

**ESB Level 2 Certificate in ESOL
International All Modes – (C1)
500/3648/8**

Contents of this Paper

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
Listening Part One Section A Section B Part Two	 5 5 10	 20%
Reading Part One Part Two	 8 7	 20%
Use of English Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four	 15 15 10 10	 20%
Writing	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

Total time allowed: 2 hours 40 minutes. You should attempt all sections of this paper.

The use of dictionaries or 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 C1 Level 2 Listening (Part One – Section A)

You will hear Claire Smith, a podcast presenter, and Mark Peterson, a fitness expert, talking about fitness tracking devices.

For questions 1 – 5, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear Section A TWICE.

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

- 1. Mark suggests that technology has**
 - A. made training equipment more accessible.
 - B. provided cheap machines for use at home.
 - C. enabled more people to become champions.

- 2. When reading her fitness tracker instructions, Claire felt**
 - A. nervous.
 - B. confused.
 - C. doubtful.

- 3. According to Mark, fitness trackers**
 - A. cannot accurately monitor everything.
 - B. are more reliable when they cost a lot.
 - C. can measure how deeply people sleep.

- 4. Claire bought her fitness tracker in order to**
 - A. lose weight by exercising.
 - B. increase her activity levels.
 - C. keep track of her heart rate.

- 5. Mark suggests that Claire should**
 - A. walk 10,000 steps a day.
 - B. ask her doctor for advice.
 - C. regularly update her goals.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Listening (Part One – Section B)

You will hear podcast presenter Claire Smith, and Paul Lewis, talking about the possible benefits of fitness trackers.

For questions 6 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear Section B TWICE.

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

- 6. Paul found that expensive fitness trackers**
A. last longer than cheaper models.
B. do not offer good value for money.
C. have a greater variety of functions.
- 7. Using a fitness tracker helped Paul to**
A. monitor his diet carefully.
B. go to the gym more often.
C. exercise in different ways.
- 8. Claire's friend**
A. walks longer distances thanks to her fitness tracker.
B. wears her fitness tracker when she is out shopping.
C. used her tracking device to successfully lose weight.
- 9. Paul suggests that buying a fitness tracker**
A. can give people a false sense of security.
B. is a good way to keep up your enthusiasm.
C. shows that a person really wants to change.
- 10. At the end of the podcast, Claire seems**
A. disbelieving.
B. discouraged.
C. disappointed.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Listening (Part Two)

Listen to three conversations and for questions 11 – 20, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear each conversation TWICE.

You have two minutes to read the questions for Part Two.

Conversation One

11. The vet suggests that Rusty's problem

- A. is not really Mr Phillips' fault.
- B. was more serious previously.
- C. has been ignored for too long.

12. Mr Phillips believes the vet is being

- A. unrealistic.
- B. unreasonable.
- C. unprofessional.

13. The vet suggests that Mr Phillips

- A. measures Rusty's food out at each meal.
- B. forbids his children from feeding the dog.
- C. only gives his dog special, healthy treats.

Conversation Two

14. Until now, Tina and Tim have typically

- A. ended up going on separate holidays.
- B. booked their holidays at the last minute.
- C. preferred to book beach holidays abroad.

15. Tim has always

- A. wanted to try rock climbing.
- B. dreamed of living on a boat.
- C. ignored his own preferences.

16. Tina is

- A. worried about her son's safety.
- B. afraid she will not enjoy herself.
- C. annoyed by Tim's holiday ideas.

17. Tina thinks giving the children an unlimited choice is

- A. important.
- B. impractical.
- C. impressive.

Conversation Three

18. Helen wants Mike

- A. to know that she is very busy.
- B. to schedule another meeting with her.
- C. to talk to the Head of Finance.

19. Mike wants more money because he

- A. does such an excellent job for the company.
- B. has recently changed his job responsibilities.
- C. has not had a pay rise since he started work.

20. Mike

- A. took his current job because of the convenient location.
- B. believes it is time for him to move to another department.
- C. is disappointed he is not qualified to work in another sector.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part One)

Read the following text about the value of silence.

For questions 21 – 28, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Value of Silence

The world today is a noisy one, from the car horns and sirens of emergency vehicles sounding on city streets to the chatter of open plan offices: stimulating for some, irritating for others. Then there are deafeningly loud movies and concerts, and coffee shops filled with people talking on their phones. It would be easy to blame city lifestyles and our news-hungry 24-hour culture for the lack of peaceful silence in our lives. But today, even those of us who live in less built-up areas face annoying levels of noise, and in most cases we have only ourselves to blame.

