

**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 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. Twice a week.<br>b. In the morning.<br>c. Yesterday.                         | 6.  | a. In Athens.<br>b. In 2002.<br>c. My baby sister.                |
| 2. | a. It is closed today.<br>b. Nothing, it's free.<br>c. No, I don't want to go.  | 7.  | a. She is 16.<br>b. She likes pizza.<br>c. She is small and slim. |
| 3. | a. It is delicious.<br>b. Seafood and spaghetti.<br>c. It is my favourite dish. | 8.  | a. It costs £1.<br>b. Of course.<br>c. No, you can't.             |
| 4. | a. A card and a present.<br>b. We can go by bus.<br>c. My new jeans.            | 9.  | a. Two years ago.<br>b. Next week.<br>c. On Tuesdays.             |
| 5. | a. She is very young.<br>b. She looks younger.<br>c. She is younger.            | 10. | a. It's late.<br>b. Yesterday.<br>c. At ten o'clock.              |

**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 Conversation 1.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

**Conversation 1**

1. **Why do the girls decide to go to Leeds Castle?**
  - a. It has some lovely shops.
  - b. It is not too far.
  - c. It is beautiful.
2. **What can they do at Leeds Castle?**
  - a. They can go shopping.
  - b. They can go for a walk.
  - c. They can go to a restaurant.
3. **How will they travel to Leeds Castle?**
  - a. They will walk.
  - b. They will go by train.
  - c. They will go by car.
4. **What will they eat?**
  - a. Sandwiches and cake.
  - b. Sandwiches and salad.
  - c. Sandwiches and chips.
5. **When will they set off?**
  - a. In the morning.
  - b. At lunchtime.
  - c. In the afternoon.

Now listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

Now listen to Conversation 2.

Record your answers on the mark sheet.

**Conversation 2**

1. **Where is this conversation taking place?**
  - a. In the kitchen.
  - b. In a café.
  - c. In a shop.
2. **Why does she sit at a table inside?**
  - a. It is quiet inside.
  - b. It is busy outside.
  - c. It is hot outside.
3. **Why doesn't she have a cherry with her ice-cream?**
  - a. It is too expensive.
  - b. She loves cherries.
  - c. She doesn't like cherries.
4. **What does she have with her iced coffee?**
  - a. Cream.
  - b. Nothing.
  - c. Lemon.
5. **When will her order be ready?**
  - a. Immediately.
  - b. Soon.
  - c. In about 10 -15 minutes.

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.

**Broadcast 1**

- 1. When did people and dogs first live together?**
  - a. Ten years ago.
  - b. A thousand years ago.
  - c. Ten thousand years ago.
- 2. According to the broadcast, a dog is man's what?**
  - a. greatest racer
  - b. life time friend
  - c. best friend.
- 3. Who might be helped by dogs, according to the broadcast?**
  - a. Blind people.
  - b. Best friends.
  - c. Young people.
- 4. What is the top speed of a greyhound, according to the broadcast?**
  - a. 55 kilometres per hour.
  - b. 65 kilometres per hour.
  - c. 75 kilometres per hour.
- 5. Why was Rin Tin Tin a famous dog?**
  - a. He worked with the police.
  - b. He worked in films.
  - c. He worked in the UK.
- 6. How many films did Rin Tin Tin make?**
  - a. fifty
  - b. twelve
  - c. forty four.

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 is the broadcast about?**
  - a. A photographer.
  - b. A competition.
  - c. A radio magazine.
- 2. What will the photos be used for?**
  - a. To illustrate a magazine.
  - b. To illustrate a book.
  - c. To illustrate a calendar.
- 3. What should be the theme of the photos?**
  - a. British Nature.
  - b. The year 2018.
  - c. Anything you like.
- 4. Who can take the photos?**
  - a. Only professional photographers.
  - b. Anyone.
  - c. Radio listeners.
- 5. What must you send with your photo?**
  - a. Your contact details.
  - b. Your signature.
  - c. Your date of birth.

