Please stick your

candidate label here

AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Level 2 (601/4949/8)

Paper code: EEProficiency119

CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening – THREE 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								
	W1A [25]	W1 [25]	W2 [15]	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	R5 [10]
W									
R									

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Choose EITHER Section W1A *or* Section W1.

Tick the topic you are writing about ☑

Marks Awarded

Section W1A (25 marks) ***These essay options are for AcCEPT Proficiency candidates who DO wish to write an academic essay and DO wish to qualify for an AcCEPT certificate.*** ***Write a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:***		
1.	Progressive tax rates are unfair. Real fairness is everybody paying the same tax. To what extent do you agree with this statement?	☐
2.	It is incredibly difficult to stop athletes using performance-enhancing drugs in sport. Therefore, everyone should be allowed to use the drugs, as this would make competitions equal and fair. Discuss.	☐
3.	With so many threats to the environment, it is imperative that the world superpowers fund large missions to other planets to find somewhere inhabitable for future generations. Outline the arguments both for and against this.	☐
4.	Technology has had a huge impact on the education system in recent years. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of these changes in your country.	☐

Or

Section W1 (25 marks) ***These essay options are for General English Proficiency candidates who do NOT wish to write an academic essay and do NOT wish to qualify for an AcCEPT certificate.*** ***Write a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:***		
5.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of being part of a large family?	☐
6.	Describe an interesting place you've been to.	☐
7.	Write an account of a day when danger was narrowly avoided.	☐
8.	'It is better to live in a very hot country than a very cold country.' Discuss.	☐

Have you ticked a box yet? Write your essay here.

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Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

__
25

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Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

You must do both Task 1 *and* Task 2
They both relate to the situation below:

You have bought train tickets to go and see your friend in another part of the country. However, you accidentally bought tickets for the wrong dates.

Task 1- Write a formal letter of 110–130 words to the train company.

In your letter, you should:
- explain your mistake
- request replacement tickets

(Include the addresses in the letter but do not include them in the number of words.)

Now go to task 2 to complete this section

Extra space on page 11

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Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

You have bought train tickets to go and see your friend in another part of the country. However, you accidentally bought tickets for the wrong dates.

Task 2- Write an informal email of about 70 words to your friend.

In your email, you should:
- tell your friend what happened
- apologise and explain that you are resolving the problem

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

__
15

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section R1 (10 marks)
Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Marks Awarded

A History of Hoaxes

A hoax is a deliberate lie or trick which usually tries to convince people that something untrue has happened. It's normally done for fame or money. We have documented evidence of hoaxes from as far back as 1708. Before that, they would have spread by word of mouth. Despite almost always being ridiculous, hoaxes have often fooled many otherwise rational people.

An early example is the Great Moon Hoax of 1835. In the USA, *The Sun* newspaper claimed there was a civilisation on the moon. Even though no evidence was ever produced, the public took such pleasure in the story that it was two years before anyone admitted it was not real. The pictures from powerful telescopes which clearly showed it was not true did not have an effect because the public continued to believe the newspaper stories. These newspapers were so cheap that everyone could buy an update to the 'moon story' every day. Many educated people fell for the hoax.

The invention of cameras started a whole new era of hoaxes. From 1917 to 1921, two young girls from Cottingley in England tricked the entire world with photographs of fairies they claimed to have seen by a stream. The photos were in fact of cardboard cut-outs the girls had made, but the hoax was believed for many years. It was even accepted and spread by Arthur Conan Doyle, who wrote the Sherlock Holmes books. Indeed, hoaxes are sometimes given longer lives because they are promoted by high-profile figures like Doyle. Some say people put faith in the story because it was a distraction after the horrors of the First World War. Others say it's because the girls' family were trusted and respected. Historian Bren Terwey, however, claims that it was down to the new technology the girls used. 'People were not yet critical enough of cameras. They say the camera never lies, but this is clearly not true.' It wasn't until the 1980s, six decades afterwards, that the girls confessed that they had faked the photos.

