

## English Speaking Board

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### ESB Level 2 Certificate in ESOL International All Modes (C1)

#### Contents of this Paper

| Section               | Number of Questions | Weighting for Section |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Listening</b>      |                     |                       |
| Part One              |                     |                       |
| Section A             | <b>5</b>            |                       |
| Section B             | <b>5</b>            |                       |
| Part Two              | <b>10</b>           | <b>20%</b>            |
| <b>Reading</b>        |                     |                       |
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| Part Two              | <b>8</b>            | <b>20%</b>            |
| <b>Use of English</b> |                     |                       |
| Part One              | <b>10</b>           |                       |
| Part Two              | <b>10</b>           |                       |
| Part Three            | <b>10</b>           |                       |
| Part Four             | <b>10</b>           |                       |
| Part Five             | <b>10</b>           | <b>20%</b>            |
| <b>Writing</b>        | <b>1</b>            | <b>20%</b>            |

The remaining 20% is for your speaking test

**Total Time Allowed: 2 hours and 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.**

**Answers for the Listening, Reading and Use of English are to be put 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 Level 2 Listening Part One – Section A**

**Listen to the first section of a radio programme about tribute bands. 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. Mike Childs implies that the original Abba**
  - A. only appeal to people who were young in 1970s.
  - B. are popular with all age groups.
  - C. are largely ignored by the younger generation.
  
- 2. Lindsay tells Mike that**
  - A. she enjoys the fame she attracts.
  - B. she disguises herself when she goes out.
  - C. when off-stage, she is not normally noticed by the general public.
  
- 3. Lindsay says Abba Gold differ from other tribute bands because**
  - A. Abba Gold are as faithful to the original group as possible.
  - B. Abba Gold turn their stage show into a comedy routine.
  - C. other tribute bands have very little talent as performers.
  
- 4. Lindsay tells the listeners that she**
  - A. has always been involved in the music business.
  - B. abandoned a successful career as a jazz musician.
  - C. can dance as well as sing.
  
- 5. In the future, Abba Gold will**
  - A. focus on their stage show.
  - B. move into different areas of activity.
  - C. stop performing live and concentrate on recording.

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

**Listen to the second section of a radio programme about tribute bands. 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. Paul bases his opinion of Abba Gold on**  
A. his professional judgement.  
B. their musical prowess.  
C. their similarity to the original Abba.
- 7. Barbara is particularly impressed by the**  
A. volume of sound.  
B. staging.  
C. whole experience.
- 8. Russell appears to**  
A. admire Abba Gold unreservedly.  
B. believe Abba Gold caused damage to the venue.  
C. prefer the original Abba.
- 9. Marina suggests that Abba Gold's concerts are**  
A. not suitable as family entertainment.  
B. targeting the better-off.  
C. not a patch on the original.
- 10. The callers to the phone-in**  
A. are unanimous in their praise of Abba Gold.  
B. are very lukewarm in their opinions.  
C. have no criticisms to offer.

## **ESB Level 2 Listening (Part Two)**

**Listen to three conversations. 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.**

### **Conversation One**

**11. The cultural tastes of Mandy and David display**

- A. a marked similarity.
- B. no common ground.
- C. a certain amount of overlap.

**12. Which of the following activities are planned for the Saturday?**

- A. A trip to Buckingham Palace and a river cruise.
- B. A visit to the Tower of London and the National Gallery.
- C. A walk in the park and a trip to the theatre

**13. The final itinerary reflects**

- A. David's choices only.
- B. a compromise.
- C. total disregard for David's inclinations.

### **Conversation Two**

**14. The wedding will be**

- A. a small family event.
- B. a winter wedding in an intimate setting.
- C. quite a grand affair.

**15. The bridegroom's mother**

- A. has already decided on her outfit for the wedding.
- B. will be wearing a spectacular hat.
- C. has bought a white fur coat for the occasion.

**16. The bride's mother**

- A. has very firm views about what she wants to wear at the wedding.
- B. is grateful for the advice she receives.
- C. wants to match her accessories to her outfit.

