

ESOL International

English Listening Examination

Level B1 Intermediate

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Do not open the paper until you are told to do so.

Please complete the information above.

Listen to the instructions.

Use black or blue ink. Do not use pencil.

You must not use a dictionary.

Total marks available: 31

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



Part 1

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

Now read the answers. You have two minutes to read the answers.

Now listen to the recording and select the best answer.

Mark the answer on the mark sheet.

- 1. a. In the city centre.
 - b. It is closed today.
 - c. It is a very interesting museum.
- 2. a. It's not far from here.
 - b. It's half past three.
 - c. It's very early.
- 3. a. Yes, she is in the kitchen.
 - b. Yes, she's my next-door neighbour.
 - c. She is a lovely person.
- 4. a. No, it is open every day.
 - b. Yes, it is near the church.
 - c. No, it is closed.
- 5. a. You must ask at the post office.
 - b. You can buy postcards here.
 - c. We don't have any postcards.

- 6. a. Yes, it is a lovely day.
 - b. No, we don't sell any.
 - c. Yes, second door on the right.
- 7. a. Yes, it goes to Birmingham.
 - b. Yes, you don't need to change trains.
 - c. Do you have a ticket?
- 8. a. Two weeks ago.
 - b. It's a good job.
 - c. It is very boring.
- 9. a. I don't like carrots.
 - b. We don't have any carrots today.
 - c. Would you like some potatoes?
- 10. a. It was my birthday.
 - b. It was very late.
 - c. Yes, it was great.



Part 2

You will hear two conversations. You will hear them twice.

You have two minutes to read the questions for both conversations.

Now listen to <u>Conversation 1</u>. Record your answers on the mark sheet. Now listen to <u>Conversation 2</u>. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. What do we learn about Elena?

- a. She has written a book.
- b. She is a famous person.
- c. She is a radio presenter.

2. What word is used to mean working longer hours?

- a. Overtime.
- b. Situation.
- c. Workplace.

3. What is the advantage of a traditional job, according to Elena?

- a. People can earn more money.
- b. People work 9am to 5pm.
- c. People can choose where to work.

4. What is the advantage of working from home, according to Elena?

- a. You can work longer hours.
- b. You can work flexibly.
- c. You can keep in touch with your family.

5. What are more people doing in 2020?

- a. Working in an office.
- b. Looking for a new job.
- c. Working from home.

Now listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Where should the two people be going on Friday?

- a. To the cinema.
- b. To the theatre.
- c. To a party.

2. Why can't Francesca go now?

- a. She has to go shopping.
- b. She has to take part in a competition.
- c. She has to go to a restaurant.

3. Why is Dominic not happy about this?

- a. It is not the first time that Francesca has changed plans.
- b. He is not free on Saturday.
- c. He doesn't like swimming.

4. What does Francesca suggest they do on Friday?

- a. Find something else to do.
- b. Go to the theatre together.
- c. Meet up later and go to a café.

5. When will they go to see the play?

- a. On Saturday next week.
- b. They will not go to see the play.
- c. This week on Friday.

Now listen to the conversation again and check your answers.



Part 3

You will hear two broadcasts. You will hear them twice.

You have two minutes to read the questions for both broadcasts.

Now listen to Broadcast 1.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. How old is Chinonso Eche?

- a. He is 10.
- b. He is 12.
- c. He is 20.

2. How many times has he touched the ball without stopping?

- a. 60 times.
- b. 100 times.
- c. 111 times.

3. What did he manage to do at the same time?

- a. He scored a goal.
- b. He balanced a ball on his head.
- c. He read a book.

4. Who taught him his football skills?

- a. Cristiano Ronaldo.
- b. His father.
- c. He mostly taught himself.

5. What are his hopes for the future?

- a. To become a professional footballer.
- b. To meet Lionel Messi.
- c. To find a job.

6. What is his new target?

- a. To achieve 2,000 touches of the ball.
- b. To score more goals.
- c. To find a new manager.

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

Now listen to <u>Broadcast 2</u>. Record your answers on the mark sheet.

1. How long was Mr Weber missing for?

- a. 8 days.
- b. 18 days.
- c. 80 days.

2. How was Mr Weber when he was found, according to the broadcast?

- a. He was hungry and thirsty.
- b. He was very tired and dirty.
- c. He was happy to be alive.

3. Why did Mr Weber leave his car?

- a. He needed to look for help.
- b. He needed to find his dog.
- c. He needed to find a garage.

4. Who found Mr Weber?

- a. A rescue attempt.
- b. The local police.
- c. A farmer and his wife.

5. Where was Mr Weber when he was found?

- a. He was sitting by a lake.
- b. He was sitting under a tree.
- c. He was sitting in his car.

