

**LanguageCert Test of English (LTE)
A1-C2 examination
Listening & Reading
Practice Paper 1**

Candidate's name (block letters please)

Centre no

Date

Time allowed:

- Listening about 50 minutes
- Reading 70 minutes

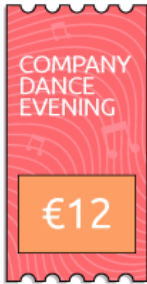
Instructions to Candidates

- 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 correct answers.

1.



a)



b)



c)

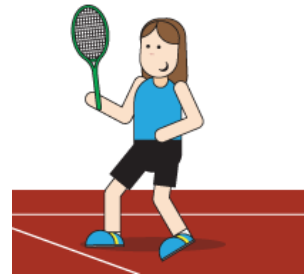
2.



a)



b)



c)

3.



a)



b)



c)

4.



a)



b)



c)

5.



a)



b)



c)

6.



a)

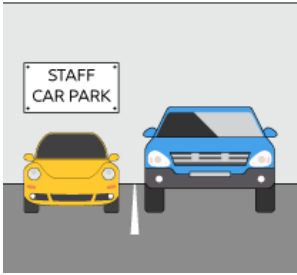


b)

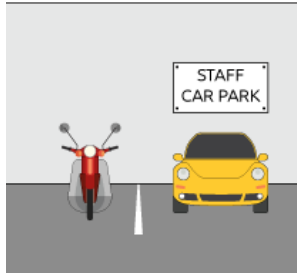


c)

7.



a)

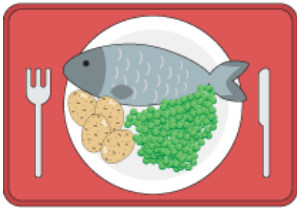


b)



c)

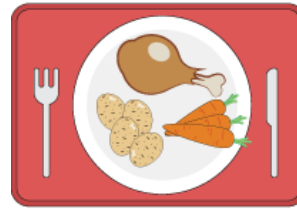
8.



a)



b)



c)

Listening Part 2a

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

1. a) I like it a lot.
 b) I don't think so.
 c) He's very kind.

2. a) Yes, that's right.
 b) You must go there.
 c) I can't do it.

3. a) No, that'll be fine.
 b) What would you like?
 c) It hasn't happened yet.

4. a) I don't think so.
 b) That's a good idea.
 c) It's possible, yes.

5. a) I'll bring it to you.
 b) Of course I don't.
 c) It wasn't me.

Listening Part 2b

You will hear some short conversations. You will hear each conversation twice. Choose the correct answer to complete each conversation.

1.
 - a) But I think he found his job quite stressful.
 - b) I'll let him know what they decided.
 - c) Well, I just hope you're right.

2.
 - a) That's not necessary, thanks.
 - b) You could always check with Mary.
 - c) Sorry, I haven't had a chance to think about it.

3.
 - a) It was really useful, thanks.
 - b) I'll forward the email to you.
 - c) I'm not sure that's completely true.

4.
 - a) You'll find out if you check the details.
 - b) What was his reaction when he saw it?
 - c) It's better to be safe than sorry.

5.
 - a) In that case I might have to think about another day.
 - b) That would be ideal if it's still available.
 - c) I'd welcome your thoughts on the matter.

6.
 - a) That might work, but it's not ideal.
 - b) That hasn't happened before, so I think I'll be OK.
 - c) That's certainly the idea, anyway.

7.
 - a) It's not worth trying to persuade him.
 - b) I think that's probably why he accepted.
 - c) It's a brave decision but let's wait and see.

8. a) Not to worry, but thanks anyway.
b) I can tell him to call you, if you like.
c) There isn't much left to do, to be honest.
9. a) Let me try and put it to her another way.
b) She might change her mind if it comes from you.
c) I know, but I'd have every confidence in her.
10. a) Oh, OK, he's terribly early, but never mind!
b) If that's what he did, then I'm not very surprised.
c) To be honest, I'm not sure what the best outcome is.

