PREPARATION & 12 PRACTICE TESTS
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The ESB B2 examination consists of five sections: Speaking, Listening, Reading, Use of English and Writing. The speaking section takes place separately; all of the other sections take place on the same day in a period of two hours and thirty minutes with NO breaks.

The listening section comes first, and lasts between twenty and twenty-five minutes. The rest of the examination can be completed in whatever order the candidate wishes.

All five sections carry equal weight in terms of marking, and are added together to produce the final score. This means that if a candidate does not do well in one section, it is still possible to pass by doing very well in the other sections. A pass mark is around 55%, depending on the difficulty of the paper.

The LISTENING section

In Part 1, candidates will hear a conversation between two or sometimes three people. These are taken from everyday situations such as: discussing an event that has happened or will happen; arranging a party, hotel room or holiday; giving advice or making suggestions; giving directions or instructions, and so on. Candidates have to decide if ten statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Part 2 consists of two parts (Section A / Section B), each of which is usually a speech, short talk or interview (though everyday conversations are sometimes heard). Each part is followed by five three-option MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions.

The READING section

In Part 1, candidates first must choose the best four paragraph headings for a text from a choice of six (with one example given). Then they have six four-option MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions to answer on the same text.

In Part 2, candidates have a second text to read, and five four-option MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions to answer on it.

Each Reading Text is between 350 and 450 words in length. The questions may be about detail, gist, tone or occasionally inference. There are also questions about vocabulary in context and reference words.

The USE OF ENGLISH section

Part 1 consists of ten four-part MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions which test the candidate’s knowledge of grammar.

Part 2 consists of ten four-option MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions which test the candidate’s knowledge of vocabulary, including prepositions, phrasal verbs, confusable words and collocations.

Part 3 is a MULTIPLE-CHOICE cloze with ten gaps. For each gap there is a choice of four options to choose from. Everything from grammar to linking words is tested in this part.

Part 4 consists of five three-option MULTIPLE-CHOICE questions testing word formation, including both prefixes and suffixes.

Part 5 is a matching exercise, where candidates must decide which sentence from a choice of four has the same meaning as the prompt sentence.
The SPEAKING examination

The SPEAKING examination is carried out with two candidates, or occasionally three. It lasts for eleven minutes (or seventeen if there are three candidates) and consists of three parts.

Part 1 lasts for two minutes (or three if there are three candidates). The interviewer asks each candidate personal questions about subjects like family, friends, where they live, and so on.

Part 2 lasts for four minutes (or six if there are three candidates). The candidates are asked to discuss two statements based on the same topic (or three if there are three candidates). The discussion only involves the two candidates, NOT the interviewer.

Part 3 lasts for five minutes (or eight if there are three candidates). In this part, the interviewer joins in the discussion from Part 2, and asks questions to continue and extend the topic. Candidates are expected to answer the interviewer’s questions and also respond to what their partner says.

The WRITING section

Candidates have a choice of three tasks: an essay, an informal letter / email, a story. They must write ONE of these in 180 and 200 words.

Total time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes
1 Choose the correct answer.

1 a Some people now say that Columbus didn’t **discover / invent** America.
   b The mobile phone was **discovered / invented** in the 1950s, I think.

2 a Some fantastic new electronic devices are **in / on** the way – see our new brochure for details.
   b All those wires are getting **in / on** the way – can you tidy them up, please?

3 a We are experiencing some **technical / technological** problems at the moment – the programme will continue in a moment.
   b **Technical / Technological** development has improved the lives of people all over the world.

4 a **In the future / in future**, call me when you’re going to be late.
   b Are humans likely to live on the moon **in future / in the future**?

2 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 I’m going to start a ..... course next week.
   A photographs
   B photography
   C photographic

2 How long have you had an ..... toothbrush?
   A electricity
   B electric
   C electronic

3 Many people don’t agree with ..... on animals.
   A experiment
   B experimental
   C experimenting

4 Most of his ..... doesn’t support his theory.
   A research
   B researches
   C researching

5 This idea could help a lot of people in ..... countries in Africa.
   A developed
   B developing
   C development

3 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 ..... intelligence is the ability of computers to think.
   A Artificial
   C Synthetic
   B Fake
   D Automatic

2 Can I use your mobile phone to ..... a call?
   A do
   C take
   B make
   D have

3 The scientist tried to concentrate ..... his work.
   A to
   C with
   B on
   D at

4 Did she ..... the computer before she went to bed?
   A close
   C turn down
   B switch off
   D turn out

5 A jet plane requires very powerful ..... to get it off the ground.
   A engines
   C machines
   B computers
   D mechanisms

