

**ESB Level 1 Certificate in ESOL  
International All Modes – (B2)  
500/3647/6**

**Contents of this Paper**

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
<b>Listening</b> Part One Part Two	10 10	20%
<b>Reading</b> Part One Part Two	10 5	20%
<b>Use of English</b> Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four	10 10 10 5	20%
<b>Writing</b>	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 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. Mickey is a**
  - A. cat.
  - B. dog.
  - C. rabbit.
  
- 2. Anyone who behaves badly on the school trip will**
  - A. not be allowed on next year's trips.
  - B. never be allowed on another trip.
  - C. not be allowed on the next three trips.
  
- 3. What Sarah liked best about the musical was the**
  - A. acting.
  - B. singing.
  - C. costumes.
  
- 4. Jane is impressed by the new maths teacher's**
  - A. good looks.
  - B. teaching ability.
  - C. lifestyle.
  
- 5. When Paul's cousin is in America she'll be**
  - A. studying.
  - B. working.
  - C. on holiday.

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

- 6. Bobby's midday break lasts for**  
A. twenty minutes.  
B. thirty minutes.  
C. an hour.
- 7. The doors at Bradstock Castle are**  
A. modern copies of the old ones.  
B. the same age as the castle.  
C. old, but not as old as the castle.
- 8. Andy left his backpack on the**  
A. seat.  
B. platform.  
C. luggage rack.
- 9. Laura is annoyed because the machine**  
A. kept her money.  
B. gave her the wrong change.  
C. made the wrong coffee.
- 10. When the boy took the tennis racket, he**  
A. did not ask his father.  
B. did ask his father.  
C. did not need to ask his father.

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

## **ESB B2 Level 1 Listening (Part Two)**

**Listen to a talk about the Harry Potter books.  
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.**

### **The Harry Potter Books**

- |            |   |              |
|------------|---|--------------|
| <b>11.</b> | The books have been translated into over seventy languages.                     | True / False |
| <b>12.</b> | 100 million copies of Harry Potter books have been sold in total.               | True / False |
| <b>13.</b> | The word 'muggle' is in the Oxford English Dictionary.                          | True / False |
| <b>14.</b> | A review from a child ensured the publication of the first book.                | True / False |
| <b>15.</b> | A lot more children read books now, as a result of 'Harry Potter'.              | True / False |
| <b>16.</b> | J. K. Rowling's parents met on a train from Scotland to London.                 | True / False |
| <b>17.</b> | J. K. Rowling learnt Latin in order to write the Harry Potter books.            | True / False |
| <b>18.</b> | Only 500 copies were made of the first book.                                    | True / False |
| <b>19.</b> | The details of the books have always been top secret.                           | True / False |
| <b>20.</b> | J. K. Rowling decided how the series would end before she wrote the first book. | True / False |

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

## **ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part One)**

**You are going to read a text about skyscrapers.  
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.**

### **Skyscrapers**

#### **Example: A. Common Throughout the World's Cities**

If you look at a photograph of any major city centre in the world, you will see, crowded together on the skyline, a group of those tall, imposing buildings we call 'skyscrapers'. They are a practical solution to the lack of land in city centres. In addition, many skyscrapers cannot fail to impress us as remarkable achievements of engineering and design.

**21.**

One cannot help but wonder if an ancient Egyptian, viewing the Pyramids for the first time, felt a similar sense of admiration for the skill and vision that created them. For centuries after their construction in the 26<sup>th</sup> century BC, they were the highest structures in the ancient world, reaching for the heavens in the same way as the spires and towers of churches and the minarets of mosques have done in later centuries.

**22.**

Whereas it appears that the earliest tall buildings served a religious purpose, about 5,000 years ago people began to build cities and, with this new way of living, came the development of high-rise buildings for commerce and homes. It may come as a surprise to know that the Romans built apartments that reached ten storeys high. Moreover, unlike today, when the wealthy choose to live in penthouses at the top of tall buildings, rich Roman citizens liked to live closer to the ground, while the poorer citizens had to climb upstairs. By the Middle Ages, most cities had high-rise buildings, some with towers for defence and to show the status of their occupants.

**23.**

In the Industrial Revolution, in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, it became possible to build much taller buildings, using iron, but the term 'skyscraper' was not used until a new building material, steel, was introduced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. After the first skyscraper was built in Chicago, in 1884, all the major US cities started competing for the greatest number of tall buildings. By the 1930s, skyscrapers were appearing all over the world and the Empire State Building in New York, built in 1931, was the first to have over 100 floors.

