marking examination papers for the Level 2 (C1) Listening Exam.

If examination markers have any queries concerning this mark scheme or the marking of candidate examination papers, they should address these to the Moderator.

**Part One**

**Correct answers only – no alternatives**

1	d	Insert relevant CEFR standard
2	d	
3	a	
4	a	
5	c	
6	c	
7	a	
8	c	

**Transcript**

1. What should I do with the confidential file?
2. What would you like with your coffee?
3. My car needs a new tyre.
4. The swimming pool is closed on Saturday
5. Can you bring your books with you?
6. What time does the evening showing start?
7. Do you like this pizza?
8. The song is very sad.

**Part 2 (a)**

**Correct answers only – no alternatives**

1	a	Insert relevant CEFR standard
2	d	
3	c	
4	a	
5	b	
6	c	

**Transcript:**

**Part 2a - Conversation - 3 people**

**Reece**– Good evening, my name is Reece and I am the receptionist at the Imperial Hotel. How can I help you today?

**Mrs Simpson** – Hi, I have a reservation with my family and I would like to check in to the hotel. The name is Mrs Simpson.

**Reece** – Yes that is correct we have your reservation here. 1 double room for 3 nights including breakfast. Is that correct?

**Mrs Simpson** – No that is not right. I printed out my original booking confirmation and as you can see I booked a family room for 3 nights with breakfast. I have my 2 children and their cousin with me. A double room would not be large enough to accommodate us comfortably.

**Reece** – Oh I see, I am fairly new here and not sure of the procedure. If you could wait one minute I will ask my manager what to do.

**Jacqui** – Good evening Mrs Simpson, my name is Jacqui and I am the duty manager. I am very sorry about this mix up. I will make sure that a family room is available for you. This may take up to an hour so to prepare the room. Can I suggest while you wait you take your family to the hotel restaurant for a meal? They do have a wide selection of food available and an excellent children’s menu. Of course this will be free of charge because of your wait. Reece could you please arrange a complimentary voucher for the restaurant please. I do hope this is satisfactory and once again I do apologise for our mistake.

**Mrs Simpson** – Thank you that will be fine. Is there somewhere we can leave our luggage while we eat?

**Reece** – You can leave it here with me and I will make sure it is taken to your room as soon as it is ready. Here is your voucher just hand it in to Carol in the restaurant. I do hope you and the children enjoy your meal. Is there anything else I can do for you, would you like a coffee before you go to the restaurant?

**Mrs Simpson** – No that will be fine, Luca, Gianni and Cameron are quite hungry so we will go straight to the restaurant. Could you send somebody to tell us when the room is ready please.

**Reece** – no problem I will come and tell you myself. The restaurant is straight down this corridor and the first door on the right.

**Part 2 (b)**

**Correct answers only – no alternatives**

1	c	Insert relevant CEFR standard
2	b	
3	c	
4	b	
5	b	
6	a	

**Transcript**

**Part 2b - Conversation 2**

**Interviewer (I)** - Hello and welcome to Talk FM radio. Today we will be looking at an item that has been in the news recently; the proposed banning of diesel and petrol cars in the UK by 2040. We have with us an environmental expert Ralph Wilkes to answer some of the questions our listeners have sent in.

Good morning Ralph. First of all, why is this ban proposed?

**Ralph** – Good morning Joe. Well let me start with saying that we are following something which France also has on the agenda. It is feared that the rising levels of nitrogen oxide is posing a very serious and dangerous threat to public health. The government warned that the move, which will also take in hybrid vehicles, was needed because of the unnecessary and avoidable impact that poor air quality was having on people’s health. Government ministers believe it poses the largest environmental risk to public health in the UK, costing up to £2.7bn in lost productivity in one recent year. So to combat this the government proposes the eventual phasing out of petrol and diesel cars.

**I** – Is there an alternative? This does seem rather drastic.

**Ralph** – Well a number of options have been considered. Ministers have been urged to introduce charges for vehicles to enter a series of “clean air zones” (CAZ). However, the government only wants taxes to be considered as a very last resort. They fear a backlash against any move that is seen to punish motorists.

**I** – As you know Ralph we do have 2 large car manufacturers in Burland and they are the largest employers in the area. So a number of listeners are very concerned that this move would have a massive impact on jobs losses in the area. Will this be the case?

**Ralph** – These proposals do have over 20 years to be put in place. And the new cars still have to be produced. The car manufacturers are working closely with the relevant parties to develop economical and environmentally friendly cars. So production of cars should not be affected by the changeover.

**I** – Well thank you Joe. After the short break Joe will be answering some more of your questions and our phone lines are open to calls.

**Part 3**

**Correct answers only – no alternatives**

1	b	Insert relevant CEFR standard
2	c	
3	c	
4	c	
5	d	
6	d	Insert relevant CEFR standard
7	c	
8	a	
9	d	
10	c	

**Transcript**

**Part 3 - Broadcast**

Over the last century, eating habits in Britain have changed beyond recognition. Our diets have been influenced by all kinds of factors: by the technologies in our kitchens, by the modes of transport supplying our shops, by the media and the government and by trade and migration. The eating habits of our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents would be completely alien to many of us today. Our experiences of shopping and cooking have been transformed as have our attitudes towards health, table manners, 'foreign' foods, waste and choice.

The British have long been famous for having 'boring' food and unadventurous tastes. For many British families up until the last few decades, household eating patterns did not change from week to week. A Sunday roast would be followed by a few days of recycled leftovers - cold meat would be turned into shepherd's pie or rissoles. Fish was traditionally served on Friday, at the point that the leftover meat had run out. Today, many of us enjoy a greater range of foods than ever before. For many of our grandparents, the idea that raw Japanese fish would be sold in British supermarkets and widely enjoyed by people around the country would have been unimaginable.

Nowadays in the UK we are used to eating food from around the world. A lunchtime snack might include sandwiches, samosas, spring rolls or pizza. Supermarkets stock food from around the globe. Many of the foods we take for granted now, such as curries or kebabs, have only been widely available for the last thirty years or so. Migrants to Britain have helped introduce new flavours and recipes and the rise of affordable air travel and people travelling further for holidays has helped create an appetite for foods from other countries.

Today fast food chains are a global phenomenon - fried chicken, burgers and submarine sandwiches are available on the streets of New York, Edinburgh, Paris and Shanghai. While food shortages are still widespread in many parts of the world, for a lot of people in the West, the idea of eating only three meals a day is a thing of the past. We graze our way through the day, nibbling on crisps or chocolate to keep us going between meals. There is also a growing number of people who are vegetarians and the health and organic food markets are growing. Where once these eating trends were regarded as alternative, now they are mainstream. From cookery shows on television to recipes in magazines and on websites, we're blasted with advice on what and how to cook. And the market seems to be growing year by year.

Adapted from <http://www.bl.uk/learning/citizenship/foodstories>