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 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.

Answer 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.**

<u>The health benefits of nature</u>	1
	2
People in the UK are living longer. This rise in life expectancy, however, is not	3
matched by good health. For many, it means spending their later years in ill-	4
health and loneliness.	5
	6
This is a huge challenge for our national health services. Research shows that	7
being lonely is as damaging to our health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day.	8
Fortunately, studies also show that having access to green spaces outdoors	9
helps people meet others.	10
	11
	12
One solution to the problem of loneliness is the London Wildlife Trust's	13
Outdoor History Project. This is a programme of activities based on nature	14
that works with older people. Each week, a group meets in Peckham, in	15
London, where the participants grow herbs, fruit and vegetables, observe the	16
wildlife in the garden and create art and craft inspired by nature. The activities	17
help the participants to share memories, experiences, knowledge and	18
thoughts with others, including recipes, gardening tips and jars of homemade	19
jam.	20
	21
The effect has been very ..... Participants are happy to get out of the	22
house, learn new things and interact with other people. "I was really nervous	23
before coming here today, but now I feel really relaxed. It's nice being	24
outside," reports one woman. Since coming here I've managed to give up	25
smoking," says another. "I was depressed, but now I really look forward to	26
coming here," say a third participant.	27
	28
	29
Comments like these show that the London Wildlife Trust's project has	30
reduced social isolation. It has given people a regular opportunity to get out of	31
the house and interact with others. The experience of being outdoors in	32
nature has improved their mood and happiness.	33
	34
Advice from healthcare professionals is that we should all try to make the most	35
of the great outdoors. We will be able to meet and connect with other people,	36
become more physically active and aware of the wonders of nature, and try	37
something new. One really good way to do this is to volunteer your time by	38
joining a wildlife trust and helping other people.	39

1. **According to the text, what is one of the problems of living longer?**
  - a. People are healthier.
  - b. People can suffer from ill-health.
  - c. People might spend too much money.
  
2. **What is compared to smoking 15 cigarettes a day?**
  - a. loneliness
  - b. being unfit
  - c. spending time outside
  
3. **What do the people in the Peckham group do?**
  - a. They look after a garden.
  - b. They look after their home.
  - c. They work in a shop.
  
4. **What is one of the benefits of this group for the people taking part?**
  - a. They can buy fruit and vegetables.
  - b. They can learn to cook.
  - c. They can share experiences and memories.
  
5. **What is another benefit of the Wildlife project?**
  - a. people feel happier
  - b. people feel lonely
  - c. people feel ill.
  
6. **A word has been omitted from line 22. The word should be:**
  - a. positive
  - b. negative
  - c. original.
  
7. **There is a spelling mistake on:**
  - a. Line 9
  - b. Line 17
  - c. Line 30
  
8. **There is a grammar mistake on:**
  - a. Line 3
  - b. Line 17
  - c. Line 27
  
9. **The best word to replace “nervous” on line 23 is:**
  - a. angry
  - b. forgetful
  - c. worried.
  
10. **The word “participant” in the text means:**
  - a. A person who takes part in something.
  - b. A person who has a part-time job.
  - c. A person who goes to a party.

