

**ESB Level 2 Certificate in ESOL  
International All Modes – (C1)  
500/3648/8**

**Contents of this Paper**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Number of Questions</b>	<b>Weighting for Section</b>
<b>Listening</b> Part One Section A Section B Part Two	 5 5 10	  20%
<b>Reading</b> Part One Part Two	 8 7	  20%
<b>Use of English</b> Part One Part Two Part Three Part Four	 15 15 10 10	  20%
<b>Writing</b>	 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 a conversation between Hazel Dean, a radio presenter, and Thomas Moore, a survival expert.**  
**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. Thomas illustrates his point about the ‘rule of three’ with**
  - A. reference to his own experience.
  - B. use of hypothetical examples.
  - C. common sense and statistics.
  
- 2. In snowy weather, Thomas suggests**
  - A. digging a hole.
  - B. climbing a tree.
  - C. lighting a fire.
  
- 3. Thomas believes that when it comes to drinking water, it is vital to**
  - A. be concerned about impurities.
  - B. find running water.
  - C. never drink melted snow.
  
- 4. When it comes to food, Thomas believes that**
  - A. plants are best avoided.
  - B. raw meat is bad for you.
  - C. mushrooms are very nutritious.
  
- 5. What advice does Thomas NOT mention?**
  - A. Maintaining a positive attitude.
  - B. Signalling for help.
  - C. Staying busy.

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

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

**You will hear Hazel Dean, the radio presenter, talking to Donald Bentham about surviving a bear attack.**

**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. What did Donald use to defeat the bear?**  
A. His hands.  
B. Some rocks.  
C. His bat.
- 7. Since the attack, Donald has spent a lot of time**  
A. investing in 'bear pepper spray'.  
B. appearing on radio shows.  
C. studying bear attacks.
- 8. According to Donald, 'bear pepper spray' is**  
A. used for killing bears.  
B. identical to the human equivalent.  
C. better than firing a weapon.
- 9. Grizzly bears differ from black bears in that they**  
A. are completely unable to climb trees.  
B. leave people alone who seem dead.  
C. will run away very fast if bitten.
- 10. The relationship between Hazel and Donald can be best described as**  
A. intense.  
B. warm.  
C. passionate.

**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. Charlie and Beryl**

- A. both have large families.
- B. were at the same school.
- C. used to go out together.

**12. Charlie and Beryl both think Amanda**

- A. is enjoying her new life.
- B. still dreams of dancing professionally.
- C. wants to return to England.

**13. Miss Thornbury now thinks the incident with the mice was**

- A. awful and shocking.
- B. a good reason to throw Nick out of school.
- C. not without a humorous aspect.

### **Conversation Two**

**14. Which of the following problems is Tracey NOT having at work?**

- A. She is suffering allergic reactions.
- B. The boss is over-friendly.
- C. The wages are too low.

**15. Martin thinks his bandmates are confident of success because**

- A. they are very inexperienced.
- B. their demo has been well-received.
- C. they are older than him.

**16. Martin makes his mind up to**

- A. finish his exams.
- B. move to London.
- C. go and live abroad.

### **Conversation Three**

- 17. Debbie has no interest in**  
A. yoga.  
B. running and cycling.  
C. playing tennis.
- 18. Debbie is on a fitness drive because**  
A. of a television programme.  
B. it gives her more energy.  
C. of her relatives' attitude to fitness.
- 19. What does Giles think of Debbie's new routine?**  
A. She should avoid going to extremes.  
B. She is doing too much.  
C. She may injure herself.
- 20. Debbie believes Giles's exercise programme is**  
A. perfect and honest.  
B. keeping him in shape.  
C. not as effective as he thinks.

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

## ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part One)

Read the following text about The Dangerous Sports Club.  
For questions 21 – 28, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### The Dangerous Sports Club

Bungee-jumping is a pastime which involves launching oneself from a high structure while attached to an elastic cord. It has its origins in New Guinea, where a rite of passage among the young males of a certain tribe is to jump from bamboo towers with vines attached to their ankles. This was reported by anthropologists, Irving and Electa Johnson, and it inspired a young schoolboy named Chris Baker. In 1979, many years later, he adapted the practice and brought it to fame with a group of Oxford University students and graduates known as The Dangerous Sports Club, who jumped from a famous suspension bridge in Bristol in the south-west of England. David Kirke, club chairman, was the first to jump. Everyone was promptly, and deservedly, arrested.