6 There was a power ..... and all the lights went out.
   A out
   C break
   B cut
   D off

7 The company intends to open a new car ..... in Wales.
   A factory
   C industry
   B station
   D firm

8 Don’t put your finger in the ..... or you’ll get an electric shock.
   A switch
   C socket
   B plug
   D cord

9 I called the company and asked the receptionist to put me ..... to the manager.
   A on
   C through
   B down
   D up

10 My dad has a shop that sells ..... parts for motorbikes.
   A spare
   C extra
   B exchange
   D change
Books

1 Match the kind of book 1-8 with its definition (A-H).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>romance</td>
<td>a book that frightens its reader</td>
<td>a book about someone’s life by someone else</td>
<td>a book about someone’s life by themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>detective story</td>
<td>a book where someone solves a crime</td>
<td>a book about love</td>
<td>a book about the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>horror story</td>
<td>a book full of excitement and danger</td>
<td>the best book an author has written</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>adventure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>science-fiction story</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>biography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>autobiography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>masterpiece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 The book does not end very ..... .
   A happy
   B happily
   C happiness

2 This novel has received many good ..... .
   A critics
   B criticisms
   C critiques

3 The last book I read was an adventure that was ..... in Africa.
   A set
   B setting
   C sets

4 She was disappointed when the newspaper published a(n) ..... review of her book.
   A favourite
   B favourable
   C unfavourable

5 I like books with happy ..... .
   A ends
   B ending
   C endings

3 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 The story takes ..... in Switzerland during World War Two.
   A up
   B place
   C part
   D time

2 The book ..... the story of a boy who loses his parents.
   A tells
   B speaks
   C says
   D talks

3 This romance was enchanting ..... beginning ..... end.
   A between / and
   B between / to
   C from / to
   D from / and

4 The thief promised to turn over a new ..... and never steal again.
   A page
   B paper
   C chapter
   D leaf

5 It’s the ..... story of a man who got lost in the Amazon.
   A true
   B factual
   C real
   D non-fiction

6 I wouldn’t ..... to recommend this book.
   A hesitate
   B pause
   C think
   D doubt

7 The ..... of the autobiography tells us how the traveller eventually died.
   A prologue
   B epilogue
   C index
   D postscript

8 I don’t like books that tell you the whole plot on the back ..... .
   A sheet
   B cover
   C side
   D part

9 I prefer to read ..... things that really happened.
   A on
   B around
   C for
   D about

10 I couldn’t stop ..... the pages until the very end.
   A moving
   B changing
   C turning
   D opening
Relationships

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the appropriate phrasal verb.

get on • go back on • break up • fall out with • go out • make up

1 How long have Tom and Julia been ...................... together?
2 I’ve always ...................... well with my two brothers, and we rarely fight.
3 You two are supposed to be best friends – why don’t you ...................... and start talking again?
4 My daughter doesn’t want to go to school because she’s ...................... her two friends.
5 You said you’d help me, and a true friend doesn’t ...................... their promises.
6 My sister and her boyfriend are forever ...................... and then getting back together.

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 There are no other kids in the ...... we’ve just moved into.
   A neighbour  B neighbourly  C neighbourhood

2 I have some good friends, but I’m not ..... on them.
   A dependent  B independent  C dependence

3 You’re so ...... ! You never want to go out.
   A social  B unsociable  C sociable

4 Are you ..... to that boy? You look exactly alike.
   A relative  B related  C unrelated

5 Your ..... is extremely important to me – I don’t want to lose it.
   A friend  B friendly  C friendship

Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 Billy is one of my ..... friends.
   A nearest  B closest  C longest  D furthest

2 We’re not friends – just ..... , really.
   A companions  B acquaintances  C strangers  D foreigners

3 He’s been ..... love ..... her since the day they met.
   A with / of  B under / with  C in / to  D in / with

4 Martin and I get on like a ..... on fire.
   A home  B forest  C building  D house

5 For my mum and dad, it was love at first ..... .
   A sight  B look  C vision  D glance

6 She’s a(n) ..... friend and would never betray me.
   A honest  B ambitious  C loyal  D impressive

7 My mum and I don’t see ..... to ..... when it comes to boyfriends.
   A eye / eye  B neck / neck  C face / face  D cheek / cheek

8 You shouldn’t talk about people behind their ..... .
   A backs  B bodies  C faces  D heads

9 I was ..... touched by the lovely present she gave me.
   A widely  B deeply  C highly  D strongly

10 We are not ..... good terms with each other at the moment.
   A at  B on  C with  D in
**LANGUAGE AWARENESS**

1 **Collocations**

Tick (✓) the words that can go with the words in bold.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>flowers</th>
<th>teeth</th>
<th>fur</th>
<th>passport</th>
<th>impression</th>
<th>light</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>artificial</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fake</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 **Prepositions**

1 Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1 He was a boy genius, and went to university ....... the age of fifteen.
2 He was late for work and the manager told him to be ....... time ....... future.
3 I don’t know ....... certain, but ....... a guess I’d say that Jim is the oldest.
4 You should try harder to keep ....... touch with your friends.
5 Can you try to be here by 9 a.m.......
6 Joan hadn’t seen her brother .......