Listen to the broadcast again and check your answers.

End of Examination for B1 Intermediate Listening.



ESOL International

English Reading Examination

Level B1 Intermediate

Instructions to learners

Check that you have the correct paper.

Please complete the information above.

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 Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

Snowfall	1
	2
Snow is an important part of the earth's climate system, as it helps	3
regulate the temperature of the earth's surface and when it melts,	4
it helps to fill and reservoirs, but it can be dangerous.	5
	6
An avalanche is a quick flow of snow down a hill or mountainside.	7
Certain times of the year and certain locations are naturally more	8
dangerous than others. In the wintertime, December to April, is	9
when most avalanches tend to happen.	10
	11
All an avalanche needs is a mass of snow and a slope for it to slide	12
down. While the tempratures are low, the snow will stick to the	13
surface, but as the temperature increases, the snow will slide	14
down in large slabs.	15
	16
In America, a large avalanche might release 230,000 cubic metres	17
of snow. That is the same as twenty football fields filled with three	18
metres deep of snow.	19
	20
There are three parts to an avalanche. The starting zone, which is	21
at the top, where the snow can become unstable. The second is	22
the track, which is an path it follows as it goes downhill. And	23
finally, the run out zone, where all the snow and debris come to	24
a stop.	25
	26
Factors that can cause an avalanche are a change in temperature,	27
the weather, the steepness of the slope and wind direction.	28



1. The text is about:

- a. Mountains.
- b. Snow slopes.
- c. Avalanches.

2. When do most avalanches happen?

- a. December to April.
- b. December to August.
- c. April to December.

3. When the temperature increases:

- a. The snow sticks.
- b. The snow slides.
- c. The snow melts.

4. How many football fields could a large avalanche fill?

- a. 22.
- b. 20.
- c. 23.

5. The path of the avalanche is called:

- a. Downhill.
- b. The track.
- c. The zone.

6. Why have paragraphs been used in the text?

- a. To make it look better.
- b. To separate the sentences.
- c. To introduce new information.

7. The best word to fill the gap on line 5 is:

- a. Tanks.
- b. Rivers.
- c. Ponds.

8. Which line has a spelling error?

- a. Line 9
- b. Line 13.
- c. Line 18.

9. In the text, the best word to replace 'unstable' on line 22 is:

- a. Shakv.
- b. Slippery.
- c. Unsteady.

10. There is a grammar mistake on:

- a. Line 23.
- b. Line 24.
- c. Line 27.



Text 2 Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

Global Temperatures Rising	1
	2
2020 was one of the warmest years on record, according to a study	3
by the European Climate Change Service.	4
	5
After a very warm autum and winter in Europe, the continent	6
had its hottest year ever in 2020, while the Arctic suffered from	7
extreme heat and high levels of carbon dioxide continued to rise	8
in the Earth's atmosphere.	9
	10
Scientists say that the latest information shows the need for	11
countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions as quick as possible to	12
avoid terrible climate change.	13
	14
Last year also saw the highest temperature that has ever been	15
in world history. In August, a heatwave in California	16
pushed the temperature in Death Valley up to 54.5 degrees Celsius.	17
	18
The Arctic and northern Siberia were the areas of the planet which	19
continued to warm up most quickly, with temperatures more than	20
six degrees higher than the usual temperature for the last thirty	21
years. Arctic ice is disappearing at a fast rate. The Arctic Circle also	22
suffered from an unusually high number of wildfires in 2020.	23
These fires added a record 244 million tonnes of carbon dioxide	24
into the Earth's atmosphere.	25
	26
Scientists said the study showed growing evidence that climate	27
change is contributing to more powerful hurricanes, fires, floods	28
and other natural disasters around the earth.	29



11. This purpose of this text is:

- a. To frighten the reader.
- b. To inform the reader.
- c. To entertain the reader.

12. Which gas is increasing in the Earth's atmosphere, according to the text:

- a. Carbon dioxide.
- b. Carbon monoxide.
- c. Emissions.

13. Where were the hottest temperatures ever recorded?

- a. In the Arctic.
- b. In Europe.
- c. In California.

14. What was noticed about temperatures in the Arctic and Siberia?

- a. They were six degrees higher.
- b. They were about average.
- c. They were thirty degrees lower.

15. Which words are used to describe hurricanes, floods and wildfires?

- a. Alarming rate.
- b. Natural disasters.
- c. Climate change.

16. Which line has a grammatical error?

- a. Line 7.
- b. Line 12.
- c. Line 22.

17. Which is the best word to fill the gap on line 16?

- a. Described.
- b. Written.
- c. Recorded.

