CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: JJProficiency120

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

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	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 <u>ONE</u> of the following topics:***		
1.	Students should only be taught skills they can directly use in a job or in their day-to-day lives. Discuss.	☐
2.	Media such as films, TV shows, music and video games are increasingly only available in digital form and cannot be bought as a physical copy in a shop. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this.	☐
3.	'Freedom of speech' means that anybody should be able to say anything they like without being criticised. To what extent do you agree with this statement?	☐
4.	What impact do you think social media has had on society and do you think it is broadly a good or a bad thing?	☐

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 <u>ONE</u> of the following topics:***		
5.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of students having a part-time job?	☐
6.	Describe in detail an activity you enjoy doing in your free time.	☐
7.	Write an account of a mysterious event that can't be explained.	☐
8.	We are too reliant on computers. 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:

Your town has received a large sum of money and the population has been asked to suggest how the money should be spent.

Task 1- Write a formal letter of 110–130 words to the town council.

In your letter, you should:
- say what you think should be done with the money
- explain how the town would benefit from this

(You do not need to include the addresses in the letter.)

Now go to task 2 to complete this section

Extra space on page 11

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

Your town has received a large sum of money and the population has been asked to suggest how the money should be spent.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell your friend about the situation
- give reasons why your idea would be good for you and your friends

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

The Power of Boredom

Boredom is a common emotion, which is often simply considered a minor annoyance. However, it has not always been thought of this way - historical writers considered it to be more serious. The Roman author Seneca wrote a long description of the 'malaise' of his friend: a man temporarily afflicted by 'a paralysing lack of interest', who may, or may not, be cured by medical intervention. Our word 'boredom', however, did not enter our language until the 19th century. For many years, it was thought to have been created by Charles Dickens for his 1852 novel *Bleak House*, although even earlier uses of the term have now been found.

These days, many scientists believe that boredom is a powerful emotion. It is not a passive irritation, but is necessary to encourage curiosity, one of the motivating forces of mankind. It has led man to create, invent and explore. The common quote that 'only boring people get bored' now looks increasingly false. Bored people can clearly be incredibly creative. However, it also seems that too *much* boredom can cause apathy and depression, perhaps something closer to the feeling Seneca described. Whichever direction boredom takes, it certainly seems to have a purpose.

There are numerous characters in fiction, such as the world-famous spy James Bond, or Han Solo from George Lucas' *Star Wars*, who continually seek excitement. Other characters such as the 19th century Madame Bovary, are actually driven to self-destruction by the boredom of their everyday lives. This suggests it is not a harmless feeling, but in fact a kind of stress. Writers of fiction rarely give it as a reason for the behaviour of their characters, or indeed a motivation behind their own work. However, the high number of characters and authors who have been motivated by this feeling over the centuries make it clear that boredom is not a new emotion. Neither are we more afflicted by it today than people in previous times.

Although there is evidence of an early scientific study of boredom in 1885, more in-depth studies were not conducted until the 1930s. Even now, it is not well understood. This is unsurprising to many scientists who reason that most people wouldn't be interested in progressing in this field. Research suggests that boredom acts as a warning from the brain, telling us we need stimulation to keep healthy. However, scientists have also found that low-level stimulation like flicking through our phones to relieve boredom can end up making us *more* bored. Confusion has arisen among scientists as they try to define what boredom actually is, and if there is a difference between general boredom and boredom in the moment. It is becoming clearer that it is not a single emotion as previously thought.

In recent years, there have been an increasing number of general-interest articles urging the public to rethink boredom. Instead of 'curing' any dull moment by looking at a screen, we should let our minds wander, as it aids the creative process. Doctor Sandi Mann believes in this approach, arguing that boredom is a normal part of life that we should embrace, as it can allow thinking which leads to ideas and solutions to problems. Others still warn of its adverse effects and research suggests too much boredom can be bad for your mental health.

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

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

1. Charles Dickens invented the word 'boredom'.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. Authors often state boredom as a main motivator of their characters.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. The first scientific study of boredom was in 1885.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. Scientists recommend a phone app which tracks screen time.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Dr Sandi Mann encourages boredom.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. Seneca thought boredom was

   A a personal choice.
   B an innate characteristic.
   C a kind of sickness.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What point concerning moderate boredom is made in the second paragraph?

   A It leads to powerful emotions.
   B It stimulates people into action.
   C It prevents creativity.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What are modern-day scientists puzzled by?

   A contradictory findings
   B lack of progress in the field
   C problematic definitions

   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:

   inactive (paragraph 2) ☐

   welcome (paragraph 5) ☐

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

    important (paragraph 1) ☐

    positive (paragraph 5) ☐

10

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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 ***common misunderstandings about boredom****. 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 timekeeping. 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 wasn't long before these too were much improved upon with the invention of what is called the atomic clock.

B - This did not matter to many people who did not move around much and did not need to keep very strict time, but what about the trains, which regularly travelled these long distances?

C – The railway therefore invented another hand on the clock which referred to what was called 'railway time'.

D - A typical working day would be fourteen to sixteen hours long, with factory bosses telling their workers to be at the factories at 5 am or maybe 5.30.

