

## **ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part One)**

**For questions 36 – 50, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

36. **None \_\_\_\_\_ the very skilled will meet the challenge.**  
A. but C. only  
B. other D. than

37. **Let's hold \_\_\_\_\_ on making any decisions until we have all the facts.**  
A. down C. off  
B. still D. out

38. **The pupils didn't dare \_\_\_\_\_ about the extra homework.**  
A. complain C. complaining  
B. have complained D. to have complained

39. **\_\_\_\_\_ new to the area, I didn't really know where to go.**  
A. Been C. Being  
B. To be D. Having been

40. **\_\_\_\_\_ you come in and make yourself comfortable?**  
A. Might C. Shall  
B. Shan't D. Won't

41. **Whatever you \_\_\_\_\_, don't forget to post my letter.**  
A. do C. can do  
B. will do D. are to do

42. **He would have acted differently \_\_\_\_\_ the choice.**  
A. had he had C. did he have  
B. could he have D. were he to have

43. **The majority of people would like \_\_\_\_\_ free time.**  
A. more of C. much more  
B. any more D. much more of

44. **He entered the competition with little hope \_\_\_\_\_.**  
A. to be won C. of being won  
B. of winning D. to be winning

45. **I want you to know I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about you lately.**  
A. think C. was thinking  
B. am thinking D. have been thinking

46. **He behaves just \_\_\_\_\_ he were the boss.**  
A. since C. as though  
B. as even D. meanwhile

47. **The prize will be awarded to \_\_\_\_\_ writes the best essay.**  
A. who C. whom  
B. whose D. whoever

48. **We will be happy to supply further information, \_\_\_\_\_ you require it.**  
A. may C. must  
B. would D. should

49. **I didn't catch \_\_\_\_\_ he said so I asked him to repeat it.**  
A. that C. this  
B. what D. which

50. **He needed to study more, as \_\_\_\_\_ earlier in the year.**  
A. being warned C. been warning  
B. he was warning D. he had been warned

**Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.**

ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Two)

**For questions 51 – 65, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

51. She transferred the liquid into smaller bottles using a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tuber C. funnel  
B. drainer D. filter

52. It's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ a needle in bad light.  
A. sew C. point  
B. slip D. thread

53. The dentist told her she would need to have a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. filling C. topping  
B. sealing D. stopping

54. The waiter offered to \_\_\_\_\_ some black pepper on her pasta.  
A. grate C. spread  
B. grind D. scatter

55. Peaches are sweeter if left to \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days before eating.  
A. age C. blush  
B. ripen D. redden

56. Jane hung her wet jacket on the coat \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall.  
A. rack C. holder  
B. frame D. support

57. I'm sad to \_\_\_\_\_ that I didn't do as well as I'd hoped.  
A. say C. advise  
B. tell D. inform

58. Tom really stressed what he said to ensure he got his point \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. along C. across  
B. forward D. through

59. She doesn't want to go bowling; she would \_\_\_\_\_ do something else.  
A. rarely C. sooner  
B. nearly D. almost

60. He disagreed at first, but eventually came \_\_\_\_\_ my way of thinking.  
A. in for C. on with  
B. around to D. up to

61. The presenter was criticised for her \_\_\_\_\_ manner in interviews.  
A. abrupt C. rancid  
B. closed D. acrid

62. He was trying to lose weight. That being the \_\_\_\_\_, he had a salad.  
A. case C. context  
B. state D. position

63. Her house is unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ to a river that is prone to flooding.  
A. inconvenient C. adjacent  
B. contingent D. correspondent

64. We had a quick \_\_\_\_\_ to eat before leaving.  
A. nip C. fork  
B. cut D. bite

65. The babysitter generally left the children \_\_\_\_\_ their own devices.  
A. in C. in for  
B. to D. up to

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.

## **ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Three)**

**For questions 66 – 75, read the text below and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

### **Ethical Jewellery**

Today, ethical fashion is all the rage. We are increasingly (66)\_\_\_\_\_ to indulge in the disposable culture of fast fashion, and are more aware than ever of how the location and methods of production affect the ethical footprint of the articles we wear. There is also increasing interest in making sure accessories like jewellery are also ethically (67)\_\_\_\_\_. That means finding out where the gems and raw materials used to create the jewellery come from, (68)\_\_\_\_\_ ensuring that those engaged in its production are both paid a fair wage and are able to work safely.

