Please stick your

candidate label here

AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: EEIntermediate119

CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening – TWO hours.
- Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.
- Answer ALL questions in PEN in the spaces provided. Check the back page.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

	For Examiner's Use Only							
	W1 [20]	W2 [15]	R1 [13]	R2 [7]	R3 [20]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	W4 [5]
W								
R								

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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Section W1 (20 marks)

Write a composition of 150–200 words on ONE of the following topics:

Marks Awarded

1. 'I opened the old book and found a message inside.' Continue the story.
2. Write a description of your neighbourhood in the early morning.
3. Imagine you live on a tropical island. What is your life like?
4. How would you spend your perfect day?

Title:
For extra space use page 11.

C__

A__

R__

T__

__
20

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Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

You have won first prize in a competition. The prize is a holiday for two. You should write about 50–70 words.

Either

1. *Tell your friend about the competition.*

or

2. *Ask your friend if he or she would like to come on holiday with you.*

Please tick the email you have chosen. **Email 1** □
Email 2 □

From:

Subject:

Message:

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A__

T__

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Section R1 (13 marks)
Read the following article and answer all the questions.

Marks Awarded

An Idea Worth Stealing

The sun has been used for thousands of years for heating and cooking. Now, energy from the sun, solar energy, is used to produce electricity, and solar panels are a common sight on rooftops. One new way to collect sunlight is to build solar panels into roads. As roads cover up to 0.5% of the world's land surface, someone had the idea of also using them as power sources. This percentage is likely to increase to 1.2% by 2050.

A 72-metre solar bicycle path opened in Amsterdam in 2014 and then, in December 2016, a solar road opened in Normandy, France. So far, the Dutch bike path has generated more power than predicted and is therefore expected to cover its costs within 10 years. The French road will take longer to pay for itself. Most recently, a solar highway opened in Jinan, China in December 2017. The one-kilometre road could generate enough power for 800 homes. However, the power is used for street lighting, signs and observation cameras. The road is also heated by its own power to keep it snow-free in winter. This is good for local shops as more customers can drive past. The road costs about 90 times more than an ordinary road because of the cost of the solar panels and of the special concrete which is used.

Unfortunately, five days after the road was finished, a small section of road was removed by thieves. Employees of the project company have blamed it on energy companies who want to copy the technology. The road has now been repaired and local residents are pleased that there are no more traffic delays. However, the local police are continuing their investigation. Currently, China has the biggest solar-power capacity in the world, followed by Japan, Germany, the USA and Italy.

In questions 1-3, please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)

1. What percentage of the land on earth is now covered by roads?

2. What two things make a solar road expensive?

3. Which country can produce the most solar power?

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Marks Awarded

For questions 4-8, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

4. The theft happened less than a week after the road was completed.

   True ☐ False ☐

5. The police are still looking for Jinan thieves.

   True ☐ False ☐

6. Which solar project is likely to pay for itself first?

   A Amsterdam
   B Normandy
   C Jinan

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Power from the Jinan Solar road is used to

   A heat 800 homes.
   B provide energy for local shops.
   C keep itself clear of snow.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. People believe that the thieves were

   A local residents.
   B other energy companies.
   C unhappy company employees.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