Hoaxes are not confined to the past; they are still routinely believed. In 1995, Ray Santilli released a grainy black-and-white video of an 'alien autopsy'. It apparently showed an operation on a dead alien that had crashed to Earth. The video was supposedly hidden by the US government, and Santilli claimed to have 'found' it. The video was in fact of an alien model which was made using meat that Santilli had bought locally. While many later dismissed the alien in the video as like a rubber toy, 55% of the US population at the time believed the hoax due to the sensational and relentless reporting from the television media. Many people made further videos which mocked the original, by performing fake surgery on fake bodies in fancy dress costumes. Despite being revealed as a hoax, Santilli insisted he had seen a recording of an actual alien autopsy, and that certain parts of his film were from this 'authentic' video.

Hoaxes are often interesting or funny, but they can also be harmful. Today, hoaxes continue to convince lots of people around the world of falsehoods. If we are to combat modern hoaxes, the public need to be more critical of what they see and read.

Anglo Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

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

1. We have records of hoaxes from thousands of years ago.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The idea for the Great Moon Hoax was stolen from somewhere else.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. The girls waited over 50 years before admitting the Cottingley fairies were a hoax.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. After being discovered, Santilli still claimed his alien autopsy video was partly real.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Hoaxes nowadays are easily spotted.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. Why did the Great Moon Hoax continue for so long?

   A People enjoyed following the story.
   B Nobody could prove that it was false.
   C False evidence of a moon creature was given.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. According to Terwey, why did people believe in the Cottingley fairies?

   A People wanted to believe it after the First World War.
   B The girls' family were well trusted in the community.
   C Nobody thought they could be tricked by photographs.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Santilli created the alien for his hoax video using

   A meat from a butcher.
   B a great deal of rubber.
   C a fancy dress costume.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

10

Write the words in the box. (½ a mark each)

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

   sensible (paragraph 1) ☐

   ridiculed (paragraph 4) ☐

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

    weak (paragraph 2) ☐

    beneficial (paragraph 5) ☐

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Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
Re-read the piece. With the information you find in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, write a summary in your own words on ***how hoaxes have spread and survived****. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Marks Awarded

Title:

10

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)
Read the passage about Tutankhamun. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A – H, the one which fits each gap. There are two extracts you do not need to use. One of them has been done for you as an example.

A - In reality, hundreds of people were involved in the initial uncovering of the tomb, and about ten of them passed away in an eleven-year period after the discovery.

B - He found Tutankhamun, or 'King Tut' as he came to be known, almost completely intact.

C – Indeed, many of the great theatres of the time were designed to look like Egyptian temples.

D - Howard Carter reported that he had found evidence of a 'curse of the pharaohs', and this left the world gripped with both fear and curiosity.

*~~**E**~~ - He was entombed along with his many valuable possessions in the Valley of Kings among his family and predecessors.*

F - The fashion and make-up industries made products for women to look Egyptian.

G – This glamourisation can be seen in films such as *Indiana Jones* and *The Mummy*.

H - Nobody profited more from Tut-mania than the clothing industry.

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

Tut-mania

Over 3,000 years ago, the pharaoh Tutankhamun, a minor king of a major royal dynasty of Egypt, died as a young man in his early twenties. His many servants gave him a grand funeral as was the custom of the time. ***example*** 1. E In 1915, about 3,238 years after this elaborate burial, an enormous excavation was commissioned and funded by a rich lord to find Egyptian treasures. The archaeologist Howard Carter spent seven years digging in the Valley of Kings. Eventually, in 1922, he made one of the most amazing discoveries of the 20th century. 2. The reason for this excellent preservation was that the body had never been disturbed. What's more, he was discovered with 5,398 items, including a solid gold coffin, face mask, thrones, trumpets, food and wine.

The world was instantly fascinated by this extraordinary discovery. No Egyptian tomb had been this well-preserved, nor had anything like this volume of gold been found before. Napoleon's conquests and the discovery of the statue of Nefertiti had already made the world interested in ancient Egypt, but Tutankhamun ignited a global obsession. Everybody wanted Egyptian-themed things. Bars began serving cocktails with Egyptian-themed names. Songwriters wrote sheet music about the ancient tomb. 3. Dressed up like this, they learnt Egyptian dance moves based on hieroglyphs, which became the latest craze. Even US president Herbert Hoover named his dog 'King Tut'. It was the 1920s and the whole world was in the full grip of 'Tut-mania'.

