Please stick your

candidate label here

AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

# Level 2 (601/4949/8)

## Paper code: GGProficiency119

**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)**<br>***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.***<br>***Write a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | To encourage good results, students who do well at school should be rewarded, and students who do badly should be punished. Outline the arguments both for and against this. | ☐ |
| 2. | Technology is progressing in a way which means we are moving towards a paperless society and that is beneficial for everyone. Discuss. | ☐ |
| 3. | 'Rich governments should not give money to poorer nations until they have solved the problem of poverty in their own countries'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? | ☐ |
| 4. | Every household should be encouraged to buy their own home rather than rent it, as purchasing a house is an investment. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this. | ☐ |

***Or***

| **Section W1 (25 marks)**<br>***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.***<br>***Write a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:*** | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the same place all your life? | ☐ |
| 6. | Describe in detail somebody you admire. | ☐ |
| 7. | Write an account of a day that changed your life. | ☐ |
| 8. | Video and computer games are a waste of time. 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

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

**Section W2 (15 marks)**

Marks Awarded

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

**You have seen a job advertisement and have decided to complete an application.**

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

In your letter, you should:
- say why you want the job
- give two reasons why you believe you are a suitable candidate

(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 seen a job advertisement and have decided to complete an application.**

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

In your email, you should:
- tell him or her about the job
- explain why you think this job is better than the one you have now

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

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15

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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

Marks Awarded

## Fake Art

Forging or faking art is a huge criminal business. Talented artists sell their creations for large sums of money by claiming they are the work of famous artists of the past. For centuries, forged art has tricked museums and the public alike. The practice dates back to Ancient Roman times. By the 15th century, copying artwork was actively encouraged by the great artists themselves and it was not considered a criminal activity until The Forgery Act of 1930. Today, fraudulent artwork is often proudly exhibited for decades before the truth is revealed.

There are scientific methods for determining fake artwork. However, true experts are required for the final stage of authentication. For example, after great debate, it was thought that a painting supposedly by Giovanni Francesco Barbieri was a fake. However, it was later confirmed as genuine by Dr Nicholas Turner, after further painstaking research. This sort of surprise outcome can be worrying, as experts who have made mistakes can become objects of ridicule. Some have even been sued by lawyers, having told a buyer that a painting is real, only for it later to be revealed as a forgery. Although the methods that forgers use have barely developed over the last 200 years, it is still difficult to tell fact from fiction. Years ago, the back of a painting would often reveal a painting's true age. Nowadays, forgers have learned to take great care on the reverse side of their painting.

One notorious forger is Han van Meegeren, who mixed *bakelite,* an early form of plastic, into his paints, fooling analysts into concluding the art was older than it was. Another is Wolfgang Beltracchi, whose attention to detail deceived the most experienced experts. He focused on tiny aspects of portraits, such as the subject's ears, using the original artist's techniques. An expert finally helped put him behind bars after noticing that Picasso's signature on a piece Beltracchi was selling was not the same as on other work by the great artist. Despite Beltracchi's co-criminals trying to protect him, he was convicted, and his basement was exposed as a workshop of mass fraud, where nobody but Beltracchi had been for four decades.

The risk for forgers is high, as courts of law often come down strongly on them and issue long prison sentences. Therefore forgers are willing to go to great lengths to conceal their crimes, such as faking centuries-old documentation that 'confirms' the art is real, and bribing experts to claim its authenticity. The fact that these techniques are so successful means that, despite scientific advances in detecting forgeries, the consensus among academics and scholars is that there have never been more fakes in circulation and the problem has never been worse.

Mark Hadfield, director of a prestigious art gallery in London, believes that although falsifying great artwork has always been hugely profitable, scientific progress means it could one day become a thing of the past. 'What makes me less confident, however,' he says, 'is that some countries offer apprenticeships in faking art. It's considered a respectable job, that teaches people techniques like ageing the wood of the frame to make it more credible. Copying artwork is seen as a challenging skill, rather than an immoral or indeed criminal act. I don't know how we fight that.'

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

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

1. Forgery was a crime in the 15th century.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The Giovanni Francesco Barbieri painting is authentic.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Beltracchi has forged more art works than anyone in history.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. The law today is often weak in dealing with art fakers.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. There are more forgeries in the art market today than ever before.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. What is worrying for art authenticators?

   A Scientific techniques are taking their jobs.
   B Incorrect judgments can ruin reputations.
   C Forging techniques are becoming far more sophisticated.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. How was Wolfgang Beltracchi caught?

   A He forged a signature unconvincingly.
   B His partners reported him to the police.
   C He was secretly observed painting a forgery.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Mark Hadfield worries we might *not* solve the problem because of

   A many people's attitude towards forgery.
   B the slowing down of scientific progress.
   C the amount of money involved in fakes.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

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

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

   ***displayed (paragraph 1)*** ☐

   ***found guilty (paragraph 3)*** ☐

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

    ***reassuring (paragraph 2)*** ☐

    ***unbelievable (paragraph 5)*** ☐

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

**Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)**
*Read paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on* ***the methods used by art forgers to conceal their forgeries****. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Marks Awarded

| Title: |
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**Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)**
*Read the passage about the amazing find. 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~~ - *It said that the item had been found during excavations in Cyprus in 1845 and that it was from 500 BC.*

**B** - When she came back for the pig, it was nowhere to be found.

**C** – One such example was a package containing a large, extremely detailed model ship, carefully made by hand.

**D** - Had she not been interested in it, Susan might have simply sold the pig for £5.

**E** - Susan spent many evenings going through the records, looking for reports on the excavation, but to no avail, and they were never discovered.

