



English Speaking Board

**ESB Level 1 Certificate in ESOL
International All Modes - (B2)
500/3647/6**

Contents of this Paper

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
Listening Part One Part Two Section A Section B	10 5 5	20%
Reading Part One Part Two	10 5	20%
Use of English Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four Part Five	10 10 10 5 5	20%
Writing	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

Total time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes. You should attempt all sections of this paper.

The use of dictionaries, notes or any electronic device is not permitted in this examination.

Put your answers for Listening, Reading and Use of English on the OPTICAL MARK FORM. USE THE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET for your answer to the Writing Section. This question paper WILL NOT BE MARKED.

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part One)

You will hear a conversation between Liz and her dad, about plans for her next birthday.

For questions 1 – 10, mark each statement True (T) or False (F).

You will hear the Part One TWICE.

You have one minute to read the questions for Part One.

Birthday Plans

1. Liz thinks her dad will not agree to having a party. _____
2. Liz's cousin, Jack, had a party at home. _____
3. Jack spent ages cleaning up after the party. _____
4. Liz believes that her friends are different to Jack's friends. _____
5. Liz does not want a barbecue. _____
6. If Liz has a party, her parents will be there. _____
7. Liz wants to talk to her mum about having a party. _____
8. Liz has recently been studying hard. _____
9. Liz thinks both of her dad's suggestions are exciting. _____
10. Liz's dad is sure he can afford to hire the ice rink. _____

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two – Section A)

You will hear a conversation between a receptionist at a sports centre and John, who wants to become a member.

For questions 11 – 15, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

You have one minute to read the questions for Section A.

The Sports Centre

11. According to John, he has

- A. been to the sports centre before.
- B. used the pool on several occasions.
- C. never used any of the facilities.

12. The sports centre

- A. has two swimming pools, a gym and squash courts.
- B. has a successful gymnastics team.
- C. runs badminton classes every evening.

13. Guests of club members

- A. are not allowed to use the fitness gym.
- B. can use the facilities free of charge.
- C. can only use the sports hall.

14. If John wants to use the fitness gym, he

- A. will have to do a fitness test first.
- B. can start as soon as he has joined.
- C. must first meet with an instructor.

15. The busiest class at the gym is

- A. cycling.
- B. weight-training.
- C. total fitness.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two – Section B)

You will hear part of a radio interview between a presenter, James Sharp and a zoologist, Debra Jones.

For questions 16 – 20, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording TWICE.

You have one minute to read the questions for Section B.

Working with Animals

16. According to Debra, a love of animals is

- A. more important than anything else.
- B. an essential part of the job.
- C. not as important as the ability to work hard.

17. Debra says that working with animals

- A. is more demanding than people imagine.
- B. offers limited career choices.
- C. does not appeal to many people.

18. According to Debra, the keepers of wild animals

- A. need to be physically strong.
- B. are often injured.
- C. sometimes lose their lives.

19. In Debra's opinion, people who work with animals

- A. should learn more about animal training.
- B. have to be good at dealing with people.
- C. need a qualification in animal psychology.

20. Debra's main reason for appearing on the programme is to

- A. promote an animal charity.
- B. share her experiences.
- C. give careers advice.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part One)

You are going to read a passage about children's behaviour. For questions 21 – 24, match the headings (A – G) with the appropriate paragraph. One heading has been done as an example. There are TWO headings which you do not need.

Bad Behaviour

Example: G New research into children's behaviour

Are young children becoming more aggressive? If so, who or what is to blame? With almost half of mothers returning to work before their children are a year old, childcare is an increasingly popular option in Britain. Psychologists have been trying to find out whether aggression in children is linked to the childcare they receive. A recent study suggests that the longer young children spend in childcare away from their parents, the more likely they are to show aggressive behaviour.

21.

The psychologists carried out a ten-year study of 1,300 children between the ages of one and eleven. During their early years, all the children had been cared for in a variety of ways; some had been looked after by relatives and nannies, while others had been sent to nurseries and day-care centres. Their mothers, teachers and carers were asked to assess the children and to give them scores for their behaviour. The results showed that seventeen per cent of children who were in care for more than thirty hours a week were regarded as aggressive towards other children, compared to six per cent of children who spent less than ten hours a week in childcare. They also got into more fights and showed a higher tendency for cruel or explosive behaviour. In addition they talked too much and argued a lot.

