



English Speaking Board

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 Section A Section B	 10 5 5	 20%
Reading Part One Part Two	 10 5	 20%
Use of English Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four Part Five	 10 10 10 5 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 a conversation between Lucy and her friend, Sarah, who are planning to meet on Saturday.

For questions 1 – 10, mark each statement True (T) or False (F).

You will hear Part One TWICE.

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

Plans for Saturday

1. Sarah has not had a lunch break on any day this week. _____
2. Lucy cannot meet Sarah on Saturday morning. _____
3. Sarah will get up early on Saturday morning. _____
4. Neither Sarah nor Lucy has been to the new coffee shop. _____
5. The film is based on events that really happened. _____
6. Lucy hopes that the film will not be a horror film. _____
7. Lucy decides to go to the film because it was made in Africa. _____
8. The Japanese restaurant is not far from the cinema. _____
9. Sarah thinks that Japanese food is nutritious. _____
10. Sarah has finished work for the day. _____

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two – Section A)

You will hear a conversation between John and his mother. John is telling her about his life at university.

For questions 11 – 15, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

You will hear the recording TWICE.

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

University Life

11. John has gone home

- A. to study for his exams.
- B. just for the weekend.
- C. because he hates his flat.

12. John's flat

- A. is close to the university.
- B. has only one bathroom.
- C. is small and crowded.

13. John says that

- A. his flatmates are all doing the same course.
- B. he is the only person who studies hard.
- C. he and his flatmates have fun and study hard.

14. His mother is surprised because

- A. John's friends have taught him how to cook.
- B. John can make simple dishes.
- C. John is having cookery lessons.

15. John is happy to be home because

- A. he misses his mother's baking.
- B. his flat never gets cleaned properly.
- C. there is no washing machine in the flat.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two – Section B)

You will hear David Best giving a talk to a group of people about a nature park.

For questions 16 – 20, choose the correct answer A, B, or C. You will hear the recording **TWICE**.

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

Rose Wood Nature Park

16. Rose Wood Nature Park

- A. was opened a couple of years ago.
- B. is managed only by David Best.
- C. attracts visitors from many different places.

17. The lake at the nature park

- A. has a variety of birds.
- B. is still rather dirty.
- C. is popular for fishing.

18. According to David,

- A. most of the trees in the forest are young.
- B. people can pick the wild flowers in the park.
- C. the numbers of some insects have decreased.

19. In the nature park

- A. dogs are not allowed.
- B. people pay for guided walks.
- C. school visits are encouraged.

20. Visitors to the nature park can

- A. enjoy food in the cafe every day.
- B. have a barbecue in the picnic area.
- C. buy clothes in the shop.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part One)

You are going to read a passage about dancing. For questions 21 – 24, match the headings (A – G) with the appropriate paragraph. The first heading has been done as an example.
There are TWO headings which you do not need.

Dancing

Example: A Historical Art.

Dancing in various forms has been part of human culture for thousands of years. It is impossible for historians to say exactly when dancing began, but they can trace certain types of dance to prehistoric times. Evidence of this has been found in paintings of dancers on the walls of caves, and in similar pictures found on old pottery. Of course, dance has evolved over the years, and different cultures have developed various forms of dance which may mark certain occasions, or be enjoyed purely for pleasure.

21.

In many ancient civilizations, dance played an important role in the worship of gods. Frequently, dances were performed 'before' the gods and told a story about an event in the life of the god. These dances were probably very lively, and dramatic, and the performance took place in a public temple or similar holy place. A unique type of dance evolved in Hindu temples in India in which the priestesses performed dances using hand movements. Each movement was symbolic and recorded in ancient documents. These documents have been carefully **preserved** and are still used by Hindus today.

22.