2 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 According ....... the article, mobile phone use has risen by eighty per cent.
   A to  C with
   B by  D at

2 I’m ashamed ....... myself for accusing him ....... stealing without proof.
   A for / of  C for / for
   B of / of  D of / for

3 I’m on a diet, but I’m not accustomed ....... it yet, and I’m hungry all the time!
   A on  C to
   B in  D with

4 They’re meant to be best friends, but at the moment they don’t agree ....... one another .......
   A with / on  C with / to
   B on / with  D to / on

5 The main advantage ....... modern cinema is that films are in colour.
   A of  C at
   B on  D to

6 I’m annoyed ....... Michelle ....... not inviting me to her dinner party.
   A about / from  C with / for
   B with / from  D to / on

7 You shouldn’t still get anxious ....... exams – you’re too old for that.
   A at  C about
   B of  D to

8 You must apologise ....... your mother ....... speaking to her so rudely.
   A for / to  C at / for
   B to / for  D to / from
GRAMMAR [TENSES]

The Present Tenses

1 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 My brothers ..... six slices of pizza each so far!
   A eat        C are eating
   B have eaten D have been eating

2 It’s six months since I ..... a holiday.
   A have        C haven’t had
   B have had    D have been having

3 You must be exhausted – you ..... for two hours now.
   A run        C are running
   B have run   D have been running

4 Our teacher ..... that you’re the cleverest boy
   A thinks     C is thinking
   B has thought D has been thinking

5 The economic situation in this country ..... worse every day.
   A it gets     C is getting
   B has got    D has got

6 My aunt ..... to Paris ten times – and she’s saving up to go again.
   A has been C has gone
   B is going  D goes

7 The critic ..... your soup right now, chef, so we’ll soon see what she thinks.
   A tastes C is tasting
   B has tasted D has been tasting

8 ..... in this part of the city for long?
   A You have been living
   B Have you been living
   C Do you live
   D Are you living

9 Polly ..... to her friend for over six weeks.
   A has to write
   B hasn’t been writing
   C hasn’t written
   D isn’t writing

10 Here ..... the bus at last!
   A is coming   C comes
   B it is coming D has come

2 Choose the sentence A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

1 Why are you always asking silly questions?
   A That’s a very silly question.
   B You ask silly questions all the time.
   C Why do you think that’s a silly question?
   D You rarely ask sensible questions.

2 I’ve never eaten a curry before.
   A I could never eat a curry.
   B Is this a curry I’m eating?
   C It’s the earliest I’ve eaten a curry.
   D This is the first time I’ve eaten a curry.

3 Their nephew rarely visits them.
   A Their nephew hardly ever visits them.
   B Their nephew doesn’t visit them.
   C Their nephew visits them rather often.
   D Their nephew is visiting them at the moment.

4 We haven’t finished painting the house.
   A We’re still painting the house.
   B We still paint the house quite often.
   C We’re not painting the house at the moment.
   D We’ve just started painting the house.

5 She’s been in Australia for quite some time.
   A She enjoyed her trip to Australia.
   B She’s been to Australia a number of times.
   C She’s gone to Australia.
   D She always has a good time in Australia.
The Past Tenses

1 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 When I was young, we ..... sailing every weekend.
   A were used to going
   B had gone
   C would go
   D used to going

2 My sister crashed the car while she ..... out of the garage.
   A backed
   B had backed
   C was backing
   D had been backing

3 It was the most beautiful thing that anyone ..... to him in his life.
   A said ever
   B had ever said
   C was ever saying
   D had ever been saying

4 By the time they arrived, we ..... dinner and were watching a film.
   A finish
   B had finished
   C were finishing
   D have been finishing

5 I ..... football regularly when I was a teenager.
   A played
   B had played
   C was playing
   D had been playing

6 ..... to school with my brother?
   A Were you used to go
   B Did you use to going
   C Did you use to go
   D Were you used to going

7 Why were his clothes dirty? ..... trees?
   A Had he been climbing
   B Was climbing
   C Had he climb
   D Did he climb

8 It was the first time I ..... a crocodile.
   A had seen
   B saw
   C was seeing
   D had been seen

9 The manager was leaving the office when the phone ..... .
   A rang
   B had rung
   C was ringing
   D had been ringing

10 By midnight, I ..... for five hours, but I carried on.
    A studied
    B had studied
    C was studying
    D had been studying

2 Choose the sentence A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

1 I used to go fishing whenever I could.
   A I was going fishing because I could.
   B I went fishing every chance I got.
   C I would fish and I could do it well.
   D I was used to going fishing.

2 We all sat down for dinner once Jim arrived.
   A When Jim arrived, we had had dinner.
   B When Jim arrived, we were having dinner.
   C When Jim arrived, we had dinner.
   D Before Jim arrived, we had dinner.

