

**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	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 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.

ESB B2 Level 1 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. The plane that Laura's family missed left at

- A. 5:00 p.m.
- B. 6:00 p.m.
- C. 7:00 p.m.

2. Tim bought the coffee because

- A. Liz texted him.
- B. it was on his list.
- C. he knows she likes it.

3. Marina protested about the new road by

- A. stopping builders' vehicles.
- B. shouting at the road builders.
- C. tying herself to a tree.

4. Susie wants to stay in

- A. a small tent.
- B. a little house.
- C. the main building.

5. To enter the prize draw you should

- A. hand in a form at reception.
- B. give your name to the receptionist.
- C. leave your room key at reception.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

- 6. The kind of world music that John prefers is**
A. African.
B. Indian.
C. Middle Eastern.
- 7. Chrissy's dad failed the second time when he made a mistake**
A. parking the car.
B. checking the mirror.
C. making a turn.
- 8. Louise does not want to join the orchestra because she**
A. is not good at the violin.
B. does not enjoy performing.
C. wants to annoy her father.
- 9. Some of the added ingredients are**
A. garlic, ginger and salt.
B. ginger, salt and pepper.
C. garlic, ginger and pepper.
- 10. Dave's mum's cat prefers to hide**
A. under the cupboard.
B. on top of the cupboard.
C. behind the cupboard.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two)

Listen to a talk about Sherlock Holmes.

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.

Sherlock Holmes

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------|
| 11. | 27 stories begin at the address in Baker Street. | True /False |
| 12. | Annually, more than 70,000 people visit 221B Baker Street. | True /False |
| 13. | All the objects in the museum are from Sherlock Holmes films. | True /False |
| 14. | An actor plays Holmes at the museum. | True /False |
| 15. | Conan Doyle was a doctor in Edinburgh. | True /False |
| 16. | The character of Holmes was based on Doyle's teacher. | True /False |
| 17. | 'A Study in Scarlet' was the first Sherlock Holmes story. | True /False |
| 18. | The last Sherlock Holmes story was written in 1927. | True /False |
| 19. | The short stories were first published in five books. | True /False |
| 20. | The speaker thinks Holmes was a man of contrasts. | True /False |

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part One)

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

Fireworks

Example: B. Recent Improvements in Technology

These days everyone looks forward to seeing fireworks at midnight on New Year's Eve, either live, or on the TV. The millennial generation have never known anything different. Since the late 1990s, firework displays have become increasingly more spectacular, as computers have been used to fire and choreograph them. We can now even insert computer chips into aerial fireworks, or 'shells', to ensure the height and size of the explosion. It was this technology that enabled Disney to create a Mickey Mouse head in the sky, using three separate shell bursts.

21.

Most people assume that fireworks originated as a by-product of warfare, but in fact the opposite is the case. It is known that they were brought to Europe in 1295 from China, where they had been in use for several hundred years, but nobody is sure about exactly when or how they were discovered. One theory is that the Chinese noticed that bamboo sticks, when heated over a fire, exploded. So, they may have been first used to frighten away evil spirits, or to bring good fortune. It was only later, in 1046, that they were used in battle, attached to arrows and filled with gunpowder. In the fifteenth century there is an account of fireworks appearing in the form of a fire-breathing dragon at the wedding of the English king, Henry VII, to Elizabeth of York. Their granddaughter, Queen Elizabeth I was also fond of fireworks and Shakespeare, who lived during that time, mentions them several times in his plays. In 1777 there is a report of them being used at the Independence Day celebrations in the USA, a practice that has continued ever since.

22.

Until the 1830s, fireworks were always orange. It was then that the Italians discovered that different metal salts produce specific colours: for instance, titanium and magnesium make silver and white; calcium, orange; and sodium, yellow. Blue is the most difficult colour to create. The whistling sound of many fireworks is made by layers of organic salts, which burn one at a time when combined with another chemical, potassium perchlorate. Aluminium or iron filings will produce hissing and fizzing sounds.

23.

Although the large displays must be run by professionals, fireworks are still bought by individuals and there are a high number of injuries, especially in young people. In the UK, you are not allowed to buy or handle a firework, apart from the simple hand-held 'sparkler', unless you are over 18, and a shopkeeper could face a fine or six months imprisonment if he sells one to someone underage. An age ban also applies to the noisy firecrackers and 'party poppers', although the limit for them is 16.

24.

Few people who enjoy fireworks give much thought to how bad they are for the environment. The explosion creates a cloud of poisonous gas which, in large quantities, is harmful to health and used fireworks cannot be recycled. Although tests are underway to find eco-friendly substitutes for the toxic ingredients, unsurprisingly **the alternatives** are currently too expensive to be practical.