**F** - However, none of these records actually mentioned *finding* the pig, leading the researchers to believe that whoever found it on the site kept it quiet so that they could sell it later.

**G** – For this reason, the museum suggested that it was worth a lot of money, perhaps even £20,000.

**H** - It had a cartoon-like face and a long snout, and it resembled, in a way, a piggy bank, the kind of container used by children to save their pocket money.

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

## An Amazing Find

Susan Horowitz had been working in a small charity shop for several years. She would regularly receive donations of books, clothes, games and ornaments to sell – just like any charity shop. Occasionally, something strange or wonderful would come along. [1.] Although not particularly valuable, it must have taken months to build and Susan often wondered how such a treasured possession came to be thrown out. On another occasion, she came across a copy of her favourite childhood story book and she spent hours in the shop, looking through the book and reminiscing.

However, what Susan found in 2015 was easily the most amazing, and the most unusual. One day, in amongst a box of donated shirts, she found what appeared to be a model pig. Turning it around in her hand, she found it was made of fired clay, like a piece of pottery. It was hollow, and it looked quite funny. [2.] However, there was no hole in its back for coins so this couldn't be its purpose. It had short little legs, and lines had been drawn into it when the clay was still wet to show hair. Oddly, when Susan moved it, she heard a rattling – as if small stones were inside the pig.

Susan thought that the pig was very old. Digging around further inside the box, Susan found a dusty old piece of paper, with something written on it. She guessed that it was a label that had been attached to the pig but had fallen off. [***example*** 3. A] If it really was as old as this label said, Susan knew she had to keep hold of it and show it to an expert. She assumed that the person who had donated the box had given it to the shop accidentally, but she didn't know where the box had come from or how to find the owner.

Susan emailed the department of archaeology at a local university, and Doctor Fletcher responded. Holding the pig carefully, Susan went to see Doctor Fletcher in her office. Doctor Fletcher recognised the design of the pig instantly as being from bronze-age Cyprus. That meant it was even older than the label had said – probably over 3,000 years old. Neither Susan nor Doctor Fletcher could believe it had ended up in Susan's charity shop. [4.] It was a good job she didn't, because not only was the pig a very precious and ancient artefact, but she discovered later that it was even more important than she had thought.

Susan took the pig to the British Museum, where experts spent two weeks researching the artefact. Looking through old records, they managed to find reports from the excavation when the pig was originally found. [5.] This is what they probably did and the pig seems to have gone from person to person for over 170 years until it finally ended up in Susan's charity shop. The experts at the museum deduced that the pig was a child's toy, and that the stones inside were intended to make a fun noise.

The records of the excavation showed that they uncovered a house which belonged to a very rich family, maybe even royalty. Lots of jewellery and necklaces were found in some of the rooms. There was a burial site nearby, which was probably the family cemetery. Tragically, there was more than one child buried in one of the graves. It seemed likely that this toy belonged to one of these possibly royal children. [6.] However, Susan didn't want to sell it, even for that price, and instead donated it to the museum. She felt the toy should have its final resting place there.

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

**Section W3 (10 marks)**

Marks Awarded

*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.*

**Example:**

**Another dog took Bingo's tennis ball. (taken)**

***Bingo's tennis ball was taken by another dog.***

1. I didn't buy you an ice cream because I didn't go to the shop. (If)

2. The pipe began to leak again as soon as the plumber left. (No sooner)

3. Tom regrets buying that second-hand car. (wishes)

4. You'd still be decorating the room if I hadn't helped you. (Had it)

5. You really should find a new job. (about time)

6. I don't want fish and chips but I'll have pasta. (would rather)

7. If I were you, I wouldn't go to that restaurant, Joe,' said Lucy. (advised)

8. I only realised where they were from when they spoke. (Not)

9. Perhaps Philip wrote the report. (been)

10. The theme park was fun even though it was expensive. (Despite)

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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

Marks Awarded

**Example**

***Mark was not as __athletic__ as his brother.*** ***(athlete)***

1. The room was very warm and I started to feel _____. (sleep)

2. The student had a good excuse and the teacher was _____ to her position. (sympathy)

3. The business plan wasn't going to work. It was _____. (practice)

4. They used metal supports to _____ the bridge. (strong)

5. The information you give will be handled _____. (confide)

6. Their attempt to climb the mountain resulted in _____. (fail)

7. Kindness and _____ are important in a good friendship. (loyal)

8. That degree will _____ you to do well and earn a good salary. (able)

9. If you touch that fence you will _____ yourself. (electric)

10. My _____ of the novel turned out to be wrong. (interpret)

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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.*

**The Dog Ate My Homework**

(example) ___In___ English, 'the dog ate my homework' is an expression supposedly used by schoolchildren as an excuse for (1) _____ they haven't completed their homework assignment. (2) _____ is considered a joke due to the laziness and unlikely nature of the excuse, and also because it cannot (3) _____ disproven by the teacher. The excuse has grown beyond education, frequently made sarcastically (4) _____ anyone in any profession who is accused of failure. It (5) _____ often used for comic effect in shows like *The Simpsons* and has been widely referenced in the popular culture of English-speaking countries (6) _____ the 1970s. Following the Watergate Scandal of 1976, which implicated President Richard Nixon, Eugene Kennedy described the president (7) _____ 'working on the greatest American excuse since 'the dog ate my homework'.' This suggests the expression can also refer to a situation in (8) _____ somebody gives a pathetically inadequate excuse in the face of clear evidence (9) _____ them. In the unfortunate event that the dog really does eat your homework, you (10) _____ unlikely to be believed.

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