

Series C2 Exam Paper

PLEASE SIGN AND DATE BELOW TO CONFIRM DETAILS AND YOU UNDERSTOOD THE INSTRUCTIONS

Learner number / ULN	
VTCT centre number	
Learner surname	
Other names	
Time Allocated	3 hours
Signature	
Date	

Instructions to Learners

PLEASE READ THE TEXT BELOW VERY CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING ANY OF THE ASSESSMENT.

You will need no other materials.

Learner instructions:

- Check that you have the correct question paper.
- Sign and date the examination paper.

Please use **BLACK PEN** when answering this examination paper.

All of the questions for the examination paper are in the examination booklet.

Short and extended response questions should be answered in the question paper booklet.

Use the VTCT Theory Examination Answer Sheet to record your answers for the multiple choice questions (MCQ), which are identified by four square boxes on the examination paper.

MCQ answers that are not recorded on the VTCT Theory Examination Answer Sheet will not be marked or counted.

If you make a mistake on the VTCT Theory Examination Answer Sheet, please cross it out and put your name against it and then mark the correct answer.



Notify your exam invigilator immediately if you think there is an error in your exam. Your invigilator will refer the matter immediately to the Exams Officer.



LISTENING PAPER - 30 MARKS

Listening Part 1

You will hear 8 sentences or questions.

Listen to each sentence or question, then choose the correct response to each sentence or question from the options A), B), C) or D).

You will hear the recording **twice**.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1			
A	They never get anything done on time.	B	They should have a more varied diet.
C	Yes, times are hard, these days.	D	I think they're planning on moving soon.
2			
A	I didn't know she'd asked you to help.	B	I hope you don't lose your key again!
C	Yes, I'm going to stay there overnight as well.	D	I wonder why she didn't invite you.
3			
A	You shouldn't let anybody push you around.	B	There's nothing worse than a tedious job.
C	Why is everybody so difficult to get on with?	D	You're not the only person to be made redundant unfortunately.
4			
A	Did you have a good weep?	B	I would've been really scared.
C	I love having a good laugh.	D	Did you find out who did it at the end?
5			
A	Why? Have you got visitors coming?	B	Is that when you have your exam?
C	Yes, let's get ready for the weekend.	D	What do we need to buy?



6			
A	I didn't know you were feeling ill.	B	You'll look great in your new sandals afterwards.
C	I'm sure they'll help you with the paperwork.	D	Can you ask the dentist to see me while you're there?
7			
A	I never find comedians funny.	B	I hope they can do good impressions.
C	Brilliant! I love watching magic tricks.	D	I hate listening to amateur singers.
8			
A	I thought you were a vegetarian.	B	But you've got loads of things to wear!
C	You'll be able to walk much better if you get some.	D	You'd better make an appointment at the opticians then.

Total for Listening Part 1 = 8 MARKS



Listening Part 2A

Listen to a conversation, then select the correct answer for questions 9-14 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

You will hear the conversation **twice**.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

There are 12 marks available for Part Two, 6 marks each for Parts A and B.

9	What does the man say about going to the nature reserve?			
A	He had planned to go there but not mentioned it.	B	It was a spontaneous decision.	
C	He hadn't checked to see if it had reopened before arriving.	D	He went after walking the dog on the beach.	
10	What improvement does the man remark on?			
A	The increased entry fee.	B	There are more pathways.	
C	The trails are safer.	D	The viewpoints are easier to find.	
11	What does the man find disappointing?			
A	Some of the best views are obscured now.	B	Some routes are no longer available.	
C	The walks are inaccessible.	D	The lack of seating.	
12	What do they both think about the car park?			
A	It should have designated parking.	B	It should have been enlarged.	
C	It's too disorganised.	D	It has a good view of the birds.	
13	The information centre has displays about			
A	preservation going on in the reserve.	B	the history of the reserve.	
C	future projects for the reserve.	D	animal breeding in the reserve.	



14	What food from the café is considered poor quality?		
A	The cakes.	B	The hot chocolate.
C	The sandwiches.	D	The snacks.

Total for Listening Part 2A = 6 MARKS



Listening Part 2B

Listen to an interview, then select the correct answer for questions 15-20 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

You will hear the interview **twice**.

For each sentence or question, place **a black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

There are 12 marks available for Part Two, 6 marks each for Parts A and B.

