

C.N.GRIVAS

NEW
FORMAT
2017

ESB[®]

B2

PREPARATION & 12 PRACTICE TESTS

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CONTENTS

Introduction	4
1 Technology – Books – Relationships	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>collocations, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>tenses</i>]	6
PRACTICE TEST 1	14
2 Education – Urban Life – Nature	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>articles, nouns, determiners / quantifiers</i>]	26
PRACTICE TEST 2	34
3 Illness – The News – Travel	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>collocations, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>clauses of contrast / result / reason</i>]	46
PRACTICE TEST 3	52
4 The Countryside – Holidays – Celebrations	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>adjectives and adverbs, comparison</i>]	64
PRACTICE TEST 4	72
5 Leisure – Food – Music	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>collocations, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>relative clauses, clauses of time / purpose</i>]	84
PRACTICE TEST 5	92
6 The Internet – Films – Crime	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>infinitive, gerund</i>]	104
PRACTICE TEST 6	112
7 Family – Sports – The Weather	
PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>collocations, prepositions</i>]	
Grammar [<i>modals</i>]	124
PRACTICE TEST 7	132

8	Television – Health and Fitness – Work	
	PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
	Grammar [<i>conditionals, unreal past – would rather</i>]	144
	PRACTICE TEST 8	150
9	The Environment – Shopping – History	
	PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>collocations, prepositions</i>]	
	Grammar [<i>passive voice, the causative use of ‘have’ / ‘get’</i>]	162
	PRACTICE TEST 9	170
10	Money – Fashion – Space	
	PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
	Grammar [<i>direct and reported speech, question tags, conjunctions, very / too / enough</i>]	182
	PRACTICE TEST 10	188
11	Science – Fame – Natural Disasters	
	PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal Verbs, prepositions</i>]	
	Grammar [<i>exclamatory structures, emphatic structures, inversion, special language points (1)</i>]	200
	PRACTICE TEST 11	208
12	Advertising – The Arts – Social Issues	
	PREPARATION Vocabulary – Language Awareness [<i>phrasal verbs, prepositions</i>]	
	Grammar [<i>so do I / neither do I, both / all / whole, either / neither, no one / none, special language points (2)</i>]	220
	PRACTICE TEST 12	228
	Extra Writing Tests	240
	Extra Speaking Tests	242
	Sample Writing Tasks [<i>email, story, essay</i>]	248
	Grammar Reference	250
	Glossary	270

Examination Overview

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

Part 1 consists of ten short dialogues based on everyday situations. Each dialogue is followed by one three-option **MULTIPLE-CHOICE** question.

In **Part 2**, 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**.

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.

The **WRITING** section

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

The **SPEAKING** examination

The **SPEAKING** examination is carried out with two candidates. It lasts for eleven minutes and consists of three parts.

Part 1 lasts for three minutes. The interviewer asks each candidate personal questions about subjects like *family, friends, where they live*, and so on.

Part 2 lasts for four minutes. The candidates are asked to **discuss a topic**, using any of the eight

prompts provided. The discussion only involves the two candidates, NOT the interviewer.

Part 3 lasts for four minutes. In this part, the interviewer asks the candidates questions on a different topic. Candidates are expected to answer the interviewer's questions and also respond to what their partner says.

Contents of the Paper

Section	Number of Questions	Weighting for Section
Listening		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	10	
Reading		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	5	
Use of English		
Part One	10	20%
Part Two	10	
Part Three	10	
Part Four	5	
Writing	1	20%

The remaining 20% is for your **Speaking** test.

Total time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

VOCABULARY

Technology

- 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
 - B Fake
 - C Synthetic
 - D Automatic
 - 2 Can I use your mobile phone to a call?
 - A do
 - B make
 - C take
 - D have
 - 3 The scientist tried to concentrate his work.
 - A to
 - B on
 - C with
 - D at
 - 4 Did she the computer before she went to bed?
 - A close
 - B switch off
 - C turn down
 - D turn out
 - 5 A jet plane requires very powerful to get it off the ground.
 - A engines
 - B computers
 - C machines
 - D mechanisms
 - 6 There was a power and all the lights went out.
 - A out
 - B cut
 - C break
 - D off
 - 7 The company intends to open a new car in Wales.
 - A factory
 - B station
 - C industry
 - D firm
 - 8 Don't put your finger in the or you'll get an electric shock.
 - A switch
 - B plug
 - C socket
 - D cord
 - 9 I called the company and asked the receptionist to put me to the manager.
 - A on
 - B down
 - C through
 - D up
 - 10 My dad has a shop that sells parts for motorbikes.
 - A spare
 - B exchange
 - C extra
 - D change

Books

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

- 1 **romance**
- 2 **detective story**
- 3 **horror story**
- 4 **adventure**
- 5 **science-fiction story**
- 6 **biography**
- 7 **autobiography**
- 8 **masterpiece**

- A a book that frightens its reader
- B a book about someone's life by someone else
- C a book about someone's life by themselves
- D a book where someone solves a crime
- E a book about love
- F a book about the future
- G a book full of excitement and danger
- H the best book an author has written



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 from / to
 C between / 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

1 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.

