

**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 the first section of a radio programme in which a radio presenter talks to David Thomas about bottled water.

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. According to David, people who buy bottled water are**
 - A. stupid.
 - B. naïve.
 - C. extravagant.

- 2. David implies that tap water suppliers need to**
 - A. work more closely with the bottling companies.
 - B. recognise how fortunate they are.
 - C. promote a stronger image of themselves.

- 3. David is worried that**
 - A. bottled water isn't tested enough.
 - B. consumers are being manipulated.
 - C. bottled water isn't pure enough.

- 4. The presenter suggests David is**
 - A. picking on bottled water manufacturers.
 - B. ignoring important health issues.
 - C. supporting soft drinks manufacturers.

- 5. How does David describe the bottled water industry?**
 - A. Dishonest and complacent.
 - B. Idle and insane.
 - C. False and greedy.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

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

Listen to the second section of the radio programme in which the presenter talks to Bill Johnson about the bottled water industry.

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. Bill feels the anti-bottled water campaign is**
- A. helping people make a choice.
 - B. wasting people's time.
 - C. of no interest to the public.
- 7. Bill denies his industry is interested in**
- A. supplanting public companies.
 - B. misleading customers about value.
 - C. stopping retailers from supplying tap water.
- 8. Bill's reaction to criticism about pricing is**
- A. aggressive.
 - B. dismissive.
 - C. evasive.
- 9. Bill's overall attitude to recycling is that it is**
- A. very important for his industry.
 - B. not a big problem for his industry.
 - C. not only a problem for his industry.
- 10. Bill regards the continued success of bottled water as**
- A. debatable.
 - B. inevitable.
 - C. problematic.

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. What is Sam most agitated about?**
A. Where to host the party.
B. How to keep the party a secret.
C. How to get everything done.
- 12. Clare thinks people who worry about getting older are**
A. odd.
B. misguided.
C. tedious.
- 13. When the surprise is unveiled, Sam plans to**
A. watch Anna.
B. grab Anna.
C. photograph Anna.
- 14. How do Sam and Claire feel about Anna's email?**
A. Disillusioned.
B. Incredulous.
C. Angry.

Conversation Two

- 15. How does Rebecca react to Tony's comments about The Oscars?**
A. Unhappily.
B. Sarcastically.
C. Candidly.
- 16. Rebecca says the downside to fame is**
A. losing touch with reality.
B. always being in the public eye.
C. feeling trapped.
- 17. By the end, Tony's attitude to the party has changed**
A. significantly.
B. slightly.
C. imperceptibly.

Conversation Three

- 18. The nurse's demeanour towards the patient is**
- A. aloof.
 - B. unprofessional.
 - C. reassuring.
- 19. The patient hopes to visit**
- A. religious sites.
 - B. museums.
 - C. beach resorts.
- 20. The main aim of the nurse's chat with the patient is to**
- A. distract.
 - B. disorientate.
 - C. disconcert.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part One)

Read the following text about healthy eating gurus.
For questions 21 – 27, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Rise of the Healthy Eating Guru

Over the last decade, being a “wellness” blogger, i.e. someone who writes on nutrition and advises others on diet, has overtaken personal trainer and stylist as the latest fashionable job option for young women. It is easy to see the appeal for their many fans: the prettier, richer and thinner the bloggers are, the more success they enjoy. Scientists, however, warn that this trend exploits the scientific ignorance of its followers. Instead of boring qualifications in nutrition and physiology, the “wellness” guru has a blog and an Instagram account. Via electronic devices, thousands, even millions, of followers are advised in a friendly, informal tone to avoid things like tropical fruits (too much sugar) and to consume green juices instead. The guru makes dark references to the many ways in which today’s food industry is making us all sick. She also includes many glamorous photos of herself to confirm the efficacy of her recommendations. Such bloggers are, crucially, female, young and photogenic, which is why “wellness” looks so desirable. “Eat like me, look like me”, is their message. The popularity of these dietary counsellors is increased because followers don’t have to admit they are trying to lose weight (so dull, so unfashionable!). They are simply pursuing “wellness”.

It’s easy to make fun of this phenomenon, but it is now a multi-million dollar business. Successful bloggers accrue lucrative deals from health food companies and publishers battle to give them book deals and bestseller lists are filled with volumes on “wellness”, with a mix of recipes, vague nutritional advice and, of course, endless photos. Most people do eat too much and would like to be healthier, or at least slimmer. A large part of the bloggers’ appeal is a whispered promise of thinness, and much of what they promote: less sugar, more vegetables, is undeniably sensible.