Their next ridiculous adventure took them to St Moritz in Switzerland, where they had skiing races, but no skis were allowed. In true Oxford spirit, competitors had to dress with style for the event. The rules stated that the object used to go down the slope must be unusual, designed by a club member or borrowed from someone. This left the competitors free to use their imagination, which they did, choosing among other vehicles: a pram, an ironing board, an exercise bike, a bathtub, and a grand piano. The race became an annual event, and the vehicles became ever more elaborate and dangerous. Fortunately, the competitor who attempted to go down the mountain in a London double-decker bus did not get very far as he was stopped by the authorities.

The club was also famous for spearheading the hang-gliding craze while this sport was still in its infancy. They flew over active volcanoes in Ecuador, as well as from the top of Kilimanjaro in Africa in treacherously cloudy conditions. To be fair, even this was not quite as daring as their love for base jumping (parachuting from buildings or cliffs). They also participated in the Pamplona Bull Run, a traditional Spanish festival where people are chased through the streets by bulls, which is a comparatively safe thing to do, as is having a champagne lunch on top of a hot-air balloon, a feat a couple of members managed.

Despite charging an annual £50 membership fee, the club was struggling to stay out of debt. In an attempt to improve matters, they **negotiated** a deal to become the subject of a Japanese television show entitled 'Extraordinary Freaks of the West'. In the years that followed, their stunts became more and more insane, including being launched from human catapults into rivers and even from the top of a cliff. One member complained that it was one thing risking his life for fun, but another risking his life for profit. He sensed the time had come to call it a day. He was not alone.

The club had been partially inspired by the punk rock movement's sense of rebellion, but would not have existed without the determination of founder David Kirke, who was much older than the other members. According to one member 'David used to say that what united us was a fear of a boring job and middle age. It's a nice student ideal, but you can't live like that forever.' The club members were well-educated and ambitious young men who, after some youthful stupidity, were now looking for meaningful employment, and, one by one, they found something other than the club to occupy

their time. After around a decade, the club split up, leaving the 'Peter Pan' figure, David Kirke, behind.

- 21. According to the text, who invented modern bungee-jumping?**
- A. Irving and Electa Johnson.
  - B. David Kirke.
  - C. A New Guinea tribe.
  - D. Chris Baker.
- 22. What did the club members NOT have to do in the ski race?**
- A. Use an alternative to skis.
  - B. Wear a uniform.
  - C. Design their objects.
  - D. Be well-dressed.
- 23. The biggest object used in the St Moritz ski race was a**
- A. pram.
  - B. grand piano.
  - C. bathtub.
  - D. London bus.
- 24. The most dangerous activity mentioned in paragraph three is**
- A. hang-gliding in cloudy weather.
  - B. running with bulls.
  - C. having lunch on top of a hot-air balloon.
  - D. base jumping.
- 25. In paragraph four, 'negotiated' can best be replaced in the text by**
- A. concluded.
  - B. compromised.
  - C. fulfilled.
  - D. resulted.
- 26. The club members signed a contract with a Japanese TV show because**
- A. they wanted to be rich.
  - B. the club needed new members.
  - C. the club was not profitable.
  - D. they wanted to reach a wider audience.
- 27. According to David Kirke, the club existed because the members**
- A. loved being in dangerous situations.
  - B. did not want to grow up.
  - C. shared a love of punk rock.
  - D. had all been students together.
- 28. Which word best describes the author's attitude towards the club?**
- A. Admiring.
  - B. Hostile.
  - C. Complimentary.
  - D. Disapproving.

## ESB C1 Level 2 Reading (Part Two)

Read the following text about Monopoly.

For questions 29 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### Monopoly

With over 250 million copies of this board game sold around the world and the game having been played by over half a billion people since its creation, few games can compete with the success of Monopoly. The original version of the game was based on the streets of Atlantic City in America, but most major cities seem to have their own versions now. There are also many novelty versions of Monopoly, appealing to fans of, among other things: cats, farming, Pokémon, fishing, Metallica, and Star Wars.

