

**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 **30 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. Have you got an invitation?
 b. I am not very well.
 c. She is my sister.

2. a. That is a great idea.
 b. You must study harder.
 c. Congratulations!

3. a. I don't have a key
 b. It's in your pocket.
 c. What have you lost?

4. a. I don't like that colour.
 b. It doesn't suit you.
 c. We have it in blue.

5. a. No thank you.
 b. I don't like it.
 c. It's in the cupboard.

6.
 - a. You should eat more sweets.
 - b. You should go to bed earlier.
 - c. You should go to the dentist.

7.
 - a. It's opposite the surgery.
 - b. It's open five days a week.
 - c. Where are you going?

8.
 - a. I'm not sorry.
 - b. That's great, thanks.
 - c. You should catch an earlier bus.

9.
 - a. It looks beautiful.
 - b. It was very expensive.
 - c. I bought them yesterday.

10.
 - a. It was raining this morning.
 - b. That's a good idea.
 - c. It isn't there.

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. Conversation 1

1. When is Katy going on holiday?
 - a. In the summer
 - b. Next week
 - c. She doesn't know

2. How will she get there?
 - a. By car
 - b. By plane
 - c. By boat

3. What facilities does the hotel have?
 - a. A shop
 - b. A swimming pool
 - c. A garden

4. How will Katy spend most of the time during the holiday?
 - a. She will go sight-seeing
 - b. She will be sunbathing
 - c. She will sleep all day

5. How does Katy feel about the holiday?
 - a. She is bored
 - b. She is excited
 - c. She doesn't want to go

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to Conversation 2.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Conversation 2

1. Why is David pleased with his e-book?
 - a. It didn't cost anything
 - b. He can read it anywhere
 - c. He can check his emails

2. Why does Alan prefer to read a paper book?
 - a. He can't afford an e-book
 - b. He thinks it wastes paper
 - c. He likes to feel a paper book in his hands

3. Why does David think paper books are a bad idea?
 - a. They take up too much room
 - b. They are old-fashioned
 - c. They cost too much

4. What does Alan sometimes do with a book he has read?
 - a. He throws it away
 - b. He sells it on e-bay
 - c. He takes it to the local library

5. What does David do when he has read a good book on his e-book?
 - a. He buys a paper copy of it
 - b. He recommends it to other people
 - c. He takes it to a bookshop

Listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Part 3

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. Why were some people lucky during the recent eclipse?
 - a. They didn't see anything
 - b. They were able to take some great photos
 - c. They saw the sky

2. Why did some people feel disappointed?
 - a. The weather was sunny
 - b. The weather was cloudy
 - c. It was raining

3. Where could you see the best views of the eclipse of the sun?
 - a. In southern Europe
 - b. In the West
 - c. In northern Europe

4. What was the date of the solar eclipse?
 - a. Friday 13 March
 - b. Friday 20 March
 - c. Thursday 19 March

5. What was the longest time the eclipse lasted?
 - a. 2 minutes and 47 seconds
 - b. 2 hours and 14 seconds
 - c. 2 hours and 47 seconds

6. What will happen on August 12 2026?
- a. There will be another solar eclipse
 - b. There will be a European election
 - c. There will be a better view of the sun

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

Now listen to Broadcast 2.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

Broadcast 2

1. What has Vodafone UK done in Doncaster?
 - a. It has installed new broadband services
 - b. It has charged customers too much money
 - c. It has not arrived on time

2. What are the benefits to Vodafone's customers?
 - a. They can pay less money
 - b. They can plan ahead more easily
 - c. They can connect to the internet more reliably

3. Why are the new 4G services good for businesses?
 - a. Employees can work more flexibly
 - b. Employees can be paid less
 - c. Employees don't have to work

4. How many other places in the UK have now got 4G services?
 - a. 416
 - b. 560
 - c. 460

5. How can you get more information about Vodafone's services?
 - a. You can look in the newspaper
 - b. You can check your emails
 - c. You can visit the company's stores

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

End of Listening Examination – for 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