**24.**

In 1963 a new building method, using a system of steel tubes, was developed, allowing skyscrapers to reach even greater heights. The tallest skyscraper in the world today is the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, which is 828 metres tall and has 160 floors. But, although they are economical on space, skyscrapers are great users of energy. Building materials have to be lifted up to the top of the skyscraper during construction, water has to be pumped to the highest floors and they have to have air conditioning. Not all rooms have windows, so lighting bills are higher than a normal building and electricity is needed to power the lifts. Eventually, it will be factors such as these, rather than any lack of advances in building technology, which will restrict the height of skyscrapers in the future.

- A Example: Common Throughout the World's Cities**
- B Early High-Rise Living**
- C Environmental Impact of Skyscrapers**
- D The Birth of the Tall Building**
- E Predictions about Skyscrapers**
- F The Growth of the Skyscraper**

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

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

- 25. The writer thinks tall buildings can be**
- A. expensive.
  - B. unattractive.
  - C. frightening.
  - D. inspiring.
- 26. In paragraph two, the word 'heavens' means**
- A. treetops.
  - B. skies.
  - C. universe.
  - D. atmosphere.
- 27. Wealthy Romans lived**
- A. on the top floor.
  - B. on the lower floors.
  - C. on the middle floors.
  - D. in the basement.
- 28. The spread of skyscrapers around the world took place**
- A. before the Industrial Revolution.
  - B. during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - C. during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - D. during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 29. The tallest skyscrapers today are made possible by**
- A. more advanced building methods.
  - B. improvements in lift design.
  - C. fewer building regulations.
  - D. better air conditioning.
- 30. The writer thinks that the height of future skyscrapers**
- A. will have no limit.
  - B. will be limited by a fear of heights
  - C. will be limited by energy costs.
  - D. will be limited by safety issues.

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

## **ESB B2 Level 1 Reading (Part Two)**

**You are going to read a text about reality TV.**

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

### **Reality TV**

If you were a young TV producer, just starting your career, and you were asked to make a programme with no script and with actors who were completely untrained, would you accept? Your answer would probably be “no”. Quite understandably, it sounds like too much of a risk. And yet, amazingly, more TV programmes of this kind are made around the world today than the traditional, scripted ones. There is even a name for this type of programme. You’ve guessed it: it is called ‘reality TV’.

It was in the late 1990s that shows like ‘Big Brother’ became common around the world. They were cheap to make and hugely popular so the formula was soon copied, creating a large number of variations. If you scan through the TV channels today, you can find a huge selection of shows. You can watch participants trying to survive in wild, exotic habitats, having a makeover of their home, competing for jobs and business investment, or trying to improve themselves, to name just a few examples. There seems to be no limit to the imagination of programme designers these days.

Reality TV appeals to all age groups, although research suggests that younger people prefer lifestyle shows, while older people watch competition-based ones. The reason for its popularity, however, remains unclear. A number of studies have shown that viewers enjoy the feeling of empathy they get from watching participants that they like, succeeding in challenging circumstances. Unsurprisingly, when viewers were asked if they would accept an offer to take part in their favourite reality TV programme, it was the younger ones who were more likely to say they would. According to one study, one in seven teenagers in the UK said they hoped to become famous by appearing in a reality TV programme.

While it brings pleasure to many, reality TV is not without its critics. There is evidence of participants being coached in advance to behave in a certain way, or to say certain things. Clever editing of the film material can allow the producer to trick the viewers, and some commentators have said that reality TV makes stars out of untalented people and promotes materialism.

Whether you are a fan of reality TV or not, there is no disputing that it is here to stay and will evolve into even more imaginative scenarios in the future. Programmers know that this type of show carries no risk because, if they are not successful, they can easily be replaced with a new format. In addition, although the presenters may demand a high salary, the programmes are essentially cheap to make because the participants are unlikely to be paid much, if anything, unless they are well-known. Of course, there are also costs related to production staff, such as camera operators, but they are used to moving from one show to another as required. It would seem to be a ‘win-win’ situation for everyone concerned, unless, of course, you are the unlucky participant who loses.



- 31. The writer thinks, for new producers, a reality TV programme would be**
- A. easy to make.
  - B. a big challenge.
  - C. fun to make.
  - D. a chance worth taking.
- 32. The writer thinks that the range of reality TV scenarios today is**
- A. confusing.
  - B. amazing.
  - C. amusing.
  - D. worrying.
- 33. Evidence suggests that people watch reality TV because they**
- A. are bored by other TV programmes.
  - B. would like to take part themselves.
  - C. identify with the participants.
  - D. enjoy watching other people fail.
- 34. Research shows that most people who participate in reality TV do it for**
- A. fame.
  - B. money.
  - C. sympathy.
  - D. excitement.
- 35. According to the text, reality TV has been criticised for**
- A. deceiving viewers
  - B. treating the staff badly.
  - C. mistreating the participants.
  - D. wasting money.