If twenty-somethings with access to social media make eating fruit seem cool, this can only be a positive thing, surely? The emphasis on the alleged evils of wheat and sugar may be more trendy than true, but if some people cut out bread unnecessarily and eat more vegetables, well, that doesn’t sound like the worst exchange in the world.

Critics, point out the worrying range of different advice available. Some bloggers endorse juice diets, others compare their sugar content to cola; some promote fasting, others are against it. Such disagreements are inevitable in a profession where no formal certification is required. Very few bloggers have traditional nutritional training and, unlike dieticians, they are completely unregulated.

In the middle of this “wellness” gold rush, critics are debating how much bloggers truly know about food. Could these “experts” be serving up food phobias? Moreover, are their followers of fashion making dangerous dietary choices, based on misinformation and scientific ignorance? After all, being obsessive about healthy eating is not actually all that healthy! (Adapted from, H.Freeman, “Green Is The New Black”, The Guardian 2015.)

21. **According to the text in paragraph one, scientists regard bloggers as**
A. untrained.
B. ill-informed.
C. manipulative.
D. uneducated.
22. **What does the text say bloggers use to show how good their advice is?**
A. Pictures of their super healthy food.
B. Pictures of their perfect bodies.
C. Copies of their best-selling books.
D. Recommendations from health food companies.
23. **The main reason for the rise of “wellness” bloggers is**
A. a growing interest in healthy eating.
B. a dislike of the modern food industry.
C. the aspiration for a better physique.
D. the latest fashion trends.
24. **The word whispered in paragraph two suggests the bloggers**
A. are trying to conceal something.
B. are not interested in weight loss.
C. do not like to make promises.
D. understand the secret desires of people.
25. **The author’s tone in paragraph three, might best be described as**
A. mildly ironic.
B. highly disparaging.
C. largely disapproving.
D. hugely entertained.
26. **According to the text, the qualifications of all “wellness” bloggers are**
A. non-existent.
B. not monitored.
C. out of date.
D. unsuitable.
27. **In the final paragraph, critics are said to be apprehensive about the**
A. potential drawbacks for committed fans.
B. obsessive fan culture.
C. immaturity of the bloggers.
D. profits made by the bloggers.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

Read the text about The Skills Olympics and for questions 28 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Skills Olympics

A huge party recently took place in Brazil where participants from fifty-nine countries received a riotous welcome from the host and thousands of supporters packed the São Paulo stadium to watch 1,200 young people from around the globe compete for medals. As at any championship, team morale was vital. The New Zealand squad started every morning with the Hakka, (traditional war dance) and the Swiss had a 600-strong supporters' club who followed them across the world. The UK contingent had even spent the preceding month **ensconced** with the psychologists who prepped Team GB for the London Olympics in 2012.

Yet all this pomp was not to mark a sporting event, instead, this youthful contingent was assembled for "The World Skills Competition". The biennial contest aims primarily to promote skills excellence and highlight the relevance of vocational education. Participants compete in trades as diverse as hairdressing, building, plumbing, electronics, carpentry and beauty therapy, to demonstrate the world-class level of their expertise and to prove they are at the top of their game. The organisers believe young people are capable of improving the world with the power of skills. Everything, from the houses we live in to the societies we create, is the result of skills. They are the driving force behind successful careers and companies, thriving industries and economies.

"We need to reward technical people, as we do sport stars," said the Executive Vice President of Samsung, who has been coming to this event for nine years. "This is a more important area than sports. This is related to the productivity and well-being of people." The Netherlands put their finalists' faces on posters at bus stops all over the country. In South Korea, they are treated like stars, with winners receiving gifts including cash and houses. Team USA are invited to meet the President at The White House and in the host nation, Brazil, winners have their university fees paid. By contrast, the UK team get sandwiches and a congratulatory speech from a celebrity entrepreneur. Team UK gave it their all in São Paulo, but, the big winners were, as expected, South Korea and Brazil. There is a consensus that more needs to be done, as Britain is failing to inspire a young generation of vocational workers. Industry giants believe the UK should look and learn, as the status of young apprentices is far higher in most other countries. The standing that practical trades hold is often reflected in the performance of a nation's manufacturing base and economy; therefore these young people need to be granted iconic status.

