CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Level 2

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: AAProficiency120

Candidate Instructions:

Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.

Answer ALL the questions. Check the back page.

Use a blue or black PEN in the spaces provided.

Time allowed – THREE hours. (Including listening)

You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS

For Examiner's Use Only

	W1A [25]	W1 [15]	W2 [15]	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	R5 [10]
W									
R									

Reading Section [50]

Writing 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.	Financial gain is the reason why most people have a job. However, there are other reasons for working. What are these reasons and how important are they?	☐
2.	Online study has almost replaced traditional study. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this.	☐
3.	School is not always a good use of time and too many hours are spent there anyway. We should have less school and more time off. To what extent do you agree with this statement and why?	☐
4.	The threat of climate change is imminent and catastrophic. What personal changes could people make to tackle it, and do you think they should be forced to make them?	☐

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 having school uniform?	☐
6.	Describe in detail a fictional character you like.	☐
7.	Write an account of a day when you made a terrible mistake.	☐
8.	Technology should not be allowed in the classroom. Discuss.	☐

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

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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 booked an outdoor activity weekend but the company cancelled a few days before, with no explanation.

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

In your letter, you should:
- complain about the cancellation
- explain how it has affected your plans

(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

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

You booked an outdoor activity weekend but the company cancelled a few days before, with no explanation.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell your friend about the cancellation
- suggest an activity to do together soon

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

John Serson's Idea

As a storm was brewing in the English Channel in 1744, a squadron of British warships was pursuing some French ships from the coast of Portugal during the Anglo-French wars. Failing to reach them, some of the English ships were swallowed up by the huge waves and sank. This included the leading ship, HMS Victory. It was thought that the Victory contained a lot of Portuguese gold, so many searched for it over the next 250 years. A decade ago, HMS Victory was finally found on the sea bed. Despite repeated dives, no such treasure was found, but the wreck *did* contain the earliest known attempt at a navigational instrument, which remains incredibly important to our world today.

That invention was called the 'whirling speculum' and was invented by a man called John Serson. Its purpose was navigational: to allow sailors to work out their location on the ocean. Previously, sailors had used a *quadrant* for this. This was a kind of triangular ruler that they used to take an angle from the sun to the horizon. However, the horizon was not always visible in mist or fog. Serson sought to make an artificial horizon that could be used any time. Having got the idea from a child he saw playing with a spinning top, he invented a device made of a platform with a spinning disc on top. The disc would keep horizontal no matter how much the platform moved, creating a 'horizon'. Much later, a man named Leon Foucault added 'gimbals' – a kind of stabiliser - around the disc, which greatly improved the invention.

The only whirling speculum was lost to the sea when HMS Victory sank, along with the man who invented it. However, enough people, including Foucault, had understood Serson's idea and principles to continue to develop it, and it was Foucault's invention which became revolutionary. He called it the 'gyroscope', the name we still use today. It found immediate use for ships' navigational systems: sailors were able to use it to work out their location in all weather, just as Serson had originally intended.

The gyroscope became central to much of our modern technology. The invention of electric motors meant the disc could spin continuously, meaning that gyroscopes could be used in transport, enormously increasing their range of functions. Because of the motors, the 'gyrocompass' was invented, which, combined with other innovations, led to the autopilot function on an aeroplane. There is even a tiny gyroscope in your smartphone, which instead of a spinning disc uses a laser thinner than a human hair. That's how it uses GPS and knows where you are. Video games that use motion sensors, like the Nintendo Switch, have technology installed in the controller based on the principles of the gyroscope.

Nowadays, the rise of drones is perhaps the most significant legacy of the gyroscope and whirling speculum. Five or six years ago, drones were only mentioned in military practice. Now, they can do everything from moviemaking to delivering online shopping. In the coming years, drones could revolutionise our way of life. However, if we are to rely on them, they will have to overcome what the sailors of the 18th century couldn't: the weather. Will drones ever navigate storms that could sink a battleship? Perhaps then the promise of Serson's idea will have truly been accomplished.

Angle Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

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

1. Serson got his idea for the whirling speculum from a child's toy.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. John Serson died when HMS Victory sank.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. No changes were made to Serson's design for many years.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. Leon Foucault gave the gyroscope its name.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Some principles of the gyroscope were reinvented for drones.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. HMS Victory was sunk as a result of a

   A navigational error.
   B storm off the English coast.
   C battle over gold and other treasure.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. The whirling speculum can be described as a

   A single disc spinning on a platform.
   B disc spinning inside multiple gimbals.
   C triangular instrument used to measure angles.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What gave the gyroscope so many applications?

   A the creation of electricity
   B a significant design improvement
   C the development of laser technology

   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:

   chasing (paragraph 1) ☐

   depend (paragraph 5) ☐

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

    hidden (paragraph 2) ☐

    removed from (paragraph 4) ☐

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 ***how Serson's idea was developed and what inventions this resulted in****. 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 the history of writing. 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 - Instead, the dominant languages were Greek and Persian, and even these were slowly replaced by Arabic with the rise of Islam in the region.

B - Secondly, and much later, Mesoamerica conceived its own form of writing script in 300 BCE.

C – Cuneiform was most widely used by the ancient Persians and is one of the earliest and most recognisable forms of true writing.

D - Not only can we push a button to make a character, but instant digital writing has allowed for a colloquial way of writing that more resembles speaking.