Listening Part 3

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

Conversation 1

You hear a manager in a company talking to an international visitor called Geraldo.

1. Geraldo says he had problems sleeping in his hotel because
 - a) the air conditioning wasn't working.
 - b) the room was too noisy.
 - c) the bed was uncomfortable.

2. Who did Geraldo chat to in a restaurant?
 - a) some players from a sports team
 - b) some other guests from the hotel
 - c) some local businesspeople

Conversation 2

You hear a man and woman talking at work.

3. We're told that on the man's last visit to Mexico,
 - a) he and his wife stayed in a flat.
 - b) he and his wife went to the seaside.
 - c) he and his wife were delayed on their return journey.

4. What do the man and woman decide about the staff competition?
 - a) to postpone it until he's back from holiday
 - b) to try and replace him with a new player
 - c) to continue with it even without a full team

Conversation 3

You hear a senior manager talking to a manager called Linda about a training day.

5. Why has he chosen to ask Linda to lead one of the seminars?

- a) She has lots of experience as a presenter.
- b) She has relevant expertise to share.
- c) She is well informed about a variety of projects.

6. What does he tell Linda about running the seminar?

- a) It's something she can get help with.
- b) It won't be as straightforward as it appears.
- c) It shouldn't require too much preparation.

Conversation 4

You hear two work colleagues talking about statistics meetings.

7. They both say that such activities

- a) create a lot of expectation.
- b) require a highly analytical approach.
- c) are not particularly productive.

8. What do we learn about their boss, Katherine?

- a) She's always trying out experimental new methods.
- b) She believes there's a simple explanation for everything.
- c) She possesses limited interpersonal skills.

Conversation 5

You hear two managers discussing a new scheme at work.

9. They agree that the new scheme is
- a) confusing because it goes against certain other established principles.
 - b) counter-productive because it will cause stress among staff.
 - c) unappealing because previous bosses had argued against it.
10. The woman persuades the man that the new scheme
- a) is being planned with an impressive level of detail.
 - b) has one very fundamental weakness.
 - c) simply represents clever leadership.

Conversation 6

You hear two managers discussing a colleague called David.

11. What does the woman say about David?
- a) He deserves another chance to prove himself.
 - b) He's too unpredictable to be relied upon.
 - c) He's capable of upsetting some people.
12. The woman is worried because she doesn't want to be seen to be
- a) criticising those who made a certain decision.
 - b) supporting someone who's previously offended management.
 - c) withholding information she's received from the complainant.

Listening Part 4

You will hear the recordings twice. Choose the correct answers.

You will hear an interview with a man called Simon Vince who works as a pizza maker.

1. What does Simon say about his business?
 - a) He uses local advertising.
 - b) He has three members of staff.
 - c) He rents the van he uses.

2. What does Simon say about the fees he has to pay?
 - a) In some locations he isn't charged.
 - b) In one village he always pays the same figure.
 - c) Some places are too expensive for him to use.

3. Simon says that when he's working in the pizza van,
 - a) he feels proud of the food he's created.
 - b) he's aware that he's on display to people.
 - c) he notices that customers can be rather selfish.

4. What does Simon say about eating the pizzas himself?
 - a) He was advised to stop doing this.
 - b) He does this as a reward for hard work.
 - c) He tries not to do this too often.

5. Simon says that a good pizza
 - a) is probably worth the extra money.
 - b) should have a few simple ingredients.
 - c) can mix strong and spicy flavours.

You will hear two workers in a company talking about the different buildings they now work in.

6. What does George say about his department's move?
- a) It isn't quite complete at this point.
 - b) It's taken considerably longer than expected.
 - c) It's been well received by most of the employees.
7. Hetty says that her office in the main building
- a) now appears to be busier than ever before.
 - b) now has some temporary staff based in it.
 - c) is also being used by another group.
8. Why has George decided to eat in the canteen?
- a) in order to meet new people in the company
 - b) to have access to a greater range of food
 - c) because the snacks sold there are relatively healthy
9. What does George like about the new office?
- a) the relaxed atmosphere
 - b) the reduced noise levels
 - c) the pleasant views
10. George and Hetty agree to meet up again
- a) at a company social event.
 - b) in the city centre.
 - c) in the café in George's building.