15	Why hasn't George been in work?			
A	He was taking annual leave.	B	He attended some training.	
C	He was on a work-related trip.	D	He was doing an online course.	
16	What is the woman's reaction to George's involvement in ergonomics?			
A	Puzzled.	B	Animated.	
C	Philosophical.	D	Contemptuous.	
17	The woman			
A	isn't interested in ergonomics.	B	seems to think ergonomics is a waste of time.	
C	can't comprehend what ergonomics is about.	D	finds ergonomics a fascinating topic.	
18	George says employees at the company			
A	don't really know how to work with their equipment properly.	B	often work in unsuitable positions.	
C	suffer major injuries.	D	need to learn how to seat themselves correctly.	
19	George believes the key to improving the office environment is			
A	increasing the light and amount of space.	B	changing the design and décor of the workspace.	
C	having more frequent break times.	D	purchasing adjustable desks.	



20	The woman thinks having experience in ergonomics		
A	is a bit too specialised to be useful.	B	may create more work for him to do in the long run.
C	will have an impact on his job prospects.	D	will benefit everybody involved.

Total for Listening Part 2B = 6 MARKS



Listening Part 3

Listen to a broadcast, then select the correct answer to questions 21-30 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

You will hear the broadcast **twice**.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

21	What does the speaker say about deepfakes?	
A	They stemmed from fake news.	B
C	They often duplicate celebrities.	D
B	They rarely use audio.	D
D	Images are more common than video.	
22	According to the speaker, what is required to produce a convincing deepfake?	
A	A standard desktop.	B
C	An effective processor.	D
B	Cutting-edge graphics.	
D	The latest audio effects.	
23	The deepfake app that is mentioned	
A	is owned by several companies.	B
C	only uses fictional characters.	D
B	uses the latest tools.	
D	allows users to create their own deepfake.	
24	The speaker says advancing technology means	
A	it's more difficult to identify false images.	B
C	there are more deepfakes than before.	D
B	research into deepfakes has increased since 2018.	
D	deepfakes are less detailed.	
25	What happens when problems in deepfakes are publicised?	
A	Research is conducted into the issues.	B
C	They cause security issues.	D
B	People start to consider deepfakes as normal.	
D	The problems are immediately corrected.	
26	Inferior quality deepfakes are characterised by	
A	oddly-shaped lips.	B
C	poorly-formed facial features.	D
B	badly-coloured skin.	
D	discoloured teeth.	



27	In the speaker’s opinion how possible is it that deepfakes could start a global panic?		
A	Improbable.	B	Quite conceivable.
C	Definite.	D	Impossible.
28	The speaker considers some effects of deepfakes to be quite		
A	innocuous.	B	disruptive.
C	menacing.	D	perilous.
29	The speaker says a society without trust makes people more		
A	cautious.	B	dishonest.
C	apathetic.	D	suspicious.
30	What final point does the speaker make?		
A	Artificial Intelligence is dangerous.	B	There is a race to become the best at identifying fakes.
C	Specialists are already adept at detecting fakes.	D	There is insufficient funding to identify deepfakes.

Total for Listening Part 3 = 10 MARKS
TOTAL FOR LISTENING PAPER = 30 MARKS



READING PAPER - 30 MARKS

Reading Part 1

Read the text below and then select the correct answer to questions 31-38 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

Fill in the space on your answer sheet with a **black pen only**.

There is only **one correct answer** for each number.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1	Most children today grow up in a dual environment, spending significant time at
2	home and in childcare provision. Childcare varies in quality size and facilities offered
3	as well as in philosophies, goals and regulatory status. Yet one central unifying
4	characteristic remains: male childcare assistants are virtually non-existent. There are
5	several reasons why this is problematic.
6	First, children’s gender concepts develop early, and is formed partly by their
7	environment. Much of this learning occurs through interaction with gender role
8	models. By the absence of male carers, the gender message children receive is
9	_____.
10	Additionally, research has identified that boys tend to experience lower quality
11	interactions in childcare institutions. Some boys also manifest more behaviour
12	problems than girls. This may be down to the fact all carers are female, which could
13	create a mismatch between some boy’s interests and tendencies and those of
14	the female staff.
15	The absence of male carers is baffling. Research reveals that male
16	and female carers are both capable of taking care of children. There is no
17	evidence to support the notion that men are, due to their biology, inherently
18	incapable of providing warm, responsive and professional childcare. Many male
19	teachers can be found in primary education, yet there is a _____ of males in the
20	pre-school setting. Interestingly, female carers are overwhelming open to,
21	and welcoming of, the idea of male carers joining their ranks.

