English Speaking Board

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

Contents of this Paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Number of Questions</th>
<th>Weighting for Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part One</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Two</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part One</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Two</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part One</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Two</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Three</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Four</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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 Entry Three Listening (Part One)

You are going to hear 10 passages. For questions 1 - 10, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).
You will hear each recording TWICE.
You now have one minute to read the questions for Part One.

1. **What colour dress is the woman wearing?**
   A. Red and silver.
   B. Green and cream.
   C. Gold and white.

2. **Sarah was unable to contact Alexandra because**
   A. Alexandra had turned her mobile phone off.
   B. Sarah did not have enough time to phone her.
   C. The battery of Alexandra’s mobile needed charging.

3. **François says the area is famous because**
   A. it is in the centre of Paris.
   B. many artists lived there.
   C. it has a beautiful church.

4. **Where did Paula and her husband go for their honeymoon?**
   A. Hawaii.
   B. Thaailand.
   C. Dubai.

5. **Which present is James most excited about?**
   A. A new computer.
   B. Money.
   C. An expensive holiday.

6. **Which musical instrument does Colin play now?**
   A. The guitar.
   B. The piano.
   C. The saxophone.
7. **Hannah is described as**
   A. being tall with long blonde hair.
   B. being short with long brown hair.
   C. having short blonde hair.

8. **Which dental appointment did the man take?**
   A. 4 o’clock today.
   B. 11.30 today.
   C. 8.30 tomorrow morning.

9. **What is on the corner of Lune Street?**
   A. A baker’s.
   b. A supermarket.
   C. A bank.

10. **Which subject do David and Zena BOTH enjoy?**
    A. Spanish.
    B. Chemistry
    C. Mathematics

*Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.*
ESB Entry 3 Listening (Part Two)

You are going to hear someone talking about a visit to New York. 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 in Part Two.

My Visit to New York

11. New York was named after an English king. True / False

12. For many immigrants in the past, New York was the place of arrival. True / False

13. The speaker went to see the Statue of Liberty before doing anything else. True / False

14. The statue was taller than the woman thought it would be. True / False

15. The woman says she is not frightened of being at the top of high buildings. True / False

16. The woman booked her tickets for the theatre in advance True / False

17. The man and woman went to see a musical at the theatre. True / False

18. The couple’s flight home was early in the morning. True / False

19. The woman looked at Macy’s website before going shopping. True / False

20. The woman had a long holiday in New York. True / False

Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.
Diets Around The World

**Example: Most Countries Eat Traditional Food**

Today, we live in a global society where many of the same products can be bought all over the world. Even the same restaurants and cafés, such as MacDonald’s and Starbuck’s, are to be found in most countries. All this limits our choices in some ways. However, it seems that globalisation has not fully influenced the food we eat and most countries still have their own traditional diet and local dishes.

21. Much of the food that is eaten is due not only to the traditions and tastes of the country, but also to the income of the people. For example, developing countries, that are poorer than Western nations, generally eat fewer varieties of foods and eat smaller quantities as well. However, this is changing as the economies of developing countries increase they are able to consume more fats, oils and meat in their diets.

22. A more varied diet is not necessarily a healthier one, though. In rich, Western nations, such as the United States and Great Britain, more of the population are becoming overweight. The average American, for example, daily eats over 1,500 calories more than the body needs, causing serious risks to health. You may think it is the kinds of food eaten in these countries that are the problem, but you would be wrong. Most diets around the world contain the same items, including meat, dairy products, vegetables and sugary foods. So why are some nations becoming fatter than others?

23. Some experts believe that eating habits are the cause of the problem. In America people do not take the time to enjoy their food and eat too quickly. In Mediterranean
countries, on the other hand, a meal can last two hours or more and the taste and experience is appreciated much more. Contrary to popular belief, the longer the meal takes, the less food is eaten, so Mediterranean people tend to eat less than Americans or the British, who also have very short meal times.

24.
Another important difference is that in many European countries, people often walk to the bakery or the grocer’s every day to buy fresh produce. In the United States and Britain, shopping is often done at the supermarket and a whole week’s food is piled into the car, which is parked as close to the store as possible. Some nations are therefore missing out on fresh, quality foods and the exercise required to keep them slim.

