

**ESB Level 3 Certificate in ESOL
International All Modes – (C2)
500/3655/5**

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	7 8	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: 3 hours. 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 C2 Level 3 Listening (Part One – Section A)

You will hear John Cook, a radio presenter, and Denise Pope, a professor of education, talking about teenagers and sleep.

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. Almost half of all American teenagers are**
 - A. unwell or in poor health.
 - B. struggling to cope.
 - C. miserable or low-spirited.

- 2. The recommended minimum amount of sleep**
 - A. ensures normal physical development.
 - B. only applies until we become an adult.
 - C. varies according to how busy we are.

- 3. Teens go to sleep later due to**
 - A. too much screen time during the day.
 - B. anxiety about upcoming competitions.
 - C. a change in their natural body clock.

- 4. Denise thinks that**
 - A. using sleep experts in schools is a ridiculous idea.
 - B. sleep is an essential element that should be nurtured.
 - C. sleep programmes are not worthwhile endeavours.

- 5. Sleep ambassadors need to**
 - A. attend training courses at university.
 - B. perform reaction tests on their peers.
 - C. be aware of their peers' behaviour.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Listening (Part One – Section B)

You will hear John Cook, the radio presenter, and Wendy Troxel, a sleep researcher, talking about sleep.

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. Waking up early for school

- A. is disruptive to teens' sleep patterns.
- B. can be done without an alarm clock.
- C. causes lethargy for most of the morning.

7. Wendy implies that

- A. the effect of poor sleep on memory is negligible.
- B. the schools are at fault for poor exam results.
- C. teenagers struggle to control their body clock.

8. Wendy claims that when adults are sleep-deprived, they

- A. behave like angry teenagers.
- B. lose rational and cognitive abilities.
- C. are advised not to operate machinery.

9. Schools claim their early start times

- A. improve the health of their students.
- B. make their students more resilient.
- C. increase students' cognitive skills.

10. Starting schools later would be

- A. an easy transition for teachers to make.
- B. more convenient for working parents.
- C. feasible but will require sustained effort.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 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. For Sam, buying tickets to a musical was a

- A. straightforward task.
- B. fruitless task.
- C. rewarding task.

12. The play turned out to be

- A. perplexing.
- B. inspiring.
- C. enlightening.

13. In the future, Sam will

- A. act differently when planning an event.
- B. just stick to musicals that he knows.
- C. let Cara take charge of booking tickets.

Conversation Two

14. Nell does not want to go jogging as she

- A. is feeling unwell.
- B. has already exercised.
- C. is feeling apathetic.

15. Evan points out to Nell that

- A. her body shape has changed recently.
- B. she has let her fitness regime slide.
- C. she has built up her energy levels.

16. Nell realises that she needs to focus on

- A. being more active at work.
- B. her organisational skills.
- C. her general willpower.

Conversation Three

17. Mum thinks that Finn

- A. is likely to see his family again soon.
- B. is stalling and being too reserved.
- C. should get to know Great-aunt Edna.

18. Finn is not keen to socialise as

- A. most people are of a different generation.
- B. his mum is not familiar with a lot of the relatives.
- C. he is feeling too nervous to meet people.

19. According to Mum's comments about the family,

- A. Jake is amiable but lacks potential.
- B. Uncle Tom is hard to get along with.
- C. she is of a similar age to Cousin Lizzie.

20. Mum finds Lizzie irritating because

- A. her family are all rich.
- B. she is so full of herself.
- C. she is an embarrassment.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part One)

Read the following text about the island of Jura. For questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

A Visit to Orwell's Jura

If you love scenery and literature, then you would be hard-pressed to find a better place to visit than the remote and sombre Scottish island that the author of 'Animal Farm' and '1984' was so fond of. Barnhill, a stout, whitewashed house on the isolated Scottish island of Jura in the Inner Hebrides, was exactly what George Orwell was looking for in the late 1940s: a remote retreat unreachable by vehicle. He called it 'an extremely un-get-atable place'; where he could write what would turn out to be his final work, '1984'. Just as it was when Orwell made Barnhill his temporary home, the house is difficult to get to, involving two ferries from the mainland of Scotland, a 20-mile drive and finally a 4-mile walk along a dirt track.