You will hear part of a talk by Patsy Cooper, who founded a business supplying contact lenses.

11. Patsy says that in the early stages of developing her business, she

- a) approached healthcare professionals for advice.
- b) identified a need to shake up the industry.
- c) recognised that the systems she began with were too complicated.

12. Patsy says she found it very challenging to

- a) convince other people about her idea.
- b) find people with sufficient enthusiasm.
- c) understand how the digital platform would work.

13. In Patsy's view, some entrepreneurs make the mistake of

- a) doubting their own judgement.
- b) trying to imitate another company's business model.
- c) launching a service they have no personal experience of.

14. Patsy says that her company's intention is to

- a) listen to customers' demands for greater choice.
- b) provide customers with better systems for exchanging feedback.
- c) change the way people feel about purchasing contact lenses.

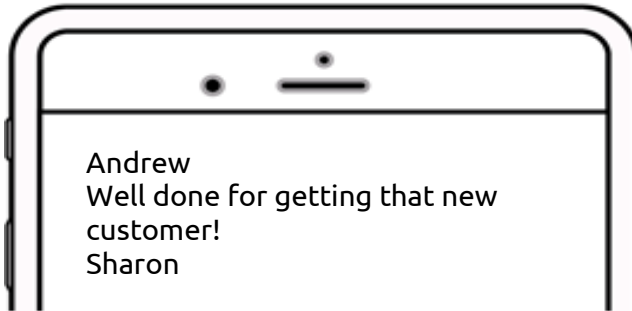
15. How does Patsy feel about her company's digital presence?

- a) worried about the renewed efforts of their competitors
- b) satisfied that they've found a promising identity
- c) aware that they'll need to keep remodelling themselves

Reading Part 1

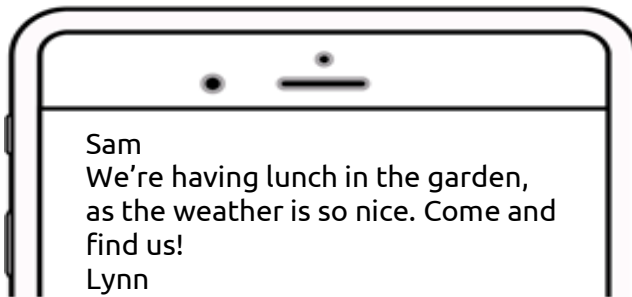
Read the texts. Choose the correct answer for each question.

1.



- a) Sharon is inviting Andrew.
- b) Sharon is asking Andrew something.
- c) Sharon is thanking Andrew.

2.



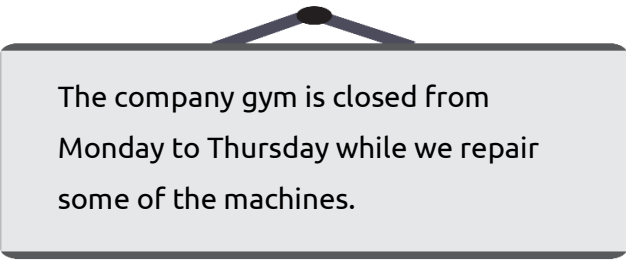
- a) Lynn doesn't need to buy any lunch today.
- b) Lynn is eating outside because it's warm today.
- c) Lynn is too busy to come for lunch now.

3.



- a) You can get coffee before the meeting begins.
- b) Put your coat in Room G4.
- c) Don't leave anything in the room after the meeting.

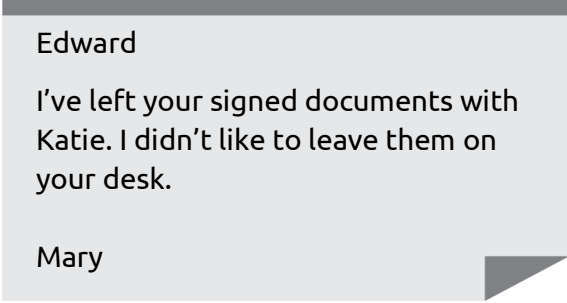
4.



