

**ESB Level 3 Certificate in ESOL
International All Modes – (C2)
500/3655/5**

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	 15 15 10 10	 20%
Writing	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test.

Total time allowed: 3 hours. 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 C2 Level 3 Listening (Part One – Section A)

Listen to Anne Thomas, a radio presenter, and historian Professor Richard James talking about women in the world of science.

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. Richard says that the role of women in the history of science**
 - A. is being reassessed by scholars.
 - B. has never been examined.
 - C. has always been overstated.

- 2. The earliest known woman scientist was**
 - A. a botanist.
 - B. an astronomer.
 - C. a doctor.

- 3. Which TWO women studied the same subject?**
 - A. Hypatia of Alexandria and Marie Curie.
 - B. Hildegard of Bingen and Aglaonike.
 - C. Merit Ptah and Trotula De Ruggiero.

- 4. Women were generally excluded from the scientific world because**
 - A. they were not educated.
 - B. they were held to be mentally inferior.
 - C. it was forbidden by the Church.

- 5. At the end of the discussion, Anne is**
 - A. happy with what women have achieved.
 - B. very critical of male attitudes to women.
 - C. concerned about inequality between the sexes.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Listening (Part One – Section B)

You will hear two social historians, Liz Newcombe and Paul Gillet, continuing the discussion about women in the world of science.

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. According to the discussion, Marie-Anne Paulze**
A. came from a family of scientists.
B. was an accomplished linguist.
C. wrote a book on chemical reactions.
- 7. As a girl, Caroline Herschel**
A. was given a good education.
B. suffered from poor health.
C. was very close to her mother.
- 8. According to the discussion, Caroline went to England to**
A. help William with his astronomy.
B. keep house for her brother.
C. further William's musical career.
- 9. William Herschel**
A. enabled Caroline to make her discoveries.
B. was jealous of his sister's success.
C. was a friend of the king.
- 10. According to the discussion, Caroline**
A. fostered her nephew's interest in astronomy.
B. never got the recognition she deserved.
C. was always homesick for Hanover.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 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. Kate was most impressed by the**
- A. Acropolis.
 - B. animal charity.
 - C. sunset over Athens.
- 12. According to the passage, Nine Lives Greece**
- A. operates all over the country.
 - B. is planning to go online.
 - C. provides a range of welfare services.
- 13. On holiday in Mexico, Alex and Stephanie**
- A. helped to feed the cats.
 - B. made a donation.
 - C. adopted a kitten.

Conversation Two

- 14. Regarding weather forecasts, Harry says**
- A. he has great faith in their accuracy.
 - B. there are many variables to consider.
 - C. he cannot answer Andrea's question.
- 15. Which of the following does Harry NOT say about weather myths?**
- A. They are superstitious nonsense.
 - B. They are still widely believed in.
 - C. They may have some truth in them.
- 16. According to Harry, a white Christmas in the UK is**
- A. very specifically defined.
 - B. statistically probable.
 - C. less frequent nowadays.

Conversation Three

- 17. Regarding the bridges over the Firth of Forth,**
A. the railway bridge was opened by the Queen.
B. the road bridge is no longer open to traffic.
C. the Queensferry bridge is a very recent construction.
- 18. According to Jamie, Edinburgh Castle**
A. is supposed to be haunted.
B. stages a special daily ceremony.
C. has connections with the Royal Family.
- 19. The New Town in Edinburgh is**
A. different in style from the Old Town.
B. rather shabby and rundown.
C. lacking in historical interest.
- 20. Melanie is most looking forward to visiting**
A. Holyrood Palace.
B. The Elephant House Café.
C. The National Gallery of Scotland.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part One)

Read the text about Bob the Street Cat and for questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Bob the Street Cat

This is the story of a homeless man called James and, against all the odds, it has a very happy ending, thanks to a cat called Bob. Before James met Bob his life was very different. After his parents divorced, James, a Londoner, and his mother went to Australia where he was badly bullied at school. His mother remarried and he quarrelled with his stepfather. He suffered from mental illness and had a breakdown. At 18, he returned to London hoping to break into the music business. After failing to find a job, he got involved with drugs and finally ended up on the streets. He supported himself by busking, playing his guitar and singing to passers-by. After two years of this lifestyle, he had reached rock bottom so he decided to seek help for his addiction and managed to find a small flat. James had taken the first steps on the long road to recovery.