### **Conversation Three**

**17. The passenger**

- A. has already had several bad experiences when flying.
- B. wants to pre-empt any problems that may arise on his trip.
- C. is very nervous about flying.

**18. The operator**

- A. defends the airline's disability policy.
- B. maintains that the disability policy is normally very effective.
- C. apologises for the lack of a disability policy.

**19. The airline offers assistance to disabled passengers**

- A. only at the airports.
- B. only on board the aircraft.
- C. though every phase of the journey.

**20. The passenger**

- A. is completely satisfied with the arrangements for his flight.
- B. has very little confidence that things will run smoothly.
- C. threatens to take his custom elsewhere.

**Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.**

## ESB Level 2 Reading (Part One)

**Read the text about the development of football, and then for questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

### Football through the Ages

When Liverpool Football Club signed Fernando Torres for a record transfer fee of £30 million in 2006, sceptics raised their eyebrows and pondered whether any footballer could possibly be worth such a gigantic sum. What a contrast with the wages earned by the first professional players when the English Football League was originally established in 1888! The maximum wage was £4 weekly with only the top players receiving this then princely sum. The modern ‘beautiful game’ with its enormous wealth and superstar players would have been beyond the wildest dreams of those long-dead sporting heroes.

Although professional football is a relatively recent phenomenon, the amateur game has existed for centuries. A chronicler in 1170 described a sport “in which young men propel a huge ball by striking it along the ground with their feet”. Apart from kicking a ball, the resemblance to the modern game was slight. There could be any number of players on the pitch, no goal posts and very few rules. The game was characterised by excessive violence and alarm was expressed at the level of injury sustained by the players, “sometimes their necks and backs are broken and often their noses gush with blood”.

Church leaders argued for the suppression of this ‘evil game’ as many young men preferred football to church on Sunday. Even the monarchy, concerned about the detrimental impact of football on the skills of the archers in the royal army, got involved in the general condemnation. Proclamations were issued banning football and ordering archery practice instead. Fines and imprisonment were imposed on those who would not comply. Records show that the bans were frequently **flouted** and despite all the sanctions and disapproval, the game survived, more or less intact, into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

At this time, football was taken up by the private schools, each with its own set of rules. Inter-school competitions made it necessary to introduce common rules. This led eventually, after a lot of wrangling, to standardised pitches, goal posts, referees and all the familiar trappings of the modern game.

Outside the schools, the churches, originally so hostile to football, spread its popularity amongst the urban poor. Clergymen seized on football as an ideal way to combat the supposed degeneracy of deprived working people. As a result, churches in poor areas **spawned** a host of football teams, some now household names. Liverpool Football Club started life in the 1870s as St Domingo’s Church team. Unfortunately, no records have survived from these times and the fixture lists and results which would have been of such interest today have disappeared. How could St Domingo’s men have guessed that, one day, their team would be internationally famous and able to afford one of the most expensive players in the world?

**21. The writer maintains that**

- A. champion players have always been well-paid, relatively speaking.
- B. today's players are vastly overpaid.
- C. very high transfer fees are completely unjustified.
- D. football has become an entertainment rather than a sport.

**22. The writer points out that**

- A. violence has always been associated with football.
- B. the lack of rules in the past made the game more exciting than it is now.
- C. there are no similarities whatsoever between football past and present.
- D. concerns were raised in the past over certain aspects of the game.

**23. According to the passage**

- A. the church's attitude to football has been consistent over the centuries.
- B. football was believed to pose a threat to national security.
- C. the popularity of the game declined sharply as a result of official censure.
- D. Church and State shared a common purpose in opposing football.

**24. Flouted in paragraph 3 can best be replaced in the text by**

- A. disobeyed.
- B. ignored.
- C. broken.
- D. attacked.

**25. According to the passage, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century**

- A. football was only played by one social group.
- B. the early football teams kept meticulous accounts of their activities.
- C. the establishment of football rules took place in a spirit of cooperation.
- D. churchmen saw football as a means of social engineering.