31	Which line has a punctuation error?		
A	Line 1.	B	Line 2.
C	Line 3.	D	Line 4.
32	Which line has a spelling mistake?		
A	Line 3.	B	Line 4.
C	Line 6.	D	Line 7.
33	Which line has a grammatical error?		
A	Line 6.	B	Line 7.
C	Line 8.	D	Line 10.
34	Which word could fill the gap in line 9?		
A	biased.	B	impartial.
C	inscrutable.	D	superfluous.
35	Which line has a punctuation error?		
A	Line 13.	B	Line 17.
C	Line 19.	D	Line 20.
36	Which line has a spelling mistake?		
A	Line 11.	B	Line 13.
C	Line 17.	D	Line 18.
37	Which word could fill the gap in line 19?		
A	defection	B	scarcity
C	concurrence	D	dissolution



38	Which line has a grammatical error?		
A	Line 11.	B	Line 15.
C	Line 16.	D	Line 20.

Total for Reading Part 1 = 8 MARKS





Reading Part 2

Read the text below and then select the correct answer to questions 39-46 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

Fill in the space on your answer sheet with a **black pen only**.

There is only **one correct answer** for each number.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1	The applications of DNA extraction and its analysis are now widespread but it's important to understand what DNA actually is. DNA is an acronym that stands for deoxyribonucleic acid and each person has this essential building block of the body's cells. DNA is made up of four chemical bases and the manner in which these DNA bases are sequenced and structured, a type of genetic blueprint, provides cells with the information required to build an organism.
2	The vast majority of human DNA is exactly the same. Only 0.1% of each person's DNA differs from other individuals. Aside from identical twins, no two people will ever have exactly the same DNA sequence. Consequently, DNA analysis can be utilised for a range of purposes such as criminal investigations, medical diagnoses, and a multitude of other scenarios.
3	DNA analysis has revolutionized the criminal justice system increasing the likelihood of identifying criminals with virtual certainty. This makes it not only less complicated to identify perpetrators, but, equally importantly, decreases the odds of erroneously putting guiltless people behind bars. In some cases, advances in DNA profiling have allowed law enforcement professionals to solve historical cases based on samples of evidence rich with DNA which was collected before DNA testing was in existence. In other cases, a DNA profile may have been created at the time of the crime, but no match was found during the investigation. However, current database technology now allows for DNA profiles to be stored and quickly searched. DNA profiling advances have also enabled law enforcement to exonerate people who were wrongfully convicted of crimes.
4	In addition to forensics, DNA extraction is valuable for determining the paternity of a child in cases where it is under dispute. Whether a person wants to prove they are or are not the father, DNA from both the potential father and the baby can help prove or disprove a person's claims to paternity. DNA extraction also allows a person to understand both who their immediate relatives are and the genetic make-up of distant ancestors.
5	For some medical conditions, DNA extraction is necessary to officially diagnose them, especially if the medical condition is genetic. Common examples include cystic fibrosis and Huntington's disease. DNA extraction can identify if a person is a carrier of the disease and can even show some other medical or dietary issues a person is pre-disposed too.
6	A more contentious use in relation to DNA is genetic engineering. DNA extraction can be used for genetically engineering both plants and animals. DNA can identify, isolate and extract a specific gene to replicate in successive generations of plants. DNA extraction is also useful for anything from cloning animals to transferring one animal's DNA to another. Many believe that it is morally wrong to tamper with an organism's DNA. However, at this stage, the main task of genetic engineering is primarily to provide maximum benefits for humanity as opposed to harming it.



39	The opening paragraph is about	
A	where DNA was discovered.	B what DNA is comprised of.
C	why DNA has become important.	D how DNA works.
40	The purpose of the second paragraph is to	
A	justify the value of DNA analysis.	B compare types of DNA.
C	evaluate the applications of DNA.	D stress the large difference in individuals' DNA.
41	What does the writer say about the use of DNA analysis in forensics?	
A	The likelihood of convicting innocent people has lowered.	B It doesn't yet allow for the testing of old samples.
C	It has made databases more efficient.	D Mistakes can still be made.
42	What word could replace 'exonerate' in the third paragraph?	
A	mitigate	B endorse
C	disparage	D absolve
43	DNA can identify whether somebody	
A	has a low possibility of being the father of a child.	B might be the father of a child.
C	is or is not the father of a child.	D has a high possibility of being the father of a child.
44	DNA analysis can show	
A	how medical conditions will progress.	B what illnesses somebody may develop.
C	what medical issues somebody had previously had.	D the speed that a disease will spread.
45	The writer states genetic engineering is considered as	
A	conclusive.	B contradictory.
C	condemnatory.	D controversial.



