

**ESOL International
English Listening Examination**

Level B1 Intermediate

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information on the mark sheet.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use pencil.

Total marks available: 31

You have **35 minutes** to finish the examination.

Part 1

You will hear 10 sentences twice. Choose the best answer in each situation.

Now look at the replies. You have two minutes to read the replies.

Now listen to the sentences and select the best reply. Mark the answer on the mark sheet.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | a. Yes, I did.
b. Yes, I have.
c. Yes, I has. | 7. | a. I watch TV.
b. I'm watching TV.
c. I watching TV. |
| 2. | a. Do you look after her?
b. Did you lost her?
c. Do you looking at her? | 8. | a. Pizza, I think it's the tastiest food in the world.
b. Pizza, I think it tasty food.
c. Pizza, I think it's very tastiest. |
| 3. | a. I like fish and chips.
b. Five o'clock.
c. I like reading books. | 9. | a. If I am sick, I will go to bed.
b. If I is sick, I will go to bed.
c. If I will being sick, I go to bed. |
| 4. | a. He is an old man.
b. He is not a teenager yet.
c. Is he really! | 10. | a. The one am lives on our left.
b. The one lives on our left.
c. The one who lives on our left. |
| 5. | a. I have a new hat.
b. I have a sun tan.
c. I have a cold. | | |
| 6. | a. Yes, she did, didn't she?
b. Yes, she did, did she?
c. Yes, she looked, did she? | | |

Part 2

You will now hear two conversations. You will hear them twice. You have two minutes to look at the questions for both conversations.

Now listen to **Conversation 1**. Record your answers to the questions on the mark sheet.

1. **Whose party was it?**
 - a. Angela's
 - b. Martin's
 - c. Marta's
2. **What was the occasion?**
 - a. 18th birthday
 - b. 16th birthday
 - c. Wedding
3. **Where was the party?**
 - a. Marta's aunt's house
 - b. Angela's aunt's house
 - c. Cinema
4. **What happened at the party?**
 - a. They all went to the cinema
 - b. They had too much food
 - c. They ran out of food
5. **How many people came to the party altogether?**
 - a. 14
 - b. 40
 - c. 140

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to **Conversation 2**. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. **Who does Georget work for?**
 - a. A building company
 - b. An estate agency
 - c. Mr and Mrs Jackson
2. **What do Mr and Mrs Jackson want to buy?**
 - a. A house
 - b. A garden
 - c. A car
3. **What must the property have?**
 - a. At least 2 bedrooms
 - b. At least 3 bedrooms
 - c. At least 4 bedrooms
4. **Where must the property be located?**
 - a. In a countryside
 - b. In a town
 - c. In a fishing village
5. **How much can Mr and Mrs Jackson spend?**
 - a. 130 Euros
 - b. 110,000 Euros
 - c. 130,000 Euros

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 3 – Broadcasts

You will now hear two radio broadcasts. You will hear them twice. You have two minutes to look at the questions for both broadcasts.

Now listen to **Broadcast 1**. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Broadcast 1

1. **What happened in 1957?**
 - a. The first man-made satellite was launched
 - b. The first monkey went into space
 - c. The first human went into space
2. **Which country launched the first satellite?**
 - a. The USA
 - b. The UK
 - c. The Soviet Union
3. **Who was the first person to go into space?**
 - a. Neil Armstrong
 - b. Yuri Gagarin
 - c. Adam Shepard
4. **Which year did the first human land on the Moon?**
 - a. 1962
 - b. 1963
 - c. 1969
5. **Why did the astronauts need tools to pick up moon rock?**
 - a. Because it is heavy
 - b. Because they can't bend
 - c. Because there is no gravity
6. **What is the Space Shuttle?**
 - a. A satellite
 - b. A spacecraft
 - c. A space station

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

Now listen to **Broadcast 2**.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Broadcast 2

1. **Flu is described as a viral illness. How is it spread?**
 - a. Eating raw food
 - b. Not wearing a vest
 - c. Coughs and sneezes
2. **In which season is flu most common?**
 - a. Spring
 - b. Summer
 - c. Winter
3. **Which symptom of flu is mentioned in the broadcast?**
 - a. Rash
 - b. Fever
 - c. Vomiting
4. **What should you do when you have flu?**
 - a. Go to bed
 - b. Take antibiotics
 - c. See a doctor
5. **What are painkillers recommended for?**
 - a. To kill the virus
 - b. To lower temperature
 - c. To avoid dehydration

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

**End of Examination for Listening –
Level B1**

**ESOL International
English Reading Examination**

Level B1 Intermediate

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information on your mark sheet.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use a pencil.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

There are 31 questions in this examination.

You must attempt all the questions.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Total marks available: 31

You have **60 minutes** to finish the examination.