James now had a home but busking was his only source of income and competing with all the other buskers and street entertainers in central London was tough. One morning, he noticed a very thin ginger cat sitting on the wall opposite his apartment. Nobody knew who it belonged to so James took it in, fed it, and used what little money he had to pay for treatment to its injured leg. This kindly act would have amazing consequences. One day, as usual, James set off with his guitar. As he stepped onto the bus, something brushed against his legs. It was Bob. Every day thereafter, Bob and James went together into central London with Bob riding on James's shoulders. Bob became very popular with the public, who took his picture and many selfies and brought him tins of fish. James's earnings began to soar, especially after he taught Bob to do high-fives with his right paw. Clips of the pair began to appear on YouTube and a local paper wrote a feature about them. A literary agent approached James and she persuaded him to write a book about his life with Bob. The result was 'A Street Cat named Bob', the first in a series of 'Bob' books. It hit the bookshops in 2012 and immediately became a best seller. The book was not just a happy animal story, it also dealt with the grim reality of life on the streets.

The 'Bob' books, which are available in 45 languages, have sold more than 5 million copies worldwide and Bob has a huge following on Facebook. His global fame led, in 2016, to the release of a heart-warming but realistic film, also called 'A Street Cat Named Bob'. Bob plays himself in the film but five other ginger cats act as his 'double'. They have all been trained to do high-fives and jump on the shoulders of the actor who plays James. So how has life changed for James and Bob? The royalties from the books and the film mean that James now owns his own house and recording studio and works tirelessly for homeless charities but, for him, the financial rewards are insignificant compared with the emotional support, friendship and inspiration that he receives from Bob. When Bob came into his life, James was at the end of his tether. He had nothing and nobody. Bob gave James a reason to get up in the morning and engage with the real world. The people who approached him in the street to talk about Bob helped the shy James to become more sociable and seek friendships.

And what about Bob? He has become a celebrity and loves all the fuss and adulation he receives when appearing on TV chat shows, at book signings and now a film premiere. Bob is getting rather elderly so he now travels to all his engagements in an expensive car with James acting as his **bodyguard** to ward off over-enthusiastic fans. One rather sour note to the story, and a reminder of the tendency of fame to bring out the worst in people, is the behaviour of James's now ex-girlfriend, Belle. She was often seen at book signings imprinting books with a rubber stamp of a cat's paw. However, it was recently revealed that Belle hated cats and had tried to persuade James to throw Bob out. Bob's fans were naturally horrified, but Bob has not made any comment!

- 21. Bob started going busking with James because**
- A. James decided to take him into central London.
 - B. James thought Bob's high-fives would bring in more money.
 - C. he was too sick to be left in the apartment.
 - D. he followed James onto the bus.
- 22. Bob became famous because**
- A. James decided to write a book about him.
 - B. he appeared on social media.
 - C. a newspaper article gave him a lot of publicity.
 - D. an agent spotted the potential of his story.
- 23. Which of the following statements about the film is NOT true?**
- A. James plays himself.
 - B. Bob and other cats share the leading role.
 - C. The film was a spin-off from the books.
 - D. The film explores the problems in James's life.
- 24. James feels most grateful to Bob for**
- A. his high income.
 - B. inspiring him to help others.
 - C. helping him to make friends.
 - D. restoring him to normal life.
- 25. According to the text, Bob**
- A. is being exploited by James.
 - B. is too old for the celebrity lifestyle.
 - C. and James work as a team.
 - D. depended heavily on James's girlfriend.
- 26. In the final paragraph, 'bodyguard' can best be replaced in the text by**
- A. custodian.
 - B. protector.
 - C. keeper.
 - D. caretaker.
- 27. The text states that Belle, James's ex-girlfriend,**
- A. confessed she was not a cat lover.
 - B. had no real affection for James.
 - C. threatened to leave James if he kept Bob.
 - D. behaved in a very mean-spirited way.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

Read the following text about the Silk Road.

For questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Silk Road

Commerce has been an essential human activity throughout recorded history and if we look specifically at the trade between the great land masses of Europe and Asia, we know from archaeological findings of Roman coins **unearthed** in China and from Chinese silk sold in the markets of Byzantium that, for centuries, vast trading networks linked east and west by land and later, by sea. These routes were not only used for transporting goods but were also conduits for the transfer of technologies, such as paper from China and clocks from Europe. The older land route became known as the Silk Road and the sea route, the Spice Route. Once Vasco da Gama, the 15th century Portuguese explorer, rounded the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean, Europe and Asia were linked by both land and sea. The resulting lucrative trade from the Spice Islands (modern Indonesia) led to intense rivalry between European nations for control of the sea routes. Commerce often led to conflict.

