

**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. Why does Richard think he will NOT be chosen for the football team?**
 - A. He does not have enough time to play.
 - B. He has injured his knee recently.
 - C. He is not as good as the other boys.

- 2. Pam did NOT shop at the supermarket because**
 - A. it would take too long to wait in the queue.
 - B. it does not sell the cheese Jack wanted.
 - C. the local shop sells better products.

- 3. On Sundays, where can passengers catch a bus?**
 - A. In the usual place.
 - B. Opposite the post office.
 - C. At the coach station.

- 4. At the zoo, which animals do Suzi and Marcus MOST want to see?**
 - A. The elephants.
 - B. The lions.
 - C. The giraffes.

- 5. What has Nick planned to do first when he arrives at his cousin's?**
 - A. Visit the Science Museum.
 - B. Visit the shopping malls.
 - C. Go to a football match.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

6. When do MOST of the adult swimming classes take place?

- A. On Saturdays.
- B. In the evenings.
- C. On Wednesdays.

7. What is Alison likely to do with her birthday money?

- A. Buy a new tablet.
- B. Put it in the bank.
- C. Spend it on holiday.

8. Why was the plane late taking off from London?

- A. The weather was very bad.
- B. The plane needed some fuel.
- C. There was an engine fault.

9. What food does Lorraine NOT like?

- A. Fish.
- B. Chicken.
- C. French fries.

10. Why can Peter NOT go to Maria's party?

- A. He is playing basketball in the afternoon.
- B. He is going out after the basketball match.
- C. He is having a party at his house.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part Two)

Listen to a talk about colour.

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.

Colour

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 11. Men are more likely than women to have a favourite colour. | True / False |
| 12. More people like blue than any other colour. | True / False |
| 13. People who wear blue cannot be trusted. | True / False |
| 14. The colour blue might help people to lose weight. | True / False |
| 15. At one time in Europe, all children wore the same colour. | True / False |
| 16. Boys started wearing pink in the twentieth century. | True / False |
| 17. Ideas about blue and pink have changed in recent years. | True / False |
| 18. Pink is still the traditional colour for girls in Belgium. | True / False |
| 19. In Britain, attitudes towards colour have not changed. | True / False |
| 20. British men do not like to wear pink. | 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 world music.
For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – F) with the paragraphs.
There is ONE heading which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.**

World Music

Example: F. Music is Loved Everywhere

Everyone enjoys listening to music or playing a musical instrument. In fact, music is important in all cultures and most have their own traditional music and songs which have become part of modern culture.

21.

Africans love to sing, and there are songs for every occasion, including funerals and political and religious events. In Africa, music plays a very important role in traditional life. As Africa is such a large continent, the types of music are different in each area. For example, North African countries have both African and Arabic traditions, so the music there is a mixture of these two cultures. West African music is based on drums, while in South Africa, the music has many different influences and gospel music is one of the most popular. Interestingly, in Africa, music is not often written down but is remembered and repeated. In this way, it is kept alive and passed down through the generations.

22.

Philosophy and great people in history, such as Confucius, have always been important in traditional Chinese music. It is believed that music should be calming and relaxing so it is quite common for there to be silent parts in a piece of music where no one sings or plays. Chinese musical instruments can be made of unusual materials, such as clay and stone. Even animal skins have been used for making instruments, although this is rare nowadays.

23.

Many varieties of music and dance began on the Caribbean islands. There is salsa from Cuba and calypso from Trinidad. Modern styles of music, including blues, reggae and ska have grown from traditional Jamaican music and this has had a huge effect on twentieth-century music.

24.

Some musicians have tried joining together different musical styles. Yo Yo Ma is a Chinese musician who plays the violin in Western symphony orchestras. He has brought together around fifty performers from many different cultures and musical backgrounds to create a group called The Silk Road Ensemble. It includes musicians,

singers, composers, storytellers, dancers and artists who perform together all over the world. Through music, they aim to protect traditions and culture, provide entertainment and show that music is for everyone.