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

<u>Advice for students: Reheating and storing food</u>	1
	2
Always remember to reheat food ..... It should be “piping hot”. This	3
means that all the food should be steaming and you need to use a cloth or oven	4
glove to get it out of the microwave or oven.	5
	6
To reheat a plate of food in the microwave, cover it with cling-film and place it on	7
a high heat for approximately 3 ½ minutes in a 600-watt microwave. If you are	8
not sure if it’s ready after that, just remember that it should be “piping hot”.	9
<b>It’s best not to reheat pork, bacon or shellfish as there is a risk of food-</b>	10
<b>poisoning.</b>	11
	12
Keep things covered in the fridge. This protects food, leftovers last longer and it	13
stops cross-contamination, especialy if you share a fridge with others. If you cook	14
a meal one day, always eat any leftovers the next day.	15
	16
Be very careful with rice as there is a risk of food-poisoning if you leave cooked	17
rice out at room temperature instead of refrigerating it. If you want to store any	18
left over rice after cooking, cool it quickly and place it in the fridge.	19
	20
Use plastic boxes to store food, like cheese, in the fridge. Don’t keep tins that	21
have been opened in the fridge. A chemical reaction can occur, affecting the food	22
once the tin is open to the air. Transfer any excess food from the can to a bowl	23
or a plastic container and cover with cling-film.	24
	25
Keep potatoes out of the fridge. It’s much better to store them in a cool, dark	26
place such as a cupboard. This will stop them going green. Check the ‘use-by’	27
dates on things you buy in a supermarket. They are there to indicate that you	28
should not be eating that product after the date shown.	29
	30
If you are sharing a kitchen with other students, remember to keep your area	31
clean, especially where you will be cooking and eating. Keep your section of the	32
fridge clean and tidy, and do your washing-up straight away so that dirty pots and	33
pans are not left in the kitchen. They will then be ready for the next time you	34
need them.	35



11. **The purpose of this text is to:**
- Frighten students.
  - Advise students.
  - Entertain students.
12. **According to the text, why should potatoes be stored in a dark place?**
- It stops them going green.
  - It keeps them tidy.
  - It stops them freezing.
13. **Why is it better to cover food that you store in the fridge?**
- It keeps it safe.
  - It keeps it cool.
  - It keeps it tasty.
14. **According to the text, how long should you keep a leftover meal?**
- No more than a week.
  - No more than 3 days.
  - No more than 1 day.
15. **How should you store cooked rice, according to the text?**
- In the fridge when it's cool.
  - In the fridge when it's hot.
  - In the kitchen at room temperature.
16. **In the text, why is some text in bold?**
- To repeat advice already given.
  - To warn of the danger of food-poisoning.
  - To warn of the danger of buying shellfish.
17. **The word that best fills the gap in line 3 is:**
- thoroughly
  - actually
  - firstly.
18. **Which line has a spelling error?**
- Line 14
  - Line 19
  - Line 27
19. **In the text, which expression means being very hot and cooked through?**
- reheating food
  - piping hot
  - chemical reaction.
20. **In the text, what is the meaning of 'straight away' on line 33?**
- slowly
  - later
  - promptly.

**Text 3**

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

**Robin Hood**

Robin Hood is a legendary hero who lived in Sherwood Forest near Nottingham in England with his band of followers. Stories about him began in the fourteenth century, but the facts behind the legend are uncertain. One writer thinks that Robin was born in 1160, when there were many robbers living in the woods, stealing from the rich.

Everyone believes that Robin Hood robbed the rich to give to the poor. He chose to be an outlaw, that is, someone who lives 'outside the law', but he had his own ideas of right and wrong. He fought against injustice, and tried to give ordinary people a share of the riches owned by people in authority and the Church. He had many qualities – he was a great sportsman, a brave fighter and was very good with his bow and arrow.

He dressed in green, lived in the forest with his wife, Marion, and friends like Friar Tuck, Allan A'Dale, Will Scarlett and Little John. For food, they killed the King's deer and spent many days eating, drinking and playing games. Robin Hood robbed the rich by capturing them as they travelled through the forest and inviting them to eat with him. During the meal, one of Robin's companions looked in their bags to see how much money they had. When the meal was finished, Robin asked them to pay for it.

His main enemy was the Sheriff of Nottingham, who was always trying to capture Robin but never managed to do it. Some versions of the story of Robin Hood say that the Sheriff killed Robin by poisoning him. As he lay dying, Robin shot a final arrow from his bow and asked his trusted friend and companion, Little John, to bury him where the arrow landed.

21. **According to the text, Robin Hood was:**

- a. A robber.
- b. A rich man.
- c. A writer.