E - Many areas of life did not require extremely accurate timekeeping but one did – ship navigation.

F - However, what did people do before clocks came about?

G – Although there is clearly a logic to this, such inventions are useless unless the sun is shining.

~~**H**~~ - *Instead, it is the standardisation of time which has caused more arguments in history.*

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Keeping Time

Marks Awarded

How old are you? You already know your age in years. With the help of clocks and calendars you could easily measure the time that has passed since you were born and work out just how many days, hours, and even seconds old you are. [1.] How did they measure time? Over the centuries, many different devices have been invented for timekeeping and it is only in the last 150 years that humans have agreed about how to measure time.

For most of history, people guessed roughly how far through the day they were from the position of the sun in the sky, and measured the passing of time from the motion of the sun and the stars. We have evidence of one timekeeping method from thousands of years ago which involved placing a stick upright in the ground and keeping track of its moving shadow as the day progressed. [2.] That's why mechanical devices such as water clocks, hourglasses and candle clocks were developed. These all involve measuring 'oscillations' – a movement back and forth in a regular rhythm without being weather dependent. However, these early clocks are not very accurate.

In the 17th century, pendulum clocks were invented, which had a much higher degree of accuracy. These are the clocks that have a swinging ball on a string to keep time. As technology progressed, better clocks than this were needed, and, in 1927, the more accurate quartz clocks were invented, the clocks we might all recognise. [3.] This development still forms the basis of the majority of clocks we use today and these clocks are accurate to tiny fractions of a second. In the future, it is believed that clocks could be even more accurate.

Accuracy in relation to timekeeping has not always been the main issue. [***example*** 4. H] This means that not everybody could agree, even roughly, on what time it was. After all, there is no such thing as 'real time' – it is, to a large extent, man-made. If most people agree that 12 noon is when the sun is directly above you in the sky, then 12 noon can be at a different time in places just 200 miles apart from each other. Indeed, this was the case in England in the early 19th century. When it was, for example, 7.30 pm in London, it was 7.15 pm in Exeter, which is further west in the country. [5.] With different times all over the country, the timetable for these could get very confusing. After this situation became intolerable, the country and the world had to agree on a single time and stick to it. Agreeing time has been almost as difficult as keeping it.

Further to this, it was many years before people were able to get used to clocks and timekeeping when they were first introduced in the 19th century. For most of human history, people rose to work when it got light and stopped work when it got dark. The Industrial Revolution marked a turning point in history. Factories demanded that their workers be on time. [6.] Many people were frequently early or late, not knowing what these terms meant or indeed *how* to tell the time. In any case, even the people who understood and could tell the time did not have a clock of their own and relied on a single huge one in the middle of their town or workplace. Imagine being told off for being three hours late to school or work every day!

10

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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's the best meal I've ever had. (Never)

Never have I had such a good meal.

1. Tom wishes he had accepted the job in Canada. (regrets)

2. The car broke down because we didn't check the oil. (If)

3. You need to get on with your work. (high time)

4. The sun might come out so take some sunscreen. (case)

5. My friend couldn't decide which car to buy. (decision)

6. 'Sorry I changed the plans,' said Anna. (apologised)

7. The tour guide showed us the best walking route. (by)

8. Someone is coming to redecorate our home next month. (having)

9. There were very few people at the meeting. (Hardly)

10. I bought the laptop even though I couldn't afford it. (despite)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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

Marks Awarded

Example

There was a __variety__ of food on offer. ***(vary)***

1. The exciting episode increased the viewing figures _____. (drama)

2. Everyone at the school was relieved once the _____ was over. (inspect)

3. We were impressed with the quick _____ at the restaurant. (serve)

4. The company was inefficient and _____ so it changed its business practices. (profit)

5. It is _____ to book train tickets in advance. (sense)

6. It won't take her long to make up her mind. She's usually very _____ . (decide)

7. The bread here is _____ baked every morning. (fresh)

8. It was very hot and he needed to _____ his tie. (loose)

9. The science teacher showed the students the _____ of chemistry. (base)

10. We have no idea whether the business will be a success or a _____ . (fail)

10

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

Lake Baikal

Lake Baikal is a lake in southern Siberia, in a region known (example) ___as___ Baikalia. The name comes from the Mongolian word (1) _____ 'nature'. It has a huge amount of fresh water, the (2) _____ of any lake anywhere in the world. It contains more water (3) _____ all of the North American Great Lakes combined. Over 330 rivers and streams flow (4) _____ the lake from the surrounding area. It is the deepest, with a maximum depth of 1,642 metres, and also the oldest lake in the world, (5) _____ been formed 25-30 million years ago. Baikal is home to thousands of species of plants and animals, many of (6) _____ exist nowhere else on earth. These include the Baikal seal, (7) _____ of the only species of freshwater seal, and the omul whitefish, widely sold in markets all (8) _____ the lake. This shoreline is 2,100 kilometres long. Despite (9) _____ a popular destination for tourists from all over the world, Lake Baikal remains remarkably undeveloped. This means that fortunately, much of its stunning natural beauty has (10) _____ been spoiled.

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extra space

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