



**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	 7 8	 20%
Use of English Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four Part Five	 10 10 10 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 Craig Smith, a radio presenter, and Jonathan Day, a university lecturer, talking about blogging. 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. According to Jonathan, blogs tend to be used for**
 - A. posting updated messages to colleagues.
 - B. avoiding telephone charges.
 - C. sharing significant events in your life.

- 2. Jonathan argues that full-time writers view bloggers as**
 - A. their professional equals.
 - B. having inferior writing abilities.
 - C. writing from unreliable sources.

- 3. According to Jonathan, blogs are popular because**
 - A. they help readers feel connected.
 - B. everyone wants to be a writer.
 - C. they are simple to understand.

- 4. Craig criticises some blogs for being**
 - A. too short.
 - B. too informal.
 - C. too unfocused.

- 5. Jonathan suggests that a successful blog should**
 - A. both inform and entertain readers.
 - B. tell a story from a personal viewpoint.
 - C. stimulate discussion through online debate.

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

You will hear Craig Smith, a radio presenter, talking to author Janice Daly. 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. Janice first began blogging to

- A. review books she was interested in.
- B. publicise her own book.
- C. discuss ideas with other authors.

7. Janice is dismissive of

- A. personal blogs.
- B. expert blogs.
- C. sales blogs.

8. Janice believes in

- A. blogging as a substitute for face-to-face contact.
- B. using mixed informal and formal language.
- C. responding fully to reader queries.

9. Craig is interested in knowing how Janice

- A. creates a more impersonal writing style.
- B. attracts such large numbers of followers.
- C. deals with unhelpful criticism from readers.

10. Janice's advice for bloggers is to

- A. adapt to the readership.
- B. give detailed feedback.
- C. offer a challenge.

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. Marianne is concerned about

- A. her own ability to get a degree.
- B. graduate employment prospects.
- C. opportunities in the design business.

12. Mr Hall tends to favour

- A. an academic university education.
- B. on the job practical skills development.
- C. initial study followed by work-based training.

13. Finally, Marianne decides to apply to university because she

- A. appreciates creative and independent thinking.
- B. knows employers value university degrees.
- C. realises that Mr Hall's view is justified.

Conversation Two

14. Susie and Jeff are

- A. planning their wedding celebrations.
- B. arranging someone else's celebrations.
- C. playing music at a friend's wedding.

15. Susie seems concerned that they

- A. make sure they follow Maggie's instructions.
- B. involve family and friends in their planning.
- C. have suitable music for the younger guests.

16. Jeff and Susie

- A. decide to ask the organist to arrange all the music.
- B. fail to agree on the music for the wedding.
- C. will share responsibility for arranging the music.

Conversation Three

17. Anna is upset because

- A. she will miss out on a share of the money.
- B. she had wasted her money for four years.
- C. the syndicate members are no longer her friends.

18. Joseph is

- A. sympathetic to her situation.
- B. irritated by her stupidity.
- C. uninterested in her misfortune.

19. Joseph tells Anna about

- A. a similar situation in the news.
- B. the legal complexities of such cases.
- C. a successful court case outcome.

20. Anna believes the situation is

- A. no one's fault.
- B. the syndicate's fault.
- C. her own fault.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part One)

Read the text about the minimum driving age in the United Kingdom and for questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Raising the Minimum Driving Age in the UK

Britain is one of very few EU countries to allow 17-year-olds to hold a full driving licence. Government ministers are now considering plans to raise the minimum driving age to 18 as part of reforms designed to cut the number of deaths caused by young drivers. Teenagers will still be granted a provisional driving licence at age 17, but under the new plans, **novice** drivers would then have to complete a 12-month training period before they can take their test and drive alone.

The proposed training will place more emphasis on avoiding reckless behaviour and improving hazard perception. Under the new scheme, learner drivers will first be required to master a series of skills, such as parallel parking, reversing round a corner, and the three-point turn. The practical test, which will be more difficult than the current one, will concentrate on situations where accidents are most likely to happen, such as at junctions and roundabouts.

The plans are backed by road safety groups, the press and insurers who believe the changes would lead to 1,000 fewer road casualties a year on Britain's roads. If the driving age is increased, they believe there would be a significant fall in fatalities. There would also be fewer drivers on the road, which would in turn reduce congestion. There might also be unexpected health benefits because if people can't drive they will be forced to walk, use public transport or cycle. This would lead to a healthier population and less strain on our health services.