3 She was driving through the town centre when she saw Mike.
   A When she saw Mike, she drove through the town centre.
   B While she was driving through the town centre, she saw Mike.
   C She had been driving through the town centre before she saw Mike.
   D Mike was in the town centre when he saw her driving.

4 They used to go skiing every winter.
   A They would go skiing every winter.
   B They were used to skiing last winter.
   C They were skiing in the winter.
   D They went skiing that winter.

5 He had a coffee after he had had some biscuits.
   A He ate some biscuits, then had a coffee.
   B He drank a coffee, then ate some biscuits.
   C He had some biscuits with his coffee.
   D He made some coffee to have with his biscuits.
**The Future Tenses**

1. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

   1. The brakes on his bike don’t work! Look, he .....!
      A. will crash  
      B. will be crashing  
      C. is going to crash  
      D. will have crashed

   2. They ..... to bed by the time we get there.
      A. will go  
      B. will be going  
      C. are going to go  
      D. will have gone

   3. Don’t call at 8 a.m. tomorrow – I’ll ......
      A. sleep  
      B. have slept  
      C. be sleeping  
      D. have been sleeping

   4. I’ll have finished ..... he comes home.
      A. by the time  
      B. until  
      C. until the time  
      D. before the time

   5. What ..... when you grow up?
      A. are you doing  
      B. will you be doing  
      C. are you going to do  
      D. will you have done

   6. On December 6th, I ..... in this company for ten years.
      A. will work  
      B. will be working  
      C. am going to work  
      D. will have been working

   7. If you become a teacher, you won’t ..... much money.
      A. make  
      B. have made  
      C. be made  
      D. have been making

   8. ..... to the concert with me? I don’t want to go on my own.
      A. Will you come  
      B. Will you coming  
      C. Will you can come  
      D. Will you have come

   9. Frank ..... his homework by the time the film starts, so he can’t watch it.
      A. won’t finishing  
      B. won’t be finishing  
      C. isn’t finishing  
      D. won’t have finished

   10. Just imagine – this time tomorrow, we ..... at the top of the Statue of Liberty!
       A. will stand  
       B. will be standing  
       C. are going to stand  
       D. will have stood

2. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

   1. The sun will have gone down by the time we arrive.
      A. We won’t get there before sunset.  
      B. We’ll arrive as the sun is setting.  
      C. We’ll have arrived before the sun sets.  
      D. The sun won’t set until we arrive.

   2. Will you be working at home again tomorrow?
      A. Do you always work from home?  
      B. Are you going to work at home tomorrow as well?  
      C. Are you working at home?  
      D. Will you have worked at home again by tomorrow?

   3. I won’t have finished this report by six.
      A. I will need until six to finish this report.  
      B. At six, this report won’t be ready.  
      C. The report will be ready well before six.  
      D. I’ll start doing the report at six.

   4. Are you going to start eating properly?
      A. Are you starting to eat properly?  
      B. Will you have been eating properly?  
      C. Will you have eaten properly?  
      D. Do you intend to start eating properly?

   5. Would you like to come to the cinema with me?
      A. Are you coming to the cinema with me?  
      B. Are you going to come to the cinema with me?  
      C. Will you come to the cinema with me?  
      D. Will you be coming to the cinema with me?
Revision of Tenses

1 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1 A lion when you were in Africa?
   A Do you ever see
   B Did you ever see
   C Have you ever seen
   D Were you ever seeing

2 I’ll send you the email as soon as I ..... to school.
   A get  C am getting
   B will get  D will be getting

3 The last train ..... at 11 p.m. We’ll never make it!
   A leaves  C will have left
   B would be leaving  D would leave

4 Why are you so late? I ..... for half an hour!
   A am waiting  C have waited
   B was waiting  D have been waiting

5 Billy ..... in his father’s office this summer.
   A works  C is working
   B would work  D will have worked

6 We doubt if your sister ..... her driving test.
   A passes  C is passing
   B will pass  D will have passed

7 That ..... the best party I’d ever been to.
   A is  C was
   B has been  D had been

8 He’s sad to be leaving – he ..... in this city for ten years.
   A lives  C lived
   B has lived  D is living

9 They ..... running every night for the next month to prepare for the marathon.
   A go  C have gone
   B are going to go  D went

10 While you ..... the meal, what should I do?
    A are cooking  C are going to cook
    B will be cooking  D have cooked

11 How long ..... each other?
    A do you know
    B have you known
    C are you knowing
    D have you been knowing

12 She ..... to Australia.
    A thinks about going
    B thinks to go
    C is thinking to go
    D is thinking about going

2 Choose the sentence A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

1 The last time she called was a month ago.
   A She hasn’t called for a month.
   B She has to call every month.
   C She calls once a month.
   D She had called every month.

2 It’s been snowing all night.
   A It snowed for a while last night.
   B It had snowed some time during the night.
   C It is night-time and it is snowing.
   D It started snowing last night and it is still snowing.

3 The President is to visit our town soon.
   A The President is visiting our town now.
   B The President is in our town for a while.
   C The President is about to visit our town.
   D The President has visited our town recently.