A  The Wrong Foods Increase Weight
B  Diet Is Influenced by Money
C  Shopping Habits To Avoid
D  Variety Is Not Always Better
E  Poor Eating Habits
F  Exercise Is Important
G  Example: Most Countries Eat Traditional Food
25. The writer says that globalisation has given us more choices of products to buy.  
26. Local food is influenced only by culture and tradition.  
27. Rich nations eat more kinds of food than poorer ones.  
28. Americans tend to have more health problems than other nationalities.  
29. In some countries, people eat slowly and so consume less food than the Americans or British.  
30. Some nationalities also take exercise at the same time as shopping.

Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.
You are going to read a text about protecting our beaches. For questions 31-35, choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which fits best according to the text.

**Recycling**

Recycling is becoming more important in today’s society. Recycling prevents unnecessary waste and makes used materials into new products. It also reduces the amount of fresh materials used in manufacturing, reduces energy usage and decreases air and water pollution. These are some of the reasons why many governments want their citizens to recycle as much as possible and encourage them to do so. In fact, some governments, such as in Britain, are considering whether to make people pay a charge if they do not recycle their waste products.

Recycling can produce a fresh supply of the same material. For example, recycled office paper can be used to make more office paper. Recycling of materials can also involve their being used to produce different materials. Paper can be recycled into cardboard, for instance. Another form of recycling is the ‘rescue’ or ‘salvage’ of certain materials from other products. Thus, gold is often taken from computer parts because of its value and reused in other products.

Supporters of recycling say it is good for the environment. Others, however, believe its benefits are limited. One organisation has suggested it takes 40 percent more energy to make paper from recycled paper than from fresh materials. Critics often argue that it can take more energy to produce recycled products than to dispose of them as rubbish. It is also not possible to repeat the recycling process too many times with the same product, so possibilities are limited. It is also argued there are many additional costs involved in collection and transportation.

Recycling has always been common throughout history. Plato discusses recycling as far back as 400 BC. Archaeological research indicates that recycling was used when new resources were not available. In Britain, dust and ash from wood and coal fires was collected and used as a material in brick making. During World War II, people used to give materials, such as metal, for recycling. In some countries, including Japan, this continued after the war had ended as there was a shortage of natural resources. Recycling also gained popularity during the 1970s due to rising energy costs in an effort to save money. Opinions on recycling may be divided, however it seems that this process will be a permanent feature of many 21st century nation.
31. According to the text, governments
A. make people recycle their rubbish.
B. encourage people to recycle rubbish.
C. charge people who do not recycle rubbish.
D. want to make laws about recycling.

32. The text states that recycled materials
A. are always used to reproduce the same material
B. are always used to reproduce different materials
C. can be used to produce many varieties of materials
D. can be used to ‘rescue’ other materials

33. The text states that using recycled materials to make products
A. can be less expensive than making new products.
B. can be more expensive than making new products.
C. costs the same as making new products.
D. is the best way to make new products.

34. The writer says that products can
A. only be successfully recycled once.
B. can be successfully recycled many times.
C. only be recycled a certain number of times
D. be expensive to recycle too many times.

35. According to the writer, recycling
A. became popular after World War II.
B. was first used to make bricks.
C. was most popular in the 1970s.
D. has always been popular.

Remember to transfer your answers to the Optical Mark Form.
For questions 36 - 45, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct word or phrase A, B, C or D.

36. He has worked here ________ 2002.
   A. before          C. in
   B. since           D. after

37. I enjoy ________ to the cinema at the weekend.
   A. gone         C. go
   B. to go        D. going

38. I have eaten ________ much food and I feel sick.
   A. to          C. as
   B. too         D. so

39. You can work in the library ________ it closes at 8 o’clock.
   A. unless        C. until
   B. about        D. in spite of

40. As she was locking the door, the telephone ________.
   A. rang          C. has rung
   B. had rung     D. rung

41. The boy ________ home before she arrived.
   A. left          C. had left
   B. was leaving   D. has left

42. Sandra arrived ________ New York on Wednesday.
   A. to          C. of
   B. in          D. for
43. Peter is having his hair cut at 3.30, _________ he?
   A. has       C. aren’t
   B. was       D. isn’t

44. _________ Kath ___________ Christine like chocolate cake.
   A. Neither…nor       C. Both…and
   B. Either…or       D. As…as

45. I was listening to the news __________ I drove to work.
   A. because       C. during
   B. for       D. as

Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.
ESB Entry 3 Use of English (Part Two)

For questions 46 - 55, complete sentences below by choosing the correct word or phrase A, B, C or D.