Most people are familiar with the basic concept of the game: travel around the board, buy property, build houses and hotels on that property, and try to bankrupt your opponents in order to become the winner. In the process, there are often arguments, tears and tantrums, and other bad behaviour. However, such a **harsh** approach is not what the game's creator originally had in mind.

The original game upon which the modern version of Monopoly is based, was called 'The Landlord's Game' and was patented by an American lady named Lizzie Magie in 1904. This game, far from being the competitive struggle that the modern version is, was based on the teachings of the 19th-century American economist and socialist, Henry George, who believed that land should be commonly owned, and that property owned by individuals only enriched those individuals and did not help society at large. In Lizzie's version of the game, players could compete as in the modern version, or alternatively, they could co-operate and pay rent, not to the property's title holder, but into a common pot, effectively socialising the rent. According to her rules, the game ended when the player with the least money had doubled his original amount, which seems much more pleasant than the power struggles of the modern game.

An American economics professor started to use it as a teaching tool with his students, and as it was very easy to make one's own version of the game, it quickly caught on in many different circles. Surprisingly, it was also played by a religious group known as the Quakers, and this is where the game's most significant player, Charles Darrow, came across it. Darrow eventually sold a modified version of the game to the Parker Brothers, who were producers of board games. It was soon noted how similar the game was to Lizzie Magie's, even though several changes had been made. In order to avoid potential legal action, the Parker Brothers bought the patent from Lizzie Magie, and then released the game with its new set of rules. It became a hit worldwide. Charles Darrow was credited as the inventor, and he became very rich, and the Parker Brothers even more so.

The Monopoly World Champion (yes, there is such a thing) suggests that as well as the usual tips about trying to buy up as much property as possible from the start; a player should aim to get the orange properties as these are landed on most, buy four houses rather than a hotel, and be strategic with jail time, remembering that the winner only emerges when everyone else is bankrupt. The focus should be on reducing other people's wealth, rather than increasing your own. In this heartless fashion, the game



of Monopoly, regrettably, continues to thrive around the world, keeping disagreement and disharmony alive and well!

- 29. In paragraph two, the word ‘harsh’ is closest in meaning to**
- A. disturbing.
  - B. sharp.
  - C. mild.
  - D. cruel.
- 30. According to the text, Henry George taught that**
- A. land should be taxed highly.
  - B. private property caused harm.
  - C. rent should be shared equally.
  - D. all property should be private.
- 31. Lizzie Magie’s original intention for the game was most likely to**
- A. teach economics.
  - B. enrich individuals.
  - C. promote socialism.
  - D. double her money.
- 32. The author thinks Monopoly became a global success because of**
- A. Lizzie Magie.
  - B. an economics professor.
  - C. the Quakers.
  - D. Charles Darrow.
- 33. The Parker Brothers bought the patent from Lizzie Magie in order to**
- A. get rich quick.
  - B. change the rules.
  - C. stay out of court.
  - D. help Charles Darrow.
- 34. The World Monopoly Champion’s most important piece of advice is to**
- A. buy hotels.
  - B. go to jail when possible.
  - C. focus on certain properties.
  - D. attack other people’s funds.
- 35. The author believes that Monopoly**
- A. brings out the worst in people.
  - B. is just a bit of fun.
  - C. is on the decline.
  - D. has spiritual properties.

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

**ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part One)**

For questions 36 – 50, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. Susan is in Madagascar? I didn't even know she \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.  
A. was living                      C. is living  
B. has been living                D. had lived
37. \_\_\_\_\_ to my friend, I decided to change my hairstyle.  
A. Have listened                  C. Having listened  
B. To have listened                D. To be listening
38. I \_\_\_\_\_ need some new shoes for my new job.  
A. definitely                      C. precisely  
B. completely                      D. decisively
39. Cheap hotels are hard to come \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
A. with                              C. by  
B. again                             D. around
40. If you \_\_\_\_\_ have any problems, just let me know.  
A. might                          C. shall  
B. would                          D. should
41. There's no more butter. You'll have to do \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. withal                          C. within  
B. with                              D. without
42. I would recommend \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits for the staff.  
A. provide                        C. to provide  
B. providing                      D. you providing
43. I travel for my job, so I'm living \_\_\_\_\_ a suitcase most of the time.  
A. in for                          C. out of  
B. in                                D. out
44. I have to admit it. Last time, mistakes \_\_\_\_\_ made.  
A. were                            C. are  
B. have been                      D. had been
45. He wants to buy a new car. At least, he is planning to do \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so                                C. such  
B. as                                D. too