4 I’ll forgive him once he apologises.
   A If I forgive him, will he apologise?
   B He’s only apologising so I will forgive him.
   C When he makes an apology, he will have my forgiveness.
   D He won’t apologise until I forgive him.

5 I’m used to getting up early for work now.
   A I would get up early for work in the past.
   B I don’t find it hard to get up early anymore.
   C I used to get up early, but now I don’t.
   D I’ve always got up early for work until now.
LISTENING

Part 1
You will hear a conversation between Mark and his sister, Paula, about a school trip. For questions 1-10, mark each statement True (T) or False (F). You will hear Part One TWICE. You now have one minute to read the questions for Part One.

The School Trip

1 Both Mark and Paula went on a school trip yesterday. .........
2 Paula didn’t enjoy the coach journey. .........
3 According to Mark, Paula doesn’t usually like history. .........
4 There were a lot of people at the castle. .........
5 Paula’s best friend wasn’t with her because she was ill. .........
6 They had lunch in the castle tower. .........
7 Mark liked the mock battles. .........
8 Some activities were cancelled due to the weather. .........
9 Paula fell asleep on the coach on the way back. .........
10 Paula enjoyed the trip more than Mark. .........

Part 2: Section A
You will hear an interview between a restaurant manager and a job candidate, Lee Atkins. For questions 11-15, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear Section A TWICE. You now have one minute to read the questions for Section A.

The Job Interview

11 The most attractive thing about the job for Lee is
   A the opportunity for advancement.
   B the salary.
   C the location of the restaurant.
12 The interviewer is impressed by the fact that Lee
   A passed all his exams.
   B researched the company.
   C has worked in the food business.
13 In his present job, Lee
   A has been promoted several times.
   B has a lot of responsibility.
   C is often sent on errands.
14 According to Lee, it is not important to have
   A qualifications.
   B experience.
   C enthusiasm.
15 The interviewer advises Lee to
   A give up his job to study for a degree.
   B join a management trainee programme.
   C apply again next year.
Part 2: Section B

You will hear Kevin Matthews, an advertising expert, addressing a group of consumers. For questions 16-20, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear Section B TWICE. You now have one minute to read the questions for Section B.

Advertising

16 Kevin says that
   A people need to be careful with adverts.
   B adverts have no effect on clever people.
   C adverts are aimed mainly at clever people.

17 According to research, advertising can make up
   A 50% of the price of a product.
   B 15% of the price of a product.
   C 5% of the price of a product.

18 Products aimed at children
   A are on the lowest shelves at the supermarket.
   B are near the supermarket checkout.
   C are out of the reach of children at the supermarket.

19 Before making big purchases, consumers ought to
   A do plenty of research.
   B test the products.
   C ask people they know for advice.

20 Kevin says that
   A the majority of customers are unhappy.
   B consumers should be willing to return products.
   C he feels angry when he wastes money.
You are going to read a passage about surfing. For questions 21-24, match the headings (A-G) with the appropriate paragraph. One heading has been done as an example. There are TWO headings which you do not need.

Example: B Island origins
When Captain Cook reached the island of Hawaii in 1769, he observed a strange pastime that the natives of the islands enjoyed. The men went out beyond the waves on boards, which they used to ride back on the waves. It was done purely for fun, though they reached great speeds and risked great injury. He was one of the first Europeans to witness surfing.

21 Known as ‘the sport of kings’, because the kings of Hawaii practised it along with everyone else, surfing nearly disappeared over the one hundred years that followed, as the problems Europeans had brought to other parts of the world hit Hawaii. Disease and poverty reduced the population, and the Christian missionaries convinced their new believers that surfing was not time well spent. By the end of the nineteenth century, there was just a small club of surfers left on the famous Waikiki beach.

22 In the early years of the twentieth century, thanks, in some part, to the interest of European adventurers and the help of some influential Hawaiians, a revival was underway, and the sea in front of Waikiki Beach was full of surfers. One of these was Duke Kahanomoku, who was a great surfer but also a champion swimmer (going on to win two gold medals in the Olympics.) As Duke travelled the world competing in swimming races, he brought his surfboard with him, introducing the sport to friends in both America and Australia.

23 The Second World War also did a lot for the popularity of surfing too. Fighting Japan meant that most troops passed through Hawaii on their way to the Pacific islands, and many got to see – and try – surfing for the first time. Many were hooked, some returning to Hawaii to stay after the end of the war, others taking the sport back home with them – to California.

24 It was California that made surfing into a lifestyle, with the surfing films of the sixties and seventies, and the surf rock sound of The Beach Boys, among others. It has only grown in popularity since. In 1959, there were an estimated 5,000 surfers worldwide; in 1963 this had swelled to 2 million, most of them in California. Today there are between seventeen and twenty-three million surfers worldwide. Although some surfers make a living from it through sponsorship deals and competition prizes, most still do it purely for the joy of the experience.