- A The Chemistry of Fireworks**
- B Example: Recent Improvements in Technology**
- C Ethical Fireworks**
- D A Tool to Frighten**
- E Popularity Spreads from East to West**
- F A Health and Safety Challenge**

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 Mickey Mouse firework at Disney was only possible because

- A. explosions are bigger than ever.
- B. fireworks reach higher than before.
- C. displays are planned by computers.
- D. fireworks can contain electronic devices.

26. The first fireworks were probably

- A. designed for war purposes.
- B. invented to frighten people.
- C. discovered by accident.
- D. developed to bring luck.

27. A firework dragon was produced for

- A. Henry VII.
- B. Elizabeth I.
- C. Shakespeare.
- D. US citizens.

28. The hissing sound in some fireworks is produced by adding

- A. aluminium.
- B. sodium.
- C. potassium perchlorate.
- D. organic salts.

29. In the UK, if you are 16 you can

- A. hold a firework.
- B. buy a firework.
- C. hold a sparkler.
- D. sell a sparkler.

30. In the last paragraph, 'the alternatives' refers to

- A. toxic ingredients.
- B. gases in fireworks.
- C. eco-friendly ingredients.
- D. cheaper fireworks.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part Two)

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

The Eurovision Song Contest

When the Netherlands won the Eurovision Song Contest in May 2019, there was rejoicing throughout the country. For, not only was the singer of the winning song Dutch, this was also the first win by the small country since 1975.

Unusually for a winning song these days, 'Arcade' was performed with none of the showbiz spectacle of many of the other entries. Duncan Laurence stood alone, plainly dressed, singing melodically and movingly about hopeless love. In contrast, other performers relied as much on theatricality as on the song itself. For instance, one entrant sang while in a shower, while others, dressed in sparkling costumes, performed on bendy poles, several metres in the air.

'My grandmother says Eurovision, in its early years, was very simple,' says Englishman Tom Harris, who was one of the 182 million-strong audience that watched the latest contest on TV. 'It's not the same anymore.'

He may well say this, because in the early years, the UK was amongst the winners, but in 2019 it came last. It is a similar situation for France, while the other large countries that finance the contest, Spain, Germany and Italy have only ever won twice. However, in 2019, Italy managed a very decent second place and was the most streamed song of the contest. One problem is that if you are one of the 'big five', you don't have to go through the same selection process. You avoid the semi-finals. 'I think that's the way that some poor entries get through,' says Harris.

Another reason that the UK hasn't done well in this century could be that since 1999 the requirement that performers should sing in their native language was permanently lifted. So the UK lost its advantage of having a widely-understood language and faced more competition. The ban was first introduced in 1966, after Sweden won with a song in English. There was a temporary lifting from 1973-1977 and it was during this time that the Swedish band, ABBA, won with their song, 'Waterloo', with English lyrics. ABBA went on to become one of the most successful bands of all time, proving that Eurovision can be a means for artists who are relatively unknown outside their countries to achieve international success.

Another aspect which has changed over the years is the voting system. Initially, a live jury were the only decision makers, but in 1998 telephone voting was introduced so that TV viewers could take part too. **This** has been replaced by text messaging, but juries remain as well, with both sets of points counted.

In 2015 Eurovision celebrated its 60th anniversary, an event attended by past winners. This is not bad going for a show that started with only seven countries and which, based on a popular Italian music festival, was created to test the capacity of live TV technology. Interestingly, 2019 saw an audience increase of two percent in the 15-25 age range. Is this a sign that the Eurovision Song Contest is extending its appeal to yet another generation of fans?

- 31. The writer appears to be someone who**
- A. is impressed by special effects.
 - B. likes to see a small country win.
 - C. appreciates a modest performance.
 - D. is keen for a loser to win.
- 32. The countries of the Eurovision 'big five' are ones that**
- A. have won most often.
 - B. have been in it for longest.
 - C. are the most streamed.
 - D. give the most money.
- 33. The writer believes the UK has performed badly recently because**
- A. the selection process has become stricter.
 - B. several countries perform songs in English.
 - C. internationally-known artists dominate.
 - D. songs in other languages are very popular.
- 34. 'This' in the sixth paragraph refers to**
- A. telephone voting.
 - B. the jury.
 - C. the TV audience.
 - D. text messaging.
- 35. The contest was started to**
- A. try out new systems.
 - B. unite countries.
 - C. please audiences.
 - D. find new stars.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part One)