This has serious implications. Experts report that after air pollution, noise pollution is the most serious threat to public health, linked to a number of physical and mental health conditions. Exposure to high noise levels results in stress, raising our blood pressure and causing heart rates to race. Noise can contribute to sleeplessness and memory loss. Excessive noise can cause anxiety and can even affect our creativity. It can also prevent productivity and make good decision-making more difficult.

By contrast, studies show that silence helps new brain cells to grow. Just a few moments of silence each day can soon help regulate heart rates and lower blood pressure. But in our busy lives, it is often hard for us to find time for quiet. Culturally, we might say we are living in an age of public protest where millions are finding their voices to support the causes that they care about, such as climate change. Perhaps this is why silence today is often associated with passive acceptance. If people stay silent, they are seen as victims. If people are not shouting, they are not engaged.

We should all try to make space for silence. However, speaking out about what is important and civic participation can improve our health. In cities where volunteering rates are high, lives are longer and heart disease is less common. Helping and speaking up for the rights of others provides a sense of purpose and helps people to maintain social connections, which is important for healthy ageing.

Of course, balance is key. There are times when silence is the most powerful instrument we can use. Too much noise can prevent us from listening to each other, and hearing one another is what brings change. This does not mean that we should not speak up, but taking time out from being constantly engaged is also beneficial. There are several ways to do this effectively, without missing out or feeling powerless. Limiting use of social media and being more **conscious** of the news we consume can give us a better sense of control. We are then better equipped to interpret information. We also need to put down our phones and try turning them off a bit more often. Alongside keeping quiet, walking can also help us to achieve a state of calm. Even ten minutes in the fresh air can have a positive effect. And finally, remember that the more civically engaged we are, the more we have to make space for silent reflection. We need to keep using our voices, but also be mindful of when to shut up.

- 21. According to the text,**
A. background noise is not always annoying.
B. phones in coffee shops should be banned.
C. movies and concerts cause loss of hearing.
D. noise levels in cities are a global emergency.
- 22. The writer suggests that**
A. we are all responsible for the noise around us.
B. today's news programmes are much too noisy.
C. people sleep less now than they did in the past.
D. high noise levels are rarely found outside cities.
- 23. According to the writer, too much noise**
A. could bring on a heart attack.
B. can make people feel worried.
C. is more serious than air pollution.
D. prevents creative decision-making.
- 24. The writer indicates that silence**
A. may be seen as a lack of desire to act.
B. can make people's brains more powerful.
C. has been lost due to changes in our climate.
D. will only bring health benefits very gradually.
- 25. According to the text,**
A. older people live longer if they live in large cities.
B. healthy older people tend to be socially involved.
C. the benefits of helping others increase as we age.
D. we need more silence in our lives as we get older.
- 26. The writer believes that silence**
A. can help people to experience less anger.
B. helps us to adapt quickly to new situations.
C. can also be damaging if we have too much.
D. is a way to understand ourselves and others.
- 27. In paragraph five, the word 'conscious' could be replaced by**
A. afraid.
B. aware.
C. careful.
D. considerate.
- 28. According to the text,**
A. reflecting in silence should be done outdoors.
B. putting phones on silent mode is not effective.
C. concerned citizens must make time to reflect.
D. finding silence often means ignoring the news.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part Two)

Read the following text about World Book Day.

For questions 29 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

World Book Day in the Digital Age

Celebrating reading through events like World Book Day, an annual celebration of books and reading, may seem to be going against current trends. Excessive amounts of digital screen time among children, a general loss of regular reading habits and the declining demand for printed matter of any kind, especially classic literature, make fears surrounding the future of books understandable. However, since the nineties when World Book Day was first organised, this global event has gone from strength to strength.

World Book Day takes place in most countries each year on 23 April. The first event was celebrated in Spain on 7 October in memory of the birth date of the great Spanish author, Cervantes. The date was then changed in 1995 as it is the day on which he died along with William Shakespeare, one of England's literary giants. Ironically, however, World Book Day in England is not on the same day as the rest of the world. The date changes annually, but is usually sometime in spring.

Initially, publicity for World Book Day relied heavily on traditional media like printed news, TV and video. Events relating to authors and the reading experience were organised by individual groups and schools and coordinated across countries using newsletters and expensive long-distance phone calls. Sharing information in this way has by no means gone away, especially in countries with limited access to digital resources. But today's technology brings additional value in the form of online news, discussion groups, videos and live social media feeds sharing comments and thoughts on reading in real time. This has brought books to life, creating a lively buzz of interest which lasts beyond the single day itself.

