

**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	 8 7	 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 presenter talks to Joel Cox about very large cities.

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 the interview, a megacity is**
 - A. almost impossible to define.
 - B. a fixed territorial unit.
 - C. a constantly expanding entity.

- 2. According to Joel, Tokyo**
 - A. is still bigger than Jakarta and Shanghai.
 - B. has been the world's biggest city for two decades.
 - C. is no longer at the top of the megacity league table.

- 3. In Europe and North America**
 - A. megacities are non-existent.
 - B. there are a handful of megacities.
 - C. the urban population is shrinking.

- 4. According to Joel, London has**
 - A. maintained its population at one million.
 - B. fewer inhabitants than New York.
 - C. never been classified as a megacity.

- 5. Joel concludes by saying**
 - A. the future of megacities is unpredictable.
 - B. megacities are under threat.
 - C. the current trend is likely to continue.

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

Listen to the second section of a radio programme in which the presenter, Johnny McGovern, talks to Kate Watson about urban photojournalism. 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. Kate says that photos of traffic**
A. are of interest to many people.
B. are a large part of her work.
C. can convey the mood of a city.
- 7. Kate feels that Prague and similar cities are**
A. photographed too much.
B. no longer of interest to photographers.
C. full of photographic surprises.
- 8. Megacities give Kate the opportunity to**
A. record the dark side of life.
B. see many different aspects of humanity.
C. experience great job satisfaction.
- 9. Kate prefers Tokyo to other megacities because**
A. of its distinctive architecture.
B. of the eccentric nature of its citizens.
C. she can relax in the peaceful surroundings.
- 10. Kate feels that megacities in the developing world**
A. need more global exposure.
B. are not fundamental to her work.
C. are places she has yet to explore.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 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 for Part Two.

Conversation One

- 11. Alice states that**
A. they will probably get into the concert.
B. the chance of seeing the concert is remote.
C. she would rather go home than stand in the queue.
- 12. Prior to the concert, Alice**
A. bought the tickets.
B. drove to the stadium.
C. didn't do anything.
- 13. Gerard doesn't want to**
A. go to the concert.
B. have dinner out.
C. quarrel with Alice.
- 14. Gerard's attitude is mostly**
A. accommodating.
B. dismissive.
C. apologetic.

Conversation Two

- 15. According to Agatha, when Rupert plays tennis he is**
A. extremely antagonistic.
B. excessively relaxed.
C. incredibly skilful.
- 16. Rupert may best be described as**
A. overconfident.
B. competitive.
C. unsporting.
- 17. At the end of the conversation, it is made clear that**
A. the match is abandoned.
B. Agatha is determined to win.
C. Rupert does not want to play.

Conversation Three

- 18. The passenger is worried because she**
- A. doesn't have a valid ticket.
 - B. might miss her connection.
 - C. might be on the wrong train.
- 19. The train manager**
- A. does not pay attention to the woman's question.
 - B. suggests an alternative route to Manchester.
 - C. is responsible for the woman's error.
- 20. At the end of the conversation, the passenger**
- A. is offered a full refund.
 - B. decides to write a complaint.
 - C. accepts the train manager's offer.

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part One)

Read the following text about Facebook and the European Union.
For questions 21 – 28, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Facebook and the EU

Social networks are extremely popular as they allow us to be in almost permanent contact with our friends and family and to share our thoughts, feelings and pictures at any time of the day or night. However, there is also a dark side to social networking that many users are completely unaware of. What we share on social networks does not always stay within our circle of friends.

According to a recent report on online privacy by the Belgian government's data protection agency, Facebook has been tracking all internet users who visit any of its pages, be it a fan page, a profile or any other portion of its site belonging to the Facebook.com domain. The most worrying part of the report shows that Facebook has the power to link any internet user's browsing habits to their real identity, including their social network interactions, personal data, medical information and religious and political preferences. It is in a unique position compared to most of the other companies who compile records of an individual's browsing history or 'third-party tracking', as the method is called, because of the huge amount of data that it has access to.

Following the Belgian report on alleged breaches of EU privacy laws, the EU data protection watchdog told Facebook to stop tracking the internet activities of people who have not registered with its site or have logged out. According to a statement issued by the data protection authority, Facebook has trampled on European privacy laws and action will be taken if its recommendations are not followed. The head of the EU Data Protection Commission said that Facebook was treating its users' private lives with disrespect and an immediate solution to the problem was urgently required.