E - This was not writing as we understand it but was made up of symbols that have no meaning out of context.

F - *For example, historians think that the famous writing systems developed by Egypt in 3200 BCE and China in 1200 were at least influenced by Sumerian.*

G – The vastness of their empire meant that many different peoples learned and adopted their language, and it developed into languages we know today.

H - The earliest complete printed book in Europe was Johannes Gutenberg's Bible, which was printed in Mainz, Germany, in 1455.

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

A History of Writing

Writing is one of mankind's most enduring technologies. It has enabled us to communicate, give instructions, and transmit ideas over many centuries. It developed very slowly over a long time period and independently in different countries. For thousands of years before true writing was established, ancient societies used what we call proto-writing. [1.] Therefore those marks could only provide limited information. It wasn't until the Bronze Age, about 4000-3000 BCE, that we have evidence of written language that is more like ours. People started to use letters to depict sounds, rather than pictures with limited meaning and use.

Historians mostly agree that the written word was invented independently in at least two ancient societies. Most famously, Sumer in ancient Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) developed a form of writing in around 3400 BCE. [2.] No writing precursors have been found in either of these areas so historians can say with some confidence that these societies conceived and developed the writing themselves. In every other historical case, societies have adapted their alphabet and writing from somewhere else. [***example*** 3. F] There are too many similarities between them to credibly argue that neither of these ancient societies knew about Sumer's invention. It is thought that the writing could have been learned when traders and merchants went to and from each ancient civilisation.

The Phoenicians, people who lived around the area of modern-day Syria, invented an alphabet and writing system which is the precursor to much of the world's writing today. The ancient Greeks took the Phoenician alphabet and made some of their own changes and even added a few of their own letters. The Romans took the Greek alphabet and replaced the letters with their own in the form of the Latin alphabet, the one we use in most western languages today including English. [4.] These include widely spoken tongues like French, Spanish and Italian, and the alphabet is used more widely. The Phoenicians' invention also led to the development of Aramaic in the Middle East which evolved separately into Hebrew and Arabic.

When the Roman Empire collapsed in the west in what we now call Europe, the development of writing slowed down there. However, the Roman Empire continued in the East, centred in modern day Turkey, as the Byzantine Empire. This is where writing developed throughout the Middle Ages and the Medieval period, but they did not speak Latin here as they had done in the west. [5.] The intellectualism of this religion led it to develop many great works of literature. The city of Cordoba in modern Spain, which Arabs had conquered, had become one of the intellectual centres of the world and contained the world's largest library at the time. It drew many thinkers from both Christianity and Islam and fuelled development and written communication between both cultures.

Because of the development of new technologies over the centuries, the way we write has been continually changing. We have invented the pen, the printing press, the computer and the mobile phone. These are all developments that have altered what is written, the medium through which the written word is produced, and how we write. [6.] In the future, as new technologies develop, the way we write will change still further, but we will still have much of what we wrote in the past safely preserved.

10

Argyll 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:

That was the hardest I have ever studied. (never)

I have never studied so hard.

1. Michael found the driving test very difficult to pass. (difficulty)

2. I didn't understand the plot of the film until the end. (Only)

3. 'I insist. I'll pay for the meal,' said Kate. (insisted)

4. He doesn't travel much because he doesn't earn much money. (If)

5. I expect he was very pleased with the result. (must)

6. Jack became rich immediately after he started his business. (Hardly)

7. I couldn't vote because I wasn't in the country. (Had)

8. The tennis match was cancelled because of the heavy rain. (raining)

9. I never thought to check in the shed. (occurred)

10. Fred regretted speaking so rudely to Wilma. (wished)

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 children were __reliant__ on their mother. ***(rely)***

1. The exotic zoo animal filled the children with wonder and _____. (curious)

2. Tony thought the fee for _____ was too high. (admit)

3. Amanda took a different route to _____ the journey time. (short)

4. The first attempt resulted in _____ but the second time he succeeded. (fail)

5. Those high-heeled sandals are totally _____ for walking through the forest. (practice)

6. Why does she have to _____ everything and make such a big deal out of it? (drama)

7. He wrapped his scarf _____ around his neck. (loose)

8. I gave them a hotel _____ and they seemed to enjoy their stay there. (recommend)

9. He _____ stepped onto the frozen lake. (caution)

10. The company's mistake caused them a _____ loss. (substance)

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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.

Cape Perpetua

Cape Perpetua is a rocky shore projecting (example) ___into___ the Pacific Ocean from Oregon, USA. At its highest point, the headland rises to 240 metres above sea level, from where it is (1) _____ to see 60 kilometres out to sea on a clear day. Surrounded (2) _____ forest on all other sides, it is a scenic area home to several amazing sights. One hiking trail leads (3) _____ the visitor centre, several kilometres to a giant Sitka Spruce, called the Silent Sentinel. It is a 600-year-old tree, which, in 2007, was designated an Oregon Heritage Tree in order to (4) _____ its protection. Even more famous than the Silent Sentinel, however, (5) _____ the two large sinkholes in the rocks known (6) _____ Thor's Well and Spouting Horn. In rough conditions, the ocean water rushes into the holes and then shoots upwards (7) _____ great force. This dramatic sight (8) _____ tourists from far and wide. Most visitors go to see the natural water display at high tide, (9) _____ it is most spectacular. However, this (10) _____ be very dangerous because the wells suck in water from a large area and then blast it out many feet into the air.

10

extra space

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