For more than six decades, the World Skills Competition has acted as a mirror to the evolution of world trades. Throughout these years, many skills have disappeared, others have merged, and newer ones have materialised. Therefore, this showcase for skills talent has to take on a new challenge. This competitive platform now needs to furnish young people with a greater understanding of the variety of options available to them and shake off any preconceptions that vocational training can only lead them to a second-class career. On the contrary, it can lead to valuable, lucrative and fulfilling professions. Adapted from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-33979182>

- 28. An alternative to ensconced in paragraph one, might be**
- A. opening up.
 - B. laid bare.
 - C. left alone.
 - D. hidden away.
- 29. The text states the main objective of the games is to show practical training is**
- A. adaptable.
 - B. significant.
 - C. interesting.
 - D. competitive.
- 30. The author claims that skills are the**
- A. province of the young.
 - B. alternative to education.
 - C. foundation of modern life.
 - D. only key to success.
- 31. In paragraph three, the author implies, the UK**
- A. fails to win any medals.
 - B. lacks the finances to back their team.
 - C. lacks the imagination of other nations.
 - D. fails to recognise the importance of skills.
- 32. Experts say future success for Team UK will only happen if there is**
- A. a cultural shift in attitudes to vocational training.
 - B. a larger input from business leaders.
 - C. a greater emphasis on the games.
 - D. an improvement in economic circumstances.
- 33. According to the text, raising the profile of skilled workers would**
- A. create much-needed role models.
 - B. boost a country's financial growth.
 - C. improve their personal performance.
 - D. result in future medals.
- 34. The text states that continued growth of world-class skills depends on the evolution of**
- A. talent.
 - B. training.
 - C. perceptions.
 - D. trades.
- 35. An alternative title for this article might be**
- A. How to Become a Skills Olympian.
 - B. How a Skills Competition Could Boost the UK Economy.
 - C. How Developing Countries View the Importance of Skills.
 - D. How Vocational Training is Celebrated in Brazil.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part One)

For questions 36 – 50, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36. I am sure they _____ if we had invited them.
A. would come C. would have come
B. will come D. will have come
37. _____ we were all sitting silently, did the exam begin.
A. Not until C. No sooner
B. Only then D. Hardly
38. The house prices in this area _____ rapidly.
A. are falling down C. continues to fall
B. continue to fall D. fell down
39. Why do we have a teapot? It never _____.
A. was used C. gets used
B. been used D. had use
40. The book was believed _____ written in London.
A. to be C. to being
B. to have D. to have been
41. The boy admitted _____ in the exam.
A. to cheating C. to be cheating
B. to being cheated D. to cheat
42. I brought an umbrella in case of rain, but I _____.
A. don't need C. didn't need
B. needn't have D. won't need
43. I insisted that she _____ her seatbelt on!
A. put C. is putting
B. puts D. will put
44. Only then _____ realise our mistake.
A. we did C. have we
B. we will D. did we
45. If you _____ see John, please ask him to call me.
A. will to C. happen to
B. should to D. ought to

46. He is likely _____ late as he is never very punctual.
A. being C. to be
B. having been D. be
47. Please refer to the document _____ for the latest information.
A. is attached C. attaching
B. has attached D. attached
48. I could not help _____ how unhappy she was.
A. but notice C. noticed
B. to notice D. for noticing
49. _____ for the loan, I could not have started the business.
A. Unless it had been C. Had it not been
B. It were not D. If it had been
50. I had not quite _____ when the guests arrived.
A. finished cooking C. have finished cooking
B. finish cooking D. to finish cooking

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 51 – 65, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

51. She has always been a good _____ of character.
A. judge
B. evaluator
C. assessor
D. adjudicator
52. The two men smiled _____ at each other.
A. knowledgeably
B. considerably
C. knowingly
D. purposefully
53. My choice of holiday was _____ to Greece or Spain.
A. narrowed down
B. thinned down
C. closed down
D. stripped down
54. The actor _____ his thoughts before stepping onto the stage.
A. picked up
B. collected
C. made up
D. obtained
55. The rocket broke _____ on impact with the planet.
A. down
B. out
C. apart
D. in
56. Many diseases are _____ through insect bites.
A. transported
B. transmitted
C. transplanted
D. transposed
57. The two countries are engaged _____ talks about peace.
A. on
B. with
C. to
D. in
58. The ancient bridge finally _____ after the earthquake.
A. gave in
B. gave up
C. gave out
D. gave way
59. We had problems, but we always managed to _____ them.
A. come through
B. come over
C. come out of
D. come round
60. I have no idea of her age, but she is no spring _____.
A. lamb
B. hen
C. chicken
D. kitten