18. Which line has a spelling error?

- a. Line 6.
- b. Line 9.
- c. Line 28.

19. Which word in the text is used to mean the same as 'planet'?

- a. Earth.
- b. Continent.
- c. Climate.

20. In the text, the word 'information' is used to mean the same as which word:

- a. Scientists.
- b. Reading.
- c. Evidence.



Text 3

Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

Music radio

Radio broadcasting to the public started around 1920 and it was mainly information and serial programmes that the whole family would sit and listen to.

By the late 1920s, live music was being broadcast in America, which sounded better than being played on a record player in the home. The main style of music played was classical, country music and the blues.

In 1954, in Bell Laboratories, the transistor or radio, as we call it today, was invented by three men. Called, TR-1, it was portable and the size of a pack of cards, it worked as soon as it was switched on, unlike the older style, which took a few minutes to warm up and work. It was priced at \$49.95 and available in six different colours.

This development in radio, allowed more people to own one, which led to the growth of local radio stations broadcasting new, regional, current music to a much wider audience, so new bands and songs were being produced at a faster pace to keep up with changing ______ in music.

21. According to the text, the first radio broadcasts were:

- a. Mainly country music.
- b. Classical music concerts.
- c. Mainly information.

22. The text suggests that the TR-1 was:

- a. Easy to carry around.
- b. Could only be listened to at home.
- c. Took a while to warm up and work.

23. The word 'available' in paragraph 3 could be replaced by:

- a. Possible.
- b. Sold.
- c. Usable.

24. The text suggests that radio was available to:

- a. More stations.
- b. More bands.
- c. More people.

25. Which word would best fill the gap in the last paragraph?

- a. Hopes.
- b. Ideas.
- c. Tastes.



Text 4

Read the text. Answer the questions on your mark sheet.

Vegetable growing

When looking through seed and plant magazines, it is easy to get carried away with the choice of vegetables, but only grow what you really like and are most likely to eat. Perhaps experiment with a few new vegetables as an interest.

Importantly, think about how much space you have, as this limits what you can grow. Another important reason, is how long things take to grow, like cabbages, which are slow to grow and take up a lot of space for all of the growing season.

If space is an issue, think about quick growing vegetables like onions or loose leaf lettuce, such as 'Lollo Rossa'. Or smaller varieties that are suitable for patios and containers, such as cherry tomatoes, French beans and beetroot.

The position of your vegetable garden is important too. Most vegetables need at least six hours of direct sunlight per day, so a sunny position is necessary. April is the best time to start planting your vegetable seeds, after the last frosts of the year and it's not too late to plant tomato and pepper seeds then too.

The best advantage is, they good!

26. According to the text, it is easy to get carried away with:

- a. New vegetables.
- b. Growing what you like.
- c. The choice of vegetables.

27. The word 'reason' in paragraph 2 could be replaced by:

- a. Item.
- b. Point.
- c. Portion.

28. The text suggests that space for gardening:

- a. Isn't too important.
- b. Is important.
- c. Is extremely important.

29. The word 'suitable' in paragraph 3 could be replaced by:

- a. Good.
- b. Just.
- c. Stupid.

30. The text suggests the best time to start planting is:

- a. Autumn.
- b. August.
- c. April.

31. Which word would best fill the gap in the last paragraph?

- a. Taste.
- b. Feel.
- c. Smell.



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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: 24

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

You can ask for more writing paper if required.

You have 60 minutes to finish the examination.

NOCN use only		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
Total		



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

You recently stayed in a hotel and you really enjoyed your time there. Write a letter to the manager of the hotel to thank them for making your stay so enjoyable.

You could write about:

- When you stayed there
- How long you stayed and who you were with
- What you liked about the hotel and the service
- Why you will recommend this hotel to your friends.

OR

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

Write a letter to the leader of the council asking them to put cycle lanes alongside the main roads in your town. You ride your bike every day and feel that at the moment the roads are dangerous for cyclists.

You could write about:

- Your reasons for writing
- Your experience as a cyclist on the roads in your town
- Why you think the roads are dangerous for people on bikes
- Why you think it would be better for cyclists if there were cycle lanes.

Write 75 - 100 words. (12 Marks)

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

You are going to celebrate passing your exams by having a party. Write an email to your cousin to invite them to the party.

You could write about:

- When and where the party will take place
- What sort of food and drink there will be
- What sort of music and games there will be
- Why you would really like your cousin to be able to come to the party.

Write 100-125 words. (12 Marks)

You will be assessed on:

content

- use of appropriate tenses
- word order

- use of conjunctions, adjectives and vocabulary
- legibility of writing

End of Examination for Writing – Level B1



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