Over the centuries, dancing has also been found to have a profound effect on people's moods. In Ancient Greece, for instance, it is known that people harvested the grapes and then celebrated the god of wine, Dionysus. This involved wild dancing and music, creating a sense of great excitement for all. However, dance can influence moods in different ways, and some African tribal dances were used to prepare soldiers for war. The dancers painted their faces and danced to raise adrenalin levels and create a mindset of courage and determination.

23.

In 17th century France, dance became a pleasing form of entertainment for members of the royal court. These early ballets were a combination of comedy and dance. This was entertaining as the dancers were often the courtiers themselves, who took on the roles of various characters. However, the King, Louis XIV, decided to make dancing more professional, and in 1661, he formed the Royal Academy of Dance in Paris, employing the best Parisian dancing teachers. The ballets which the Academy produced were lavish shows of exquisite music and dancing with luxurious costumes.

24.

Dance continues to be a popular form of entertainment and exercise in many countries. People join dance classes, from traditional ballroom dancing to tango and salsa, in order to have fun and keep fit. Ballet is still popular and as well as classical ballet, contemporary dance uses the principles of ballet to create modern innovative performances. Finally, while new crazes appear all the time in dance clubs, traditional dances still play an important role in many cultures as a way of celebrating special occasions, and keeping old customs alive.

- A A Historical Art**
- B The Effect on Emotions**
- C Religious Rituals**
- D Changing Attitudes to Dance**
- E Dances to Suit Everyone**
- F The Influence of Royalty**
- G Dances of the Future**

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

For questions 25 – 30, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

25. According to historians,

- A. the origin of dancing is now clear.
- B. art from the past indicates the history of dance.
- C. pictures in caves and on pottery differ from each other.
- D. cave paintings are difficult to understand.

26. In ancient civilisations, dances

- A. were used to keep evil spirits away.
- B. were usually performed in private places.
- C. often illustrated the lives of gods.
- D. were probably simple and slow.

27. 'Preserved' in paragraph 2 is best replaced by

- A. protected.
- B. continued.
- C. defended.
- D. hidden.

28. According to paragraph 3, dancing

- A. had little influence on human feelings.
- B. guaranteed a good grape harvest.
- C. involved elaborate costumes and loud music.
- D. helped soldiers prepare for battle.

29. King Louis XIV of France

- A. thought early ballet performances were too serious and dull.
- B. started the Academy of Dance to make more money.
- C. helped to turn ballet into a recognised career.
- D. was an excellent dancer himself.

30. According to the text, it is true that nowadays

- A. dancing is even more diverse than before.
- B. modern dance has little connection with ballet.
- C. clubs are the most popular place to dance.
- D. traditional dancing is being forgotten.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part Two)

You are going to read an article about Leonardo Da Vinci.
For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo Da Vinci was born more than 500 years ago, but is still famous all over the world for his achievements. He is known not only for his art, but also for his great engineering skills and inventions. Less well-known, however, are his interests in biology, and also his creativity as a writer and musician. Indeed, his mind was so active that his desire for knowledge continued throughout his life. Leonardo Da Vinci had many talents and he has been referred to as one of the most diversely talented people to have ever lived.

Leonardo was raised in a quiet village near Florence in Italy. He stayed at home instead of going to school, and studied subjects such as mathematics and literature, as well as his favourite subject, art. When he was sixteen, he gained an apprenticeship with a famous artist called Andrea del Verrocchio, and went to his studio in Florence to study painting and sculpture. Verrocchio encouraged him to learn about human anatomy to develop his techniques for producing life-like figures. He produced some outstanding paintings and drawings during this time and also assisted Verrocchio in his painting.

After spending some years in Florence, Leonardo decided to move to Milan to work in the court of the wealthy Duke Sforza. Leonardo was a gracious and reserved person, and this helped him to adjust easily to his life in the court there. He painted the magnificent picture of the 'Last Supper' on the wall of a monastery in Milan, which is still admired by thousands of visitors each year. Unfortunately, due to the materials he used, the painting quickly began to deteriorate, and it is no longer as clear as it once was.

