

**ESB Entry Level Certificate in ESOL  
International All Modes (Entry 3) – (B1)  
500/3646/4**

**Contents of this Paper**

| <b>Section</b>   | <b>Number of Questions</b>                      | <b>Weighting for Section</b> |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| <b>Listening</b><br>Part One<br>Part Two                                 | <b>10</b><br><b>10</b>                          | <b>20%</b>                   |
| <b>Reading</b><br>Part One<br>Part Two                                   | <b>10</b><br><b>5</b>                           | <b>20%</b>                   |
| <b>Use of English</b><br>Part One<br>Part Two<br>Part Three<br>Part Four | <b>10</b><br><b>10</b><br><b>10</b><br><b>5</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. You should attempt all sections of this paper.  
The use of dictionaries, notes or any electronic device is not permitted in this examination.**

**Put your answers for Listening, Reading and Use of English on the OPTICAL MARK FORM. Use the WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET for your answer to the Writing Section. This question paper WILL NOT BE MARKED.**

**DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

## **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part One)**

**You will hear people talking in ten different situations.  
For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C.  
You will hear each passage TWICE.  
You have one minute to read the questions for Part One.**

- 1. At the hotel, what do David and Pat decide to do?**
  - A. Change to another hotel room.
  - B. Move to another hotel that evening.
  - C. Look for another hotel the next day.
  
- 2. What does Olivia like about her new class?**
  - A. She has made new friends.
  - B. The class size is very small.
  - C. She likes both of the teachers.
  
- 3. What will Sally and Andy do at Christmas and New Year?**
  - A. Stay with Sally's family.
  - B. Stay with Andy's family.
  - C. Stay with both families.
  
- 4. Why has the holiday sold out?**
  - A. A lot of people have booked online.
  - B. The holiday is the least expensive one.
  - C. Most people prefer to go on holiday in July.
  
- 5. Why does Carla feel nervous about meeting her cousin?**
  - A. She did not like him when she was younger.
  - B. She is worried that he will not like the restaurant.
  - C. She doesn't want to go without her mother.

- 6. On which of the following is there a 30% discount at the store?**
- A. Perfume, aftershave and cosmetics.
  - B. Bridal wear and wedding accessories.
  - C. Men's and women's clothing.
- 7. When did Jill's grandad first have a telephone at home?**
- A. When he was seventeen.
  - B. After he got married.
  - C. He has never had one.
- 8. Why doesn't Graham want to see the Queen?**
- A. He was planning to go on holiday then.
  - B. He thinks his work is more important.
  - C. He has already booked a holiday in France.
- 9. Where does Alex think his medicine will be?**
- A. In the car.
  - B. At the doctor's.
  - C. In the kitchen.
- 10. Where will Alan eat dinner?**
- A. At home.
  - B. On the plane.
  - C. In a restaurant.

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

### **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Listening (Part Two)**

**Listen to a talk about balloons. 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.**

#### **Balloons**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 11. In the past, animal products were used to make balloons.              | True / False |
| 12. Pictures of balloons can be seen in very old paintings.               | True / False |
| 13. The speaker says balloons do not have many uses.                      | True / False |
| 14. The first hot-air balloon passenger flight was in 1783.               | True / False |
| 15. The second hot-air balloon flight was named after the King of France. | True / False |
| 16. The weather was good for the second hot-air balloon flight.           | True / False |
| 17. Hot-air ballooning has been popular since the 1950s.                  | True / False |
| 18. 4 million visitors go to Europe's largest hot-air balloon festival.   | True / False |
| 19. In the past, the Chinese army used sky lanterns.                      | True / False |
| 20. Sending sky lanterns into the air can be dangerous.                   | True / False |

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

## **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part One)**

You are going to read a text about taking a gap year.  
For questions 21 – 24, match the headings below (A – G) with the paragraphs.  
There are TWO headings which you do not need. The first heading has been done as an example.

### **Taking a Gap Year**

#### **Example: G. What is a Gap Year?**

Nowadays, most people agree that a good education is very important. This can mean many years of studying after leaving school. In some countries, students may study for seven years at university to gain the qualifications they need. Studying is tiring and stressful. For this reason, some students decide to take a break from their studies. This break is known as a gap year.

**21.**

In some cultures, students do not have the opportunity to take a gap year. However, in many English-speaking and European countries, gap years are becoming very popular. Students used to take their gap year before starting university. Now things are different and they may decide to take a gap year at any time, for example, in the middle of their university studies. Students can also choose how long their gap 'year' lasts. Some students take several months, while others take more than one year.