46	In the final paragraph the writer implies they		
A	have reservations about the ethics of genetic engineering.	B	would like more consideration to be given to people’s perception of genetic engineering.
C	are in favour of genetic engineering.	D	do not advocate genetic engineering in humans.

Total for Reading Part 2 = 8 MARKS

Reading Part 3

Read the text below and then select the correct answer to questions 47-54 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

Fill in the space on your answer sheet with a **black pen only**.

There is only **one correct answer** for each number.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1	Thursday night and The Royal Court Theatre opened with its new production <i>Cuckoo</i> , written by veteran playwright Michael Wynne. It's his eighth play at the Royal and frankly a relief compared to the recent offerings of underperforming productions I've been obliged to witness by other writers.
2	<i>Cuckoo</i> actually achieves in doing what all good drama should – that is, it tells a story with characters who grab the audience's attention. But it's not only the characters who are absorbing, the actors who present them are also top-notch. The play opens with three generations of women gathered around a kitchen table in the home of the jovial grandmother, Doreen (a recognisable face from the world of TV) her two daughters Sarah (TV regular but theatre novice), Carmel (often at the Royal) and Carmel's eighteen-year-old daughter Megyn (making her professional debut).
3	What is immediately apparent is that none of these four seem very engaged with one another. Instead, a prolonged opening silence is broken only by the notification noises of their mobile phones, as is the case these days, when someone can have thousands of virtual friends but no actual real ones. Doreen, her two daughters and granddaughter have an intimate connection with their screens that doesn't seem to extend to real people.
4	Actually, it's a humorous opening, and Michael Wynne's new drama initially gives the appearance of being a kind of satire about how mobile phones have messed up our lives.
5	The main plot revolves around the troubled Megyn. Feeling apprehensive about the state of the world and depressed, she retreats into an upstairs bedroom where she hides herself away for weeks on end, communicating only by text. She spends her time on Instagram posting photos of her and her mum with inspirational captions that have no bearing on her usually distant relationship with her mother at all. She reappears in time for the climax, alive to the terrors of the world that she has been exposed to after weeks of living online.
6	It would seem that all is not well despite the good cheer that Doreen, in particular, does her best to impart. The play ends as it began – with a long scene containing virtually no dialogue that will surely prompt debate afterwards. Wynne raises a lot of serious social points over the course of the play's two hours, which are easy to process thanks to superlative performances and witty, realistic dialogue.



47	How is the author of <i>Cuckoo</i> described?			
A	Experienced.	B	Perceptive.	
C	Substandard.	D	Intense.	
48	The character of Doreen in the play is			
A	infamous.	B	jolly.	
C	witty.	D	subdued.	
49	Which character is new to acting?			
A	Doreen.	B	Sarah.	
C	Carmel.	D	Megyn.	
50	What is the writer's attitude towards online friends?			
A	Defensive.	B	Balanced.	
C	Sceptical.	D	Malicious.	
51	What word could replace 'apprehensive' in the fifth paragraph?			
A	unenthusiastic	B	uneasy	
C	naïve	D	shocked	
52	How is Megyn's relationship with her mother?			
A	Inspiring.	B	Communicative.	
C	Detached.	D	Lively.	
53	In the final paragraph the writer stresses			
A	the importance of Doreen's character.	B	the effect of superlative dialogue.	
C	the reasons the play ends as it does.	D	that the play addresses certain social themes.	



54	The purpose of this text is to		
A	evaluate.	B	entertain.
C	debate.	D	instruct.

Total for Reading Part 3 = 8 MARKS



Reading Part 4

Read the text below and then select the correct answer to questions 55-60 by choosing from A), B), C) or D).

Fill in the space on your answer sheet with a **black pen only**.

There is only **one correct answer** for each number.