22.

The results of the study are worrying and the psychologists suggest that, if parents want to reduce the probability of their child becoming aggressive, they should reduce the time the child spends in childcare. The most obvious solution would be for mothers to cut their working hours. However, this may not be beneficial in economic terms for the development of the children, because children from poorer backgrounds often do less well at school than those from richer families.

23.

The study also noted that high-quality care tended to reduce behavioural problems. Childcare arrangements which offered more individual attention had an impact on both behaviour and learning. In the study, children whose carers read aloud and talked to them had wider vocabularies, were better communicators and scored higher on intelligence tests than children in lower-quality care.

24.

Despite the findings of the study, the researchers were unable to conclude whether childcare was the cause of behavioural problems or whether children were already aggressive before entering childcare. However, other researchers who have conducted their own studies suggest that young children, whether at home or in childcare, behave aggressively. If these researchers are correct, then the aggressive behaviour found in the study is in fact typical of all young children.

- A A cause for concern
- B Mothers are to blame
- C Positive effects
- D An extensive survey
- E Aggressive at birth
- F Uncertain conclusions
- G **Example: New research into children's behaviour**

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

For questions 25 – 30, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

25. The recent study suggests that

- A. working mothers have bad-tempered babies.
- B. children dislike going to nursery.
- C. children who spend fewer hours in childcare are less aggressive.
- D. young children are most aggressive towards their parents.

26. The children in the study

- A. had all spent more than thirty hours a week in childcare.
- B. were assessed by the researchers.
- C. behaved badly in front of the researchers.
- D. were graded by a variety of different people.

27. They in paragraph two refers to

- A. children receiving many hours of childcare per week.
- B. the 1,300 children in the study.
- C. children receiving less than ten hours of childcare per week.
- D. children looked after by relatives.

28. Psychologists suggest that

- A. parents should spend more of their earnings on childcare.
- B. mothers should give up their jobs.
- C. children should spend more time with their families.
- D. economic factors have little impact on children.

29. According to the text children who receive high-quality childcare

- A. improve their language skills.
- B. learn to read at an early age.
- C. perform better at school.
- D. behave no better than other children.

30. What were the conclusions of the psychologists' study?

- A. Childcare makes children aggressive.
- B. All young children are aggressive.
- C. The children's behaviour was normal.
- D. The reason for aggressive behaviour is unclear.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

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ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part Two)

You are going to read an article about an attraction in Cornwall.
For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

The Eden Project

In Cornwall, in the most southerly part of Britain, a remarkable project has been set up which has transformed a very poor area into an amazing tourist attraction. This attraction is called the Eden Project. It is a huge complex which has beautiful outdoor gardens, a visitors' centre and two massive glasshouses called biomes. The biomes look very impressive and are made of hundreds of plastic cells joined by a steel frame. Each biome consists of a main central space and several smaller ones. These biomes are clearly visible from the road and tower above everything else, like giant bubbles emerging out of the ground. Inside, each biome has its own climate and boasts an amazing diversity of plants and trees from all over the world.

The Rain Forest Biome is perhaps the most stunning. It is 50 metres high and, as the name suggests, has a tropical rain forest climate. It is just like walking into a damp, sticky jungle. The immense dome is filled to the roof with rain forest trees. Near the top, there is a bridge from which visitors can look out across the treetops, and get a bird's-eye view of everything inside the dome: banana trees covered in green fruit, a crashing waterfall, rubber trees and cocoa plants, sugar cane and other tropical plants, even a rice field. Although not as large or dramatic, the Mediterranean Biome is probably more delightful. It has a wonderful, warm temperature and is heavily scented from all the beautifully coloured plants, which range from giant lemon trees and grape vines to perfumed herbs and African flowers.

The Eden Project is also an educational charity which aims to teach people about nature conservation. The outdoor gardens are filled with plants which are used for medicine, fuels and food. There is also a secret garden, where visitors can learn the stories surrounding many of the plants. Inside the project's large education centre there are numerous interactive displays, cafés and sculptures. The centre also runs courses for people of all ages from all across the country, offering business training, courses for students, teacher training days, community projects and days out for schools.