When war broke out and Milan was under threat of an invasion, Leonardo returned to Florence. There he produced his most famous painting, the 'Mona Lisa', a painting of a woman with a rather mysterious smile. His skill as an engineer was also in demand by the army, and he produced designs for military equipment and plans for improving the defence structures of important cities. He even designed a bridge for the Ottomans, but they did not use his design as they believed it was impossible. This was recently **proved** not to be the case, as a structure based on his design was constructed in Norway in 2001.

Leonardo spent his last few years in France, in the court of the King. After his death in 1519, he left behind hundreds of drawings and paintings, some of which sadly disappeared, but others are now in museums and galleries around the world. He is often referred to as a true genius who excelled in whatever he did and that certainly seems to be the case.

31. According to the text, Leonardo

- A. was better at art than engineering.
- B. was equally famous for all his talents.
- C. always wanted to learn new things.
- D. wanted to become a well-known musician.

32. While working with Verrocchio, Leonardo

- A. only studied painting.
- B. studied the structure of the human body.
- C. did not enjoy working with his teacher.
- D. produced few good pieces of art.

33. Paragraph 3 explains that Leonardo

- A. had the right personality for his job in Milan.
- B. had difficulty producing the painting of the 'Last Supper'.
- C. used long-lasting materials for the 'Last Supper'.
- D. was forced to move to Milan to find work.

34. Leonardo Da Vinci

- A. returned to Florence to become a soldier.
- B. painted the 'Mona Lisa' before he left Milan.
- C. built military equipment and weapons.
- D. helped to strengthen cities against enemy attack.

35. 'Proved' in paragraph 4 can best be replaced by

- A. thought.
- B. shown.
- C. realised.
- D. implied.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part One)

For questions 36 – 45, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

36. The photograph _____ the wall is of my mother.
A. in C. at
B. on D. between
37. Maria could not go to the concert because all the tickets _____.
A. had been sold C. were being sold
B. sold D. were selling
38. We were in a hurry, so we did not have _____ time to call you.
A. many C. enough
B. some D. plenty
39. That story was a lie! It _____ not have been true.
A. would C. could
B. might D. should
40. I wish I _____ to play a musical instrument when I was a child.
A. was learning C. used to learn
B. had learned D. could learn
41. By this time next week, the students _____ the course.
A. have completed C. will have completed
B. are completing D. completed
42. When I _____ the book, I will give it to you.
A. read C. will have read
B. will read D. have read
43. He won the tennis match _____ he was injured.
A. in spite of C. however
B. even though D. nevertheless
44. I _____ object to your ideas about changing the work schedule.
A. strongly C. stronger
B. strong D. strongest
45. The weather is _____ wet to go out.
A. so C. much
B. quite D. too

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 46 – 55, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

46. Some people can get _____ with very little money.
A. by C. at
B. over D. to
47. I would _____ you to reserve a table at that restaurant.
A. suggest C. advise
B. tell D. propose
48. The _____ weather conditions caused a lot of damage.
A. strict C. mild
B. severe D. stern
49. This chocolate dessert is rather _____. I am full already!
A. rich C. sticky
B. light D. soft
50. The price of the hotel room _____ breakfast, which costs extra.
A. includes C. excludes
B. eliminates D. involves
51. We only have a very short holiday. It is not _____ going abroad.
A. possible C. necessary
B. worth D. likely
52. My grandmother gave _____ all her money to charity.
A. up C. away
B. off D. in
53. The man _____ full responsibility for the accident.
A. makes C. puts
B. takes D. offers
54. My schedule is _____, so I can meet you whenever you want.
A. changeable C. flexible
B. definite D. unpredictable
55. Could you _____ me to buy a birthday present for Dad?
A. remember C. repeat
B. remind D. request

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.