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

**ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part One)**

For questions 36 – 45, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. Sorry, I'm not prepared \_\_\_\_\_ you my bike.  
A. lend C. to lend  
B. lending D. lent
37. He got into trouble at school because he was late, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as usual C. typically  
B. in common D. usually
38. I can't offer you a lift. My car \_\_\_\_\_ repaired.  
A. is C. was  
B. has been D. is being
39. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so much dinner. Now I feel ill.  
A. hadn't eaten C. haven't eaten  
B. had eaten D. didn't eat
40. I haven't got my keys! I \_\_\_\_\_ left them somewhere.  
A. can have C. should have  
B. shall have D. must have
41. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ I could fly.  
A. pretend C. was pretending  
B. would pretend D. could pretend
42. He had been waiting for half an hour by the time she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was arriving C. arrived  
B. is arriving D. will arrive
43. You've broken his favourite coffee mug. He's \_\_\_\_\_ angry.  
A. set to be C. sure to be  
B. about to be D. expected to be
44. It's getting late. He'd better stop working now, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. hadn't he C. didn't he  
B. isn't he D. doesn't he
45. If you think the food was bad, you \_\_\_\_\_ complain.  
A. will C. shall  
B. would D. ought to



## 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.

### Assembly Line Manufacturing

When Henry Ford wanted to make the new model T Ford car in 1913, he decided to use an innovative system of manufacturing that (56) \_\_\_\_\_ a number of workers making a single product. Instead of one person making the whole product, it (57) \_\_\_\_\_ by moving it (58) \_\_\_\_\_ a line of workers, each repeating the same task. Assembly line manufacturing was born.

At the T Ford factory, the assembly line method was so effective that cars were produced quicker than the paint (59) \_\_\_\_\_ dry and so queues of cars built up, (60) \_\_\_\_\_ for the painting part of the process. As more cars were produced, Ford began to prosper. More jobs were created, wages increased, working hours decreased and cars became more affordable for the (61) \_\_\_\_\_ public.

Since the days of Henry Ford, assembly lines have been used in the production of many items, especially household appliances and electronic goods. However, (62) \_\_\_\_\_ the system has brought many benefits, the repetitive nature of the tasks has resulted in low job (63) \_\_\_\_\_ and, with it, a high turnover of staff.

Today, in many industries, robots (64) \_\_\_\_\_ humans on the assembly line. Critics have blamed this development for destroying jobs, but it could be argued that their use increases productivity (65) \_\_\_\_\_ more jobs are created and humans are freed up to do more skilled and interesting jobs. Whatever side you are on, there is no doubt that Henry Ford's idea back in 1913 set the scene for manufacturing in the modern age.

56. A. concerned C. allowed  
B. involved D. enabled

57. A. was assembled C. assembled  
B. has assembled D. assembling

58. A. across C. between  
B. along D. among

59. A. could C. can  
B. could not D. cannot

60. A. were waiting C. waiting  
B. waited D. wait

61. A. normal C. general  
B. standard D. regular

62. A. even if C. even  
B. even as D. even though

63. A. satisfaction C. happiness  
B. pleasure D. enjoyment

64. A. replacing C. replaces  
B. have replaced D. will replace

65. A. as for C. that  
B. as when D. so that

**ESB B2 Level 1 Use of English (Part Four)**

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

66. The students wrote a short \_\_\_\_\_ of the book.  
A. sum                      B. summary                      C. summarising
67. When it was spring they gave their house a \_\_\_\_\_ clean.  
A. through                      B. thoroughly                      C. thorough
68. This village is very \_\_\_\_\_ so not many people want to live here.  
A. unattractive                      B. attracting                      C. attractive
69. Don't tell anyone the news. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. unofficial                      B. officious                      C. official
70. I think you'll like my best friend. He's good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. company                      B. companionable                      C. companion

**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. You and your classmates have just returned from a three-day school trip. Write an **email** to your friend telling him/her where you went, what you did and what you liked/disliked about the trip.
2. *Ben woke up to hear his mother calling him. He'd been having a wonderful dream. 'I really wish my dream could come true', he thought.* Tell the **story** of Ben's dream.
3. *'Children and young people should be able to use computers and mobile phones without adults supervising their activities'.* Write an **essay** to say whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

**END OF PAPER**