A visit to the Eden Project is great fun. For young children, the centre offers play sessions and workshops, where little hands can get busy doing crafts. Older children and teenagers can go rock-climbing on the Rain Forest Biome's rock wall, learn circus skills and go ice-skating in winter. The whole family can also get involved in seasonal events at Easter and Christmas. The project uses music and art to inspire people and, in the evening, the centre is transformed into a venue for live music and theatre.

31. The Eden Project biomes are

- A. a single structure with different climates.
- B. several towers with the same climate.
- C. two large structures with different climates.
- D. a large tower with a tropical climate.

32. Visitors to the Rain Forest Biome will

- A. see trees that are more than 50 metres high.
- B. find the atmosphere hot and humid.
- C. be able to pick the tropical fruit.
- D. be able to plant rice and other crops.

33. The Mediterranean Biome appeals to the writer because

- A. it is the most dramatic.
- B. of its sights and smells.
- C. it has the widest range of vegetation.
- D. of its tropical fruits and flowers.

34. Activities which take place at the education centre

- A. are only available to people who have enrolled on a course.
- B. are usually done to raise money for schools.
- C. include talks about the background of some plants.
- D. include courses for people who live in the area.

35. According to the text, teenagers who visit the Eden Project can

- A. take part in crafts and theatre workshops.
- B. go ice-skating and do special Christmas activities.
- C. take part in the centre's live theatre performances.
- D. climb up the outside of the Rain Forest Biome.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part One)

For questions 36 – 45, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

36. We _____ never have drunk the tap water in that country. It made us very ill.
A. could C. might
B. had D. should
37. In the past, many people _____ grow their own food.
A. are used to C. used to
B. usually D. were used to
38. By the time we got to the party, there was _____ food left.
A. lots C. little
B. much D. few
39. John's computer was _____ more expensive than mine.
A. lot C. far
B. very D. so
40. I'll phone you when I _____ home.
A. got C. would get
B. will get D. get
41. Everyone enjoyed the trip to the coast, _____ the wet weather.
A. although C. but
B. despite D. unless
42. Can you remind Sandra _____ some milk on her way home?
A. buying C. buy
B. to buy D. buys
43. I _____ go out for lunch today than have to cook!
A. would prefer C. would rather
B. would enjoy D. would like
44. Young children enjoy looking at storybooks that are _____ of pictures.
A. plenty C. covered
B. full D. filled
45. Do you wish you _____ at school instead of leaving at sixteen?
A. stay on C. stayed on
B. have stayed on D. had stayed on

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 46 – 55, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

46. I've left my mobile at home. I'll go back and _____ it.
A. carry C. pass
B. take D. fetch
47. Once the plane was ready, the passengers were invited to _____ it.
A. fly C. take off
B. board D. check in
48. Twenty years ago, people still wrote letters. _____, everyone uses email.
A. At this moment C. Nowadays
B. Actually D. Eventually
49. I need to lose some weight, so I've decided to take _____ running.
A. up C. on
B. for D. in
50. Helena is very shy. She finds it difficult to _____ friends.
A. form C. do
B. build D. make
51. I'm afraid these trousers are too tight! I'd like to _____ a larger size, please.
A. attempt C. put on
B. try on D. prove
52. Anna _____ a lot of money selling her own jewellery.
A. earns C. wins
B. gains D. achieves
53. Michael did not _____ to break your racket. It was an accident.
A. propose C. mean
B. mind D. design
54. Sally is just jealous. Don't take any _____ of what she says.
A. attention C. regard
B. notice D. case
55. Andrew apologised _____ late to class.
A. to be C. of being
B. in being D. for being

ESB B2 Level 1 Use Of English (Part Three)

For questions 56 – 65, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

The Mystery of Flight 19

On 5th December 1945, Flight 19 of the US Navy mysteriously disappeared over the Atlantic Ocean, in an area (56)_____ as the Bermuda Triangle. Some people believe that the Bermuda Triangle has strange magnetic (57)_____ that pull ships and planes down into the ocean. Others believe that underwater volcanoes, earthquakes or (58)_____ aliens are responsible for the disappearances. Could something like this have happened to Flight 19?