The Sahara Desert

Although the deserts of the world are empty and wild places, they have interested both scientists and travellers for many years. Perhaps the most famous of them all is the Sahara in North Africa, a vast area which never stops (56)_____. Its mysterious landscape certainly stimulates the imagination, and numerous famous films, such as Star Wars, were (57)_____ in this desert. However, with its (58)_____ climate of hot days and cold nights, the Sahara is actually a harsh place to be. Because it receives very (59)_____ rain, only animals and plants which have adapted to such dry conditions can survive. (60)_____ this hostile environment, the Sahara attracts thousands of visitors who want a holiday with a difference. From camel rides through the immense sand dunes, to camping under the stars in a nomadic tent, the Sahara certainly offers such a (61)_____ experience. There are also oases, which are the only places with water and green trees, and here birds and small animals (62)_____ be seen. Tourists often meet the tribes people who (63)_____ in the Sahara for hundreds of years, moving from one place to another to find the best conditions. These people are mainly nomads (64)_____ keep goats and camels. They take their animals with them from place to place whenever they move around. They (65)_____ a lonely life, so tourists are a source of entertainment and are usually warmly welcomed with a glass of mint tea. This kind of hospitality is difficult to refuse, and visitors get a real taste of desert life.

56.	A. to change B. changing	C. changes D. changed
57.	A. done B. taken	C. made D. seen
58.	A. extreme B. moderate	C. mild D. ultimate
59.	A. few B. less	C. small D. little
60.	A. Although B. Consequently	C. Despite D. While
61.	A. wonderful B. shocking	C. luxurious D. conventional
62.	A. can B. need	C. will D. would
63.	A. are living B. lived	C. have been living D. were living
64.	A. whose B. where	C. which D. who
65.	A. follow B. lead	C. keep D. conduct

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Four)

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

66. The pop group 'The Beatles' caused a real _____ in the 1960s.
A. sensationally B. sensational C. sensation
67. The _____ of cars in the factory has increased.
A. product B. production C. productivity
68. Her _____ business is a sign that her shops are becoming more popular.
A. expanding B. expansion C. expandable
69. The two accidents are _____. There is no link between them.
A. disconnected B. unconnected C. reconnected
70. Meditation is an effective _____ technique.
A. relaxed B. relaxation C. relax

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Five)

For questions 71 – 75, choose the sentence A, B, C, or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

- 71. The weather was worse than I had expected.**
A. I expected the weather to be terrible, and it was.
B. The weather was not as bad as I thought it would be.
C. I had not expected the weather to be as bad as it was.
D. The weather was just as I had expected it to be.
- 72. Provided you have finished your work, you can go out.**
A. You do not need to finish your work in order to go out.
B. You cannot go out until you have finished your work.
C. You cannot go out because you have not finished your work.
D. If you go out, you will not finish your work.
- 73. Although he grew up in a village, Rick is now used to living in the city.**
A. Rick has become accustomed to city life.
B. Rick used to live in a city, but prefers to live in a village.
C. Rick has not adapted to city life because he prefers village life.
D. Getting used to living in a city is not easy for Rick.
- 74. I was going to be a pilot, but I changed my mind and studied law.**
A. I trained as a pilot before studying law.
B. I decided to be a pilot after I had begun to study law.
C. I studied law although I originally wanted to be a pilot.
D. I studied law, but now I am going to become a pilot.
- 75. We last went to the beach two years ago.**
A. We have often been to the beach in the past two years.
B. It is two years since we went to the beach.
C. We went to the beach twice last year.
D. We have been going to the beach for two years now.

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. When young people get their first job, they usually want to be independent and live on their own. Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of living independently.
2. An English-speaking friend wants to spend a weekend in a famous city. Write a **letter** to your friend telling him/her about your favourite city. Write about the kind of place it is, what you like about it and the things you can do there. Also include some of the problems visitors might face during their stay.
3. *It was a busy Saturday afternoon in the city centre. I was with my friends having fun, when a large red car stopped in the street. The doors opened and three very strange-looking people got out.* Write a **story** about what happened next.

END OF PAPER