Before long, Egyptian motifs appeared on everything: clothing, jewellery, hairstyles. The discovery also had an enormous effect on architecture in the USA because it coincided with the birth of Hollywood and the building boom of movie palaces. 4. Since then, Tut-mania has influenced the style of many other buildings, from official residences and respectable institutions like town halls, to casinos and arcades.

Apart from the extremely well-preserved state of King Tut and the luxury of his tomb, there was something else that captured people's imaginations – and terrified them too. This was the famous curse of Tutankhamun, said to have condemned all those who dared disturb the ancient site. At the time, it seemed as though the original archaeologists who found Tutankhamun were dropping dead at an alarming rate and in odd circumstances, and many said this was because of the curse. 5. This is statistically insignificant and an entirely normal rate of death for that number of people. Contrary to popular belief, there is no curse inscribed in Tutankhamun's tomb, and if anyone did become ill it was because of the damp, cold conditions in which they had been working. Nevertheless, the curse is one of the key features of our memory of the tomb, and still instils fear and inspires fantastic stories to this day.

Has Tut-mania ever stopped? Most people today have at least a passing interest in ancient Egypt. We need only to look at his legacy to see how influential he has been. Subsequently, archaeology was portrayed as a glamorous profession, a treasure hunt. 6. Popular culture like this has influenced many students to study archaeology. Tutankhamun represents the peak, and in many cases the start, of a cultural preoccupation with treasure hunts and fascination with both archaeology and ancient Egypt in the modern imagination.

10

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Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original, using the word or words given. Do not change the given word or words in any way at all.
Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Marks Awarded

Example:

The food was so delicious that they ordered more. (It)

It was such delicious food that they ordered more.

1. Simon hadn't been swimming since 1976. (Not)

2. You really should write an email to John. (about time)

3. He regrets buying the new car. (wishes)

4. I didn't know about the party, so I didn't wear my new shirt. (would have)

5. Another child broke Kyle's toy. (by)

6. As soon as they went to sleep, the dog started barking. (sooner)

7. He didn't buy it because it was the wrong colour. (If)

8. Although it was rejected, the plan was a good idea. (despite)

9. Please don't tell anyone about this. (would rather)

10. Perhaps she drove to London. (might)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section R4 (10 marks)
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Marks Awarded

Example

The government's ____division____ of funds was sharply criticised. ***(divide)***

1. He got a _____ within 24 hours. (respond)

2. He bought a new _____ to use in his maths test. (calculate)

3. The politician agreed with the residents and listened _____ to their views. (sympathy)

4. The medicine was very _____ and Tom felt better almost immediately. (effect)

5. They were _____ of the way he was acting. (suspect)

6. It was hard to tell the _____ between the twins. (differ)

7. The company was totally _____ on her expertise. (rely)

8. They advertised the job _____ online. (vacant)

9. Dan had a good _____ for why he was late. (explain)

10. They were _____ of her efforts and didn't thank her. (appreciate)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section R5 (10 marks)
Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

Hoverboards

The hoverboard (example) ___is___ a fictional, floating board used for personal transportation. It is often depicted (1) _____ a skateboard without wheels. It (2) _____ made popular in the *Back to the Future* films, although it had already been written about (3) _____ author M. K. Joseph in 1967. (4) _____ the 1990s, there have been rumours that hoverboards really do exist, but that they can't be marketed because they are (5) _____ safe enough for the general public to use. The rumours are not true. There have, however, been attempts to make something (6) _____ a hoverboard. The *Flyboard Air*, for (7) _____, is able to achieve the floating effect we see in *Back to the Future*. (8) _____ this, it has not captured the imagination of the world in the way that the fictional model did. Not (9) _____ does it look completely different to the wheel-less skateboard, it is also totally unaffordable. There is a wheeled device which is (10) _____ as a 'hoverboard' and which is popular and widely available in shops. However, as one keen observer noted, 'If it's rolling, it's not hovering.'

10

extra space

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