A final point is that young drivers, especially male drivers, are likely to overestimate their ability to drive safely at speed and in difficult conditions. For people of school age, there is often great peer pressure to drive excessively fast and in a dangerous way. Young men aged 17 to 20 account for 3% of drivers but make up a third of convictions for dangerous driving and this is reflected in the insurance premiums they are expected to pay. As almost 70% of 17-year-old motorists drive themselves to school or work, the need to ensure that public transport can offer a viable alternative is also of major importance.

New drivers of any age are vulnerable because they still require the necessary experience to respond quickly to potential hazards, and, because these hazards come in all shapes and sizes, this is not a skill that is easily taught. What in one circumstance is benign, in another may be deadly. An experienced driver can recognise the difference and deal with it **intuitively**, but an inexperienced driver is more likely to miss the warning signs. This is one of the concerns behind government's planned changes.

21. Plans to raise the age for a full driving licence in the UK are

- A. a part of annual government transport changes.
- B. a response to increased road usage within the UK.
- C. a European Union directive for road users.
- D. aimed at reducing fatalities involving young drivers.

22. Novice in paragraph one can best be replaced by

- A. unsatisfactory
- B. unqualified.
- C. inefficient.
- D. inexhaustible.

23. The new test would

- A. develop practical on-road skills.
- B. focus on young male drivers.
- C. be based on a training manual.
- D. offer additional optional hours of tuition.

24. According to the text, the planned changes are supported by

- A. qualified driving instructors and transport workers.
- B. transport managers and health representatives.
- C. UK journalists and highway protection groups.
- D. older drivers and local employers.

25. The writer argues that the new programme could

- A. help young people get to work.
- B. lower the number of parking offences.
- C. discourage speeding by young drivers.
- D. encourage more active lifestyles.

26. According to the writer, new drivers

- A. feel they are always expected to drive at high speed.
- B. lack awareness of dangerous driving conditions.
- C. represent 3% of convicted dangerous drivers.
- D. are popular with insurance companies.

27. The word intuitively in paragraph five can best be replaced by

- A. thoughtfully.
- B. instinctively.
- C. impulsively.
- D. intentionally.

ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part Two)

Read the text about the impact of mobile phones on teenagers and for questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Excessive Mobile Phone Usage

Teenagers who send more than five text messages or make more than five calls a day on their mobile phones are ruining their chances of getting a good night's sleep, a new American-European scientific study shows. Young people who are always texting and phoning their friends were more likely to have trouble sleeping than those who used their mobile moderately. As a consequence, "excessive texters" felt more tired during the day and found it difficult to concentrate. The team of scientists behind the research warned that many young people, compelled by the thought of missing something, also felt a "pressure" to be at the end of their phones "around the clock", the stress of which could lead many of them to take up smoking or drinking.

The initial phase of the study, presented at a national conference on sleep, found that teenagers in America who used their mobiles often were more prone to disrupted sleep, restlessness, stress and fatigue than other young people. In a follow-up stage of the study, scientists in Europe looked at more than a dozen healthy teenagers, between 14 and 20 years of age, who had regular school or work hours. The volunteers were split into two cohorts, those who made fewer than five calls or sent fewer than five texts a day and others who used their phones at least fifteen times daily. The scientists found that those who were most compulsive about mobile use were also most susceptible to stress and fatigue. Not only did they find it more difficult to fall asleep than the other group but they also suffered from more disruptive sleep patterns once they finally nodded off.

The European study further identified that the more **prolific** phone users were, the more likely they were to take caffeinated drinks designed to produce enhanced feelings of alertness during the day. The fact that they often feel more awake at night than in the morning, suggests a disruption to their biological clocks. The research also showed that increasing numbers of young people are becoming addicted to their mobile phones as they feel a group pressure to remain inter-connected and reachable at all hours of the day or night.

The combined studies provide evidence that mobile phone use becomes more **embedded** within a daily routine from early childhood. Worryingly, the findings indicate a connection between addictive use of mobile phones and health-compromising behaviour such as smoking and use of alcohol in subsequent years. Along the same lines, the report highlights that, because getting a good night's sleep is extremely important for young people, they should be made more aware that significant overuse of mobile phones can bring with it attention deficit and insomnia as well as serious future health risks.