Apart from the use of digital tools for publicising activities, World Book Day champions technology in many other ways by highlighting and sharing the results of its applications in research. A recent example is the electronic analysis of the language used in classic literature and its comparison with the kind of language used by modern writers today. Such comparisons can show how certain words or themes fall in and out of fashion. They can also expose more worrying trends. For example, research looking at over 100,000 novels and stories has recently revealed that, between the 18th and 21st centuries, both the number of female characters and the number of published female writers declined. As a result, World Book Day events have been designed to focus on women's literature and the female narrative voice.

World Book Day has developed into something much bigger than a festival of reading. 2001 saw the initiative of having a World Book Capital, a title that has been held annually by many cities keen to **showcase** their cultural and literary heritage. In 2018, it was the turn of Athens, with the city organising a series of seminars, workshops, competitions and various activities for adults and children, Athenians and visitors, throughout the year. As one invited speaker told the large audience assembled for the first, inaugurating event, "Athens has been central in the

development of culture and in celebrating writing and reading, we are celebrating activities that help us to thrive as human beings."

29. According to the text,

- A. adults no longer want to read classic books.
- B. we all spend too much time on mobile phones.
- C. today's adults read far less often than children.
- D. it is clear why we worry about the future of books.

30. The current date of World Book Day

- A. celebrates the arrival of springtime in England.
- B. changed to suit the needs of an English event.
- C. marks the deaths of two very important writers.
- D. was set to honour the birth of a Spanish author.

31. The writer suggests that technology

- A. is helping schools to access books more cheaply.
- B. has replaced traditional ways of promoting events.
- C. reduces the cost of publicity in developing countries.
- D. can make the effects of World Book Day last longer.

32. According to the text,

- A. computers have improved writing standards.
- B. female writers are more interested in fashion.
- C. digital analysis reveals typical changes in texts.
- D. technology helps to make some words popular.

33. In paragraph five, the word 'showcase' can best be replaced by

- A. invent.
- B. display.
- C. create.
- D. reveal.

34. Based on information in the text, World Book Day

- A. has expanded to include World Book Capital.
- B. attracted tourists to the city of Athens in 2018.
- C. is now less important than World Book Capital.
- D. encourages cities to compete for an annual title.

35. An alternative title for this text is

- A. Long Live Literature: The Success of World Book Day
- B. World Book Day and the Fight to Save our Literature
- C. World Book Day: A Celebration of Technology in Texts
- D. The Digital Reading Revolution Led by World Book Day

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part One)

For questions 36 – 50, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. **Had the taxi arrived any later, I _____ my flight.**
A. could miss C. have missed
B. was missing D. would have missed
37. **Pass me the salt, _____?**
A. do you C. don't you
B. will you D. wouldn't you
38. **She queued for hours _____ to get tickets for the concert.**
A. for C. so as
B. such D. in that
39. **It's ages since I _____ dinner at an expensive restaurant.**
A. had C. am having
B. have D. have been having
40. **No one knows what the result of the election _____.**
A. will be C. is being
B. can be D. will have been
41. **All pupils _____ expected to wear a school uniform next year.**
A. are C. should
B. had D. have been
42. **We have not had an answer to our question as of _____.**
A. yet C. when
B. now D. still
43. **After working all night it was _____ wonder he felt tired.**
A. not C. no
B. any D. never
44. **I would just as _____ travel by bus as by train.**
A. near C. rather
B. soon D. further
45. **_____ lunch early, he went for a long walk.**
A. Finishes C. Being finished
B. Finished D. Having finished

- Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.**

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 51 – 65, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

51. It was impossible to hear as everyone started talking all at _____.
A. once C. together
B. loud D. immediately
52. I didn't like the show, but my mother thought _____ of it.
A. lots C. highly
B. good D. great
53. He keeps telling the same story _____ and over again!
A. over C. around
B. under D. through
54. I can't remember the last time I had a good _____ sleep.
A. night C. nightly
B. night's D. night-time
55. Greece is _____ to be one of the loveliest countries to visit.
A. said C. taken
B. lived D. named
56. He did not stroke the dog for _____ of being bitten.
A. fear C. fright
B. scare D. shame
57. He is a happy baby, smiling the whole day _____.
A. along C. after
B. forward D. long
58. Nuts are often difficult to open due to their hard _____.
A. wall C. bark
B. jacket D. shell
59. I've lived here for years. I know the area _____.
A. inside out C. up and down
B. back and forth D. over and above
60. Don't _____ giving him instructions; he won't remember them.
A. worry C. mind
B. bother D. trouble

61. No _____ how cold the weather, he never wore a coat.
A. care C. matter
B. problem D. thought
62. At the end of the meal they decided to _____ the bill.
A. cut C. split
B. part D. divide
63. She _____ butter on her toast and then some jam.
A. poured C. stirred
B. spread D. smoothed
64. We were asked to _____ our opinion of the new plans.
A. voice C. reply
B. answer D. speak
65. I promise to study hard from this day _____.
A. on C. beyond
B. out D. towards

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Three)

For questions 66 – 75, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Antibiotics

Antibiotics are powerful drugs that fight infections and can save lives when used in the right way. There are many different kinds of antibiotic. The most common of this class of drugs, penicillin, has been credited (66)_____ preventing 200 million deaths ever (67)_____ the famous scientist Alexander Fleming discovered it in 1928. However, all the benefits of antibiotics could (68)_____ be undone, because the disease-causing bacteria they kill can change and become resistant to the drugs, which then no longer work.