To return to the Silk Road, what was it about silk that led to such extraordinary commercial endeavour? This beautiful textile was first produced in China around 2700 BC. Its manufacture was a closely guarded secret and anyone revealing this secret to a foreigner faced death. By the sixth century, on the orders of the Emperor Justinian, silkworm eggs had been smuggled out of China by two monks and taken to Byzantium, which then established its own silk industry. A great diversity of goods: spices, animals, slaves, tea, jewels, ivory, porcelain and much more moved along the Silk Road. The actual road itself shifted with geopolitical events. For example, the Romans avoided crossing the territory of their enemy, the Parthians, by taking a more northerly route. Events such as earthquakes, landslides and flooding also meant the routes had to change and nomadic tribes posed another threat. Travelling the Silk Road was obviously very time-consuming and hazardous. It could take up to four years to complete a round trip and one of the most famous travellers, Marco Polo, was away from his native Venice from 1271 to 1292, more than twenty years. The book he wrote on his return, 'The Travels of Marco Polo' about his adventures in China, became an instant best seller. However, modern scholars maintain that he often sacrificed the truth in the interests of a good story and some even claim that he never went to China at all!

One of the features of the Silk Road was the guesthouses or 'caravanserai', which provided a refuge for the convoys of traders and their animals. These places, some of which still survive today, stretched along the entire route so the merchants had somewhere to spend the night and, despite outbreaks of complaints about high prices and overcrowding, the Silk Road could not have functioned without them. The Silk Road was also a means by which religious and cultural ideas were disseminated. In this way, Christianity spread eastwards; Buddhism moved into China and Islam arrived in Indonesia. Hellenistic culture, spread by Alexander the Great, influenced Buddhism and the Greco-Buddhist style is still seen today in Buddhist architecture. Another more sinister traveller along the Silk Road was disease, and the dreadful plague known as the Black Death moved from east to west in the 1340s and halved the population of Europe.

In recent times, the Chinese have been making strenuous efforts to revive the Silk Road, this time as a rail network. In 2008, the first Trans-Eurasian train travelled directly from China to Germany. This makes commercial sense as moving freight overland reduces the travel time for cargoes from 36 days by ship to just 13 days by train. In 2013, the Chinese introduced a plan known as 'One Belt One Road', with the aim of unifying land and sea routes, which led to the first direct train service from China to London in 2017. So, the Silk Road lives on with a modern twist!

- 28. The word 'unearthed' in paragraph one is closest in meaning to**
- A. detected.
 - B. picked up.
 - C. dug up.
 - D. buried.
- 29. The text states that Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer,**
- A. coined the term 'Spice Route'.
 - B. travelled to Indonesia.
 - C. fought sea battles with other nations.
 - D. opened up new trade routes.
- 30. Silk production started in Europe**
- A. with the permission of the Chinese emperor.
 - B. as a result of industrial espionage.
 - C. thanks to Marco Polo.
 - D. when silkworms were brought from China.
- 31. Which of the following problems faced on the Silk Road is NOT mentioned in the text?**
- A. Natural disasters.
 - B. Rivers changing course.
 - C. Fear of local tribesmen.
 - D. Crossing hostile territory.
- 32. Many historians believe that Marco Polo**
- A. may have invented parts of his book.
 - B. spent 21 years on the Silk Road.
 - C. never left his homeland.
 - D. wrote a book about the Silk Road.
- 33. According to the text, the guesthouses or 'caravanserai'**
- A. only existed in the eastern part of the Silk Road.
 - B. consistently overcharged the traders.
 - C. have completely disappeared.
 - D. were essential to the success of the Silk Road.
- 34. As a consequence of the Silk Road,**
- A. people frequently changed their religion.
 - B. it was easy for infection to spread.
 - C. people became very protective of their own culture.
 - D. armies were able to move more freely.
- 35. The modern Silk Road, 'One Belt One Road', is**
- A. mainly an international initiative.
 - B. going to reduce travel time for cargoes by 50%.
 - C. already functioning successfully.
 - D. focusing on intercontinental rail traffic.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part One)