- A** **Mixing Musical Styles**
- B** **The Role of Music in the World**
- C** **The Development of Musical Styles**
- D** **A Peaceful Experience**
- E** **Musical Differences in a Continent**
- F** **Example: Music is Loved Everywhere**

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. Some African music comes from more than one culture. True / False
26. All cultures write down music so that it is not forgotten. True / False
27. There are silences in some Chinese music. True / False
28. Today, animal skins are often used to make Chinese instruments. True / False
29. The Caribbean has had a great effect on modern music and dance. True / False
30. Yo Yo Ma thinks music can bring cultures together. 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 cities.

For questions 31 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Cities

There are many reasons why people want to visit cities. Some are centres of finance and business, while others are places of great historical importance. They can also be famous for holding important political and sporting events.

Cities cover around 3% of the Earth, and about three and a half billion people live in them. This is almost 50% of the world's population. The number will continue to increase until most of the world's population live in these urban areas. There are many problems in cities that need to be solved, such as pollution, poor health and lack of education. However, the situation in many cities is improving as governments realise that cities need to change. Although some people living in cities may feel lonely, they are generally **lively** places to live, as there are so many things to see and do.

In the past, it was the size and population of a city that made it important. However, today that is not always true. Only three of the world's largest cities are listed among the ten most important ones. In the UK, until the 1880s, a city had to have a cathedral. This was a tradition started by King Henry VIII in the 1540s when he turned six towns that had a cathedral into cities. However, this was changed in the late nineteenth century when industrial centres could not become cities even though they were larger and wealthier than some small cities. Today, cities do not need to have wealth or a cathedral.

Some cities have become well-known because of their connections to important events. Barcelona, in northern Spain, held the 1992 Olympic Games. Afterwards, its popularity increased and it became one of the most visited tourist destinations in Europe. Holding such a large event costs money, especially if athletics stadiums need to be built. For example, the cost of the London Olympics was almost £9 billion. However, some people do not believe that these events bring enough advantages to a place and the money should be spent on houses, education or health instead.

The European Capital of Culture Award can also make a city more popular. Athens was the first city chosen in 1945, although a city does not have to be the capital of a country to be given this award. The chosen city will hold cultural events for one year and be visited by many tourists. It could also remain a popular place for tourists to visit long after its year as Capital of Culture is over.

- 31. How many people in the world now live in cities?**
- A. Three per cent of the population.
 - B. Over three billion people.
 - C. Over fifty per cent of the population.
 - D. Most of the world's population.
- 32. The writer thinks that**
- A. it can be very difficult to live in a city.
 - B. city life is not improving for most people.
 - C. people always feel lonely in cities.
 - D. city life is often boring.
- 33. In paragraph two, the word 'lively' could be replaced by**
- A. amusing.
 - B. cheerful.
 - C. exciting.
 - D. interested.
- 34. The text says that today, an important city**
- A. need not be large or home to many people.
 - B. must have a famous cathedral.
 - C. should have a large population.
 - D. must be an industrial centre.
- 35. The text says that**
- A. everyone thinks important events are good for a city.
 - B. Barcelona became less popular after 1992.
 - C. Athens was Capital of Culture because it is a capital city.
 - D. a Capital of Culture may attract tourists for many years.

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 answer A, B, C or D.

36. My new neighbours are much _____ than my old ones.
A. noise C. noisily
B. noisy D. noisier
37. The guided tour usually _____ about two hours.
A. is lasting C. was lasting
B. lasts D. last
38. What were you _____ last night at ten o'clock?
A. doing C. do
B. does D. did
39. There is so _____ traffic in cities nowadays.
A. lots C. many
B. much D. enough
40. None of the family is answering the door, so _____ must be out.
A. somebody C. nobody
B. anybody D. everybody
41. I have a business appointment at three. I _____ Mr. Hughes.
A. have met C. will meet
B. meet D. am meeting
42. If I _____ the answer, I would tell you.
A. knew C. had known
B. know D. was knowing
43. When I feel better, _____ back to work.
A. I would go C. I will go
B. I won't go D. I wouldn't go
44. Jim's bike _____ late last night from outside his home.
A. is stolen C. stole
B. to steal D. was stolen
45. Julia went for a walk _____ it was raining.
A. still C. in spite of
B. even though D. therefore