**22.**

Students take a gap year for different reasons. For some, it is a chance to relax and prepare for the next part of their studies. For others, it is a chance to travel and increase their knowledge of the world. A gap year is a good time to gain work experience, raise money for charity or help to protect the environment. Some students found that a gap year helped them to think about their future. One student who was studying business at a British university went to the Caribbean islands to work with young people and develop his sports skills. He has now decided on a career as a sports coach. He believes his gap year helped him to understand what makes him really happy.

**23.**

For some young people, a gap year is not an easy experience. Some students described feeling lonely as they missed family and friends. Those working abroad said living in another country was very difficult. Friends who travelled to different countries together often disagreed with each other. Many students had money problems if they were not working, and some decided not to go back to their studies when the gap year was over.

**24.**

These difficulties show that it is important to think carefully before taking a gap year. It is also important for students to plan what they want to do and how much it will cost. Students should also decide what they want to achieve in the gap year so they can learn as much as possible from the experience.

- A** Why Take a Gap Year?
- B** Opportunities to Travel
- C** The Challenges
- D** How Does a Gap Year Work?
- E** Prepare Well!
- F** Would You Take a Gap Year?
- G** What is a Gap Year?

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

**For questions 25 – 30, decide whether the sentences below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text.**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| <b>25.</b> Students can take a gap year whenever they want.         | True / False |
| <b>26.</b> A gap year should last for one year.                     | True / False |
| <b>27.</b> People choose to take a gap year for different reasons.  | True / False |
| <b>28.</b> One student changed his career plans after his gap year. | True / False |
| <b>29.</b> Gap years are always good experiences.                   | True / False |
| <b>30.</b> Students should plan their gap year carefully.           | True / False |

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

## **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Reading (Part Two)**

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

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

### **Robots**

If you enjoy watching science-fiction films such as Star Wars, you will know all about robots. Robots are mechanically operated machines that are sometimes built to look like humans. They are designed to do many of the basic jobs that people do, including cleaning and working in factories.

Surprisingly, robots are not a modern idea, as examples can be found in ancient times. In Greek mythology, for example, the Greek god, Hephaestus, built mechanical helpers. Engineers from Ancient China, Greece and Egypt tried to invent and build machines that could work without humans but they did not have the technology to do this. Some of these machines looked like humans or even animals, such as the mechanical flying bird designed and built by Archytas. In 1495, Leonardo da Vinci drew a picture of a human-like robot which could sit up and move its arms and head. The plans were probably based on his studies of the human body. However, it is not clear whether Leonardo actually tried to build the robot.

Scientists generally agree that robots will be able to help society in many ways. Robots will do basic jobs around the home which means people will not have to do boring housework anymore. Some people may not like the idea of having robots at home, but it will give them more leisure time. Another advantage is that by using factory robots, countries can become richer because they can make things faster and produce more. This can improve some people's lives as they can earn more money but other people may lose their jobs because of robots. Some scientists believe robots will, one day, be more intelligent than humans. In other words, in the future, they will be super-intelligent machines and be more inventive and creative than people.

Not everyone agrees with this view. Some people think that, in time, robots will replace people at work. A recent television programme showed robots working in restaurants and hospitals. The programme also said that around 35% of jobs could be done by robots within the next 20 years. This number could be much higher in some industries, such as car making. One company said that robots are better employees because they do not make mistakes and do not get bored. It is not surprising, then, that 60% of people are worried about their jobs and think their governments should help them.



- 31. The writer says that, in ancient times,**
- A. robots did not exist.
  - B. engineers tried to design and build robots.
  - C. robots could work on their own.
  - D. engineers made all robots look like animals.
- 32. In the 1400s, Leonardo da Vinci**
- A. designed a flying bird.
  - B. built a robot to study human anatomy.
  - C. built the first human-like robot.
  - D. designed a human-like robot.
- 33. The text says that, in the future,**
- A. everyone will still want to do housework.
  - B. everyone will want robots to do their housework.
  - C. people will have more free time because of robots.
  - D. most people will prefer to do their own housework.
- 34. Where factory robots are used,**
- A. countries become richer.
  - B. all the people become richer.
  - C. people are super-intelligent.
  - D. countries become less creative.
- 35. According to the text, people believe that**
- A. robots get things wrong.
  - B. more should be done to protect jobs.
  - C. all hospital jobs will be done by robots.
  - D. 35% of jobs are already done by robots.