A A global phenomenon
B [Example] Island origins
C An Olympic sport
D The soldiers come home
E European influence
F East and west coast
G Ambassador of surf
25 According to the text, surfing
   A was invented by Captain Cook.
   B was first observed in Hawaii.
   C was more than just a pastime.
   D was brought to Hawaii from Europe.

26 The number of surfers decreased because of
   A diseases in Europe.
   B the death of the kings.
   C the influence of the Europeans.
   D the lack of development.

27 The word closest in meaning to ‘revival’ in paragraph 3 is
   A disappearance.
   B rebirth.
   C registration.
   D decrease.

28 Duke Kahanomoku was best known in his lifetime as
   A a swimmer.
   B a traveller.
   C an aristocrat.
   D a surfer.

29 The word closest in meaning to ‘hooked’ in paragraph 4 is
   A fascinated.
   B bored.
   C scared.
   D angered.

30 According to the text, surfing today could be described as
   A an Olympic sport.
   B a profitable hobby.
   C a way of life.
   D a Hawaiian pastime.
A Low-tech School in Silicon Valley

Silicon Valley in California is home to some of the biggest high-tech companies in the world, including Google, Apple and Microsoft. You might expect the schools in this area – the places where many of the employees of these companies send their children – to be modern, even futuristic, with computers on every desk and robot maths teachers. But the Waldorf School doesn’t allow computers in its classroom, even though one of its pupils is the child of a top executive at eBay.

The Waldorf philosophy denies that such technology helps children learn. Parents are even advised not to let their children use mobile phones and laptops at home until they reach the age of about fourteen. The board in class is not electronic – it’s not even white, but a traditional blackboard that teachers write on in chalk. What goes on in a Waldorf classroom, though, is something that might not be approved of by a traditional teacher either.

In one class, boys and girls sit side by side knitting. The project they are working on is making a pair of socks, which the teacher says will help their problem-solving skills, maths ability and hand coordination. The emphasis everywhere, in fact, is on hands-on and real-life experience rather than theory and abstraction. In order to teach fractions, the teacher and her pupils divide up cakes and biscuits, and then eat them – one idea that is sure to keep the kids interested.

Mind-body coordination, student participation, creative thinking; these are the goals that the Waldorf philosophy says cannot be encouraged when children are just sitting in front of computer screens. And with forty Waldorf schools in California and 160 nationwide (a number that is growing) it would seem that a large number of parents agree. Not only that, but seeing as these are fee-paying schools, they are putting their money where their mouth is.

In answer to criticism that their students will be left behind in the fast-changing world ahead of them, the school points out that technology can be picked up easily enough when it is needed, especially by kids who had been taught to think for themselves. They also point out that 94 per cent of their kids go on to university, with many getting into top universities like Berkeley in California.
31 According to the article, many people would expect schools in Silicon Valley to
   A use a lot of technology.
   B teach employees of computer companies.
   C avoid too many electronic devices.
   D produce employees for the technology industry.

32 The Waldorf School in Silicon Valley
   A has some famous pupils.
   B attracts the children of high-tech executives.
   C used to use technology.
   D bans the use of technology even at home.

33 The Waldorf philosophy could be described as
   A learning by numbers.
   B learning by doing.
   C learning by memorising.
   D learning by copying.

34 'They' in paragraph 4 refers to
   A Waldorf schools.
   B Waldorf pupils.
   C Waldorf teachers.
   D Waldorf parents.

35 Waldorf schools
   A have successful graduates.
   B are to be found exclusively in California.
   C can be found wherever there is technology.
   D do not have head teachers.
USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1

For questions 36-45, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

36 This time tomorrow, ..... to France in my camper van.
   A I’ll be driving  C I’ll have driven
   B I’ll drive  D I drive

37 You’ll have to say sorry ..... Sally ..... not going to her party.
   A for / to  C to / for
   B for / about  D about / for

38 Bring an umbrella ..... it rains.
   A because  C so that
   B in case  D due to

39 Nobody got hurt, ..... ?
   A does he  C do they
   B did they  D did it

40 I wish I ..... my wallet – all my money was in it!
   A don’t lose  C didn’t lose
   B won’t lose  D hadn’t lost

41 Of all his friends, she’s by far the ..... .
   A good  C well
   B better  D best

42 I’ve been a sailor for thirty years, so I ..... rough seas.
   A used to  C did that
   B am getting used to  D have used to