**26. Spawned in paragraph 5 can best be replaced in the passage by**

- A. reproduced.
- B. spread.
- C. generated.
- D. set off.

**27. The writer's attitude to football could best be described as**

- A. fanatical.
- B. detached.
- C. irritated.
- D. unsympathetic.

## ESB Level 2 Reading (Part Two)

Read the text about the history of chewing gum and for questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### The Story of Chewing Gum

Long before mobile phones or television, people appreciated the benefits and pleasures of chewing gum. Historians trace the habit back to the ancient Greeks who were believed to chew 'mastiche', a resin obtained from the bark of the mastic tree found on the island of Chios and highly regarded as a means of cleaning the teeth and sweetening the breath. At the same time, on the other side of the world, the Mayans of Central America chewed chicle, made from the sap of a local tree. In North America the **congealed** sap of spruce trees was chewed and the natives passed the habit on to the first European settlers. By the early 1800s, lumps of spruce gum mixed with bee's wax were on sale in USA.

As with many inventions, modern chewing gum was the result of a happy accident. A Mexican general, who like many of his countrymen chewed chicle, introduced it to an American inventor, Thomas Adams, who began experimenting with it as a substitute for rubber. Adams tried making toys, masks and even boots with chicle without success. Tired and discouraged, he popped a piece of surplus stock into his mouth and was delighted by the smooth, springy satisfying chew that resulted. He realised that he was on to a winner and opened the world's first chewing gum factory in 1870 and took out a patent to protect his invention. Doctors were concerned that gum would block up the human intestines but despite this scare, by 1900s, chewing gum was being manufactured in many shapes and sizes and with a variety of different flavours.

Today, synthetic materials have replaced natural gum and supposedly provide a better texture and taste. With over 1000 varieties manufactured in USA alone, you can find gum filled with liquid or **speckled** with crystals, gum that won't stick or is sugar-free and a dizzying array of flavours and shapes.

Good news for gum-chewers is that scientists have recently conducted experiments which prove that chewing gum improves the memory by as much as 35%. No one knows why but the theory is that chewing triggers a natural chemical in the body which stimulates the memory function of the brain.

Unfortunately, with the average American chewing 300 sticks of gum a year and the rest of the world not far behind, a lot of it ends up on city streets, creating an unsightly mess. Even worse is the discovery that one has accidentally sat on some gum and ruined one's best clothes. Manufacturers suggest rubbing the affected area with an ice cube or even sealing clothing in a plastic bag and putting it in the deep freeze. Once the garment is frozen, one should be able to scrape the gum off with a blunt knife.

- 28. The writer states that originally the habit of chewing gum was**
- A. limited to a specific geographical area.
  - B. mainly a European phenomenon.
  - C. more widespread in the Americas than in Europe.
  - D. for oral hygiene purposes only.
- 29. In paragraph 1, congealed can best be replaced in the text by**
- A. set.
  - B. frozen.
  - C. liquid.
  - D. rigid.
- 30. According to the text, Thomas Adams**
- A. was the first recorded person to use gum.
  - B. was a successful entrepreneur before he invented gum.
  - C. took steps to ensure his invention was not copied.
  - D. continued to develop his products well into the 20th century.
- 31. In paragraph 3, speckled can best be replaced in the text by**
- A. spotted.
  - B. freckled.
  - C. pointed.
  - D. dotted.
- 32. According to the text, gum-chewing**
- A. is an antisocial habit.
  - B. is detrimental to health.
  - C. has not been subjected to any scientific scrutiny.
  - D. has some positive outcomes.
- 33. The writer states that**
- A. Americans chew more gum per capita than other nations do.
  - B. the amount of gum chewed by different nations is more or less equal.
  - C. Americans spit out their gum when they have finished with it.
  - D. removing discarded gum from pavements is problematic.
- 34. The writer suggests that to remove gum from clothing, you should**
- A. use ice and a metallic implement.
  - B. send the item affected to the manufacturer.
  - C. seek professional assistance.
  - D. accept that no solution is going to be really effective.
- 35. The writer indicates that the chewing of gum**
- A. is disgusting.
  - B. enhances physical performance.
  - C. has a long pedigree.
  - D. is a typically American activity.

**Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.**

## ESB Level 2 Use of English (Part One)

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

36. Jan stayed up late last night \_\_\_\_\_ disadvantaging herself in today's exam.  
A. however C. moreover  
B. nevertheless D. thereby
37. Your parents' permission \_\_\_\_\_ obtained before you go on the trip or you will not be allowed to go.  
A. must be C. will be  
B. might be D. can be
38. You can function for a limited period \_\_\_\_\_ without sleep.  
A. although C. almost  
B. not D. even
39. 'Mr Long can't see you now. He's \_\_\_\_\_ about to go home.'  
A. already C. really  
B. just D. quite
40. 'If you want my advice, \_\_\_\_\_ the students in your office and discuss the problem.'  
A. to have C. having  
B. had D. have
41. Her novel is about growing up, \_\_\_\_\_ a group of boys from school to university.  
A. tracing C. to trace  
B. having traced D. have traced
42. 'I'm exhausted! \_\_\_\_\_ I need is a holiday!'  
A. So C. Now  
B. That D. What
43. 'Sorry Mr Stern. I know you want your car back today but the repairs \_\_\_\_\_ until we get the parts delivered.'  
A. can't be done C. may be done  
B. must be done D. can be done
44. She's a wonderful violinist \_\_\_\_\_ that she's only ten years old.  
A. provided C. saying  
B. supposing D. given
45. 'Those trainers may look fashionable but comfortable they \_\_\_\_\_!'  
A. are C. have not  
B. are not D. might be

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

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

46. He lives in an elegant, two \_\_\_\_\_ house overlooking the park.  
A. tier C. part  
B. storey D. edged
47. The town needs to \_\_\_\_\_ €30 million to build a new hospital.  
A. gather C. rise  
B. raise D. fund
48. 'How many times has your car \_\_\_\_\_ recently?'  
A. broken away C. broken even  
B. broken up D. broken down
49. 'It's almost impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ life without a mobile phone.'  
A. dream C. imagine  
B. create D. represent
50. You need a good \_\_\_\_\_ of fitness to go on a skiing holiday.  
A. level C. type  
B. extent D. rate
51. All the \_\_\_\_\_ served in this restaurant is grown by local farmers.  
A. meat C. wine  
B. produce D. cheese
52. Singing songs at Christmas is part of our family \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. habit C. pattern  
B. folklore D. tradition
53. The new motorway \_\_\_\_\_ through some beautiful countryside.  
A. pulls C. cuts  
B. drives D. forces
54. We walked home by the light of the \_\_\_\_\_ moon.  
A. whole C. total  
B. full D. entire
55. Several new \_\_\_\_\_ of insects have been found in the Amazon.  
A. brands C. versions  
B. species D. breeds

## **ESB 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.**

### **Tony Knight - Forest Warden**

Four generations of my family have worked as foresters or wardens as we're known nowadays. As children, my brothers and I would go into the forest with my father in the school (56)\_\_\_\_\_ to see if we could help. In those days we were allowed to (57)\_\_\_\_\_ the tractors around – that wouldn't happen today! I've been working as a forester for thirty years now and my son, Michael, who's 19, is (58)\_\_\_\_\_ to start working with me.

I look (59)\_\_\_\_\_ 500 hectares of woodland and the job involves everything from the maintenance of footpaths and bridle paths for horses (60)\_\_\_\_\_ tree management so when a tree falls across a road in a high wind in the (61)\_\_\_\_\_ of the night, you have to go out in the dark and move it. I just love the job. There are so many birds to (62)\_\_\_\_\_ to and so much wildlife to see. Sometimes when I'm having my sandwiches in my jeep, a deer will come right up to the window and look in. Some of our trees are (63)\_\_\_\_\_ than 400 years old and it's amazing to think of all the events they've witnessed over the centuries. We've just finished planting a new wood which (64)\_\_\_\_\_ of 8000 trees and I'd like to think that some of those trees will still be here in a hundred years' (65)\_\_\_\_\_ and maybe one of my descendants will be looking after them.