46. He would have been picked for the team \_\_\_\_\_ his injury.  
A. except C. but for  
B. apart D. along with
47. If you \_\_\_\_\_ see Anita, say hello for me.  
A. will C. had to  
B. happen to D. may
48. Surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_, there was plenty of cake for everyone.  
A. although C. enough  
B. much D. even
49. Eat your vegetables, \_\_\_\_\_ you won't get any pudding.  
A. unless C. nevertheless  
B. otherwise D. therefore
50. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ French, but he also spoke German.  
A. he speaks C. does he speak  
B. he was speaking D. did he speak

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

## ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 51 – 65, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.

51. He was \_\_\_\_\_ redundant last year when his company downsized.  
A. caused C. made  
B. became D. given
52. She bought a new television on the \_\_\_\_\_ market.  
A. black C. flea  
B. stock D. indoor
53. My plan worked like a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fantasy C. myth  
B. dream D. legend
54. Come on, Dan. It's not hard. It's not exactly \_\_\_\_\_ science!  
A. nuclear C. rocket  
B. computer D. physics
55. Let's go out for a \_\_\_\_\_ to eat sometime next week.  
A. meal C. something  
B. bite D. chew
56. Unemployment levels are likely to \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
A. advance C. accelerate  
B. stimulate D. quicken
57. Work on farms and other \_\_\_\_\_ labour is often badly paid.  
A. manual C. human  
B. digital D. standard
58. Hopefully that will \_\_\_\_\_ the trick.  
A. do C. finish  
B. make D. take
59. He went from poverty to being \_\_\_\_\_ rich in just under a year.  
A. dirty C. grubby  
B. filthy D. soiled
60. When I started my new school, I felt like a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fish out of water C. bull in a china shop  
B. cat out of the bag D. dog in a manger

61. She \_\_\_\_\_ me her word that she would not tell a soul.  
A. agreed                                      C. offered  
B. promised                                    D. gave
62. He told me himself. This news is straight from the \_\_\_\_\_ mouth.  
A. lion's                                        C. cow's  
B. horse's                                      D. elephant's
63. The last part of any race is the most \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exhausting                                C. exhaustive  
B. tireless                                      D. retiring
64. You can only succeed if you put your \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
A. thought                                    C. intelligence  
B. attention                                    D. mind
65. The study also \_\_\_\_\_ as a spare bedroom.  
A. performs                                    C. serves  
B. stands                                        D. assists

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

## ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Three)

For questions 66 – 75, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### Stamp Collecting

Stamp collecting, though not particularly on the radar of most young people today, was, at its (66) \_\_\_\_\_, one of the world's most popular hobbies. It is sometimes confused with the subject, philately, the study of stamps, and stamp collectors are often incorrectly known as philatelists. Many collectors will have some philatelic knowledge and I suspect they are in no hurry to correct people who refer to them as philatelists as this lends a certain (67) \_\_\_\_\_ to their hobby.

The first collector is thought to have been John Bourke, who was the reviewer general of stamp duties in Ireland. In 1774, he assembled a book of embossed revenue stamps. Revenue stamps differ (68) \_\_\_\_\_ your (69) \_\_\_\_\_ postage stamps in that they are used by governments to collect taxes and fees. The first-ever postage stamp, known as the 'Penny Black', was issued in Great Britain in 1840. The hobby of stamp collecting began almost immediately.

There are a few items a new collector will need to pursue his hobby. He will need stamp tongs, which are instruments (70) \_\_\_\_\_ designed to handle stamps. A magnifying glass is also useful as it helps to (71) \_\_\_\_\_ the fine details of the stamps. Obviously, an album is a convenient (72) \_\_\_\_\_ place for a collection. There are also things known as 'stamp hinges', which are a cheap and simple way to affix stamps to an album. Also, recommended for the beginner is Stanley Gibbons's *Simplified Catalogue of Stamps of the World*, which contains all the information the average collector needs. This book, as well as others by Mr Gibbons, can be (73) \_\_\_\_\_ up quite cheaply or is available in most public libraries.