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

36. The student refused _____ the essay before leaving the class.
A. to completing C. completing
B. the completion of D. to complete
37. _____ you to book the tickets now, they would be cheaper.
A. Were C. If
B. Ought D. Might
38. _____ the fact that he owed a lot of money, he bought a new car.
A. Whereas C. In spite
B. Notwithstanding D. Furthermore
39. The problem is _____ important not to be dealt with immediately.
A. so C. too
B. enough D. such
40. Not since high school _____ this nervous about going on a date.
A. does he feel C. he had felt
B. had he felt D. he didn't feel
41. Lately, I've noticed the trains _____ more unreliable.
A. are becoming C. had become
B. became D. were becoming
42. My mum comes from a large family, all of _____ still live in Italy.
A. whom C. them
B. which D. these
43. I am expecting a call, so can you listen _____ the phone whilst I take a shower?
A. to C. on
B. for D. with
44. She is known _____ a great dancer in her youth.
A. to be C. as being
B. having been D. to have been
45. The surveyor advised they not _____ the new road until 2020.
A. to construct C. construct
B. have constructed D. be constructing

46. I had no sooner sent the email _____ I bitterly regretted it.
A. as C. than
B. that D. when
47. _____ your lawn mown every fortnight?
A. Have you got C. Did you
B. Do you have D. Had you had
48. You are a terrible person! I wish _____ you!
A. to have never met C. to never meet
B. I had never met D. I never met
49. I am beginning to worry about them; they _____ here hours ago.
A. were to have been C. supposed to be
B. must have been D. should be
50. The harvest failed _____ unseasonably heavy rain.
A. with the result of C. resulting from
B. resulting in D. as a result of

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Two)

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

51. The allegations against the company turned out to be totally _____.
A. unenforced C. unrelated
B. unfounded D. undiscovered
52. The architect's suggestion _____ them as a great idea.
A. hit C. struck
B. impacted D. shocked
53. The house finally sold, but at a _____ of the original price.
A. fraction C. portion
B. minority D. fragment
54. Never be afraid to _____ your opinion.
A. tell C. voice
B. raise D. say
55. She is such a _____ employee and always works hard.
A. conscious C. conservative
B. considerate D. conscientious
56. The _____ risks of extreme sports are what make them so exciting.
A. inherent C. integrated
B. inherited D. intentional
57. Computer technology has made many jobs _____.
A. old-fashioned C. non-existent
B. obsolete D. extinct
58. The fire was well _____ before the emergency services arrived.
A. burning C. burned
B. alight D. lit
59. John _____ the rewards of his success and bought a big house.
A. achieved C. gained
B. acquired D. reaped
60. The police could not understand the _____ for the terrible crime.
A. excuse C. motive
B. influence D. cause

61. I will remember her name in a moment, it is _____.
- A. on the tip of my tongue C. off the top of my head
B. under my thumb D. at my fingertips
62. Only you can make that decision. You have to do as you see _____.
- A. right C. fit
B. well D. healthy
63. I would love to be a fly on the _____ when Peter resigns tomorrow.
- A. window C. ceiling
B. door D. wall
64. When protesters entered the court, the judge called a _____ to the proceedings.
- A. halt C. stop
B. finish D. termination
65. Things are so busy at work. We are completely _____.
- A. drowned out C. hemmed in
B. snowed under D. backed down

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Three)

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

Sheep

Intelligent, complex, sociable are all words we would normally (66) _____ to humans, but would not dream of extending to sheep, those fluffy white creatures you see milling about in fields. Sheep are, however, one of the most unfairly stereotyped animals on the planet and almost everything we think we know about them is wrong.

It is ironic how little most of us understand about sheep, given the animals have been referred to in different cultures, religious texts and even astrology for thousands of years. Despite these (67) _____, we have, nevertheless, remained ignorant and our assumption that sheep are stupid, defenceless and harmless, only good for being eaten and producing wool, could not be (68) _____ from the truth. In reality, sheep are actually surprisingly intelligent, with impressive memory and recognition skills. They build friendships, (69) _____ for one another in fights, and feel sad when their friends are sent to slaughter.

A recent study found that sheep could recognise and remember at least 50 individual faces for more than two years, which is longer than many humans can. Scientists were able to train a sheep to distinguish between 25 pairs of other sheep, by getting the individual sheep to (70) _____ one member of each pair with a food reward. The sheep showed clear behavioural signs of recognising the individuals by vocalising in response to pictures of their faces. The way a sheep's brain is organised suggests they must have some kind of emotional reaction to what they see in the world.

Sheep also have complex social structures. The study noted that they established firm friendships and looked out for one another in times of need. Rams were even found to form long-term relationships and intervened (71) _____ of weaker animals. These acts of loyalty and friendship-building were (72) _____ by a wide range of emotions, from fear to anger, despair, boredom and even happiness.