## ESB 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.

### The Mountain Rescue Service

“Nobody gets into trouble **(0)** INTENTIONALLY in the hills and mountains, says Andy Simpson, a **(00)** LEADER in the Mountain Rescue Service. But every year many people in the UK do just that! Walkers might become lost in a storm or tumble over an **(66)** \_\_\_\_\_ ledge. In remote places, **(67)** \_\_\_\_\_ things can and do happen. And when they do, it’s likely to be one of Britain’s 57 mountain rescue teams that are called to the scene of the **(68)** \_\_\_\_\_. In 2007, the voluntary organisation attended 729 incidents involving over 1000 victims, half of whom suffered an injury. According to Andy, every case is different, ranging from tragic accidents to **(69)** \_\_\_\_\_ survivals.

On call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, Mountain Rescue relies on dedicated groups of **(70)** \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers who are prepared to go out in all weathers to help those in difficulties. Says Andy, “We’re really do make a difference in **(71)** \_\_\_\_\_ desperate situations.

Our work is full of challenge and **(72)** \_\_\_\_\_. It’s a very rewarding organisation to be part of and joining Mountain Rescue was one of the very best **(73)** \_\_\_\_\_ I’ve ever made. We always need more people, so if you’re a fit, **(74)** \_\_\_\_\_, climber, walker or **(75)** \_\_\_\_\_, give us a call.”

- 0. INTEND**
- 00. LEADERSHIP**
- 66. SAW**
- 67. PREDICTION**
- 68. ACCIDENTALLY**
- 69. MIRACLE**
- 70. PAYMENT**
- 71. SEEM**
- 72. VARIOUS**
- 73. DECIDE**
- 74. STRENGTH**
- 75. MOUNTAINOUS**

**ESB 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 once is unfair.

**Keyword: hard**

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

**76.** a) The match was cancelled because some of the team caught a virus.

**Keyword: down**

b) The match was cancelled because some of the team

\_\_\_\_\_ a virus.

**77.** a) My friend's parents were very hospitable when I went to stay.

**Keyword: warm**

b) I was given \_\_\_\_\_ by my friend's parents when I went to stay.

**78.** a) The upper floor of the college will be closed for repairs from May 1<sup>st</sup>.

**Keyword: accessed**

b) The upper floor of the college \_\_\_\_\_ from May 1<sup>st</sup> because of repairs.

**79.** a) She never imagined she would win the lottery.

**Keyword: dreams**

b) Winning the lottery was beyond \_\_\_\_\_.

**80.** a) If I eat too much chocolate, I get a headache.

**Keyword: brings**

b) Eating too much chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ a headache.

81. a) I failed my maths exam despite all my hard work.  
**Keyword: best**  
b) Even though I \_\_\_\_\_ I failed my maths exam.
82. a) A lot of people think I look like my elder sister.  
**Keyword: taken**  
b) I am very often \_\_\_\_\_ my elder sister.
83. a) There are a lot of vitamins and minerals in vegetables.  
**Keyword: high**  
b) Vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins and minerals.
84. a) The neighbours have asked us not to play our music so loudly.  
**Keyword: complaints**  
b) There \_\_\_\_\_ the neighbours about our loud music.
85. a) During the interview, Maria burst into tears.  
**Keyword: broke**  
b) During the interview, Maria \_\_\_\_\_

**Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.**

## **ESB Level 2 Writing**

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

1. In these times of credit crunch and financial hardship, what could you and your family do to save money and reduce expenditure? Write an **essay** explaining how you would go about this.
2. Your city council has suggested opening a youth centre in the area where you live. The centre would provide some sporting facilities, social programmes and a meeting place for young people. Write a **letter** to your local newspaper giving your views on this scheme. Give reasons for your opinions.
3. *As the taxi rounded the corner and disappeared down the mountain road, leaving me alone at the entrance of the house, I asked myself if I'd made the right decision in coming back after so many years.* Write a **story** about the reasons for going away and for coming back and what happened next.

**END OF PAPER**

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