22. **In the text, which word means 'not sure'?**

- a. outlaw
- b. uncertain
- c. legendary.

23. **In the text, the word 'capture' has the same meaning as:**

- a. shout
- b. steal
- c. catch.

24. **According to the text, why did Robin take money from rich people?**

- a. To share with poor people.
- b. To give to the Sherriff of Nottingham.
- c. To raise money for charity.

25. **Which word in the text is used to mean Robin's friends?**

- a. woods
- b. companions
- c. robbers.

**Text 4**

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

The Suffragette Movement

On 6 February 1918, the British Parliament passed an important law giving women in Britain the right to vote for the first time. The women who fought for this right were called suffragettes.

The Suffragette Movement in Britain started in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The women demanded not only the right to vote, but also better education for girls. However, there was strong opposition to them. Many men argued that women were less intelligent than men and more emotional, and therefore could not make important decisions.

The first suffragettes believed in being legal and peaceful in their actions. They used to write letters to Parliament and organise petitions. Nothing happened. No-one noticed them.

In 1903 a woman called Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia decided they needed more publicity for their cause. They encouraged women to break the law. Soon the newspapers were full of shocking stories about these new-style suffragettes.

They marched through the streets. They used to paint "Votes for Women" on walls and break shop windows. Some women chained themselves to railings outside Parliament and 10 Downing Street. They had to be very courageous because angry crowds came and threw tomatoes, eggs and flour at them. Many suffragettes went to prison.

The most shocking event was during a horse race, in 1913. A suffragette called Emily Davidson ran in front of the King's horse and was killed.

Slowly, public opinion changed. Many members of Parliament now wanted votes for women. .... it was not until the end of the First World War that women aged 30 and over were allowed to vote.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>26. <b>According to the text, the suffragettes wanted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. only the right to vote</li><li>b. other things as well as the right to vote</li><li>c. a better education than men.</li></ul> <p>27. <b>Many women went to prison because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They broke the law.</li><li>b. They threw things at the crowds.</li><li>c. They told shocking stories.</li></ul> <p>28. <b>According to the text, the Suffragette Movement started in:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. 1903</li><li>b. 1918</li><li>c. the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</li></ul> | <p>29. <b>In the text, the word 'opposition' means:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. people agreed with them</li><li>b. people did not agree with them</li><li>c. people did not listen to them.</li></ul> <p>30. <b>The word 'courageous' in paragraph 5 means the same as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. confident</li><li>b. calm</li><li>c. brave.</li></ul> <p>31. <b>Which word would best fill the gap in the last paragraph?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. because</li><li>b. therefore</li><li>c. however.</li></ul> |
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**ESOL International**  
**English Writing Examination**  
**Level B1 Intermediate**

**Instructions to learners**

Check that you have the correct paper.

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.

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

NOCN use only	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
<b>Total</b>	

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

Write an article for a school/college magazine about the tourist attractions in your area to encourage visitors to come.

You could write about:

- What kinds of tourist attractions there are.
- What sort of things tourists can do in your area.
- Any advice you would give to tourists visiting your area.
- Where they could stay and eat.

**OR**

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

Write a letter to the headteacher of your school asking him/her to set up a computer club for pupils after school.

You could write about:

- When the computer club could take place.
- What kind of facilities you would like available and why.
- What the benefits would be for the pupils and their homework.

Write 75 - 100 words.

(12 Marks)

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

Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about a holiday you had recently.

You could write about:

- When and where you went.
- Where you stayed and what it was like.
- What the weather was like.
- Who you went with and for how long you were there.
- Something interesting you did during your holiday.

Write 100-125 words.

(12 Marks)

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**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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NOCN  
The Quadrant  
Parkway Business Centre  
99 Parkway Avenue  
Sheffield  
S9 4WG  
UK

E-mail: [nocn@nocn.org.uk](mailto:nocn@nocn.org.uk)

Tel: +44 (0) 114 2270500  
Fax: +44 (0) 114 2270501