43 The helicopter landed ..... the roof of the tower block.
   A over  C above
   B on  D in

44 We’ll never get there in time ..... we don’t hurry up.
   A if  C unless
   B provided  D if only

45 That farmer owns the land on ..... sides of the river.
   A each  C either
   B every  D both

Part 2

For questions 46-55, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

46 That boy takes no ..... of what his teachers tell him!
   A attention  C notice
   B interest  D part

47 The driver lost ..... of his car and crashed into a tree.
   A order  C place
   B control  D the way

48 Our neighbour ..... to help us paint our house.
   A advised  C offered
   B suggested  D assured

49 Don’t turn ..... your exam sheets until you are told to.
   A over  C around
   B up  D off

50 Everyone ..... mistakes, so don’t get upset – just apologise.
   A has  C does
   B makes  D commits

51 The ..... village celebrated the young man’s safe return from the war.
   A all  C full
   B complete  D entire

52 It’s no ..... complaining – I’ve already made my decision.
   A point  C good
   B worth  D need

53 The book was generally good, but the ..... was a bit disappointing.
   A finish  C end
   B ending  D last

54 Everyone who ..... in the beach clean-up gets a T-shirt.
   A participates  C contributes
   B divides  D takes place

55 There may be short ..... of rain, but the day will be generally sunny.
   A times  C periods
   B moments  D sections
Part 3
For questions 56-65, read the text and for each gap, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

The Cold

Nasopharyngitis – better (56) ..... as the common cold – is generally not a serious disease, but as its name (57) ..... , it is extremely widespread and causes plenty of sick leave and low productivity at work every year. In (58) ..... , including visits to doctors, the cold virus is estimated to cost over 5 billion euros per year. So how is it that there is no known cure?

Like all viruses, colds are immune to antibiotics, but what about vaccinations? The problem with the cold virus – (59) ..... the flu virus – is that it changes extremely fast. The cold we have this year will not be the same as the one we (60) ..... next year, so if we are immunised to the former, we may find ourselves still defenceless against the (61) ..... .

So, what can be done? Prevention is better (62) ..... cure, as they say, and a few simple precautions can reduce your chances of infection quite effectively. Wash your hands when you come in from outdoors, and try not to touch surfaces that many people may (63) ..... touched – for example, on a bus. If you are unlucky enough to fall ill with a cold, drink plenty of liquids and stay warm. The worst thing that can happen is for a cold to lead to something worse like a bacterial infection, (64) ..... staying in bed for a day or two to get (65) ..... it completely is not the craziest idea in the world.

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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>A called</td>
<td>C known</td>
<td>D noted</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B said</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>A suggests</td>
<td>C has suggested</td>
<td>D is suggested</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B is suggesting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>A fact</td>
<td>C part</td>
<td>D full</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>A such as</td>
<td>C as such</td>
<td>D like as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B just like</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>A take</td>
<td>C stick</td>
<td>D catch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B grab</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>A next</td>
<td>C second</td>
<td>D latter</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B other</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>A from</td>
<td>C than</td>
<td>D for</td>
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<td></td>
<td>B of</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>A be</td>
<td>C have</td>
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<td>B have been</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>A that</td>
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<td>B so</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>A through</td>
<td>C on</td>
<td>D over</td>
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<td>B around</td>
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</table>
Part 4

For questions 66-70, complete the gaps by choosing the correct answer A, B or C.

66 You must start eating more – you’re ..... .
   A overweight
   B weightless
   C underweight

67 This essay is full of mistakes – it will have to be ..... .
   A written
   B unwritten
   C rewritten

68 That player is really ..... to watch when he starts to score goals.
   A excited
   B exciting
   C excitable

69 My dad still goes for a three-mile ..... every morning.
   A run
   B runner
   C running

70 The junior chef got in trouble because the meat wasn’t ..... – he’d forgotten the salt and pepper.
   A seasonal
   B seasonable
   C seasoned

Part 5

For questions 71-75, choose the sentence A, B, C or D, which is closest in meaning to the first.

71 As well as being unkind, your comments were also untrue.
   A Not only were your comments cruel, they were also lies.
   B Although your comments were true, they were not very kind.
   C I found your comments amusing, but a little bit nasty.
   D While they were true, your comments were rather unkind.

72 I’ll forgive her only if she apologise.
   A If she doesn’t forgive me, I won’t forgive her.
   B She won’t apologise unless I forgive her.
   C Unless she apologises, I won’t forgive her.
   D If she apologises, I won’t forgive her.

73 By the time you get here, I’ll have left for school.
   A You’ll have got here by the time I leave for school.
   B I’ll be leaving for school when you get here.
   C When you get here, I’ll be at school.
   D I won’t be here when you arrive.

74 Had I realised he was upset, I’d have called him.
   A If he’d been upset, I’d have called him.
   B He wasn’t upset, so I didn’t call him.
   C I didn’t realise he was upset, or I’d have called him.
   D I knew he was upset, so I called him.

75 This soup is too hot for the twins to eat it yet.
   A The twins should wait a while before they eat the soup.
   B This soup needs to be hotter before the twins can eat it.
   C The cooler the soup, the more the twins will eat.
   D Even if this soup was cool, the twins would not eat it.
WRITING

Choose ONE of the following options. Write between 180-200 words in English.