Text 1

Sleep is a normal, indeed essential part of our lives. But if you think about it, it is such an odd thing to do.	1 2 3
At the end of each day we become unconscious and still. Sleep made our ancestors helpless to attack from wild animals. So the potential risks of this process, must offer some sort of evolutionary advantage to all mammals. Research in this area was slow to take off. But recently there has been a series of interesting results that are giving researchers a new insight into why we sleep and what happens when we do.	4 5 6 7 8 9
Why do we sleep. Scientists simply don't know for sure. Researchers believe it is to enable our bodies and especially our brains to recover. Recently researchers has been able to find out some of the detailed processes involved.	10 11 12 13 14
During the day brain cells build connections with other parts of the brain as a result of new experiences. During sleep it seems that important messages are strengthened and unimportant ones are forgotten. Experiments with sleep-deprived rats have shown that this process of strengthening and forgetting happens mostly while they sleep.	15 16 17 18 19
And sleep is also an opportunity for the brain to be cleared of waste. A group led by a Danish professor Maiken Nedergaard, who works in New York, discovered fluid in rats' brains clears waste chemicals from the brain. Professor Nedergaard told BBC News when her research was first published in 2013 that this process occurs mostly when the brain is shut ____.	20 21 22 23 24

1. **There is a spelling mistake made on:**
 - a. Line 5
 - b. Line 15
 - c. Line 22

2. **A grammar mistake has been made on:**
 - a. Line 6
 - b. Line 8
 - c. Line 12

3. **A punctuation mistake has been made on:**
 - a. Line 4
 - b. Line 10
 - c. Line 11

4. **A preposition has been deleted on line 24. It should be:**
 - a. out
 - b. of
 - c. off

5. **The word 'odd' as used in line 2 can be best replaced by the word:**
 - a. strange
 - b. relaxing
 - c. happy

6. **According to the text, what happens to our brain when we sleep?**
 - a. important messages are strengthened.
 - b. it keeps processing information.
 - c. It stays the same as when being awake.

7. **The above text suggests that researchers:**
 - a. Know why we sleep.
 - b. Can explain our dreams.
 - c. Do not know why we sleep.

8. **What is the function of brain fluid in rats?**
 - a. It cleans their brains when they are awake.
 - b. It cleans their brain while they are asleep.
 - c. It carries messages to their brains.

9. **The above text suggests that:**
 - a. all animals sleep
 - b. all mammals sleep
 - c. all living creatures sleep

10. **Which sentence is true about Professor Maiken Nedergaard?**
 - a. she works in Denmark
 - b. she works in Rochester
 - c. she works in New York

Text 2

The national blood service was first created in 1946. It provides the necessary range of eight blood types.	1 2 3
We sometimes need to target specific blood types to increase stock levels:	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rh negative blood; which is rare. 	5 6 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B Rh negative blood; which is more often found in black and south Asian minority ethnic communities. 	8 9
As only 2 per cent of the population have this blood group, we often appeal for more B- donors. If you have these blood types, you will be a great help to the national blood service.	10 11 12 13 14
There are, however many different types of people that can give blood, regardless of blood type. Blood donors must:	15 16 17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weigh over 50kg and weigh no more than 158kg, • be aged between 17 and 66, • (if you are over 70, you need to have given blood in the last two years), • be fit and healthy. 	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
Our current donation beds and chairs are designed to safely accommodate a person weighing up to 158kg. You will need to be able to get on and off the donation bed or chair unaided or, if you have mobility problems, to bring someone along for assist you.	26 27 28 29 30
Male donors can give blood every 12 weeks. Female donors can give every 16 weeks.	31 32 33
If you are unsure if you can give blood please feel free to call our 24 hour donor helpline on 0300 123 23 23 .	34 35

11. **Which word should always have a capital letter?**
- Asian
 - Male
 - Female
12. **A grammar mistake has been made on:**
- Line 2
 - Line 8
 - Line 29
13. **A spelling mistake has been made on:**
- Line 1
 - Line 8
 - Line 12
14. **The word '*appeal*', as used on line 11, can be best replaced by:**
- attract
 - interest
 - ask
15. **The word '*unaided*', as used on line 28, is understood as:**
- Without guidance
 - Without help
 - Without purpose
16. **Which blood type is least likely to be donated?**
- O Rh negative
 - B Rh negative
 - B Rh positive
17. **How many blood types are there?**
- 3
 - 5
 - 8
18. **According to the article, who can donate blood?**
- Everybody who wants to
 - People who weigh 50kg or more
 - People who weigh less than 50kg
19. **According to the text, which sentence is not true?**
- Anyone aged 66 who weighs over 50kg can give blood
 - You cannot give blood if you are unable to get on and off the bed or chair unaided
 - You can give blood if you are 16
20. **Who can give blood more frequently?**
- Males
 - Females
 - There is no difference

Text 3

A pre-historic fish, that was around 200 million years before dinosaurs, has been seen in English rivers for the first time since the 1800s.

