

**ESB Entry Level Certificate in ESOL
International All Modes (Entry 3) – (B1)
500/3646/4**

Contents of this Paper

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

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

Total time allowed: 2 hours. 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.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part One)

You will hear people talking in ten different situations.

For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear each passage TWICE.

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

- 1. What does Stephen prefer to eat for dinner?**
 - A. Fish.
 - B. Chicken.
 - C. Pizza.

- 2. Stella decides to buy**
 - A. an action game.
 - B. a sports game.
 - C. a superhero game.

- 3. Why is Spiro NOT playing in the football team on sports day?**
 - A. He was not chosen to play.
 - B. He is not good at football.
 - C. He wants to watch the match.

- 4. What does Tony say about his new home?**
 - A. It is modern but cold.
 - B. The garden is too small.
 - C. He does not like his bedroom.

- 5. When did Mr Blake order the item from the website?**
 - A. Last month.
 - B. Four days ago.
 - C. Last week.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

6. Where should supermarket customers NOT park?

- A. On Green Road.
- B. Behind the store.
- C. Near the cinema.

7. Pam wants to go to the airport by

- A. train.
- B. bus.
- C. taxi.

8. This weekend Ryan and Jessica will

- A. paint the bedroom.
- B. do housework.
- C. visit relatives.

9. What gift is Penny going to make for her sister?

- A. A cake.
- B. Clothes.
- C. Jewellery.

10. The job was advertised to start in

- A. July.
- B. August.
- C. September.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part Two)

Listen to a talk about living in Paris.

For questions 11 – 20, decide whether the sentences below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). You will hear the recording TWICE.

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

Living in Paris

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 11. On our school holiday, we stayed at the seaside. | True /False |
| 12. We visited Paris once on that holiday. | True /False |
| 13. I still have photographs of that holiday. | True /False |
| 14. At first, it was quite difficult to make friends in Paris. | True /False |
| 15. It took me a long time to find my first job. | True /False |
| 16. The chocolate shops were my favourite shops. | True /False |
| 17. A bad experience made me work hard at learning French. | True /False |
| 18. I am upset because I have lost contact with my friends in France. | True /False |
| 19. The owner of my favourite bookshop was not a friendly man. | True /False |
| 20. I regularly used to eat in restaurants in the Latin Quarter. | True /False |

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part One)

**You are going to read a text about daylight hours.
For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – F) with the paragraphs.
There is ONE heading which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.**

Daylight Hours

Example: F. Summer Days and Nights

For most people, summer is the nicest time of the year. Who does not like having a picnic or a walk with friends in the countryside on a beautiful summer's day? The number of daylight hours is different around the world. For instance, in northern Europe, the days are very long in summer and short in winter, whereas in north African countries, there is little difference in the length of day and night all year round.

21.

The difference in daylight hours is very noticeable in the Arctic. This region gets its name from a Greek word meaning 'close to the bear'. This is because it is close to groups of stars known as 'The Great Bear' and 'The Little Bear' which can easily be seen at night. In summer, the Arctic has the longest periods of daylight hours on earth, and days can last for several weeks. Daylight hours become even longer closer to the North Pole, as the sun only rises and sets once each year.

22.

People first thought about having longer daylight hours over two hundred years ago. In the 1780s, an American called Benjamin Franklin visited Paris in August. He was amazed to find Parisians still in bed at 6am, even though it was light outside. He thought they should get up and work as soon as it was daylight. Some people believe he was the first person to think of changing the clocks, but this is not true.

23.

Changing the clocks: the practice of moving the time forward one hour in spring, and back one hour in autumn was first considered in New Zealand in the 1800s, closely followed by Britain. The first time a country actually changed to longer daylight hours was during the First World War in Germany. The Germans needed to save energy and decided having more daytime hours was the best solution. Today, experts are unsure whether changing the clocks still saves energy as often more air conditioning is used. However, there are other benefits. Most people prefer having more daylight hours, as they tend to feel happier, spend more time outdoors and get more vitamin D from the sun. They often sleep better too. Therefore, doctors and scientists generally agree that longer daylight hours are beneficial.

24.