Option 1

More and more children have their own mobile phone by the age of ten or even younger. Many teachers say it causes problems in the classroom and in school generally, but parents often say it is a good way to keep their children safe.

Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones for young children today.

Common Errors – Correct the mistakes
1 Text messages can interrupt children during their lessons.
2 Parents can keep a track of where their children are.
3 More than one teacher have complained about the use of mobile phones.
4 I think what schools want is a common policy on mobile phones.
5 For conclusion, I believe that ...

Useful Words / Phrases
- send / receive a text message
- teachers should not allow texting in class
- phones should be switched off
- make a phone call in an emergency
- having the latest phone could cause jealousy
- ... don’t concentrate in class ...

Option 2

You and your English penfriend have both read the same book recently. Your friend writes to you with the following questions: What did you think of the book? Which part did you enjoy most? Who was your favourite character? What did you think about the ending? Did it surprise you? Would you recommend it to your friends?

Write an informal letter to your penfriend, naming the book and answering your friend’s questions. (You do not need to write out the address.)

Common Errors – Correct the mistakes
1 My best part of the book was ...
2 The things the main character said made me to laugh.
3 The story had a happy end.
4 I was really surprising by the ending.
5 I’m thinking that everyone should read this book because ...

Useful Words / Phrases
- I found this book boring / exciting / predictable.
- It was impossible to put the book down.
- great characters / language
- exotic location
- a complicated plot / dramatic ending
- vivid descriptions
- I would highly recommend this book
Option 3

Write a story about a new boy in your class. Begin the story with the line: *When I saw our new classmate for the first time, I was very surprised. He looked very strange and unusual ...* Continue with the story.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Errors – Correct the mistakes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 He had long blond hairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Everyone in the class laughed with him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 I decided to become friend with him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 I went near him and said ‘Hello.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 He was very delighted with my invitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Useful Words / Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>■ have blue eyes / black hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ strange clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ stand out from the others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ a strong accent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ an odd way of behaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ make fun of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ignore / avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ don’t judge by appearances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ one of my best friends now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ never judge a book by its cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPEAKING

Part One: Introduction

Answer the teacher’s questions.

Helpline

✦ in the city centre / suburbs / in a small town / village / in the countryside / near (to)
✦ I prefer / I love ... / My favourite time is ...
✦ go on a trip / picnic / an excursion / outing / shopping / to a restaurant
✦ I like / adore pizza / souvlaki / hamburgers
✦ I’d love to go to ... / I’ve always wanted to visit ...
Part Two: Interactive discussion

Listen to your teacher.

- A true friend is one that never criticises you.
- Our friends understand us better than our families.

Helpline

- advice but not criticism
- constructive criticism / help you if you are wrong about something
- be supportive / helpful / caring
- honesty is the best policy / tell the truth
- share / keep our secrets / trust each other
- parents don’t always understand / opinions
- rely / depend on them

Part Three: Responding to questions

Listen to your teacher.

Helpline

- be trustworthy / reliable / helpful / kind / honest
- in junior / secondary school / next-door neighbours / family friends
- feel close to somebody – have more fun – friends in good and bad times
- Parents should be friends with their children – teenagers need friends – different age groups / generation gap
- it depends / so as not to hurt them / a white lie
- make up with / him / her as soon as ... / apologise
- friends for life – possibly / hard to say
ESB B2 - PREPARATION & 12 PRACTICE TESTS includes:

➽ a detailed overview of the ESB B2 examination.
➽ extensive preparation sections for the key problem areas of the examination.
➽ 12 complete practice tests.
➽ extra Speaking and Writing sections for further practice.

Key features are:

● **Vocabulary practice** exercises, both exam-style and non-exam-style, to introduce thematically the wealth of words that will be encountered in parts two, three and four of the Use of English section, as well as give students help in the other sections of the examination.

● **Grammar practice** in the form of exam-style exercises, but broken down into grammar points, so that by the end of the book, students will be comfortable with everything they are likely to come across in parts one, three and five of the Use of English section.

● **Extensive practice** in phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases and verbs / adjectives / nouns with prepositions – areas that are tested in parts one, two and three of the Use of English section.

● **Structural and lexical aid for the Writing section** of the examination, which will give students the guidance they need to approach this task with confidence.

● **Aid for the Speaking section** in terms of useful words and expressions, which allow students to feel more secure in this part of the examination.

● **Extra Writing and Speaking tests** at the back of the book, without the preparation mentioned above, so teachers can test students under real examination conditions.

In addition to practice with tests that reflect the level and scope of the ESB B2 examination, students will be systematically familiarised, through the preparation sections, with all task types in the Use of English section, and the difficulties of vocabulary, grammar and idiomatic language encountered there. The vocabulary covered will also ready them for the range of themes that commonly occur in the Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking sections.

We are confident that ESB B2 - PREPARATION & 12 PRACTICE TESTS by C.N. GRIVAS will thoroughly familiarise candidates with the exam, allowing them to reach their goal of success at B2 level.