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form

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

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

46. Tim walked straight past me this morning. He didn't _____ me.
A. realise C. recognise
B. rely on D. remind
47. My throat is very _____. I must see a doctor soon.
A. hurt C. aching
B. pained D. sore
48. I want to be _____ and take pictures of famous people.
A. an artist C. an actor
B. a writer D. a photographer
49. Grandma is going to _____ a cake for my birthday.
A. heat C. cook
B. bake D. boil
50. Ralph is such a _____ person. He always makes me laugh a lot.
A. funny C. generous
B. kind D. happy
51. The man bought a magazine from a _____ on his way home.
A. butcher's C. florist's
B. greengrocer's D. newsagent's
52. Hotel receptionists must be very _____ to guests.
A. rude C. polite
B. patient D. honest
53. The _____ film was so frightening that I couldn't sleep last night.
A. adventure C. western
B. horror D. musical
54. Many people think that the internet is the best _____ ever.
A. invention C. product
B. machine D. engine
55. The teacher said we are _____ page seventeen of the book.
A. on C. in
B. by D. to

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 text and choose the correct answer for each gap A, B or C.

Sunshine

Most people enjoy being in the sun and some save money all year round just to have two weeks holiday in a hot, sunny place. Apart from the chance to do more outdoor (56) _____, it is well known that the sun provides many benefits that improve both our mental and physical (57) _____.

Doctors (58) _____ getting around fifteen minutes of sunlight for at least three days each week. This is enough for the body to produce Vitamin D, sometimes called the 'sunshine vitamin'. Vitamin D has a huge effect on our well-being. For instance, it helps our bones (59) _____ and it makes our muscles stronger. Sunlight can be good for our skin and some health problems can be improved by going out in the sun each day. Sunlight can also (60) _____ many serious diseases, as well as more (61) _____ illnesses.

Many people will be interested to learn that sunshine can stop us from eating too much. A brightly lit room (62) _____ our feelings of hunger, so we eat less, while a dark room (63) _____ us to overeat. Another benefit of being in the sun is that it improves our mood. People who live in countries that get little sunshine are more likely to feel unhappy. Although we need to be careful about how long we (64) _____ in the sun, (65) _____, it has more advantages for our health than disadvantages.

56.	A. movements	B. actions	C. activities
57.	A. situation	B. statement	C. condition
58.	A. approve	B. recommend	C. offer
59.	A. grown	B. growth	C. grow
60.	A. protect	B. prevent	C. predict
61.	A. common	B. normal	C. average
62.	A. helps	B. reduces	C. finishes
63.	A. encourages	B. makes	C. persuades
64.	A. pass	B. spend	C. take
65.	A. approximately	B. unusually	C. generally

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

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

- 66. Jane is so _____ and is always breaking things.**
A. careful B. careless C. caring
- 67. I'm looking forward to the _____ ceremony when I finish university.**
A. graduation B. grades C. graduating
- 68. Lucy has a great _____ and is so creative.**
A. imagery B. imagining C. imagination
- 69. The actors in Steven Spielberg's _____ film are all amazing.**
A. latest B. later C. late
- 70. The trip was _____. I'll always remember it!**
A. forgettable B. unforgettable C. forgotten

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. Your cousin has sent you an invitation to his/her birthday party, but you cannot go. Write an **email** to your cousin thanking him/her for the invitation and giving your apology. Give reasons why you cannot go and invite him/her to come and see you soon.
2. *'Although the day began with a sad event, everything ended happily.'*
Write a **story** which begins with the sentence above.
3. *'At school, pupils should not have to study subjects they do not like.'*
Write an **essay** to say whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

END OF PAPER