The best solution to resistance would be to develop new antibiotics that bacteria have not yet come into contact with. But pharmaceutical companies that produce drugs are not (69)_____ a lot of time and effort into creating new antibiotics. The reason? Antibiotics, which are sold at low prices to ensure that everyone can afford them, (70)_____ do not make enough money. On average, creating a new medicine costs one billion dollars. If companies do not make enough money from sales to cover their production costs, they risk shutting down. Companies also need money left over to finance future projects, (71)_____ other operational costs, and attract investors to financially support the drug discoveries of the future.

Different solutions have been suggested. Antibiotics are cheap partly because many governments regulate (72)_____ cost. Governments could (73)_____ pharmaceutical companies increase the price and, in doing so, make more money. However, in some areas that might make (74)_____ harder for those less well-off to buy these basic drugs. Many therefore believe that it would be fairer if governments completely took over the funding of antibiotic production. One thing is certain: if we do not find a suitable solution soon, we risk losing antibiotics (75)_____.

66.	A. of	C. with
	B. by	D. from

67.	A. now	C. more
	B. days	D. since

68.	A. next	C. nearly
	B. soon	D. rightly

69.	A. giving	C. making
	B. putting	D. having

70.	A. newly	C. likely
	B. easily	D. simply

71.	A. cover	C. contain
	B. close	D. correct

72.	A. its	C. any
	B. all	D. their

73.	A. let	C. leave
	B. allow	D. permit

74.	A. it	C. them
	B. life	D. much

75.	A. wholly	C. absolutely
	B. combined	D. altogether

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Four)

For questions 76 – 85, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Cartoons and Adults

The popularity of cartoons among children and teenagers is well known. What might be more surprising is that large numbers of today's adults are also enjoying such programmes. Years ago, if an adult had the same **(76)**_____ habits as a teenager, he or she was considered irresponsible. Watching cartoons, which were originally intended for a **(77)**_____ audience, was a sign of being immature. By contrast, in modern times trends in fashion, entertainment and communication are often shared by people of a wider age range. Adults who enjoy cartoons are therefore not judged in the same way as they were in the past.

This does not mean that the cartoons loved by a five-year-old child will be just as **(78)**_____ to someone in their fifties. Sometimes it is nice to watch a cartoon that is just good fun with no **(79)**_____ message. However, grown-ups are more likely to appreciate **(80)**_____ cartoons that have a complex story and include a more serious **(81)**_____ aspect.

Adult cartoons communicate their message to **(82)**_____ directly. There are no distractions in the form of expensive **(83)**_____ and complicated scenes. Everything is focused on the story itself. Some popular cartoon shows might occasionally include **(84)**_____ to well-known celebrities from the world of film or TV. However, famous people are not usually the main **(85)**_____ and if they do appear, are often made to look ridiculous. This might also explain why so many adults enjoy cartoons today, as they allow us to laugh at some of the most successful people in modern society.

76.	A. consumed	C. consumer
	B. consuming	D. consumerism

77.	A. youth	C. youngish
	B. younger	D. youngster

78.	A. attracted	C. attractive
	B. attracting	D. attraction

79.	A. lying	C. overlying
	B. outlying	D. underlying

80.	A. meaning	C. unmeant
	B. meaningful	D. meaningless

81.	A. moral	C. moralist
	B. amoral	D. immoral

82.	A. viewers	C. interviews
	B. previews	D. viewpoints

83.	A. upsets	C. sets
	B. set-ups	D. setbacks

84.	A. referring	C. referral
	B. reference	D. referencing

85.	A. characters	C. characteristic
	B. characterised	D. characterisation

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 250 – 280 words in English. USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. A multinational company is planning to use some of the green space in your area to build a large supermarket. Write an **email** to the local council to complain and suggest a better use of this space for the people living in the area.

2. 'It was the biggest surprise of my life, but now I had to decide what to do.'
Continue the **story** describing what the surprise was and what happened next.

3. Our oceans, lakes and rivers are full of plastic waste. Write an **essay** in which you outline the reasons for this problem and suggest what could be done about it.

END OF PAPER