Lamprey, the world's oldest living vertebrates, are snake-like creatures with a round disc of sharp teeth instead of jaws. The largest of the UK lamprey species, the sea lamprey, can grow up to 1 metre in length. Once a common sight in our waterways, rivers and seas lampreys are now endangered across Europe.

But lampreys are slowly returning to their old habitats, thanks to the lowest levels of pollution for more than 100 years.

These are fascinating fish, living fossils, that have a special place in the history and traditions of this country, and we hope that with a helping hand from us they will be able to thrive in England's rivers once again.

Lampreys have been regarded as a luxury food throughout history – they are recorded as being eaten by the Vikings, poached in red wine by the Romans and eaten in lamprey pie by the British monarch on special occasions.

It was traditional for Gloucester to send a Christmas lamprey pie to the British monarch until 1836 when the practice was discontinued, except for coronations and jubilees. In 2012 a pie was sent to the Queen to mark the Diamond Jubilee but numbers of UK lampreys were so low that they had to be imported from the Great Lakes of North America.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>21. What is a lamprey?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. A snakeb. A fishc. A dinosaur <p>22. The text suggests, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Lamprey cannot be found in Europe.b. Lamprey are now extinct.c. Lamprey can be found in English rivers. <p>23. What was the reason lamprey disappeared from British rivers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Pollutionb. Climate changec. Evolution | <p>24. What is lamprey used for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Cat foodb. Making piesc. Dog food <p>25. Lamprey has been regarded as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Luxury foodb. Food for poor peoplec. Magic food <p>26. When was the last occasion, as mentioned in the text, a British monarch had lamprey?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. At Christmasb. In 1836c. In 2012 |
|--|--|

Text 4

The Moon will turn a rusty colour in the early hours of Monday and may seem larger in the sky. The event is caused by a total lunar eclipse that happens together with another event.

It is the first eclipse since 2008, where the whole eclipse will be visible from eastern North America, South America, West Africa and western Europe.

From the UK, observers will see the Moon pass through the Earth's shadow in the early hours of Monday morning. The next time one will be visible after this is in 2019.

A supermoon happens when the moon is nearest to earth. This means that the moon will appear 7-8% larger in the sky.

In a total lunar eclipse, the Earth, Sun and Moon are almost exactly in line and the Moon is on the opposite side of the Earth from the Sun.

The Royal Astronomical Society says that unlike the solar equivalent, a total lunar eclipse event is safe to watch and needs no special equipment.

27. **The word 'lunar' relates to:**

- a. The Sun
- b. The Moon
- c. The Earth

28. **When was the last total lunar eclipse visible in the UK?**

- a. In 2008
- b. Earlier this year
- c. In 2019

29. **Where can you enjoy a total eclipse this year?**

- a. In South Asia
- b. In North Africa
- c. In South America

30. **According to the text, which sentence is true about a lunar eclipse?**

- a. The Moon is next to the Sun.
- b. The Earth is next to the Sun.
- c. The Sun is between the Moon and the Earth.

31. **When does a 'supermoon' occur?**

- a. During a lunar eclipse.
- b. When the moon is red coloured.
- c. When the Moon is closest to the Earth.

**End of Examination for Reading – Level
B1**

**ESOL International
English Writing Examination**

Level B1 Intermediate

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper. Please complete the information above.

You must write a minimum of 75 – 100 words for Task 1 and 100 – 125 words for Task 2.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use a pencil.

You may NOT use a dictionary.

There are two tasks. You must attempt both tasks.

Formal writing Task 1, you must complete **either** Option 1 **OR** Option 2.

Informal writing Task 2, you must complete the set task.

Total marks available: 40

Allow time to check your work before the end of the examination.

You can ask for more writing paper if required.

You have **one hour** to finish the examination.

Option 1 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow 30 minutes for this task.

Write an article for a school/college magazine about a sports person you like.

Consider the following questions:

- Do you know this person?
- What have they done?
- Why do you like them?

OR

Option 2 Formal Writing Task 1 – Allow 30 minutes for this task.

Your local newspaper has a competition to write an article describing life 50 years from now. You have decided to write about your ideas.

Consider the following ideas:

- How will technology (mobile phones, television, etc.) change?
- How will people travel?
- Will food and diet change?
- How will clothing be different?

Write 75 – 100 words

(20 Marks)

Informal Writing Task 2 – Allow 30 minutes for this task.

Write an email to your friend describing your favourite celebration or tradition.

You may consider the following questions:

- What is celebrated (e.g.: wedding, special holiday – religious or non-religious).
- What do you do on that day?
- What do you eat on that day?
- What do you wear on that day?
- Why do you like it?

Write 100 – 125 words

(20 Marks)

You will be assessed on:

- **content**
- **use of appropriate tenses**
- **word order**
- **use of conjunctions, adjectives and vocabulary**
- **legibility of writing**

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