The report comes amidst increased scepticism in Europe over the practices of several US technology companies when it comes to the misuse of user data. Many of these companies operate their EU businesses from Ireland, which has a very liberal business tax and regulatory regime. But there is increasing political pressure from the rest of Europe for the situation to be tightened up. This campaign is being orchestrated by the Belgians and strongly supported by the Dutch authorities who have begun their own investigation concerning Facebook's use of private data. Neither the Belgian nor the Dutch data protection agencies have the power to fine companies, such as Facebook, but they can and will initiate lawsuits if breaches of privacy law are found.

Facebook has issued a categorical statement saying that it conforms to the letter of the law as laid down in Ireland and, under EU law, companies that are registered in one EU state can operate under the legal jurisdiction of that state in other parts of Europe. However, the call for a more robust legal framework, to replace current privacy laws which have failed to protect social network users, is getting louder and louder.

Adapted from Gibbs S., *Belgian privacy watchdog threatens Facebook [...]*, The Guardian, 15 May 2015

- 21. According to the text, social network sites**
A. are full of hidden dangers.
B. are damaging social relationships.
C. increase people's circle of friends.
D. are popular for the wrong reasons.
- 22. Concerns about Facebook's data-gathering focus on**
A. Facebook account holders.
B. anyone who uses its domain.
C. specifically targeted individuals.
D. other third-party tracking organisations.
- 23. The report of the Belgian data protection agency**
A. was commissioned by the EU.
B. has been criticised by Facebook.
C. will lead to Facebook being prosecuted.
D. has raised the profile of internet privacy.
- 24. In paragraph three, watchdog can best be replaced in the text by**
A. regulator.
B. watchman.
C. guard.
D. caretaker.
- 25. The EU Data Protection Commission**
A. thinks the Belgian report is exaggerated.
B. intends to start a court case in America.
C. plans to address the concerns raised in the report.
D. believes there is no evidence against Facebook.
- 26. According to the text, there is growing dissatisfaction in Europe with the**
A. European privacy laws.
B. Irish government.
C. EU Data Protection Commission.
D. tax regulations in America.
- 27. Some US companies choose Ireland as their base in Europe because it**
A. is not an EU member.
B. is an English-speaking country.
C. is nearer America than the rest of Europe.
D. gives tax advantages to businesses.
- 28. According to the article, Facebook**
A. has issued an apology.
B. believes it has done nothing wrong.
C. has agreed to change its policies.
D. regards its critics as misinformed.

ESB C2 Level 3 Reading (Part Two)

Read the text about British dentistry and for questions 29 – 35, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Bad Teeth and the British

Ask any American which nation has the worst teeth in the world and they will unanimously chorus, "The British!" Americans, famed for their gleaming white smiles and beautifully even teeth, cannot comprehend why the British just don't seem to care a fig about the state of their teeth. But is there any truth behind these assertions of dental dreadfulness? Do they have any bearing on reality? Are the British really at the bottom of the dental league table? Many British dentists claim that having brownish, uneven teeth doesn't really bother many people in the UK and that many of their patients actually prefer a more 'natural' look to the dazzling artificial whiteness displayed by their American cousins every time they open their mouths.

Yet what does the data say? It all really depends on what you mean by 'bad teeth'. Choosing to whiten or straighten your teeth is a matter of fashion, a cosmetic rather than a medical procedure. In terms of dental health, the real concern is tooth decay. On that measure, Britain does better than many other countries around the world including the United States. A recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report on the dental status of children worldwide showed that British children and teenagers had fewer decayed, missing or filled teeth than those in France, Spain or Sweden; Britain's rates were comparable with Germany, the Netherlands and Finland.

At the age of twelve, children in the UK have, on average, better teeth than their American counterparts. This is mainly due to a significant reduction in the number of British children with decayed teeth over the last ten years. In England, there are, on average, 0.6 decayed, missing or filled teeth per every twelve-year-old child. In the United States, the figure is double this. Another way of approaching the issue is to look at how often people visit the dentist. In 2012, seven out of ten people in Britain visited the dentist, compared with four out of ten Americans. The problem with this kind of information, though, is that it doesn't tell you why people visited the dentist. Did they go because they were anxious to keep their teeth in good condition or because their teeth were in such a terrible state that they had to go to the dentist for fillings or extractions?