The spacious, four-bedroom home creates the impression that it has barely changed in the seventy years since Orwell resided at Barnhill. Meticulously preserved, the residence would be instantly recognisable if he were to step through the door today. The Orwell Society strives to keep the author's memory alive and organises trips to Barnhill to allow fans like myself to tread in the author's footsteps. Climbing the creaking stairs that lead to his bedroom, it was easy for me to imagine the clatter of the typewriter sounding out from this secluded spot. Orwell's black typewriter gives a satisfying 'clack' when I hit its keys. The antiquated contraption sits on an upstairs windowsill in a house where there is a view on to a bay of graphite-coloured water that laps the shore. Above are tumbling slopes of bracken and wild flowers.

The island has one single-track road which winds and tapers down the eastern side. On my visit, the sun casts shafts of light over the 'Paps', a trio of rock-covered peaks in the middle of the southern half of the island. Red deer, which outnumber people 25 to one on this island, seem utterly untroubled by my presence, and one handsome, russet-coloured stag strolls across the road ahead of me and pauses before slipping through thick hedges. Even in glorious sunshine, there is a **brooding**, melancholic air to Jura. Human activity has barely touched swathes of the island; the mossy valleys, lumpy fields of peat, the occasional shadow of a golden eagle flying overhead, the crags, gullies and lakes all contribute to an atmosphere that is simultaneously eerie and beautiful. The whisky distilleries are one of the main draws for visitors, alongside trout fishing, deer stalking, shooting and, of course, the landscape. One of the best things about the island is the views you get from the top of the Jura Paps: a 360° view of the area. Quite a bit of the island is uninhabited and there is a tremendous sense of nature and freedom.

Life moves slowly on Jura; peace and serenity reign. People who come here to get away from it all, regret only coming for a day. Jura must be one of the last wildernesses in the UK. Unlike a trip to the Lake District or the Yorkshire Dales, you won't find many managed walks on Jura and you certainly won't find it teeming with hikers. Visitors come to trek across the island; some for the thrill of it, some for the sea views. From the top of the Paps, it is possible to see Ireland and at certain times of the year, if you are fortunate enough, you can see the Northern Lights.

- 21. According to the text, Orwell went to Jura**
A. on a retreat, to relax and rest.
B. to get on with his work in seclusion.
C. to live the final years of his life.
D. as he loved the Scottish islands.
- 22. The author states that Orwell chose to stay at Barnhill for its**
A. good transport connections to the mainland.
B. more than ample accommodation.
C. sizeable distance from the nearest road.
D. rustic yet agreeable architectural features.
- 23. According to paragraph two, the Orwell Society maintains Barnhill**
A. to give people an insight into Orwell's life.
B. as a base for walking tours of the area.
C. as a writers' museum for tourists.
D. to rent out to visitors as a holiday home.
- 24. Paragraph two states that when writing, Orwell**
A. would ensure that he had a view of the sea.
B. needed to position himself upstairs.
C. would have made quite a racket.
D. relied on machinery, out of date at the time.
- 25. In paragraph three, we learn that the deer**
A. are a rare red-coloured breed.
B. can roam freely on half of the island.
C. are wild and yet relatively tame.
D. are the dominant species on the island.
- 26. The word 'brooding' in paragraph three could best be replaced with**
A. irritable.
B. murky.
C. grumpy.
D. gloomy.
- 27. Visitors come to Jura predominantly**
A. to view the nature reserve.
B. for the hunting and fishing.
C. for organised walking tours.
D. to see the Northern Lights.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

Read the following text about mosquitoes.

For questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

A Sweet Solution?

The teasing temptation of a sugary treat can often get the better of us but we're not the only ones; the saccharine substance that our sweet tooth finds so hard to forgo is also powerfully seductive to mosquitoes. According to new research, sugar may actually be good for our health but only in a bid to keep the pests away from our blood-rich body parts. However, don't be tempted to mix up your own sugar water as a mosquito repellent, as researchers warn that we may end up doing more harm than good.