2 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

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

- 1 Billy is one of my friends.
A nearest **C** longest
B closest **D** furthest
- 2 We're not friends – just , really.
A companions **C** strangers
B acquaintances **D** foreigners
- 3 He's been love her since the day they met.
A with / of **C** in / to
B under / with **D** in / with
- 4 Martin and I get on like a on fire.
A home **C** building
B forest **D** house
- 5 For my mum and dad, it was love at first
A sight **C** vision
B look **D** glance
- 6 She's a(n) friend and would never betray me.
A honest **C** loyal
B ambitious **D** impressive
- 7 My mum and I don't see to when it comes to boyfriends.
A eye / eye **C** face / face
B neck / neck **D** cheek / cheek
- 8 You shouldn't talk about people behind their
A backs **C** faces
B bodies **D** heads
- 9 I was touched by the lovely present she gave me.
A widely **C** highly
B deeply **D** strongly
- 10 We are not good terms with each other at the moment.
A at **C** with
B on **D** in



LANGUAGE AWARENESS

1 Collocations

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

	flowers	teeth	fur	passport	impression	light
false						
artificial						
fake						

2 Prepositions

1 Complete each sentence with the correct **preposition**. at • in • for • on

- He was a boy genius, and went to university **the age** of fifteen.
- He was late for work and the manager told him to be **time** **future**.
- I don't know **certain**, but **a guess** I'd say that Jim is the oldest.
- You should try harder to **keep** **touch with** your friends.
- Can you try to be here by 9 a.m. **the latest**?
- Joan hadn't seen her brother **ages** and she really missed him.

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

- According** the article, mobile phone use has risen by eighty per cent.

A to	C with
B by	D at
- I'm **ashamed** myself for **accusing** him stealing without proof.

A for / of	C for / for
B of / of	D of / for
- 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
- They're meant to be best friends, but at the moment they don't **agree** **one another** **anything!**

A with / on	C with / to
B on / with	D to / on
- The main **advantage** modern cinema is that films are in colour.

A of	C at
B on	D to
- I'm **annoyed** Michelle **not inviting** me to her dinner party.

A about / from	C with / for
B with / from	D to / on
- You shouldn't still get **anxious** exams – you're too old for that.

A at	C about
B of	D to
- 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

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 in the class.
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 been getting
- 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
- 11 Why silly questions?
A do you ask always
B are you always asking
C have you always been asking
D have you always asked
- 12 I Indian curry before.
A never eat
B am never eating
C have never been eating
D have never eaten
- 13 I the bus this week because my car is in the garage.
A have taken
B have been taking
C am taking
D take
- 14 The neighbours' dog all morning.
A has barked
B has been barking
C is barking
D barks
- 15 She's Australia for quite some time now. I don't think she's ever coming back.
A been to **C** been in
B gone to **D** gone in



The Past Tenses

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
- 11 I him for years, then yesterday he turned up at my house.
 - A haven't seen
 - B hadn't seen
 - C had to see
 - D wasn't seeing
- 12 By the time he to the bank, it had already closed.
 - A had got
 - B was getting
 - C has got
 - D got
- 13 They out for six months when they decided to get married.
 - A had gone
 - B used to go
 - C had been going
 - D went
- 14 She was watching the children as they in the pool.
 - A had been swimming
 - B were swimming
 - C had swum
 - D would swim
- 15 We didn't recognise her at first as she a lot since we last saw her.
 - A had changed
 - B was changing
 - C changed
 - D had been changing
- 16 He had a coffee after he some biscuits.
 - A would have
 - B has had
 - C was having
 - D had had



The Future Tenses

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

- 1 The brakes on his bike don't work! Look, he !
A will crash **C** is going to crash
B will be crashing **D** will have crashed
- 2 They to bed by the time we get there.
A will go **C** are going to go
B will be going **D** will have gone
- 3 Don't call at 8 a.m. tomorrow – I'll
A sleep **C** be sleeping
B have slept **D** have been sleeping
- 4 I'll have finished he comes home.
A by the time **C** until the time
B until **D** before 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 **C** be made
B have 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 match 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 **C** are going to stand
B will be standing **D** will have stood
- 11 He won't be able to buy a new car unless he a better job.
A finds **C** is going to find
B will find **D** is finding
- 12 By midnight, we for eight hours.
A are driving
B will drive
C will have been driving
D will be driving
- 13 I'm sure you your exam. You've studied very hard for it.
A pass **C** 'll have passed
B 're passing **D** 'll pass
- 14 I'll be waiting here while you to the doctor.
A will talk **C** will be talking
B are talking **D** will have talked
- 15 Be quiet now. The film
A will be starting
B will have started
C is about to start
D is to start