The company gym is closed from Monday to Thursday while we repair some of the machines.

- a) The gym equipment is not available to use.
- b) The gym is closing early on Monday.
- c) They are cleaning and painting the gym.

5.



Edward

I've left your signed documents with Katie. I didn't like to leave them on your desk.

Mary

- a) Edward needs to tidy his desk.
- b) Edward needs to go and see Katie.
- c) Edward needs to ask Mary about some documents.

6.

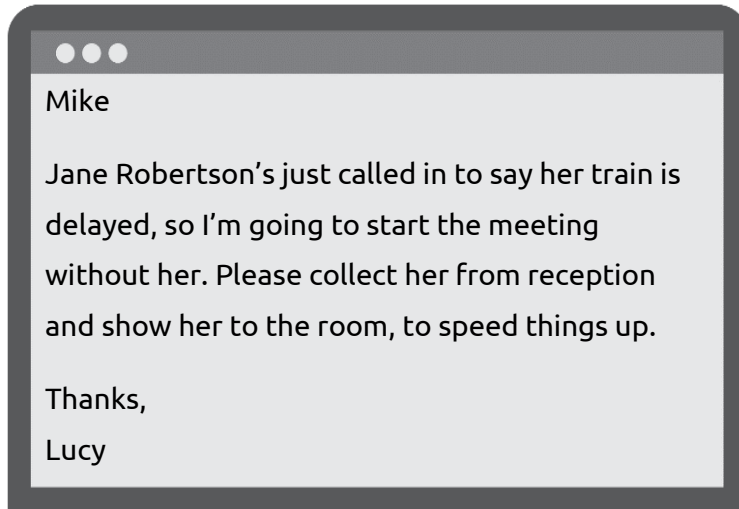


Company Social Club – BOAT TRIP WITH DINNER

We will offer any reserved tickets not paid for by the end of today to people on the waiting list.

- a) Today's the last chance to pay if you've reserved a ticket.
- b) Several people haven't collected the tickets they paid for.
- c) Not enough people have signed up for the dinner option.

7.



- a) Mike has to contact Jane by phone.
- b) Mike has to wait for Jane to arrive.
- c) Mike has to inform Jane about a changed arrangement.

Reading Part 2a

Read the text. Choose the correct answers to complete the text.

Prius Shoes

Prius is a German company that has shoe shops in big cities in several European countries. **(1)** of their customers are teenagers and young adults. The assistants are usually young as well. Prius shops are painted in **(2)** colours and have lots of space. Their shoes, boots and trainers are quite expensive – they sell a lot of the top brands. But they have their own brand of shoes **(3)** , and often have special offers.

Prius always have their shops in city centres. They play quite loud music and always **(4)** their doors open to make people feel they want to go inside. They also have comfortable sofas for customers waiting to **(5)** shoes on.

1. a) Much
b) Any
c) Most
2. a) bright
b) fit
c) sweet
3. a) else
b) too
c) so
4. a) keep
b) stay
c) take
5. a) turn
b) get
c) try

Reading Part 2b

Read the text. Choose the correct answers to complete the text.

An interesting job: careers advisor

Sarah Lewington is a careers advisor who works in various schools in her local area. Mostly she sees students one-to-one for short interviews. In these, she aims to chat to students of different ages about their possible career **(1)** and to give them useful information to help them **(2)** their decisions about their future. She needs to know what school subjects the students enjoy, whether they have any strong ideas about possible careers and what they understand about the jobs they do **(3)** an interest in. She also likes to **(4)** out about the students' personalities and what they enjoy doing outside the classroom. With older students, she might help them prepare CVs or fill in application **(5)** for jobs.

1. a) ways
b) options
c) varieties
2. a) come
b) make
c) set
3. a) show
b) become
c) are
4. a) carry
b) get
c) find
5. a) contracts
b) forms
c) certificates

Reading Part 2c

Read the text. Choose the correct answers to complete the text.