<u>The poor nutritional value of sugar</u>	1
	2
Sugar contains the same 3.75 calories per gram as other carbohydrates	3
but it is the only food that provides no fibre, vitamins, minerals or other	4
useful nutrients.	5
	6
International medicine advice is that we should eat as little added sugar	7
as possible. On average, the recommendation is that an adult should	8
eat under 60 grams of sugar a day. The body does not need sugar and	9
it is not better than other foods for energy except after a long period of	10
heavy exercise.	11
	12
Sugar is not especially fattening and a little does no harm. Sugar is	13
naturally present in some foods such as fruit and milk and there is no	14
need to limit the amount we eat of this kind of sugar.	15
	16
However, many people in western Europe and the United States get up	17
to 14% of their daily calories from added sugars. These are found in	18
ready-made foods such as sweets and biscuits, sweetened drinks and	19
homemade cakes. For example, a large can of cola contains over 40	20
grams of sugar and a 60 gram bar of chocolate supplies 30 grams of	21
sugar. It is better to consume these sorts of foods and drinks as little as	22
possible or even not at all.	23
	24
Surveys show that children are especially likely to eat more than	25
average amounts of sugar, with older children often eating a high level	26
of sugar and therefore being at more risk of tooth decay. In addition, if	27
children eat a lot of sugar, it will be more difficult for them to achieve a	28
balanced Eating a large amount of sugar means that they will	29
not get the nutrients they need to develop and may become overweight.	30
Research shows that large amounts of sugar are not desirable even for	31
very active teenagers.	32
	33
In modern industrialised societies, most people do not need as many	34
daily calories as in the past, but we still need to eat well. If we are to eat	35
healthily, we need to get less of our calories from sugar as it provides no	36
nutrients. Children, for example, should instead eat more calcium-rich	37
foods such as yoghurt, hard cheese, milk, nuts, green vegetables and	38
sardines and avoid processed foods such as pizza, cakes and sweets	39
and fizzy drinks.	40

1. According to the text, sugar is the only food that
 - a. Is expensive to produce
 - b. Has no food value
 - c. Is full of useful nutrients

2. The suggested amount of sugar an adult should eat each day is
 - a. 3.75 grams
 - b. 40 grams
 - c. Less than 60 grams

3. Which line has a spelling error?
 - a. Line 3
 - b. Line 7
 - c. Line 13

4. The word "supplies" in line 21 can best be replaced with which word?
 - a. Provides
 - b. Costs
 - c. Uses

5. According to the text, what problem can children have if they eat a lot of sugar?
 - a. Bad skin
 - b. Hair loss
 - c. Tooth decay

6. Which word should always start with a capital letter?
 - a. Europe
 - b. Calories
 - c. Societies

7. Which word would best fill the gap in paragraph 5?
 - a. Diet
 - b. Day
 - c. Idea

8. According to research, teenagers should not
 - a. Eat too much cheese
 - b. Eat too much sugar
 - c. Drink milk

9. What foods are good for children, according to the text?
 - a. Fizzy drinks
 - b. Calories
 - c. Green vegetables

10. Which word in paragraph 6 means the same as "keep away from"?
 - a. Nutrients
 - b. Avoid
 - c. Need

Text 2

<u>Home-Start: A charity offering support and friendship for families</u>	1
	2
Home-Start is a charity which has been helping parents to build	3
better lives for their children for thirty years. The early years	4
before a child starts school are vitally important. At Home-Start we	5
believe parents play the key role in creating a secure childhood for	6
their children. It's just sometimes they need a bit of help. We are	7
always keen to recruit new volunteers.	8
	9
Our home- visiting volunteers are committed, caring people who offer	10
their time freely to support local families who have at least one child	11
under the age of five. Volunteers are usually parents themselves, or	12
have parenting experience, and bring with them personal and skills.	13
They are , approachable, and reliable and can be trusted by	14
parents to listen without being judgemental.	15
	16
If you feel you have what it takes to become a Home-Start home-	17
visiting volunteer we would love to hear from you. We offer a highly	18
regarded Preparation Course which is held one day a week over nine	19
weeks at a centre in or near your home town. This will prepare you	20
for home visiting and give you a thorough understanding of the role of	21
a Home-Start volunteer. You could even gain a qualification at Level 2	22
if you wish.	23
	24
Once you are linked with a family, you will visit them on a weekly basis	25
for two to three hours per week providing support with a wide range	26
of difficulties such as being an extra pair of hands for parents with	27
twins of being a friend to a single parent who feels lonely. You should	28
be able to stay in the role for at least a year.	29
	30
For more information, please telephone 01301 0340855 or email	31
homestart@whitepool.gov.uk .	32
	33
You can get details of our next course starting in June 2015.	34

11. According to the text, how long has Home-Start been helping parents?
 - a. 20 years
 - b. 10 years
 - c. 30 years

12. What sort of people does Home-Start want to work for them?
 - a. Volunteers
 - b. Teachers
 - c. Babies

13. How old are the children in the families that Home-Start works with?
 - a. 5 years or older
 - b. Teenagers
 - c. Younger than 5 years

14. How long is the Preparation Course?
 - a. 9 months
 - b. 1 hour
 - c. 9 weeks

15. What sort of work could a volunteer do with a family, according to the text?
 - a. Help look after twins
 - b. Prepare food
 - c. Gardening work

16. The word that best fills the gap in line 14 is:
 - a. Tired
 - b. Forgetful
 - c. Friendly

17. Which line has a spelling error?
- a. Line 6
 - b. Line 10
 - c. Line 18
18. According to the text, how long should you stay with a family?
- a. One year or longer
 - b. Ten years
 - c. Two months
19. If you want to become a volunteer, how can you contact Home-Start?
- a. You can phone or email them
 - b. You should write a letter
 - c. You should send a text
20. What will happen in June 2015, according to the text?
- a. You will start your job
 - b. The next course will start
 - c. The company will close down

Text 3

A brief history of British Summer Time

We move to British Summer Time (BST) in the UK this weekend, when the clocks should be advanced one hour forward of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) so that evenings have more daylight and mornings have less.