We've long understood that sugar is an important energy source for mosquitoes. In fact, it's actually better than blood in terms of fuelling flight and basic survival processes. Only female mosquitoes feed on blood, as it provides essential nutrients needed to make their eggs. Of course, this thirst for blood generates a terrible disease burden globally, often in the countries least well equipped to cope. Hundreds of scientists across the world are working to reduce the menace of mosquitoes, and it would seem that one promising avenue of investigation is to examine how mosquitoes' desire for sugar and blood interact. The new research, which focuses on the tiger mosquito, an invasive species that has infiltrated every continent and a particular dangerous transmitter of diseases, revealed that feeding young tiger mosquitoes sugar solutions caused a physiological response similar to that after feeding on blood. Importantly, it then delayed their search for the red velvet blood of a human host.

Interestingly, the researchers found that feeding on sugar caused levels of a protein called vitellogenin to rise in the mosquitoes. Further experimentation on the production of vitellogenin revealed exciting results. Researchers found that by targeting a specific gene within the mosquito, they could reduce the host-seeking behaviour and in turn, the transmission of deadly diseases that affect millions. However, there is still much work to be done and feeding sugar to mosquitoes cannot alone be used as a control method in the real world. There are many reasons for this, but the most important is that the effects of sugar on mosquito behaviour can vary significantly, even within just this one species. For example, while the reduction in human attraction held true for young adult mosquitoes, when older females were fed sugar they remained highly attracted to humans, and displayed increased nutrient reserves.

Things get more complex when other mosquito species are taken into account. For example, high vitellogenin levels weaken the immune system of the African malarial mosquito, thereby making it more likely to contract and pass on malaria. Raised vitellogenin is therefore clearly not always **propitious**.

Leaving sugar out for mosquitoes may put off younger mosquitoes from biting you, but it will make older mosquitoes stronger, and could weaken the defences of other mosquito species. We may, however, be able to genetically modify or treat mosquitoes with hormones to eliminate this trade-off.

This research is a significant breakthrough in understanding the physiological mechanisms that influence mosquito feeding behaviour. However, the research is at an early stage and there is still a great deal of work left to do before any single solution is found. (From <https://theconversation.com> 118029)

- 28. According to paragraph one, sugar can be**
A. beneficial as part of our daily diet.
B. detrimental to mosquitoes when dissolved.
C. irresistible to some species of insects.
D. an effective remedy for mosquito bites.
- 29. The text further states that sugar**
A. is a vital food for mosquitoes.
B. enhances the insects' flying ability.
C. can be a substitute for human blood.
D. contains vitamins needed for reproduction.
- 30. The author suggests that worldwide,**
A. blood disorders are a cause for concern.
B. countries have an unfair distribution of resources.
C. the aim is to eliminate all mosquitoes.
D. research institutes need to work together.
- 31. In paragraph two, it is stated that the tiger mosquito**
A. can be found now in every country in the world.
B. is a notably aggressive species of mosquito.
C. becomes very ill after consuming sugar.
D. is temporarily satisfied after consuming sugar.
- 32. According to the text, researchers found a way to**
A. extract protein from sugar.
B. decrease mosquito-related deaths.
C. eradicate certain diseases.
D. stop mosquitoes from multiplying.
- 33. The author claims that further investigation is needed, as mosquitoes**
A. behave differently across the species.
B. are not all attracted to sugary solutions.
C. have different dietary requirements.
D. age too quickly to be reliable test cases.
- 34. The word 'propitious' in paragraph four can best be replaced with**
A. encouraging.
B. prosperous.
C. inopportune.
D. favourable.
- 35. Overall, the text implies that the research findings are**
A. conservative but valid.
B. cutting edge but dubious.
C. innovative but ambiguous.
D. experimental but irrelevant.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part One)