The paradox of open plan offices

Open plan offices are promoted as improving collaboration and group collective intelligence. In a workplace with no physical barriers, no closed-off individual spaces, everyone thinks collaboratively and knowledge **(1)** Also, everyone intermingles regardless of seniority, so that everyone feels valued and respected. **(2)** , that's the theory.

The reality, however, according to a recent report, is high **(3)** of noise and distraction, difficulties in concentrating, and reduced productivity and job satisfaction. Ironically, a system designed to produce a friendly, democratic environment, actually creates far fewer face-to-face interactions and private conversations.

What appears to happen is that employees instinctively seek strategies to **(4)** their privacy. So they tune out with headphones, and use email to contact others rather than risk a face-to-face interaction in front of a large audience. The **(5)** result is an office with a deathly silence!

1. a) surrounds
b) publicises
c) spreads
2. a) As such
b) At least
c) Even so
3. a) totals
b) levels
c) degrees
4. a) preserve
b) screen
c) store
5. a) eventual
b) concluding
c) forthcoming

Reading Part 3

Read the sentences. Choose the correct word to fill the space.

1. Jim, Leanne and Hiromi are all having lunch

 - a) really.
 - b) well.
 - c) together.

2. Olaf is the train to Hanover this afternoon.

 - a) making
 - b) putting
 - c) taking

3. "I'm so busy, I'm not going to the phone," said John.

 - a) reply
 - b) speak
 - c) answer

4. Anyone entering the building must show some

 - a) information.
 - b) identification.
 - c) invitation.

5. Nobody can use the photocopier, as it's out of

 - a) work.
 - b) date.
 - c) order.

6. A couple of items from our order number 35S99 are

 - a) lacking.
 - b) wanting.
 - c) missing.

7. The equipment in the room is in very good

 - a) condition.
 - b) performance.
 - c) situation.

8. We will have to in to Mario's demand, otherwise we could lose the contract!

- a) move
- b) give
- c) stay

9. for the conference begins at 8.30am in the Queen's Hall.

- a) Assistance
- b) Collection
- c) Registration

10. "Which security guards are on the night today?" asked the manager.

- a) period
- b) model
- c) shift

11. We offer various options for the collection and of commercial waste.

- a) disposal
- b) rejection
- c) throwing

12. Consumer in our industry is at an all-time low.

- a) hope
- b) courage
- c) confidence

13. There are many reasons why teenagers are to buy the product.

- a) unenthusiastic
- b) reluctant
- c) passive

14. The successful candidate must strong interpersonal skills.

- a) possess
- b) indicate
- c) deliver

15. The annual report talks at great about the company's underlying values.
- a) detail
 - b) point
 - c) length
16. The food in the staff canteen has improved beyond all
- a) consideration.
 - b) recognition.
 - c) reflection.
17. When Dennis Greenholm the top job, it was a major surprise to the owners of the company.
- a) turned down
 - b) pulled back
 - c) put away
18. The move is expected to lead to the of hundreds of new jobs.
- a) construction
 - b) arrival
 - c) creation
19. "Now I'd like you to list and these qualities in importance," said the trainer.
- a) count
 - b) rank
 - c) measure
20. The Managing Director urged staff to do all they could to the changes.
- a) convey
 - b) yield
 - c) facilitate
21. In this case, the responsibility lies with the Chief Financial Officer.
- a) ultimate
 - b) extreme
 - c) sheer

22. The next couple of months are likely to be difficult for the company, as the effects of their recent merger in July.

- a) take up
- b) run on
- c) kick in

23. Recent well-publicised events may negatively on the brand.

- a) affect
- b) impact
- c) bear

Reading Part 4a

Read the text and the questions. Choose the correct answer for each question.

Michael de Angelis, Taxi Driver

I'm self-employed, although most of my business now comes from a software company. They have a lot of visits from foreign consultants, so I do regular trips to and from the local city airport. I love telling the consultants about the city, past and present. They usually say they've learnt interesting things, so I get good tips!