Putting (73) _____ the fact that they are intelligent, sheep can also run fast and scale steep cliffs that many predators are not (74) _____ to handle. In addition, their peripheral vision is impressive: they have horizontal, slit-shaped pupils that allow them to see behind themselves without turning their heads.

There are 1.2 billion sheep on the planet and in their huge numbers, they are destructive creatures. Our dependence on them is contributing to the disappearance of forests and to climate change. Of course, it is (75) _____ the fault of the sheep, but somehow, they do not seem quite so dumb and cuddly any more.

66. A. specify C. assign
B. reserve D. stipulate

67. A. sketches C. paintings
B. appearances D. portrayals

68. A. farthest C. far away
B. further D. far

69. A. stick on C. stick to
B. stick around D. stick up

70. A. associate C. collaborate
B. partner D. accessorise

71. A. in demand C. on behalf
B. in distress D. on account

72. A. led C. guided
B. driven D. pushed

73. A. aside C. away
B. apart D. along

74. A. specialised C. qualified
B. facilitated D. equipped

75. A. merely C. hardly
B. barely D. simply

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Four)

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

The London Silver Vaults

Located in Chancery Lane, The London Silver Vaults is home to the largest commercial collection of fine (76) _____ silver in the world. Behind the huge doors and within its vaulted walls, you can find anything from a full-size silver armchair to a Spanish war ship in (77) _____.

At 40 feet underground, the vaults, each protected by an iron door, are considered the fourth most impenetrable safe in the world after the Fort Knox bullion depository, the New York Federal Reserve vault and the Bank of England gold vault. With 1.2 metre-thick walls lined with steel, the vaults have never been broken into and even survived a World War II bomb.

The Silver Vaults was originally a giant safe for the wealthy of Victorian London to store their valuables when they were away at their country estates. In the late 19th-century, London silver dealers also started to rent vaults to store their most valuable stock and after World War II, the outer structure was rebuilt as (78) _____ units.

Its unique setting makes The Silver Vaults one of London's most unusual shopping destinations. Known as the home of silver shopping, the more than thirty shops in The Silver Vaults have been (79) _____ to private buyers, collectors, decorators and the international silver trade for decades. They offer the greatest variety of silver anywhere, and while it is (80) _____ English silver, every period and every style is here, dating from the 16th century to some of today's best modern work.

The beauty of The Silver Vaults is not only the (81) _____ breath-taking volume and range of objects on display but the (82) _____ of knowledge and expertise provided by the shop owners. All the shops here are independent businesses, most of them family-run, some now in their third generation and each one proud to (83) _____ the traditions started by their parents and grandparents.

The Silver Vaults is one of those places that might feel intimidating and off-limits but it is free to visit and fascinating to see. The price of items varies enormously from just £20 to over £100,000. Everyone is welcome and the dealers are willing to help new buyers and are used to people just coming to have a look at this curious London (84) _____. This underground treasure trove is regularly (85) _____ to many celebrity visitors and if you are lucky, you might just bump into one of them!

76. A. antiquary C. antiquity
B. antique D. antiquated

77. A. miniature C. minute
B. miniscule D. minutiae

78. A. retailer C. retailable
B. retail D. retailing

79. A. caters C. catering
B. catered D. caterers

80. A. domineeringly C. dominantly
B. dominatingly D. predominantly

81. A. uttered C. utterly
B. uttering D. unutterable

82. A. breadth C. broadening
B. broadest D. broad

83. A. unhold C. behold
B. hold D. uphold

84. A. instituted C. institution
B. institutional D. institute

85. A. hosting C. hosted
B. host D. hostel

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Writing

Choose ONE of the following options. Write between 300 – 350 words in English. USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. A magazine has published an article which states that modern technology is making us all lazy and that people will soon be unwilling to carry out the simplest daily tasks. Write an **email** to the magazine's editor saying whether you agree or disagree with this suggestion, giving reasons and examples for your opinion.
2. Some education professionals believe that modern school facilities and classroom design enable students to engage more in their learning and achieve better results. Other educationalists say it is the quality of teaching and the attitude of students which are the biggest influence on learning. Write an **essay** expressing your opinion on this subject and giving examples from your own experience.
3. Restricting air travel and banning private cars have been suggested as some ways to reduce pollution and help preserve the planet. Is it reasonable to ask people to make such sacrifices, or should everyone be allowed the freedom to choose how they travel, regardless of the consequences for the environment? Write an **essay** stating your opinions and giving reasons.

SAMPLE

END OF PAPER