BST begins at 1am on the last Sunday in March and ends at 1am on the last Sunday of October.

BST was first established by the Summer Time Act of 1916, after a campaign by builder William Willett. In 1940, during the Second World War, the clocks in Britain were not put back by an hour at the end of summer time but in the following years clocks continued to be advanced by one hour each spring and put back by an hour each autumn until July 1945. During these summers, therefore, Britain was two hours ahead of GMT and operating on British Double Summer Time. The clocks were brought back in line with GMT at the end of the war.

Campaigners in more recent times, including the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) and environmentalists, have made recommendations that British Summer Time be maintained during the winter months. They would like the UK to adopt the same time zone as European countries such as France, Germany and mainland Spain. This is called Central European Time. RoSPA suggests that this would cut the number of accidents in the winter because the evenings would be lighter.

21. British Summer Time means that the time on clocks is moved
- One hour forward
 - One hour back
 - One minute forward
22. In which month does British Summer Time end?
- August
 - October
 - September
23. In which year was British Summer Time first introduced?
- 1901
 - 1916
 - 2015
24. When were the clocks 2 hours ahead during the summers, in Britain?
- During the winter
 - During the First World War
 - During the Second World War
25. Which countries have Central European Time, according to the text?
- Britain, France and Italy
 - France, Germany and Spain
 - Britain, Germany and Greece
26. Why would RoSPA like the UK to adopt Central European Time?
- There would be more accidents in the winter
 - There wouldn't be so many accidents in the winter
 - There would be more snow in the winter

Text 4

Ireland

Ireland is the third largest island in Europe, located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, and is about 84,000 square kilometres in size. Five sixths of the island is known officially as the Republic of Ireland and its capital is Dublin. Its currency is the euro.

The other sixth is Northern Ireland which is part of the United Kingdom. This part is sometimes called "The North" or "Ulster", and its capital city is Belfast. This part uses the same currency as the rest of the UK. The biggest river in Ireland is the Shannon (386 kilometres long). The official language of Ireland is English but some people also speak Gaelic.

Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle" because of its green countryside which includes forests, woodland and open farmland. The west coast is quite mountainous, green and beautiful. The reason that Ireland is so green is that the climate is mild but wet with lots of regular, soft rain.

Apart from tourism, which is the most important source of income, Ireland has several industries including steel and lead, textiles, machinery and glass and is famous for producing "Guinness" beer. Agriculture is also important.

Sport is very popular in Ireland. The national sports are Gaelic football and hurling, but golf is now very important for the tourist industry. Rugby is an all-island sport which means that teams include players from the North and South.

The Irish tradition of folk music and dance is also well -known. U2, Enya, The Corrs, The Cranberries, Boyzone and Westlife are among the Irish music artists known all over the world.

27. Where is Ireland, according to the text?
- a. In Europe
 - b. In America
 - c. In the English Channel
28. Which part of Ireland is also called Ulster?
- a. The central part
 - b. The West
 - c. The North
29. Which language is spoken in Ireland, apart from English, according to the text?
- a. Gaelic
 - b. Greek
 - c. German
30. The word "currency" in the first paragraph can best be replaced with
- a. Bank
 - b. Government
 - c. Money
31. According to the text, which sport is an important tourist attraction?
- a. Football
 - b. Rugby
 - c. Golf

End of Reading Examination – for 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 15 sentences or 75- 100 & 100 - 125 words for each piece of writing.

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.

In Task 1 you must complete either Option 1 or Option 2 of the Formal Writing Task.

Total marks available: 40

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

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 the advantages and disadvantages of computers for children.

You could write about:

- Why it is a good thing for children to have access to a computer at home
- Why it might be a problem
- Whether children should have a computer in their bedroom
- What advice you could give to parents

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

Write a letter to your local library asking them to develop the services available to the public.

You could write about:

- What kind of services you would like to see
- Why you want these services developed
- When these services should be open to the public
- The advantages to the public of developing these services

Write 75 - 100 words.

You will be assessed on:

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

(20 Marks)

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

Write a letter to a friend in England telling him/her about what you do in your free time.

You could write about:

- A sport or hobby that you enjoy
- Where and when you do this sport or hobby
- Why you like doing this activity
- Why you think it is a good thing for a young person to have a hobby

Write 100 – 125 words.

You will be assessed on:

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

(20 Marks)

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