My customers must hire me in advance, and I use a smartphone for calls, email and social media. At first, I was in a radio circuit as well – I paid a fee to receive bookings from a central network. But I stopped that because I felt I was beginning to get enough regular customers through my other communication systems.

While I am driving in the city, I hate it when any car driver, taxi drivers included, leaves their engine on for a long time when they are parked. This can really affect people's health. Also, lorries delivering to shops can hold up the traffic, and of course we've got customers expecting us at a certain time.

Any taxi driver needs good interpersonal skills. But I also believe in waiting to see whether a particular customer wants to talk or not. I realise not everyone wants to. Sometimes it's me who's having a bad day, but I mustn't show it – I have to keep smiling. Also, if someone's really not being pleasant, I don't let it affect me and my driving.

Thinking about the future, I believe it's important not to stand still, but to keep your business developing. My work with the software company has been really valuable and if I could find more contracted work of that kind – just one more regular corporate customer – I'd be happy. This might mean that I have to take on an assistant to help me out, but that's not on the plans for now.

1. What does Michael say about his consultant customers?
 - a) They usually have lots of questions for him.
 - b) They tell him things about their own countries.
 - c) They are grateful for the information he gives them.

2. What does Michael say about getting customers via the radio taxi service?
 - a) He saw this as old-fashioned.
 - b) He realised he no longer needed to do this.
 - c) He found he was paying too much for this system.

3. When driving in the city, Michael can get annoyed by
 - a) drivers who add to air pollution.
 - b) taxi drivers who don't respect traffic signs.
 - c) lorry drivers who chat to each other in their vehicles.

4. In the fourth paragraph, Michael says he
 - a) tries to appear cheerful to customers.
 - b) refuses to take customers if necessary.
 - c) will always politely chat to customers.

5. In the next few months, Michael intends to
 - a) start employing another driver.
 - b) develop another business.
 - c) find another big client.

Reading Part 4b

Read the text and the questions. Choose the correct answer for each question.

The four-day working week

When academics, businesspeople and politicians discuss the future of work, the four-day working week is frequently mentioned. Supporters of the idea insist it's a natural consequence of a jobs market that now sees more and more people describing themselves as being self-employed and able to choose their own working hours. But a more negative view of the same argument is – if the predictions of some economists are to be believed – that millions of jobs are at risk in the age of robots.

But is this really progress? In a UK radio documentary, professor of history Emma Griffin looked back to an age before the great Industrial Revolution changed western society in the mid-18th century. Work-life balance was the last thing workers wanted, and the five- or even six-day working week was a great new thing.

“Before the Industrial Revolution most of the UK population was made up of agricultural workers doing ‘piecework’ – what we might now call being self-employed,” Griffin explains. “They were tied to the seasons; in the winter there wasn’t enough for them to do.” It is easy to get nostalgic about this pre-industrial past, but in fact people were, in Griffin’s words, “often miserably, mind-numbingly poor”. And so they rushed to take up the regular, year-round hours that the new factories offered, seeing it as a kind of liberation.

And so began ‘the working week’. It started off, though, as six days long, usually filled by 14-hour shifts in the factories and mines. The effect was what another expert, David Rooney, describes as ‘the standardisation of the population’. However, before long, he explains, such ‘social control’ felt less like liberating people and more like exploiting them. At least trade unions forced factory bosses to concede an extra half day on Saturdays.

More concessions followed, leading to workers being given the whole of Saturday off in the early 20th century. Now, however, the 5-day week is under threat. Some experts are even predicting a 21-hour working week that will completely reshape our lives. But Professor Griffin is concerned: “The jobs we currently have will be shared amongst more people. There will be more jobs available, and more time for leisure. But there will also be less pay, and therefore less to spend on leisure.”

1. In the first paragraph, the writer says that the four-day week
 - a) goes with current thinking on job flexibility.
 - b) is a popular idea among one group of experts.
 - c) remains far off despite being much discussed.

