



English Speaking Board

**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 colour T-shirt is Will wearing?**
 - A. Red.
 - B. Yellow.
 - C. Blue.

- 2. What made Eileen finally decide to visit Prague?**
 - A. The holiday was cheap.
 - B. She likes the architecture.
 - C. A friend asked her to visit.

- 3. The science building is**
 - A. behind the sports hall.
 - B. near the art department.
 - C. next to the car park.

- 4. In the supermarket, what is the special offer on bread rolls?**
 - A. Two pounds for five rolls.
 - B. Buy one roll, get another one free.
 - C. Buy six rolls for the price of five.

- 5. In the restaurant, Robert should not have been asked to pay for**
 - A. bread.
 - B. olives.
 - C. cheese.

- 6. Where does Graham think the sleeping bag is?**
A. In the attic.
B. Tony has it.
C. In the garage.
- 7. What does Ruth decide to do at the gym?**
A. Keep-fit.
B. Yoga.
C. Cycling.
- 8. Kevin books a flight to Rome for**
A. 25th July.
B. 30th August.
C. 11th July.
- 9. What time is Michelle supposed go to bed?**
A. 11:30.
B. 11:00.
C. 10:30.
- 10. When did Barbara get her first job as a journalist?**
A. When she first left college.
B. After her job working on radio.
C. After she studied at university.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part Two)

Listen to a talk about Ian Fleming, who wrote the James Bond novels. 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.

Ian Fleming

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 11. The James Bond character was created in 1953. | True / False |
| 12. The real James Bond wrote books about birds. | True / False |
| 13. Fleming always wanted Bond to be an exciting character. | True / False |
| 14. Fleming partly based James Bond on his brother, Peter. | True / False |
| 15. Fleming only used fictional names for his characters. | True / False |
| 16. Bond is similar to Fleming in some ways. | True / False |
| 17. Fleming built a house in Jamaica. | True / False |
| 18. <i>Goldeneye</i> was a luxurious place to live. | True / False |
| 19. Fleming wrote a new Bond novel each year. | True / False |
| 20. In the 1950s, the novels' locations increased their popularity. | 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 afternoon tea.
For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – G) with the paragraphs.
There are TWO headings which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.**

Afternoon Tea

Example: Mealtime Customs

As well as being a necessity, eating and drinking are amongst our most enjoyable pastimes. Each country has its own traditions regarding types of meals and when they are eaten. Let us look at a traditional mealtime in England called afternoon tea.

21.

Afternoon tea is a small meal eaten between 2pm and 5pm. Anna Russell, the Duchess of Bedfordshire, is said to be the creator of afternoon tea and supposedly invented the meal while visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle in the mid-1840s. As the usual time to eat dinner was between 7pm and 8.30pm, there was a long gap between lunchtime and then. The Duchess found that a light meal of tea and cakes or sandwiches filled that gap and she enjoyed it so much, she began inviting her friends to join her.

22.

Traditionally, the English always drank tea made in a teapot and served with milk and sugar when they took afternoon tea. The privileged upper classes would eat sandwiches made from expensive 'luxury' ingredients such as cucumber, ham and smoked salmon. They would also eat a variety of cakes including scones with jam and cream. Afternoon tea quickly became a popular custom in wealthy society at that time and soon spread throughout the countries of the British Empire.

23.

For the working classes, afternoon tea was not so luxurious. Labourers and workers drank tea perhaps with a small sandwich or scone that had been packed in the morning. The workers took afternoon tea during a short break from work, not like the upper classes who viewed it as a social occasion. Workers often put a lot of sugar in their tea as this helped to increase their energy levels in the afternoon. Although they did physically demanding work, they usually had a poor diet.

24.

Nowadays, in many hotels in the UK and abroad, afternoon tea is served to guests on special tiered stands, so that all the cakes and sandwiches can be presented neatly. Visitors to Harrods, the famous department store in London, can also take afternoon tea in one of its restaurants. However, changes in social customs and working hours mean that in the 21st century, British people rarely take afternoon tea, except perhaps as a treat when on holiday. In contrast, the custom of drinking tea throughout the day remains as popular as ever, although with coffee becoming increasingly popular, this may eventually overtake the habit of tea-drinking.