Today, seventy countries change the time twice a year, although this is not done everywhere. In Arizona, in the United States, clocks are only changed in the Navajo Nation region, so the days are shorter than in the rest of the state. In some places, people prefer the shorter winter days. In Tromsø, a small island in Norway, there are more cultural events, outdoor activities and festivals during this time and the beautifully coloured night skies are spectacular. Most residents agree that dark days and nights are very happy times in Tromsø!

- A Summer Time Activities**
- B The Longest Days**
- C The Advantages of Long Days**
- D Winter Months are Fun Too**
- E Not a New Idea**
- F Example: Summer Days and Nights**

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

For questions 25 – 30, decide whether the sentences below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text.
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- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 25. The Arctic gets its name from its position on the earth. | True / False |
| 26. Benjamin Franklin thought Parisians should get up earlier in summer. | True / False |
| 27. Britain was the first country to consider changing the time. | True / False |
| 28. In Germany, clocks were changed to solve a problem. | True / False |
| 29. It is agreed that more daylight means we use less energy. | True / False |
| 30. In some countries, clocks are only changed in certain places. | True / False |

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

**You are going to read a text about horses and relationships.
For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

Horses and Relationships

Horses are one of our favourite animals and humans have always had a special relationship with them. In some cultures, horses have special status. In Turkmenistan, a central Asian country, Turkmen Horse Day is a national holiday. In poorer countries, horses are still used as a form of transport and work alongside people. For a long time, horses have helped people with disabilities to move and balance more effectively. People also enjoy sports that involve horses, and these are loved just as much as in the past. Horses are a part of so many activities with humans, which is why they are special.

Horses have attractive characteristics and are sociable and good communicators. Wild horses live in groups called herds and in this way are like elephants. It helps horses to survive in difficult environments if they live in herds. For example, being in a group provides protection from other wild animals that may attack the herd. Each herd is like a family and has a leader, always an older male. The rest of the herd is made up of females and their young. However, all members of the herd are equally as important as each other, and a herd can contain up to twenty horses.

It is possible for horses and humans to become very close and a rider must know his or her horse well. For example, horses bred for racing have hot blood and need less protein in their diet. Furthermore, horse riding is one of the most dangerous sports and there are more accidents each year than in motor cycle racing. Over twenty-five per cent of these accidents happen due to poor communication by the rider. Scientists have recently discovered that horses use similar facial expressions to humans to communicate, using more than even dogs or chimpanzees. These include raising eyebrows to show fear or sadness and 'smiling' to greet others. It is hoped this information will help humans to build better relationships with horses and other animals.

Today, more people can have relationships with horses than in the past. Then, only rich people could afford to own a horse and riding was not just a popular pastime, but also a way of showing power and wealth. Caring for a horse is still expensive because a horse needs food and a stable to live in. However, there are many places where owners can pay for their horses to live. It is also possible to learn to ride horses at a riding school. Therefore, a person does not need to be wealthy to enjoy being with horses. As more leisure time is also available nowadays, horse and rider can spend more time together.

31. The writer states that

- A. nowadays, people do not use horses very much.
- B. horses have recently been used to help the disabled.
- C. horses have a special place in some cultures.
- D. sports involving horses are less popular nowadays.

32. According to the text,

- A. horses do not tend to communicate well.
- B. wild horses do not like living in groups.
- C. horses are like elephants in many ways.
- D. living in groups protects wild horses.

33. In a herd of horses,

- A. the leader is the most important horse.
- B. there are often more than twenty horses.
- C. most of the horses are very young.
- D. the leader is never a female horse.

34. Which of the following is true?

- A. Horses do not use their faces to communicate.
- B. Some horses should not eat too much protein.
- C. Poor communication does not affect horses.
- D. Horse riding is safer than motorbike racing.

35. What does the text say about leisure time?

- A. More people can afford to ride horses nowadays.
- B. It was not expensive to own a horse in the past.
- C. Rich people did not use to enjoy riding horses.
- D. People had more time for horses in the past.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part One)