Adapted from The Telegraph: Friday 26 August 2011

- 28. The new research presents findings into mobile phone use by**
- A. a joint investigative team.
 - B. a group of twelve American and European teenagers.
 - C. volunteers from industry and education.
 - D. academics from two international universities.
- 29. High levels of mobile phone use resulted in exhaustion and insomnia in**
- A. both research groups.
 - B. the research group in Europe.
 - C. the research group in America.
 - D. neither of the research groups.
- 30. According to the text, one major difference between the European and the American study was that the participants**
- A. felt increased anxiety.
 - B. were divided into separate groups.
 - C. exhibited lethargic behaviour.
 - D. complained of disturbed slumber.
- 31. Prolific in paragraph three can best be replaced by**
- A. creative.
 - B. obsessive.
 - C. productive.
 - D. obstinate.
- 32. According to the study, some teenagers drink caffeinated drinks to**
- A. remain focused at night.
 - B. prevent memory lapses.
 - C. improve their daytime concentration.
 - D. stay attentive over 24 hours.
- 33. Teenagers feel pressured into**
- A. being readily accessible to other phone users.
 - B. belonging to a mobile phone group.
 - C. constant online networking.
 - D. drinking to excess.
- 34. Embedded in paragraph four can best be replaced by**
- A. involved.
 - B. exhaustive.
 - C. connected.
 - D. established.
- 35. The studies conclude that excessive mobile phone use**
- A. will cause academic failure for school-aged children.
 - B. is linked to health and well-being problems later in life.
 - C. is now an accepted part of young children's everyday lives.
 - D. is inevitable for young people who want to stay socially connected.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part One)

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

36. My tutor stayed calm _____ I followed his instructions.
A. even if
B. as long as
C. despite
D. even so
37. I've always been nervous _____ walking home alone in the dark.
A. of
B. with
C. for
D. by
38. I am worried about driving in Europe as I _____ driving on the right.
A. used to
B. am not used to
C. didn't use to
D. wasn't used to
39. My mother had so _____ money as a child that she often went without shoes.
A. little
B. short of
C. few
D. hardly any
40. The students, _____ names were entered into the competition, could win an iPad.
A. who
B. whose
C. which
D. who's
41. If I had seen you in the supermarket, I _____ 'Hello'.
A. will have said
B. would have said
C. would say
D. said
42. Peter was at a meeting in York last Friday so you _____ him in London.
A. can't have seen
B. might not have seen
C. could have seen
D. should have seen
43. The ending of the film was absolutely _____.
A. delighting
B. thrilling
C. excited
D. enthralled
44. The pharmacist could not read the prescription and _____.
A. nor could I
B. so was I
C. neither did I
D. so could I
45. Maths is voted the _____ popular subject every year.
A. worst
B. least
C. lower
D. less

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Two)

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

46. My father had a really positive _____ on my career.
A. control B. command
C. influence D. authority
47. Large supermarkets are often located on the _____ of town.
A. outskirts B. outsides
C. boundaries D. suburbs
48. I want to _____ the house to students for twelve months.
A. hire B. contract
C. rent D. charter
49. Many people cannot _____ between lemon juice and lime juice.
A. contrast B. differentiate
C. differ D. access
50. The passage is _____ as the work of Shakespeare.
A. similar B. comparable
C. alike D. recognisable
51. He did not improve so we realised the medicine was _____.
A. incapable B. inept
C. ineffective D. incompetent
52. The school took great pride _____ the success of its pupils.
A. of B. for
C. with D. in
53. Simon worked so hard that the manager kept him _____ permanently.
A. in B. by
C. on D. through
54. The glass jar _____ a selection of sweets.
A. consists B. contains
C. controls D. constrains
55. Young children often first read fairy _____ at school.
A. legends B. tales
C. accounts D. fables

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Three)

For questions 56 – 65, in the passage below, write ONE word in each blank space to make the passage grammatically correct and meaningful.

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola, produced by The Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta, Georgia in America, is a carbonated non-alcoholic drink sold in stores, restaurants, and vending (56)_____ in more than 200 countries worldwide. It was first sold in 1886 as a medicine (57)_____ on the belief that carbonated water was good for the health and producers claimed Coca-Cola (58)_____ many ailments, including headaches and stomach problems. At that time, Coca-Cola's two key (59)_____ were cocaine and caffeine. Because the cocaine was derived from the coca leaf and the caffeine from the kola nut, the name Coca-Cola was created. (60)_____ most ingredients are listed on the side of the bottle or can, the exact formula of Coca-Cola's natural flavourings is a well-protected trade secret.