- A Changing Traditions
- B A Tradition for the Rich
- C Similarities between Classes
- D The Origins of Afternoon Tea
- E Who was the Duchess?
- F The Workers' Version
- G Example: Mealtime Customs

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.

25. Afternoon tea was invented by a Duke and Duchess. True / False
26. The Duchess did not want afternoon tea to be a social event. True / False
27. The custom was adopted by other people in the British Empire. True / False
28. Workers did not have afternoon tea. True / False
29. The tradition of having afternoon tea has never changed. True / False
30. Drinking coffee is more popular than drinking tea in Britain today. 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 bicycles. For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Bicycles

Bicycles were first invented in the 19th century and have had an enormous effect on society and the development of industry. For the first time, people could cycle into the city to work but live in the suburbs, just outside the city. They could also travel about in their leisure time, as bicycles were much more efficient and faster than walking. The bicycle has played a key role in the development of the car, as several essential car parts were originally produced for the bicycle. There are now about one billion bicycles worldwide, more than twice the number of cars.

Bicycles offer an important method of transport in many developing countries, such as in Asia and Africa as they are the cheapest form available. A bike can change lives as a family's income can be increased by using a bicycle to transport products. Even so, for millions of people on the lowest incomes, a new bicycle is financially unaffordable. In western countries however, many people own a bicycle but never use it. An organisation called Bicycles for Humanity was set up in 2005 with the aim of helping people to raise funds and collect unwanted bicycles. These are sent to developing countries in Africa and Asia to help change the lives of poorer families.

The value of the bicycle is also recognised in western countries and recently, several European cities, including London, have started bike-sharing schemes in an effort to create a cleaner environment. People can hire a bicycle for several hours instead of travelling by car or bus. This is an option for cities with very heavy traffic and high pollution. Many people, including some famous politicians now commute by bicycle into the city for work.

Some countries are using the bicycle in very inventive ways to encourage people to use public transport. In the Netherlands, all train stations have spaces for free bicycle parking or a more secure parking place for a small charge. Larger stations also have bicycle repair shops. Cycling is so popular there that not enough parking spaces are always available. In other cities, commuters often use a 'mixed-mode commute' where the bike is used to travel to and from train stations. Some students drive a car from home to a campus parking area then ride a bicycle to class. As many towns and cities try to improve their environment, it seems the bicycle is as important now as it was when first invented.

31. According to the text, bicycles

- A. encouraged more people to live in the city.
- B. were not as popular as walking.
- C. have influenced the production of the car.
- D. are fewer in number than cars.

32. The text states that in developing countries

- A. bicycles are the most popular form of transport.
- B. bicycles are too expensive for many people to buy.
- C. people spend most of their income on transport.
- D. there are plenty of unused bicycles available.

33. According to the text, the organisation, Bicycles for Humanity,

- A. encourages westerners to use their bicycles more.
- B. was established by African people.
- C. buys new bicycles for poorer countries.
- D. sends unwanted bicycles to poorer countries.

34. The text states that 'bike-sharing schemes'

- A. aim to improve the quality of the environment.
- B. encourage people to cycle in their free time.
- C. are set up to raise more money for cities.
- D. are designed for people who cannot afford cars.

35. According to the text, in the Netherlands,

- A. bicycles are repaired at all train stations.
- B. bicycle parking spaces are always available.
- C. many people use two forms of transport on one journey.
- D. many students commute to college by bicycle.

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 word or phrase A, B, C or D.

36. He _____ in this street all his life and he doesn't want to move.

- A. lives
- B. lived
- C. is living
- D. has lived

37. _____ people went to the concert last night.