   unusual (paragraph 1) ☐

10. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

    mended (paragraph 3) ☐

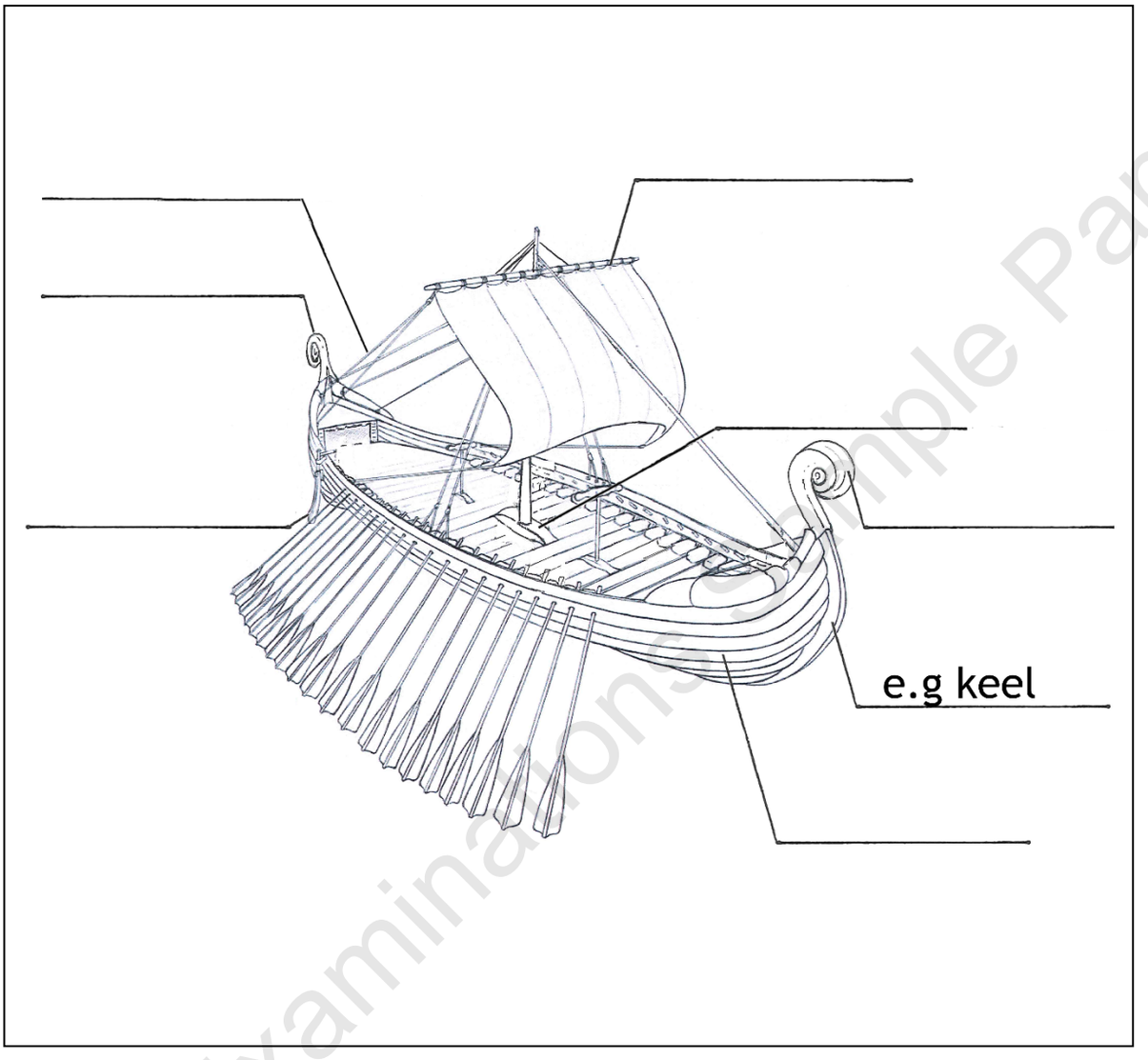
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Section R2 (7 marks)

Read about the different parts of a Viking longship and label the picture below. The words that you need to use are <u>underlined</u>. There is one example.

Marks Awarded



Parts of a Viking Longship

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Parts of a Viking Longship

Marks Awarded

The Vikings used their longships between the 8th and 12th centuries. They could travel fast by using a sail. If there was no wind, the crew had to use the many sets of oars on either side of the ship.

*When constructing the ship, they started with the **keel**. This was the long curved piece of wood that ran along the centre of the bottom of the ship.*

At the front of the ship, the keel was joined to the **stempost** which stuck up in the air vertically. It was made of wood and usually carved with a decorative pattern in a round shape.

The **sternpost**, which was also decorated in a similar way, was located at the back of the ship. It was smaller than the stempost, but often also in a round shape.