Revision of Tenses

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 be passing
- 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
- 13 I'm afraid your plan
A has been failing **C** is bound to fail
B fails **D** will be failing
- 14 It all night so everything outside is covered in snow.
A has been snowing
B snows
C is snowing
D has snowed
- 15 That was the only time he abroad.
A has been travelling
B had been travelling
C is travelling
D had travelled
- 16 Why are your clothes wet? the garden?
A Have you been watering
B Had you been watering
C Had you watered
D Do you water
- 17 My grandad fishing every weekend when he was younger.
A has been going **C** was going
B went **D** had gone
- 18 I'll forgive him when he
A will have apologised
B is apologising
C will apologise
D apologises



LISTENING

Part 1

You will hear people talking in ten different situations. For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear each passage TWICE. You have one minute to read the questions for Part One.

- 1 Liz will
 - A decorate the house.
 - B choose the music.
 - C make some snacks.
- 2 In the end Matt decides
 - A to play volleyball.
 - B to follow Kiera's original suggestion.
 - C to change his plans and play golf.
- 3 Tina is unhappy because
 - A James will not change the channel.
 - B James will not stop watching the game.
 - C James tells her how the film ends.
- 4 Tim doesn't help his mother because he
 - A is behaving badly.
 - B has homework to do.
 - C thinks Julie wants to.
- 5 We hear that today in the shopping centre
 - A discounts can be found in all the shops.
 - B a new shop is celebrating its opening.
 - C many famous performers will appear.
- 6 The travel agent will
 - A choose a hotel in the city centre.
 - B arrange for transport to the hotel.
 - C book a tour of the Colosseum.
- 7 Luke speaks to his sister in
 - A a sympathetic way.
 - B a strict way.
 - C an uncaring way.
- 8 Alexander agrees to
 - A visit the castle another day.
 - B spend the day at a fun park.
 - C travel somewhere by train.
- 9 Sarah wants to
 - A convince George she is right.
 - B let George decide for himself.
 - C advise George on what to say.
- 10 In the end, Lucy
 - A apologises for being late.
 - B was mistaken about the time.
 - C misunderstood where they would meet.

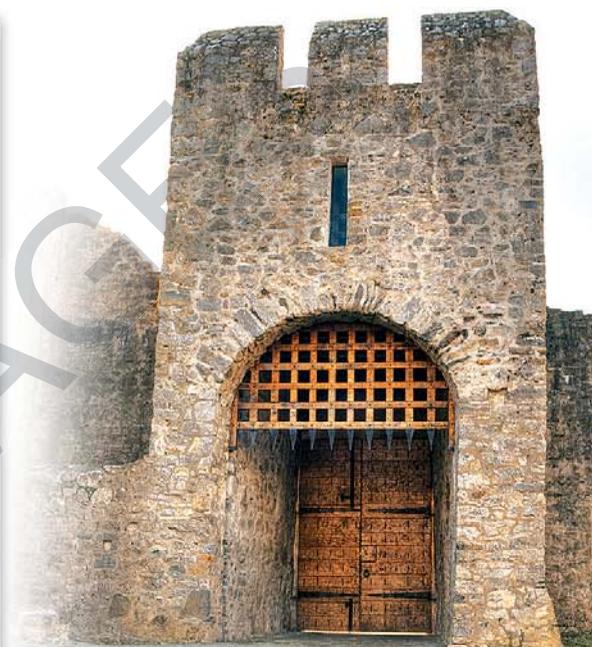


Part 2

You will hear a conversation between Mark and his sister, Paula, about a school trip. For questions 11-20, mark each statement **True** (T) or **False** (F). You will hear Part Two TWICE. You have one minute to read the questions for Part Two.

The School Trip

- 11** Both Mark and Paula went on a school trip yesterday.
- 12** Paula didn't enjoy the coach journey.
- 13** According to Mark, Paula doesn't usually like history.
- 14** There were a lot of people at the castle.
- 15** Paula's best friend wasn't with her because she was ill.
- 16** They had lunch in the castle tower.
- 17** Mark liked the mock battles.
- 18** Some activities were cancelled due to the weather.
- 19** Paula fell asleep on the coach on the way back.
- 20** Paula enjoyed the trip more than Mark.



READING

Part 1

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.

Surfing

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

For questions 25-30, choose the correct answer, **A, B, C** or **D**.

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.



Part 2

You are going to read an article about a school in California. For questions 31-35, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

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.