If collecting comparative data from different countries seems quite complicated, recent surveys have shown that what is far more important than which country you are from is exactly what your position is in that society. In Canada, for example, the rate of tooth loss is six times higher in low-income families compared to their wealthier counterparts. And in Britain, data published last year show that dental problems vary widely according to socio-economic status. Just 2% of three-year-olds in more affluent areas, for example, have tooth decay, compared with 34% in poorer areas. So, really, even if unkind Americans poke fun at British teeth, there's no real reason for UK citizens **to look down in the mouth!**

Adapted from: Hammond C., *Do Brits really have bad teeth?* BBC, 2 June 2015

29. **The American assumption that the British have bad teeth is**
A. more or less universal.
B. based on differences in dental care.
C. well-supported by evidence.
D. based on historical reality.
30. **UK dentists claim that British people**
A. regard tooth decay as quite normal.
B. are not very interested in cosmetic dentistry.
C. are envious of Americans' good teeth.
D. do not visit their dentist often enough.
31. **According to the article, dental treatment in the UK is**
A. too expensive for most people.
B. lagging behind America.
C. focused on preventing tooth decay.
D. amongst the best in the world.
32. **The WHO report shows that child dental health provision**
A. is inadequate in Germany and Finland.
B. is much better in America than in Britain.
C. has recently deteriorated in France and Spain.
D. is more effective in the UK than in Sweden.
33. **According to the article, 12-year-old children**
A. in Britain had more serious dental problems in the past.
B. in the US have, on average, 1.6 damaged teeth.
C. in the US visit the dentist twice as often as their UK counterparts.
D. have healthier teeth in the US than in Britain.
34. **According to the article, dental health in different countries is**
A. clearly revealed in the statistical data.
B. not necessarily related to the frequency of dental check-ups.
C. directly correlated to people's social position.
D. much better now than it used to be in the past.
35. **In paragraph four, the phrase to look down in the mouth means to feel**
A. joyful.
B. superior.
C. dejected.
D. ravenous.

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. He has a soft _____ for his grandmother.
A. love
B. taste
C. spot
D. heart
52. He only very _____ admitted he was wrong.
A. correctly
B. alarmingly
C. immediately
D. reluctantly
53. Make sure you play to your _____ in the interview.
A. forces
B. strengths
C. powers
D. orders
54. I cannot think of anything _____ of my head.
A. from the centre
B. from the inside
C. off the front
D. off the top
55. It's a very difficult problem to _____.
A. work for
B. work against
C. work out
D. work in
56. I missed last week's meeting. Can someone get me _____?
A. in the know
B. from the start
C. out of date
D. up to speed
57. I wish my brother wasn't such a pain _____!
A. in the neck
B. in the eyes
C. in the teeth
D. in the legs
58. He couldn't play football _____ his broken toe.
A. accounting for
B. in regard to
C. on account of
D. regarding
59. If you're ever in my neighbourhood, you must _____ to see me.
A. pop out
B. pop through
C. pop off
D. pop in
60. My sister and I are as different as _____.
A. bread and butter
B. chalk and cheese
C. cats and dogs
D. tables and chairs

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.

How Tornadoes Form

Tornadoes are fierce storms that can happen at any time of year, but in North America, they are common in May and June when atmospheric conditions tend to be most suitable for their formation. Despite recent advances in weather science, these deadly, (66) _____ forces of nature are still only partially understood.

Tornadoes, or twisters, as they are called in America, are violently rotating, funnel-shaped columns of air and cloud that hurtle (67) _____ the earth's surface mostly lasting for less than ten minutes. Large tornadoes usually last (68) _____, around 30 minutes.

The most powerful twisters have wind speeds of more than 483 kilometres per hour, and can rip buildings off their (69) _____. With widths of up to 3.2 kilometres, they spin across the ground for long distances. The more common tornadoes have wind speeds of less than 177 kilometres per hour, are about 76 metres across, and travel only a (70) _____ kilometres before they dissipate. Tornadoes cause, on (71) _____, about 60 deaths a year in the U.S, mostly from flying or falling debris. Half of these fatalities are caused by the strongest one percent of the most violent storms.