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

36. This essay _____ written by Friday, so I need to hurry up.
A. is being C. has to be
B. has been D. will be
37. I haven't been to the gym for _____ months now.
A. some C. less
B. any D. many of
38. The house _____ completed this year, but they ran out of money.
A. will have been C. will be
B. has been D. was to have been
39. You should use _____ time you have to do some revision.
A. the few C. few
B. little D. the little
40. I _____ it. I forgot to book the tickets.
A. was admitting C. will have admitted
B. admit D. had admitted
41. _____ by the long queue, he put down his basket and left the shop.
A. Angered C. He was angry
B. Angry D. He was angered
42. Now that your oven is broken, you _____ any baking for a while.
A. aren't doing C. won't be doing
B. don't do D. shouldn't do
43. He looked tired, as though he _____ for weeks.
A. had slept C. had been sleeping
B. hadn't slept D. was not sleeping
44. We _____ tennis only twice during the summer.
A. played C. play
B. would play D. used to play
45. The _____ clothing department was on the second floor.
A. woman's C. women's
B. womens D. womens'

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

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Two)

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

51. I tried to _____ him from leaving but he didn't listen.
A. persuade C. encourage
B. reassure D. discourage
52. Anne has her _____ set on becoming a vet when she is older.
A. head C. brain
B. heart D. feet
53. He was so _____ to the screen that he didn't hear me come home.
A. welded C. glued
B. attached D. stuck
54. There's a _____ possibility that it's going to rain; those clouds are black.
A. certain C. distinct
B. distant D. remote
55. Their _____ spirit led the troops to victory.
A. indefatigable C. flagging
B. indelible D. fallible
56. Don't _____ at me because you are in a bad mood.
A. snip C. slap
B. snatch D. snap
57. Ben decided to turn over a new _____ and get fit.
A. leaf C. corner
B. page D. start
58. Stop sitting on the _____ and just make up your mind!
A. wall C. edge
B. fence D. hedge
59. The painting wasn't real, they found it was a _____.
A. fraud C. prototype
B. forgery D. bribery
60. Young children trust their parents' decisions _____.
A. indistinctly C. implicitly
B. indeterminately D. explicitly

61. They had a _____ romance and were married after just six weeks.
A. whirlwind C. cyclone
B. hurricane D. typhoon
62. There are roadworks on the motorway and long _____ are expected.
A. blocks C. halts
B. stops D. delays
63. Most people _____ bagels with New York.
A. link C. associate
B. remind D. relate
64. The inspector said he would _____ the rules and sell us a ticket.
A. curve C. bend
B. fold D. twist
65. The only _____ of hope for the fans was scoring a goal in extra time.
A. ray C. glow
B. beam D. gleam

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Three)

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

The History of the Croissant

Have you ever wondered where the croissant comes from? Instinctively we think of this buttery, flaky pastry as having its origins in France but the Austrians claim to have been making a version of the croissant since the thirteenth century. However, it wasn't until 1683 that the croissant got its distinctive shape from bakers in Vienna; or so they maintain. The Hungarian bakers of Budapest would (66)_____ that it was them who created the first croissant. Even the Egyptians declare that it was their invention.

And this is where the story (67)_____ down, because really and truly, crescent pastries are ancient. Humans seem to (68)_____ moon-shaped cakes for centuries. The croissant itself only became a part of French life in the 19th century, when August Zang, an Austrian baker, opened a pastry shop in Paris and introduced France to the pastry that would one day be its most (69)_____ export.

But it's not just the origins of the croissant that have caused controversy. For almost as long as this sweet confectionary (70)_____, people have been arguing about it. In 2017, a baker from Nice was reported as launching a campaign to save the authentic French croissant from (71)_____. He claimed that three-quarters of the croissants (72)_____ in France are manufactured on a mass industrial scale and no longer in bakeries by hand. In 2013 in New York, the public outrage which surrounded the introduction of a croissant/doughnut hybrid pretty much (73)_____ for itself. Making a good croissant is very time-consuming, a fact that probably goes a long way to explaining the mystery that surrounds the process. Broadly speaking, the seemingly endless process begins with a sticky dough, which is mixed, left to rise, kneaded and formed. The laborious task of rolling, folding and chilling ensues until (74)_____ they are baked. The trouble is that the day or so that croissants take to prepare stands in stark contrast to the seconds it takes to devour them. We have to question whether croissants are really worth the (75)_____ involved and in reality, making croissants is probably something to try once and then leave to the professionals.