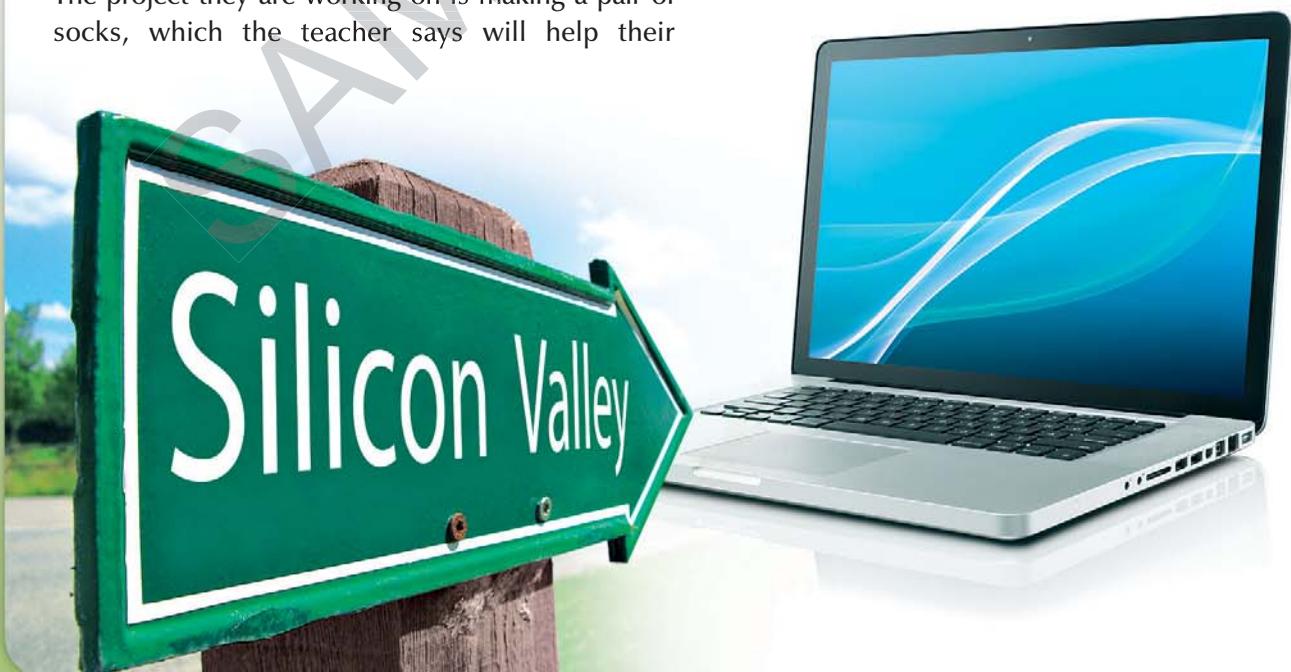
The Waldorf philosophy denies that such technology helps children learn. Parents are even advised not to let their children use mobile phones and laptops at home until they reach the age of about fourteen. The board in class is not electronic – it's not even white, but a traditional blackboard that teachers 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
 B am getting used to
 C am 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.

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



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



WRITING

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

Option 1

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 **email** to your penfriend, naming the book and answering your friend's questions.

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 2

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.

Common Errors – Correct the mistakes

- 1 He had long blond hairs.
- 2 Everyone in the class laughed with him.
- 3 I decided to become friend with him.
- 4 I went near him and said 'Hello.'
- 5 He was very delighted with my invitation.

Useful Words / Phrases

- have blue eyes / black hair
- strange clothing
- stand out from the others
- a strong accent
- an odd way of behaving
- make fun of
- ignore / avoid
- don't judge by appearances
- one of my best friends now
- never judge a book by its cover

Option 3

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 ...

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.

- Talk together about who you would ask to go with you, a friend or a family member, in the following situations.
- Tell each other about who you go out with most often.

A trip to the theatre	Buying a new pair of shoes
Visiting grandparents	Choosing a present for your mum
A late-night party	A visit to the dentist
Going to the cinema	Christmas shopping

Helpline

- ➔ more understanding / supportive
- ➔ have similar taste
- ➔ relax and be myself
- ➔ help choose the right things
- ➔ not really into
- ➔ much more fun
- ➔ offer better advice

Part Three: Responding to questions

Listen to your teacher.

Helpline

- ➔ many drawbacks / disadvantages too
- ➔ teach English / carry us to Mars / take over from humans / prevent pollution
- ➔ Internet can be extremely dangerous
- ➔ more interactive / not so passive
- ➔ find out information / communicate via e-mail / surf – do research
- ➔ bad for your health
good in an emergency
- ➔ in the classroom / cinema / on a plane

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