For questions 36 – 45, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. **What job _____ at the moment?**
A. will you do C. are you doing
B. did you do D. have you done
37. **I enjoyed my holiday in Greece because _____ was so friendly.**
A. everyone C. nobody
B. no one D. all
38. **You _____ leave your books here, if you like.**
A. cannot C. might
B. must not D. can
39. **Pollution would decrease if fewer people _____ cars.**
A. were driving C. had driven
B. drove D. drive
40. **Sorry, you have missed John. He has _____ gone out.**
A. yet C. still
B. just D. often
41. **Call me as soon as you _____.**
A. arrived C. arrive
B. will arrive D. are arriving
42. **I can't _____ on my work in such a busy office.**
A. concentrating C. concentrates
B. concentrate D. concentrated
43. **This soup is _____ for me. I can't eat it.**
A. too spicy C. spicy enough
B. so spicy D. over spicy
44. **_____ we are twins, we like to dress differently.**
A. However C. Whereas
B. While D. Although
45. **When I got to the station, I realised that Pat _____ the earlier train.**
A. had taken C. took
B. has taken D. takes

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 46 – 55, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

46. The item was _____ so I could not use it.
A. reduced C. damaged
B. unbroken D. injured
47. Sharon is such _____ friend. She is always there to help me.
A. a sensible C. a patient
B. a reliable D. an honest
48. Our flight was _____ so it was late when we arrived at the hotel.
A. cancelled C. delayed
B. stopped D. early
49. Mr Wilson has _____ a meeting for all staff on Monday.
A. arranged C. managed
B. attended D. booked
50. The _____ in the restaurant was terrible as the staff were so rude.
A. lighting C. food
B. menu D. service
51. Can I _____ your umbrella, please, as mine is at home?
A. leave C. buy
B. borrow D. lend
52. Have you completed the _____ form to attend classes at college?
A. information C. application
B. letter D. education
53. There was a _____ noise outside which woke me up last night.
A. loud C. strong
B. powerful D. high
54. It's cold in here. Can you turn the heating _____, please?
A. off C. down
B. up D. over
55. I don't eat cake because I don't like _____ food.
A. sour C. fried
B. grilled D. sweet

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part Three)

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

Silver

Silver is one of the most common precious metals and is used to make a wide variety (56)_____ products today. People have mined silver (57)_____ ancient times, and it was worth a lot of money. At one time in ancient Egypt, silver was (58)_____ more expensive than gold because it was rare and not easy to find. As it was so (59)_____, religious objects were more likely to be made of silver than everyday items were. Objects from early Egyptian civilisation were often made of gold (60)_____ than silver, as it was more widely available.

Around 400 BC, the Greeks and Romans began to (61)_____ coins out of silver. Throughout history, people threw silver coins into water as they thought this would make it cleaner. For this (62)_____, water storage jars were also made from silver. Furthermore, the ancient Greeks thought silver could be used as a medicine and Hippocrates believed that it was (63)_____ in controlling diseases and infections. The use of silver thus spread throughout the Middle East and Europe.

Nowadays, silver has many uses. It is used to make a range of different (64)_____ products, including computers, DVD players and televisions and is also used in engineering. Dentists use chemicals that include silver to treat bad teeth. Silver is even regarded as part of the solution to environmental problems, because it is used in wind turbines and solar panels that turn wind and sunlight into usable, renewable energy. Scientists and environment experts believe that wind and solar power are (65)_____ options than fossil fuels like coal and oil. There is no doubt that even more uses for silver will be found in the future.

56.	A. of	B. in	C. with
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57.	A. after	B. since	C. for
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58.	A. much	B. greatly	C. many
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59.	A. useful	B. cheap	C. valuable
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60.	A. instead	B. rather	C. alternatively
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61.	A. introduce	B. spend	C. create
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62.	A. reason	B. result	C. decision
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63.	A. positive	B. popular	C. successful
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64.	A. professional	B. scientific	C. technological
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65.	A. better	B. improved	C. harmful
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Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part Four)

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

- 66. I am going to the doctor's because my arm is _____.
A. painful B. pain C. painfully**
- 67. It is _____ to get a good job as I don't have any qualifications.
A. possibly B. impossible C. possible**
- 68. Jean always does her work very _____.
A. caring B. careful C. carefully**
- 69. I am going on a _____ of America next year.
A. tour B. tourism C. tourist**
- 70. I went to university because I enjoy _____.
A. learn B. learning C. learner**

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 120 – 150 words in English. USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. You have recently taken part in a competition at your school. Write an **email** to a relative telling him/her about the competition, what you did and the result.

2. *'I'll never forget the day my brother bought a dog.'*
Write a **story** which begins with the sentence above.

3. *'Money makes people happier.'*
Write an **essay** saying whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

END OF PAPER