The most intense tornadoes emerge from thunderstorms. For a tornado to form, the ingredients for a regular thunderstorm are (72) _____. These are warm, moist air near ground level and relatively cold, dry air above it. The warm air will be buoyant, and like a hot-air balloon, it will (73) _____.

These conditions are not, in themselves, enough to form a tornado. The presence of winds that increase in strength and change direction with height is a necessity. This updraft starts to rotate as it moves high into the air and, in almost thirty percent of cases, this (74) _____ to the formation of a tornado.

Why some thunderstorms become tornadoes while others don't remains a mystery. Meteorologists are also still unsure as to how and why tornadoes suddenly stop. Eventually, the air gets too cold and it blocks the inflow of new warm air into the column of the storm, but it is not clear how this actually happens. Research in this (75) _____ is ongoing.

Adapted from: Howard B.C., How Tornadoes Form, National Geographic, 11 May 2015

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

66.	A. predicated B. unpredictable	C. predictable D. unpredictably
67.	A. through B. by	C. beside D. across
68.	A. for B. longer	C. greater D. until
69.	A. feet B. boundaries	C. foundations D. grounds
70.	A. few B. couple	C. little D. short
71.	A. balance B. average	C. total D. reflection
72.	A. needed B. specified	C. wanted D. desired
73.	A. raise B. arise	C. rise D. be risen
74.	A. advances B. heads	C. causes D. leads
75.	A. field B. branch	C. department D. scene

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.

Can Chimpanzees Laugh and Smile?

A baby's first smile, the laughter of children, two lovers smiling into each other's eyes and happy people talking and laughing at a party are all part of the human condition. A smile is often silent and laughter full of noise but they both (76) _____ our mood and emotions. But it seems that we are not the only species who can express feelings through smiling and laughing; chimpanzees can do it too!

When we smile, our (77) _____ relax and change; the lips part and the corners of the mouth turn up and the same happens in chimps as well. Recent (78) _____ of chimps' social behaviour have shed light on the origins of smiles and the function they perform in cementing relationships both in humans and apes. It was believed for a long time that human smiling and laughter came from the fearsome grins of our ancestors, a sort of warning to frighten enemies rather (79) _____ a sign of peace and friendship.

An analysis of the spontaneous laughter of chimps as they play together puts this idea to rest, showing that they, like us, smile in a positive, (80) _____ way, using their top lips as we do. That chimps smile as they interact with each other is obvious, and a detailed examination of their faces shows some surprising (81) _____ to our own. It indicates that this sort of behaviour must have evolved from our (82) _____ ancestor. Our smiles could therefore have started out more than five million years ago, according to a new report (83) _____ by a leading scientific research team.

The team scrutinised the facial expressions of forty-six chimpanzees as they were playing and discovered their smiles can also be silent just like (84) _____. This reveals that chimps use their smiles much more (85) _____ than was previously believed.

Adapted from: Hogenboom M., *Chimpanzees can laugh and smile like us*, BBC Earth Blog, 14 June 2015

76.	A. transport B. fetch	C. convey D. carry
77.	A. properties B. qualities	C. characteristics D. features
78.	A. studies B. studying	C. students D. study
79.	A. simply B. less	C. more D. than
80.	A. aggressive B. non-aggressive	C. aggression D. non-aggression
81.	A. similarly B. similarities	C. similarity D. similar
82.	A. common B. most common	C. uncommon D. commonest
83.	A. published B. publication	C. publicised D. publicity
84.	A. us B. our	C. ours D. ourselves
85.	A. flexibility B. flexibly	C. inflexibly D. inflexibility

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

ESB C2 Level 3 Writing

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

1. The Head Teacher of your local high school has written on the school's website expressing concerns that many young people today are becoming increasingly dependent on modern technology, which is making it more and more difficult for them to establish real, face-to-face relationships. Write an email to the Head Teacher stating whether or not you think his/her concerns are valid and what, if anything, can be done to redress the problem within school and at home.
2. Tourism is a vast global industry and is vital to the economies of many countries. However, tourism brings its own problems. Write an essay examining the positive and negative aspects of tourism as they affect both your own country and other parts of the world.
3. It is predicted that at least half of the world's 6000 languages will be dead or dying by the year 2050. Eventually, perhaps only a dozen or so languages will actually survive. Write an essay stating to what extent you regard this as a problem and how important your own language is to you.

END OF PAPER