- A. A number
- B. A lot
- C. A little
- D. A few

38. As he _____ left, another car crashed into him.

- A. has turned
- B. was turning
- C. is turning
- D. turns

39. Peter is _____ than his older brother.

- A. noisy
- B. very noisy
- C. much noisier
- D. noisiest

40. She tried _____ dresses on quickly.

- A. each
- B. every
- C. either
- D. both

41. They apologised _____ arriving late.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. by
- D. from

42. If I did not have so much work, I _____ go to bed early.

- A. would not
- B. would
- C. will
- D. will not

43. My computer _____ from my car last night.

- A. will be stolen
- B. has been stolen
- C. was stolen
- D. is stolen

44. We _____ go out for dinner, but now we often do.

- A. are use to
- B. used to
- C. never use to
- D. use to

45. Could you _____ to Chris about the holiday?

- A. speak
- B. tell
- C. say
- D. ask

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

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

46. Who left the _____ turned on? The bathroom is flooded.
A. television C. tap
B. light D. fan
47. The school will be _____ early next year.
A. rebuilt C. reused
B. repacked D. recycled
48. We love driving to the _____ to spend time on the beach.
A. country C. forest
B. coast D. mountain
49. The athletic competition will be held in the new sports _____.
A. track C. stadium
B. pitch D. court
50. I am going to _____ a cake this afternoon.
A. fry C. cook
B. bake D. roast
51. Richard is a very _____ man. He always looks smart.
A. well-behaved C. well-dressed
B. well-known D. well-mannered
52. The film was a _____, so we left before it had finished.
A. discouragement C. regret
B. punishment D. disappointment
53. My _____ and I are getting married next month.
A. wife C. husband
B. fiancée D. divorcee
54. My brother is very _____ and wants to be a pop star.
A. organised C. practical
B. talented D. amusing
55. Most young people love _____ online with their friends.
A. arranging C. cheating
B. discussing D. chatting

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 following text about buying a horse. Decide whether the underlined words or phrases are grammatically correct or incorrect. The first one is done for you as an example. Choose CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I).

Buying a Horse

For (0) much riders, buying a horse would be a dream 0. Correct/Incorrect
come true. (56) However, before buying a horse, there are 56. Correct /Incorrect
many things you should think about carefully.

(57) Owning a horse takes a lot of time and money. It 57. Correct /Incorrect

(58) can be difficult to find the right horse. You should 58. Correct /Incorrect

(59) doing research to make sure you buy the right one. 59. Correct /Incorrect

So how can you decide which horse is the right one for you?

Firstly, before you telephone the seller, (60) make a list of 60. Correct /Incorrect

questions you would like to ask, including (61) these about 61. Correct /Incorrect

the horse's appearance and behaviour. For example, find

out if the horse (62) is trained and if it has a friendly 62. Correct /Incorrect

character. If you contact the seller first, it (63) will save 63. Correct /Incorrect

you travelling to see a horse that may not be suitable for you.

If you travel to view a horse, it is advisable to take a

(64) qualifying instructor with you. Watch someone else 64. Correct /Incorrect

(65) rides the horse first. This will help you judge the 65. Correct /Incorrect

horse's behaviour and movement as well as decide if you could control it yourself.

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

For questions 66 – 70, choose the sentence A, B, C or D which is closest in meaning to the first sentence.

- 66. I could not afford to buy a laptop until the sales started.**
A. I did not buy a laptop even though the sales had started.
B. I had the money to buy a laptop before the sales began.
C. I did not wait for the sales to start when I bought a laptop.
D. I had to wait for the sales to start before I could buy a laptop.
- 67. I had started to write the report when my boss asked to see me.**
A. I started to write the report after I had seen my boss.
B. I had written the report when my boss asked to see me.
C. I was writing the report when my boss asked to see me.
D. I was asked to show the report to my boss.
- 68. My plants will not grow unless it rains more often.**
A. My plants need more rain to make them grow.
B. It rains so much that my plants will not grow.
C. My plants will grow because there is enough rain.
D. It only takes a little water to make my plants grow.
- 69. Neither Helen nor Diana is able to meet you tonight.**
A. Helen can meet you tonight but Diana cannot.
B. Helen and Diana can meet you tonight.
C. Helen and Diana cannot meet you tonight.
D. Helen and Diana can meet you but not in the evening.
- 70. I would visit my uncle in hospital if I had enough time.**
A. I do not have enough time to visit my uncle in hospital.
B. I do not want to visit my uncle in hospital even though I have time.
C. I have enough time to visit my uncle in hospital.
D. I had enough time so I visited my uncle in hospital.

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 recently went to the cinema and saw a really interesting film. Write a **letter** to your English-speaking friend describing what happened in the film and why you enjoyed it so much.

2. *'It was such a beautiful day. I did not expect what happened next'*.
Write a **story** about the unusual event that happened to you on that day.

3. *'There is too much advertising on television'*.
Write an **essay** saying what you like or dislike about television advertising and how much you agree or disagree with the statement above.

END OF PAPER