Though it is often dismissed as a (74) \_\_\_\_\_ hobby, it can provide a lifetime of pleasure. Countries around the world are producing new stamps all the time. In 2013, The Wall Street Journal estimated the global number of stamp collectors to be roughly in the (75) \_\_\_\_\_ of 60 million. Would you like to join them?

66. A. point C. summit  
B. tip D. peak

67. A. pressure C. restriction  
B. prestige D. simplicity

68. A. than C. from  
B. by D. against

69. A. everyday C. frequent  
B. daily D. routine

70. A. distinctively C. specifically  
B. merely D. virtually

71. A. regard C. gaze  
B. view D. stare

72. A. hiding C. conservation  
B. storage D. preservation

73. A. bought C. looked  
B. picked D. shown

74. A. young C. childish  
B. childlike D. youthful

75. A. region C. zone  
B. area D. field

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

## ESB C1 Level 2 Use of English (Part Four)

For questions 76 – 85, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### The World's Toughest Race

There may be some joggers amongst you who have run a marathon. That's 26 miles or 42.1 kilometres of hard slog. You no doubt trained very hard beforehand and were justly proud of your achievement when you crossed the (76) \_\_\_\_\_ line. But what about the Sahara Marathon des Sables (French for the Marathon of the Sands), a six-day, 251 km ultramarathon, approximately the distance of six (77) \_\_\_\_\_ marathons? It is held every April in the almost (78) \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara Desert in Morocco, where temperatures can reach 40 degrees. It was the brainchild of a Frenchman, Patrick Bauer who, in 1984, crossed the Sahara alone and on foot.

In 1986, the first Marathon of the Sands took place with 23 runners, nearly all of them, French. It has grown in (79) \_\_\_\_\_ every year since and although most of the participants are still French, the race is now very multinational. The competitors (80) \_\_\_\_\_ in age from 16 – 78 and they have to carry their food and everything else they need in a backpack weighing no more than 12 kilos. An anti-venom pump in case of snakebite is an absolutely (81) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the equipment. Marshals, stationed every 10kms, hand out litre bottles of water to the runners. Medical assistance is available all along the route and, as might be expected, foot problems feature high on the (82) \_\_\_\_\_ list. Blisters, lost toenails, cracked skin and other (83) \_\_\_\_\_ conditions all take their toll. The organisers stress the importance of preparation and the right mental approach rather than super fitness although a look at the list of recent winners might suggest they are being slightly disingenuous!

There is Marco Olmo, an Italian ultra-fitness specialist, who has competed in every race since 1996; James Cracknell, an English rower and Olympic gold medallist; Mauro Prospero, former Olympian from Sicily, who raced in 1994 but got lost in a sandstorm, only to be found safe and (84) \_\_\_\_\_ eleven days later in Algeria. Nikola Doeg and Frances Davies, not by any (85) \_\_\_\_\_ household names, were members of the oldest crew of women ever to row a boat across the Atlantic. All the competitors, well-known or not, raise large sums of money for charity. So if you feel like signing up for the toughest footrace on the planet and supporting good causes, start training now!



76. A. final C. finishing  
B. finished D. finalised

77. A. regulation C. regulatory  
B. regulated D. regular

78. A. measuring C. measureless  
B. unmeasured D. measured

79. A. popularity C. population  
B. populism D. popularism

80. A. arranged C. ranged  
B. range D. arrange

81. A. obligatory C. obligated  
B. obliging D. obligingly

82. A. endangered C. dangerousness  
B. dangerous D. danger

83. A. troubled C. troubling  
B. troublemaking D. untroubled

84. A. soundly C. sounding  
B. sound D. soundless

85. A. means C. meant  
B. meaning D. meanings

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

## **ESB C1 Level 2 Writing**

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

1. As university applications have been dropping, an online magazine has asked readers to write in saying whether or not they think a university education is still important. Write an **email** to the editor expressing your views on the importance of a university education and suggest what other avenues young people might consider instead.
2. *'As all the guests sat down to dinner, they heard a scream from the kitchen...'* Write a **story** describing what happened next.
3. *'Artificial Intelligence: the ability of computers to think and learn is a technological development that people should worry about.'* Write an **essay** saying to what extent you agree with this statement and examine the potential advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence (AI).

SAMPLE

**END OF PAPER**