The **steerboard** was used to steer or direct the ship. It was positioned towards the back of the ship, near the sternpost. It was a long, narrow piece of wood.

In the centre of the ship stood the mast, which stuck up vertically. At the top of the mast was the **yard**. The yard was a wooden pole placed in a horizontal position to which the sail was attached and suspended.

At the bottom of the mast, there was a large wooden support. This was the **keelson**. The keelson was in the middle of the deck.

There were several ropes which helped to keep the sail in place. The **shroud** was a rope which was attached to the end of the yard. It stretched down to the side of the ship, between the steerboard and the sternpost.

The **strakes** were the long flat pieces of wood used to build the body of the ship. These were built up from the keel by overlapping them.

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Section R3 (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and tick the box.

Marks Awarded

Example:

Look at the time! We should _____stop_____ for a rest.

✓	**A stop**		**B stopping**		**C to stop**		**D stopped**

1. Sam likes to go fishing early, _____ it's quiet.

	A what		B when		C that		D whose

2. My mum is having the kitchen _____ next week.

	A paint		B painting		C will paint		D painted

3. Let's stay inside _____ it stops raining.

	A since		B for		C until		D despite

4. He _____ his sandwich when a big bird took it.

	A eat		B ate		C is eating		D was eating

5. They're having a baby soon, _____

	A don't they?		B aren't they?		C haven't they?		D isn't it?

6. Before _____ the classroom, they turned off the lights.

	A to leave		B leave		C leaving		D left

7. If he had thought about it, he _____ told her.

	A wouldn't have		B wouldn't be		C wouldn't		D hadn't

8. We'll go swimming if you _____ to.

	A want		B wanted		C will want		D have wanted

9. Melanie is really interested _____ cooking.

	A of		B in		C at		D on

10. The dog has been _____ to sit and wait.

	A teach		B teaching		C taught		D to teach

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Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original. The beginning of the sentence has been provided. Also use the word in brackets. Do not change it in any way. Other changes to the sentence will be necessary.

Marks Awarded

Example:

Anna didn't know the answer to the question. (could)

Anna could not answer the question.

1. She is nicer than all the other teachers here. (teacher)

She is

2. 'I like your trainers,' he said. (my)

He said

3. She is too shy to enter the school competition. (confident)

She

4. He had to clean the car twice. (be)

The car

5. She was so good at art that she sold some of her paintings. (such)

She was

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Section R4 (10 marks)
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Marks Awarded

Example:

I hope I get an _____invitation_____ to the wedding. **(invite)**

1. They went to an exhibition of _____ art. (Argentina)

2. He showed me a lot of _____ when I was ill. (kind)

3. I _____ horror films so I never watch them. (like)

4. She wants to be a _____ in a hotel. (reception)

5. He told me to cross the road _____. (careful)

6. Sam's new computer game is very _____. (excite)

7. I couldn't do the maths puzzle. It was _____. (possible)

8. He is _____ of his children. (pride)

9. My neighbour's dog is always so _____. (noise)

10. I need to get some _____ about the bus times. (inform)

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Section W4 (5 marks)

In each sentence, there are two verbs. One of the verbs can be changed for the phrasal verb given in brackets. Rewrite each sentence using the phrasal verb given. Change the form of the phrasal verb where necessary. There are two examples.

Marks Awarded

Example 1:

I was ill last week and I'm still recovering from it. **(get over)**

I was ill last week and I'm still getting over it.

Example 2:

My teacher doesn't tolerate students who arrive late. **(put up with)**

My teacher doesn't put up with students who arrive late.

1. Toby was cooking dinner when the fire alarm rang. (go off)

2. I must phone the shop if my order doesn't arrive today. (turn up)

3. They started early so that they would arrive on time. (set out)

4. Maria has booked her holiday and is feeling excited about it. (look forward to)

5. He invented a story about why he had not attended the meeting. (make up)

5

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extra space

This section is for notes and will not be marked.

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