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

36. That woman _____ a politician before she retired.
A. has been C. was being
B. used to be D. had to be
37. I'm glad I got a ticket in time. I _____ wanted to miss the concert.
A. wouldn't have C. won't have
B. would have D. will have
38. Sorry, I didn't know you were here. _____ long?
A. Are you waiting C. Did you wait
B. Were you waiting D. Have you been waiting
39. That young couple have broken _____ already. What a shame!
A. apart C. up
B. away D. into
40. You are going to come with me, _____?
A. aren't you C. are you
B. isn't it D. is it
41. She told me _____ but I couldn't help it.
A. no worries C. not to worry
B. not worried D. don't worry
42. Have you met John, _____ mother is an actress?
A. whose C. her
B. his D. who
43. I don't mind _____ you money, but you must pay it back.
A. lend C. to lend
B. lending D. lends
44. Here are some extra blankets, _____ it gets cold tonight.
A. because C. as if
B. in case D. until
45. My brother doesn't like spiders. Neither _____!
A. do I C. me
B. I do D. I

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Two)

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

46. My friend offered to _____ my son from school for me.
A. take C. collect
B. bring D. carry
47. I'd like to _____ your attention to the 'no smoking' sign.
A. hold C. attract
B. pull D. draw
48. He resigned so that he could _____ more time with his family.
A. spare C. save
B. spend D. take
49. She plays _____ sports, but her favourite is football.
A. various C. variety
B. varied D. variable
50. In the UK it is not polite to _____ at someone.
A. watch C. look
B. stare D. glance
51. There was a burglary. Police are investigating the _____.
A. event C. incident
B. occasion D. happening
52. He only noticed his jumper was _____ when he got to work.
A. the right way round C. the wrong way up
B. upside down D. inside out
53. You should throw away the flowers in that vase. They're _____ dead.
A. quite C. rather
B. fairly D. slightly
54. The millionaire has his own _____ jet.
A. particular C. private
B. independent D. individual
55. After the accident the police asked for _____.
A. viewers C. sightseers
B. witnesses D. watchers

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

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.

Yoga

Most people in the West have heard of yoga, even (56)_____ they're not sure what it is. To find a class is usually easy to do or, if you want (57)_____ it at home, you can find dozens of videos on-line. Yoga is big business. There are yoga holidays, yoga magazines and stores selling clothing and equipment.

Yet, for your great-grandparents, yoga would have been something unknown, (58)_____, that is, they had connections with India. For (59)_____ was the birthplace of yoga more than 3000 years ago and it is still widely practised in that country. It is thought that yoga developed in order to encourage the body and mind to work together, in harmony. This unity of body and mind is achieved (60)_____ a mix of breathing, poses (the positions of the body) and meditation. The poses have names which come from the ancient language of Sanskrit and are often (61)_____ of the word 'asana', which means 'pose' in Sanskrit and the name of the plant or animal it looks like. So, for example, a pose that looks like a tree is 'vriksasana; and another is 'ustrasana', after the camel.

Yoga was only brought to the West in the 1890s, when an Indian religious teacher visited Chicago. Its popularity grew slowly at first, but by the 1960s it had really taken (62)_____, thanks to the interest of celebrities like the Beatles. Since then it has been developed to suit Western (63)_____. Today there is a type of yoga for everyone: 'yoga for pregnancy', 'hot yoga', 'baby yoga' and even 'doga' that you can do with your dog. The yoga values of peace and compassion for others and (64)_____ are something that everyone can relate to and yoga teachers will tell you that you're never (65)_____ old to start.

56.	A. if	C. as
	B. or	D. so

57.	A. to try	C. tried
	B. trying	D. try

58.	A. whether	C. except
	B. if not	D. unless

59.	A. this	C. where
	B. what	D. there

60.	A. between	C. across
	B. among	D. through

61.	A. groups	C. arrangements
	B. organisations	D. combinations

62.	A. in	C. on
	B. off	D. along

63.	A. favourites	C. tastes
	B. choices	D. selections

64.	A. himself	C. oneself
	B. yourselves	D. themselves

65.	A. enough	C. very
	B. too	D. really

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Four)

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

- 66. He will send you _____ of the meeting in an email.**
A. confirmation B. confirms C. confirming
- 67. He works for a waste _____ company.**
A. disposing B. dispose C. disposal
- 68. The cyclist was wearing a _____ vest.**
A. reflective B. reflector C. reflected
- 69. He's behaving very _____. Do you think he's alright?**
A. strange B. stranger C. strangely
- 70. Don't try and pick up such a _____ weight!**
A. heavily B. heaviness C. heavy

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. Your friend and his/her family, who live in another town, are visiting your town for the day. Write an **email** to your friend, suggesting when and where you could meet, what you might do and where you could eat.

2. 'Mandy was *delighted*. She had seen her favourite band in real life.'
Write a **story** which ends with the sentences above.

3. 'People will have more leisure time in the future because robots will do most of the work.'
Write an **essay** saying to what extent you agree or disagree with this statement.

END OF PAPER