2. In the second paragraph, the writer questions whether
 - a) relevant conclusions can be drawn from a historical view.
 - b) giving people less work really represents a step forward.
 - c) previous attempts to change the working week were sensible.

3. In Emma Griffin's view, the situation for pre-18th century farm workers
 - a) had one similarity with the present day.
 - b) was better than that of workers in the first factories.
 - c) may not have been as bad as some historians have claimed.

4. David Rooney makes the point that the six-day working week
 - a) only applied to certain industries.
 - b) was balanced by short working days.
 - c) led to employers taking advantage of workers.

5. Emma Griffin says that a big reduction in working hours will not
 - a) make workers any happier.
 - b) solve the problem of unemployment.
 - c) lead to increased wealth.

Reading Part 4c

Read the text and the questions. Choose the correct answer for each question.

Distraction at work: a psychological view

If your work, like mine, depends on finding undisturbed time for deep focus and creative thinking, you'll be familiar with distraction. But most people misunderstand what distraction really is – and clearing up that confusion is an essential first step to any lasting solution. Instinctively, we divide sources of distraction into two categories. First, temptations: when you're grappling with a tough creative challenge, wandering over to social media can seem irresistibly alluring. Then, interruptions: co-workers asking questions, emails popping up, or the construction site near my home office where workers compete, so far as I can tell, to hit pieces of metal with hammers as loudly as they possibly can. However, when we think in terms of temptations and interruptions, we're defining the problem as coming from the outside – and we try to shut them out with website blockers or noise-cancelling headphones. But there's a reason such methods never work very well. The real culprit isn't external irritations, but rather an internal urge to be distracted, to avoid focusing on what matters most.

Nobody diagnosed this problem as brilliantly as Friedrich Nietzsche, the 19th-century German philosopher who argued that we seek out distractions in order to stay mentally busy, so we can avoid facing up to the big questions – like whether we're living genuinely meaningful lives. We tweet and click away because "when we are alone and quiet, we fear that something will be whispered into our ear." Worse still, even work that feels productive can really be a form of distraction, if it keeps us from addressing what's most important. "...we labour at our daily work more ardently and thoughtlessly than is necessary," Nietzsche wrote.

Another explanation, underscored by psychological research, is that we're desperate for a sense of autonomy, of being in charge. Consequently, we rail against anything we feel we've been ordered to do – even if it's ourselves who gave that order. And so you decide in advance to spend Wednesday morning on your business plan, but when Wednesday comes, you rise up against the taskmaster who gave that command, and start scrolling through Snapchat instead. Congratulations, you're a rebel – but unfortunately it's your own goals you're undermining.

Happily, when you see distraction for what it really is, you're much better equipped to fight it. All the same, watch out for the inner urge, and when it arises, don't try to squash it. Just sit with it, breathe, and let it dissipate. Remember, too, that you don't need to 'feel up for it today' in order to do important work. Instead, let yourself feel like you'd rather be doing something else, and at the same time, do the work: Open the laptop, make the phone call, type another sentence.

1. When mentioning construction site workers, the writer is
 - a) aware that he's contradicting himself.
 - b) making a key point in his argument.
 - c) bringing in his own personal frustration.

2. In the writer's view, recognising that there are different types of distraction
 - a) is how a psychologist would begin finding a solution.
 - b) is not a particularly helpful way of looking at the problem.
 - c) is necessary in order to establish a fundamental distinction.

3. In quoting Nietzsche, the writer draws our attention to the fact that
 - a) useful work is preferable to trivial actions.
 - b) taking refuge in our work is in itself a form of distraction.
 - c) distractions serve a useful purpose in stopping us from worrying.

4. In the third paragraph, the writer argues that
 - a) our behaviour when seeking distraction can be self-defeating.
 - b) distraction occurs when we have nothing to struggle for.
 - c) the self-employed are particularly prone to getting distracted.

5. In the fourth paragraph, the writer suggests that
 - a) it makes no sense to link distraction with a lack of motivation.
 - b) conscious strategies to prevent distraction usually fail.
 - c) even people who understand distraction well still get distracted.