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

**ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part One)**

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

36. There are too many plates on the table \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. are they  
B. isn't there  
C. is there  
D. aren't there
37. This dress is \_\_\_\_\_. I'll have to make it shorter.  
A. too long  
B. too large  
C. small enough  
D. long enough
38. I \_\_\_\_\_ the bank manager at 2.30pm tomorrow.  
A. met  
B. am meeting  
C. have met  
D. meets
39. Julie wants \_\_\_\_\_ Greece next year.  
A. visit  
B. visiting  
C. to visit  
D. visits
40. I'm taking my driving test \_\_\_\_\_ February 12<sup>th</sup>.  
A. in  
B. on  
C. at  
D. to
41. You \_\_\_\_\_ take a coat on holiday because it will be very hot.  
A. need  
B. needs  
C. don't need  
D. needn't
42. Dawn is the \_\_\_\_\_ woman I know. She always looks great.  
A. more fashionable  
B. least fashionable  
C. less fashionable  
D. most fashionable
43. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping. She'll be back in an hour.  
A. is doing  
B. is going  
C. to do  
D. to go
44. I've worked here \_\_\_\_\_ July. I'm really enjoying the job.  
A. for  
B. in  
C. since  
D. until
45. As Tom left the shop, he realised he \_\_\_\_\_ a book by mistake.  
A. had taken  
B. took  
C. is taking  
D. has taken



### **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Use of English (Part Three)**

For questions 56 – 65, read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap A, B or C.

#### **Photography**

Photography is one of the world's most popular hobbies. The majority of us **(56)** \_\_\_\_\_ a camera at some time and it is easy to see why. Photographs help us **(57)** \_\_\_\_\_ important events in our lives and keep a visual record of our memories. At first, cameras could only **(58)** \_\_\_\_\_ black-and-white photographs. In the 1840s, scientists experimented with colour, but it took a long time to colour each picture with the methods that were **(59)** \_\_\_\_\_. Actually, the first colour photograph **(60)** \_\_\_\_\_ in 1861, but the technology was very complicated. Despite the **(61)** \_\_\_\_\_ of colour photography, black-and-white photographs remain popular today as they are cheaper to produce and have a style that many people **(62)** \_\_\_\_\_.

The design of the camera has changed from its original size and shape. All the early cameras had tripods **(63)** \_\_\_\_\_ they were too large for the photographer to hold. The first instant camera was made in the 1960s by Polaroid and could produce a colour photograph **(64)** \_\_\_\_\_. Today, digital cameras produce fantastic pictures and are **(65)** \_\_\_\_\_ small, they are now in most mobile phones.

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

|     |          |               |        |
|-----|----------|---------------|--------|
| 56. | A. owned | B. have owned | C. own |
|-----|----------|---------------|--------|

|     |             |        |         |
|-----|-------------|--------|---------|
| 57. | A. remember | B. see | C. hold |
|-----|-------------|--------|---------|

|     |         |         |           |
|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
| 58. | A. give | B. show | C. create |
|-----|---------|---------|-----------|

|     |               |              |          |
|-----|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 59. | A. convenient | B. available | C. ready |
|-----|---------------|--------------|----------|

|     |             |               |              |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 60. | A. was took | B. were taken | C. was taken |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--------------|

|     |                |           |            |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 61. | A. development | B. change | C. growing |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|

|     |           |         |           |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 62. | A. prefer | B. wish | C. choice |
|-----|-----------|---------|-----------|

|     |             |            |       |
|-----|-------------|------------|-------|
| 63. | A. although | B. because | C. if |
|-----|-------------|------------|-------|

|     |        |         |                |
|-----|--------|---------|----------------|
| 64. | A. now | B. then | C. immediately |
|-----|--------|---------|----------------|

|     |        |       |         |
|-----|--------|-------|---------|
| 65. | A. too | B. so | C. only |
|-----|--------|-------|---------|

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

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

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

66. This cake is so filling, I \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't eat another mouthful.  
A. honest                      B. honesty                      C. honestly
67. When I finish university I will finally be a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. qualified                      B. qualification                      C. qualify
68. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ situation and there is nothing else we can do.  
A. hopeful                      B. hopeless                      C. hoping
69. It was a terrible accident, she is lucky to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live                      B. lively                      C. alive
70. The world \_\_\_\_\_ will be held in Italy next year.  
A. champions                      B. championships                      C. champion

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

### **ESB B1 Entry Level 3 Writing**

Choose **ONE** of the following options. Write between 120 – 150 words in English. **USE THE SEPARATE WRITING ANSWER BOOKLET.**

1. Your friend who lives in another town has invited you to stay with him/her for a week, but you cannot go. Write an **email** and apologise to your friend, explaining why you cannot stay with him/her. Suggest another time when you can go and say what you want to do when you stay with your friend.
2. *'It was the first day of our holiday and my little brother was bored.'* Write a **story** which begins with the sentence above.
3. *'Children should do homework during school holidays so that they do not forget what they have learned.'* Write an **essay** to say whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

**END OF PAPER**