Gold, silver and diamonds are (69)\_\_\_\_\_ around the world, but working conditions and pay vary from place to (70)\_\_\_\_\_. Child labour may also be used in some countries, even where this is illegal. Although nothing can guarantee absolutely that workers are treated well, purchasing jewellery from an officially recognised company makes it more likely that they only employ adults and that all workers have been paid a reasonable amount.

Other factors must also be considered, the first of these being sustainability. (71)\_\_\_\_\_, a piece of jewellery is made from materials obtained (72)\_\_\_\_\_ strict local and national regulations. Another issue is that the high value of materials like gold and diamonds can potentially lead to social conflict and corruption. As if this were not bad (73)\_\_\_\_\_, the impact of the gemstone and precious metal industry can also be environmentally very damaging. When materials like gold and silver are hard to access in other ways, they may be extracted by (74)\_\_\_\_\_ of harmful chemicals. Before it reaches a bride's finger, a wedding band may have generated over twenty tons of toxic waste.

To ensure that customers can be confident that their jewellery is as ethical as it can be, companies have to be transparent about where the materials come from. Again, the best way of achieving (75)\_\_\_\_\_ is to only buy from certified retailers who guarantee that they have acquired their materials in an ethical manner.

66. A. willing C. reluctant  
B. guarded D. enthusiastic

67. A. worn C. based  
B. found D. sourced

68. A. by C. further  
B. besides D. instead

69. A. mined C. fracked  
B. drilled D. cracked

70. A. next C. place  
B. other D. another

71. A. Truly C. Ideally  
B. Fortunately D. Realistically

72. A. over C. before  
B. under D. through

73. A. enough C. too much  
B. sufficiently D. excessively

74. A. utility C. means  
B. usage D. method

75. A. it C. so  
B. such D. this

**Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.**

## **ESB C2 Level 3 Use of English (Part Four)**

**For questions 76 – 85, read the text below and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

### **Laughter**

Laughter is usually associated with positive, joyous experiences, but it has many different functions and is classified into several different types. These range from the genuine, spontaneous laughter expressed at humour, to the fake, embarrassed titters of politeness. We also experience laughter as a reaction (76)\_\_\_\_\_ by physical stimuli, such as tickling. This kind of automatic response develops at a very early age, as anyone who has a young baby will know.

Laughing is a (77)\_\_\_\_\_ component of social and emotional well-being. It has also played an important role in our evolution. We cannot know for (78)\_\_\_\_\_ what ancient people laughed at or how often, but scientists are convinced that they did, and probably not just when they found something funny. Laughter is a form of (79)\_\_\_\_\_; it can also be a way of responding to stress. We, of course, laugh when we feel happiness. But, somewhat surprisingly, we can also be prone to fits of laughter when we are in the (80)\_\_\_\_\_ of despair. This perhaps explains why many comedians who work to bring laughter to their audiences are found to suffer from depression. Scientists believe that our ability to laugh in different ways and for different reasons is (81)\_\_\_\_\_ that humans can cope with whatever life throws at us, whether enjoyable or not. It seems that the ability to laugh when confronting stress or sadness is a sign of how eminently (82)\_\_\_\_\_ we are.

Given its importance in our development, it may be surprising to learn that laughter is not a (83)\_\_\_\_\_ human trait. Primates like apes and monkeys use hoots and other noises that are (84)\_\_\_\_\_ to human laughter. For apes, just as for humans, laughing has (85)\_\_\_\_\_ functions. It is a communal activity which promotes bonding, diffuses tension and conflict, and lessens stress and anxiety.

The ability to laugh is not, however, experienced by all animals. Dogs, for example, cannot really laugh, even though they may mimic the facial features of a human when caught in a smile.

76. A. provoking C. provoked  
B. unprovoked D. provocative

78. A. certain C. certainly  
B. ascertain D. certainty

79. A. releasing C. rerelease  
B. release D. unreleased

82. A. adapted C. adaptable  
B. adapting D. adaptive

Remember to transfer your answers to the optical mark form.