For each sentence or question, place a **black mark** over the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1	The word "bee", as used in spelling bee, has never been satisfactorily accounted for. An old and widely-used term, it refers to a community social gathering at which friends and neighbours join together in a single activity (sewing, cooking building something, etc.) usually to help one person or family. The earliest known example in print is a spinning bee, in 1769. Spelling bee is apparently an American term. It first appeared in print in 1875, but it seems certain that the word was used orally for several years prior to that.
2	Of course, there was no such thing as proper spelling in English before the early 17th century, when the first English dictionaries emerged. The English language had adopted words from a wide variety of sources, and they could not be coerced into following one set of rules. At times, the relationship between a word's spelling and its pronunciation seemed bizarre. It wasn't until the 18th century that spelling standardisation really came into effect. Credit is often given to English writer Samuel Johnson, who published an early dictionary in 1755. Along with the development of the printing press, the dictionary made standard spellings commonplace for the first time. Given the degree of difficulty, correctness of language quickly became a sign of intellect. In class-conscious Britain, the focus was on correct pronunciation whereas in the United States, correct spelling was the thing.
3	By the mid-18th century in the USA, spelling competitions were common. However, it wasn't until the mid-1870s that the term "bee" came into use. The term 'spelling bee' refers to the unique American spectacle in which competitive spirit encounters the idiosyncrasies of the English language. Children compete in organised matches to spell increasingly more difficult words correctly. The practice of spelling matches spread throughout the United States in the 19th century and by the early 20th century, they were pretty common.
4	Today's spelling bees still enthral people and if anything, the national spelling bee, held annually since 1925 (except during World War II), is more popular than ever. Those who make it to the final national round (having gone through regional heats) will have forfeited countless hours to intensive study. In the most extreme cases, they will have tried to memorise every word in an almost 3,000-page dictionary. The stakes are high with cash prizes and a certain amount of prestige and fame for the winners since the finals of spelling bees are televised.





55	What is the main function of the first paragraph?		
A	To discuss the history of the word 'bee'.	B	To summarise the oral history of the word 'bee'.
C	To explain why the word 'bee' was used for competitions.	D	To highlight the different uses of the word 'bee'.
56	What does the writer say about the English language?		
A	Written English only really appeared in early seventeenth century.	B	Standardising English spelling was problematic.
C	English pronunciation was considered difficult.	D	English spelling was unrelated to each word's origin.
57	The writer thinks the British were		
A	keen to appear educated.	B	more concerned about language than the Americans.
C	highly intelligent.	D	very aware of social status.
58	What word could replace 'idiosyncrasies' in the third paragraph?		
A	superiorities	B	characteristics
C	peculiarities	D	familiarities
59	How does the writer think people feel about spelling bees?		
A	Exasperated.	B	Committed.
C	Captivated.	D	Sentimental.
60	What does the writer say about finalists?		
A	They may not be the best speller in their locality.	B	They have shown dedication.
C	They will achieve great celebrity.	D	They undergo a lot of stress in the process.

Total for Reading Part 4 = 6 MARKS

TOTAL FOR READING PAPER = 30 MARKS



WRITING PAPER - 30 MARKS**Writing Part 1**

Choose **ONE** of the following tasks between A, B, C and D.

Write a **formal** response in the correct format for the type of text. Please pay attention to the required word count for your text.

For your chosen **ONE** option, you must write between **250 and 300 words**.

Write clearly and use a **black pen only**.





Option A - You have been discussing retirement in class. Many countries have raised the age when citizens can access a state pension. Your tutor has asked you to write an essay about the retirement age.

Include in your essay:

- Your opinion of the ideal retirement age with reasons.
- Whether a national retirement age should be compulsory.
- Advantage and disadvantages of people having to work longer.
- Whose responsibility it is to support the retired population.

Option B - You recently went to a new museum that has opened in a city near where you live. You decide to post a review of the museum on a tourism website.

Include in your review:

- Your opinion of the exhibits and displays in the museum.
- Other facilities found in the museum.
- Who the museum is likely to appeal to and why.
- Any recommendations you suggest to improve it.

Option C - You have read an article in the newspaper about whether graffiti should be considered as vandalism or a form of street art. The newspaper has asked for reader feedback on this. Write an article for the newspaper.

Include in your article:

- What the aim of those who paint on public buildings is.
- How it changes the appearance of an area.
- How the local authorities try to control it.
- Whether you consider it as a form of art or an illegal activity.

Option D - You work in a large hotel. The management have decided to build a golf course on the grounds and have asked staff to submit an email with their thoughts on this. You think this is bad for the environment.

Include in your email:

- The negative effects of golf courses on the countryside.
- The use of natural resources required to maintain the course.
- The cost and disruption of building and maintenance.
- Any possible alternative facilities that could be built.



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