The five planes (59)_____ from Fort Lauderdale in Florida at two o'clock in the afternoon, and were on a routine training mission. Unfortunately, the mission started badly. Soon after the flight had begun, Lieutenant Charles Taylor, the flight leader, discovered that his plane's compass was malfunctioning. (60)_____ turning back, he decided to continue the mission and navigate by using the (61) _____ below. He was (62)_____ with the islands in the area and so he felt confident. However, an approaching storm began to affect visibility and Taylor began to lose his (63)_____. As radio contact with Fort Lauderdale was very poor, nobody could guide Flight 19 safely back to base. (64) _____, contact was completely lost with Flight 19 and it was never seen again. Wreckage from the planes has never been found. One explanation for this is that the planes sank in the deepest point of the Atlantic Ocean. Ships and planes that have sunk in this area have (65) _____ been recovered.

56.	A. called B. named	C. known D. titled
57.	A. strengths B. forces	C. appeal D. weights
58.	A. more B. even	C. yet D. beside
59.	A. were taking off B. have taken off	C. had taken off D. were taken off
60.	A. Rather B. Because of	C. Instead of D. Against
61.	A. views B. attractions	C. signs D. landmarks
62.	A. familiar B. informed	C. knowledgeable D. recognised
63.	A. path B. track	C. way D. route
64.	A. After that B. Following	C. Once D. Consequent
65.	A. hardly B. rarely	C. ever D. yet

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Four)

For questions 66 – 70, complete the gaps by choosing the correct answer A, B, or C.

66. Helen has a very _____ nature. She would make an excellent nurse.
A. careless B. caring C. carefully
67. We were really _____ that we couldn't come to your party.
A. disappointing B. disappointment C. disappointed
68. Sorry, but we don't need anyone with a degree to work in this factory. I am afraid you are _____.
A. over-qualified B. unqualified C. disqualified
69. I think that living in the countryside is much _____ than living in the city.
A. healthier B. healthy C. healthiest
70. Mary is studying at university in order to become a _____.
A. chemical B. chemist C. chemistry

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Five)

For questions 71 – 75, choose the sentence A, B, C, or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

71. You can borrow my car as long as you put some petrol in.

- A. Provided there's some petrol left, I will lend you my car.
- B. I can't lend you my car because you used up all the petrol.
- C. I will lend you my car even though you have not put any petrol in.
- D. I will not lend you my car unless you put some petrol in.

72. I wish Sam and I didn't argue all the time.

- A. I shouldn't have argued with Sam.
- B. Sam should stop arguing with me.
- C. Sam and I should try to stop arguing.
- D. Sam and I do not argue very often.

73. We had hardly finished when the waiter started clearing the table.

- A. The waiter cleared the table immediately after we had finished eating.
- B. The waiter started clearing the table while we were eating.
- C. Although we had finished eating, the waiter didn't clear the table.
- D. We couldn't finish our food because the waiter kept clearing the table.

74. My friends saw me off at the station.

- A. I said goodbye to my friends and got off the train.
- B. I met my friends at the station then we got on the train.
- C. My friends came to the station with me to say goodbye.
- D. I didn't see my friends at the station because they were late.

75. Unlike Angie, Kate knows how to swim.

- A. Neither Kate nor Angie knows how to swim.
- B. Both Kate and Angie know how to swim.
- C. Kate does not swim as well as Angie.
- D. Only Kate knows how to swim.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 180 – 200 words in English. **USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. People who are rich and famous often complain about press photographers following them everywhere. Should celebrities be given more privacy or is this the price of fame? What other problems do famous people have to deal with? Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of being rich and famous.
2. Your school or college has organised an exchange visit with students from England. One of the students will be staying with you for two weeks and has written to you with the following questions: "Can you tell me more about life in your town? What's your school/college like? What are we going to do after classes and at the weekend? What clothes should I bring?" Write a **letter** to your English friend, suggesting some activities you could do together and answering all his/her questions.
3. Write a **story** about an interesting journey. Begin the story with the line *As I sat down in my seat, I thought it would be just another boring journey. I couldn't have been more wrong....* Continue the story.