66.	A. resist	C. oppose
	B. contend	D. dispute

67.	A. collapses	C. comes
	B. breaks	D. backs

68.	A. be making	C. have made
	B. make	D. have been making

69.	A. describing	C. defining
	B. representing	D. revealing

70.	A. has existed	C. exists
	B. has been existing	D. existed

71.	A. extraction	C. extermination
	B. extinguishing	D. extinction

72.	A. absorbed	C. consumed
	B. utilised	D. conserved

73.	A. tells	C. talks
	B. stands	D. speaks

74.	A. soon	C. eventually
	B. gradually	D. initially

75.	A. effort	C. while
	B. value	D. risk

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Four)

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

A New Use for Food

Can we imagine a time when discarded food (76)_____, yoghurt past its sell-by date, and very old bananas will be powering our cars and heating our homes? Remarkably, this futuristic scenario is well on the way to becoming a reality thanks to a revolutionary new process, 'waste to energy' (WTE), now moving out of the laboratories of Cornell University in USA and into the (77)_____.

Currently, roughly 70% of food waste around the world ends up in (78)_____ where it emits large quantities of methane, a greenhouse gas which contributes significantly to global (79)_____. Recycling food waste in order to combat methane emissions has been around for some time using a process called 'anaerobic digestion' in which bacteria slowly rot the organic matter. The (80)_____ methane gas is 'captured' and used as fuel. The transformation from solid to gas takes several weeks and because it is so slow, it has a (81)_____ impact on the ever expanding mountains of food waste.

However, in response to this challenge, researchers at Cornell have been developing a new technique which dramatically speeds up the digestion process by adding a second stage of liquefaction. The energy generated from this (82)_____ procedure, digestion and liquefaction, is available in a matter of days. There are no drilling platforms, mines or oil rigs involved, only waste from farms, restaurants, kitchens and coffee shops which will produce clean energy, and reduce our carbon footprint and our (83)_____ on the dwindling stocks of fossil fuels.

Over the next 25 years, the prospect of alarming population growth, increased urbanisation and worldwide scarcity of (84)_____ make WTE a very attractive technology indeed. According to a statement from one of Cornell's most (85)_____ scientists, "We've barely scratched the surface of this new potential energy source. Waste-to-energy is the obvious solution to the world's burgeoning energy demands. Watch this space!"

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| 76. | A. scrapping | C. scrapped |
| | B. scrapes | D. scraps |

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|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 77. | A. mainline | C. mainstay |
| | B. mainstream | D. mainframe |

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| 78. | A. landfall | C. landfill |
| | B. landing | D. landslide |

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|------------|-------------|------------|
| 79. | A. warmness | C. warmth |
| | B. warming | D. warmish |

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| 80. | A. resulting | C. result |
| | B. resulted | D. resultative |

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| 81. | A. marginalised | C. marginal |
| | B. margining | D. margined |

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| 82. | A. two-step | C. two-handed |
| | B. two-edge | D. two-timed |

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| 83. | A. reliance | C. reliant |
| | B. reliability | D. reliableness |

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| 84. | A. resourcing | C. resource |
| | B. resources | D. resourcefulness |

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|------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 85. | A. distinguishing | C. distinguishable |
| | B. distinguished | D. indistinguishable |

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Writing

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 300 – 350 words in English. **USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. You recently read a magazine article about how British families are spending less time together due to the demands of modern life. Write an **email** to the editor of the magazine discussing modern family life in your country and speculating what changes there may be for family life in the future.

2. Studies claim that telling lies is now an acceptable part of our culture. Write an **essay** evaluating this claim and discussing if lying can ever be justified.

3. “The internet is our window to the world, so we no longer need to leave the house to see the world or enjoy live entertainment.” Write an **essay** discussing to what extent the internet can replace real life experiences and examining the possible consequences of this.

END OF PAPER