61. There is no chance _____ of winning the lottery without a ticket.
A. whenever C. whatsoever
B. however D. wherever
62. The child _____ denied telling lies.
A. overpoweringly C. devotedly
B. meticulously D. emphatically
63. Don't _____ her chances; she could still pass all her exams.
A. write on C. speak on
B. write off D. speak of
64. Can we run a few new ideas _____ the boss this morning?
A. by C. through
B. over D. at
65. His work did not _____ up to standard and so he was asked to leave.
A. rise C. live
B. reach D. come

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 and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Afternoon Tea

Afternoon tea has certainly evolved since it began almost two hundred years ago. The birth of afternoon tea is (66) _____ to Anna Maria, the Duchess of Bedford around 1840. At the (67) _____ it was usual for people to take only two meals a day. Anna Maria is said to have complained (68) _____ hunger during the late afternoon. The solution for the duchess was a pot of tea and a snack. She then started to invite friends to (69) _____ her in her rooms and the habit became popular within fashionable society.

Over the last few years, there has been a renewed (70) _____ in British traditions and afternoon tea is now, without (71) _____, back in vogue. It is not an everyday activity, but rather an (72) _____ to indulge oneself and to take time relaxing with friends and family. For tourists, afternoon tea is a novelty and a chance to try something different. Traditional tea (73) _____ of sandwiches, scones and pastries on a tiered plate, all accompanied by a pot of tea and set in a lush garden or posh hotel.

You don't have to be a tourist or a duchess to get involved. (74) _____ you are going 'out to tea' at a hotel, buying cakes from your local bakery or preparing it from (75) _____ at home, there are so many different possibilities. Go ahead, get out your teapot and give it a try!

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 66. | A. aligned
B. acknowledged | C. attributed
D. assigned |
| 67. | A. point
B. time | C. era
D. period |
| 68. | A. in
B. with | C. to
D. of |
| 69. | A. join
B. help | C. see
D. dine |
| 70. | A. attraction
B. interest | C. growth
D. rise |
| 71. | A. hesitation
B. exaggeration | C. query
D. question |
| 72. | A. reason
B. event | C. appointment
D. occasion |
| 73. | A. made
B. contains | C. consists
D. created |
| 74. | A. whether
B. either | C. if
D. however |
| 75. | A. beginning
B. nothing | C. start
D. scratch |

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 and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

3-D Printing

3-D printers are the latest advancements in computing to have us all talking about their unlimited potential. Rocket parts, guns, cars, even human organs can be printed; nothing seems impossible for this rapidly (76) _____ technology.

For anyone who hasn't seen it, 3-D printing sounds (77) _____. Simply described, it involves putting down thin layers of materials on top of each other, until they add up to a solid object. By (78) _____ a machine to produce objects of any shape immediately and when needed, 3-D printing is ushering in a new era. While traditional printers can put ideas down on paper, 3-D printers can turn ideas into (79) _____.

As (80) _____ of the technology expand and prices drop, it may not be too long before 3-D home printing becomes an affordable option. One implication of the technology is that goods will become (81) _____ more customised. With a few simple alterations to their software instructions, 3-D printers could facilitate greater (82) _____. No one printer can make everything, and the size of the machine needed to produce something like a car would be (83) _____ for a domestic setting.

In spite of this, experts predict the machines could have a (84) _____ effect on manufacturing. Although the process is still in its infancy, it is not (85) _____ that in the near future we could all be printing what we need, instead of buying it.

76.	A. evolutionary B. evolving	C. evolved D. evolution
77.	A. futuity B. futurity	C. futurist D. futuristic
78.	A. enabling B. abilities	C. ably D. disabling
79.	A. realism B. reality	C. realistic D. realisation
80.	A. applications B. applying	C. appliances D. applicable
81.	A. finitely B. infinitive	C. infinitely D. finite
82.	A. creation B. creating	C. creativism D. creativity
83.	A. suitable B. suitably	C. unsuitable D. unsuitably
84.	A. revolutionary B. revolution	C. revolting D. revolutionise
85.	A. thoughtless B. unthinkable	C. thinking D. thought

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. “More and more children today have less and less contact with the natural world and this is having a huge impact on their health and social development.” Write an **essay** giving reasons why this might be happening and what the implications are for this generation of children.
2. Do we always have the right to privacy, or should governments be allowed to use our personal data for our own protection? Write an **email** to a newspaper. Give your opinion and examine the advantages and disadvantages of governments having access to our personal information.
3. Many people today equate happiness with material well-being; a luxury holiday; a new car. To what extent is happiness dependent on material possessions and what other phenomena contribute to happiness? Write an **essay** expressing your views.

END OF PAPER