Recently, studies have indicated that Coca-Cola may be harmful (61)_____ consumed excessively. It could be particularly detrimental to young children (62)_____ soft drink consumption competes with, rather than complements, a balanced diet. The drink has also aroused criticism (63)_____ its caffeine content, which can cause physical dependence. Although numerous court cases have (64)_____ filed against The Coca-Cola Company since the 1920s, alleging that the acidity of the drink is dangerous, no evidence corroborating this claim has (65)_____ been found. In fact, Coke continues to enjoy its dominance of the world soft drink market and is consistently ranked the world's most valuable brand.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Four)

For questions 66 – 75, read the text below and complete the gap with the correct form of the word at the end of the line. Do not write more than ONE word in each gap. Spelling mistakes will be penalised. Two examples are given below.

Turnitin: Preventing Dishonest Practice

Turnitin is an internet-based plagiarism **0 DETECT** **00. IMPORTANCE** service. Plagiarism means copying from another person's work, which may be seen as **00. IMPORTANCE** **unimportant** by students but is of major concern to tutors. To try to prevent plagiarism, colleges and universities buy licences to enable them to make use of the Turnitin website, which checks students' essays to make sure they are **(66)**_____ pieces of **66. ORIGIN** work. The results can be used to detect plagiarism and also in the **(67)**_____ of exercises, to help students learn how to avoid **67. CREATE** plagiarism and improve their writing. Students may be required by educational **(68)**_____ to submit essays to Turnitin. These **68. ESTABLISH** are then stored in the database and used as another safeguard against plagiarism. This prevents one student from using another student's paper as Turnitin software identifies **(69)**_____ text. **69. MATCH**

A significant advantage of Turnitin is that storing a student's paper in the database protects the student's **(70)**_____ property. This is **70. INTELLECT** crucial in a world where **(71)**_____ of material is often **71. OWN** disputed.

So, how does the system cope when presented with work that breaks the rules? In a recent demonstration, a paper which had been copied from an essay website was put through Turnitin. **(72)**_____ **72. SIMILAR** were noted and the Turnitin detection system issued a report with a 95% warning rate, indicating that the essay was **(73)**_____ lifted **73. LARGE** from the internet. If the **(74)**_____ is minor, however, Turnitin **74. RESEMBLE** does not note this as it is seen as **(75)**_____ and is therefore **75. SIGNIFY** ignored. This is how Turnitin acts as a deterrent to plagiarism.

ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Five)

For questions 76 – 85, complete the second sentence in each pair below so that it means the same as the first one. In each case you must use the keyword given. Do not make any changes to the keyword and write no more than five words in total in each blank space. Contractions (e.g. *don't*) count as two words.

Example : a) I think that punishing James for being late only once is unfair.

Keyword: hard

b) You are being too hard on James for only being late once.

76. a) I am sorry but all the cakes have gone.

Keyword: left

b) I am sorry but there _____.

77. a) Susan got the job even though I had not expected her to.

Keyword: contrary

b) Susan got the job _____.

78. a) The change in planning regulations affected all the residents equally.

Keyword: boat

b) The change in planning regulations left all the residents _____.

79. a) The council devised a new scheme for collecting the rubbish.

Keyword: came

b) The council _____ a new scheme for collecting the rubbish.

80. a) John had to resign when details of his criminal past came out.

Keyword: notice

b) When details of his criminal past came out, John had to _____.

81. a) I voted for the youngest candidate but he did not win the election.

Keyword: whom

b) The youngest candidate, _____, did not win the election.

82. a) Everyone thought Colin was rich because he drove a Mercedes.

Keyword: presumed

b) Colin was _____ because he drove a Mercedes.

83. a) You should go to China as you may never have the chance again.

Keyword: lifetime

b) You should go to China as it would be the _____.

84. a) I would like to speak to you about your son's behaviour.

Keyword: word

b) Can I _____ about your son's behaviour?

85. a) I do not want you to smoke in here.

Keyword: rather

b) I _____ not smoke in here.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C1 Level 2 Writing

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

1. Nowadays more and more students are travelling overseas to study. This gives them the opportunity to experience life in a new environment. Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.
2. Your town council is proposing to use the local football ground to host a three-day music festival during the summer. Write a **letter** to your local council explaining whether or not you agree with their plans and give reasons. You do **not** need to write your address.
3. *'Suddenly, everyone in the theatre went quiet and all eyes turned towards the stage as the curtain went up and the incredible evening began.'* Continue the **story**, describing what happened in the theatre that evening.

END OF PAPER