46. I go to work __________ foot every morning.
   A. on  C. in
   B. by  D. of

47. I have a job interview next week. I am very __________.
   A. worrying  C. worried
   B. worry  D. worries

48. I will pick up the __________ for your medicine from the doctor's later.
   A. prescribe  C. prescribed
   B. proscribing  D. prescription

49. I __________ I will have saved enough money to buy a car by next year.
   A. create  C. wish
   B. dream  D. hope

50. I __________ my father in looks and personality. We are very similar.
   A. take after  C. take out
   B. take over  D. take on

51. An __________ is usually good with money.
   A. architect  C. engineer
   B. accountant  D. optician
52. That boy shouted at his mother. He is very __________.
   A. polite        C. rude
   B. nasty        D. upset

53. I keep my old books in the __________ at the top of the house.
   A. cellar       C. basement
   B. lounge       D. attic

54. The hotel is full of guests. There are no __________.
   A. vacancies   C. places
   B. holidays    D. rooms

55. The fire completely __________ the local school. Fortunately, no one was
    injured.
   A. spoiled     C. reduced
   B. destroyed   D. damaged

Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Sheet.
ESB Entry 3 Use of English (Part Three)

For questions 56 - 65, read the following text about work. Decide whether the underlined words or phrases are grammatically correct or incorrect. The first one is done for you as an example. Choose CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I).

Birds

Birds are one of the most popular creatures we have. They can be watched and enjoyed in the wild, and many people love to keep them as pets. There are around 10,000 varieties of birds and they vary in size from the 5 cm (the Bee Hummingbird) to 3 m (the Ostrich). Some experts believe the bird is the only type of dinosaur to had survived into our time. Most birds are able to fly, despite there are exceptions that cannot, such as penguins and emus. Some species, including parrots, are even considered to being amongst the most intelligent animals on earth. Birds are social creatures and love to be together rather than alone. To communicate, birds use a variety of methods, including visual signals, calling to each other and singing songs. Songs are particularly important for attracting a partner and for identification. Birds have always been known to take part in group activities, such as hunting and flocking (when birds fly together in groups).

Most birds are active during the day, such as humans. However, others are nocturnal and come to life at night, the owl being an example of this type. Methods of hunting for food also varies between birds. Certain types employ many strategies or methods to obtain food, whereas others spend time and effort on specific food items or have one food strategy. Many bird species migrate to warmer parts of the world during winter to take advantage of differences in temperatures. Unfortunately, about 120–130 species were becoming extinct and died out as a result of human activity since the 17th century. Currently about 1,200 species of birds may die out in the future due to human activities, although efforts are being made to protect them.

Remember to transfer your answers onto the Optical Mark Form.
For questions 66 - 70, choose the sentence (A, B, C, D) which is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

66. He is going to ask Sarah to marry him when he returns from his holiday.
   A. He will propose to Sarah before his holiday.
   B. He will propose to Sarah during his holiday.
   C. He will propose to Sarah after his holiday.
   D. He might propose to Sarah in the future.

67. You must study hard in order to pass the exam.
   A. It is a good idea to study hard before the exam.
   B. It is essential to study hard or you will fail the exam.
   C. It is important to study hard before the exam.
   D. You do not have to study hard to pass the exam.

68. If he wanted to see you, he would have arranged to meet you.
   A. He wanted to see you so he arranged to meet you.
   B. He did not arrange to meet you but he wanted to see you.
   C. He wanted to see you but could not arrange a meeting.
   D. He did not want to see you so he did not arrange a meeting.

69. I will not be able to go on holiday unless I earn some money.
   A. I need to work so I can go on holiday.
   B. I cannot go on holiday until I finish work.
   C. I cannot go on holiday if I work.
   D. I am going to work on my holiday.

70. My sister likes to listen to music while she does her homework.
   A. She listens to music at the same time as doing her homework.
   B. She never listens to music when she does her homework.
   C. She only listens to music when she does her homework.
   D. She prefers listening to music than doing her homework.

Remember to transfer your answers to the Optical Mark Form.
ESB Entry 3 Writing

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

1. Write an informal letter to a friend you have not seen for more than one year. Tell your friend about your latest news and the things you hope to do in the near future.

2. Write a story which begins with the sentence:

‘I used to enjoy visiting my cousin, until one day something happened that I will never forget…’

3. ‘It is better to be rich than to be famous.’

Giving examples and reasons, say how far you agree or disagree with this statement.