Please stick your

candidate label here

AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Level 2 (601/4949/8)

Paper code: AAProficiency121

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

© AIM Awards, 3 Pride Point Drive, Pride Park, Derby, DE24 8BX
© Anglia Examinations Ltd. Reg. in England Co. No. 2046325
Chichester College, Westgate Fields, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1SB, ENGLAND

These materials may not be altered or reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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.	The benefits of tourism in any country are far greater than the potential negatives. Discuss.	☐
2.	Charities shouldn't need to exist because governments should provide everything their citizens need. Outline your thoughts on this.	☐
3.	Rather than banning smartphones, schools should allow students to use them as an educational tool. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this?	☐
4.	To what extent do you believe that higher education should be pursued by everybody?	☐

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 moving to a different country to live?	☐
6.	Describe in detail a photograph or painting you like.	☐
7.	Write an account of a narrow escape.	☐
8.	CCTV cameras should be more widely used. Discuss.	☐

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

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

__
25

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

You and your friend wanted to enter an online competition but due to an error on the website, you could not submit your entry.

Task 1- Write a formal letter of 110–130 words to the competition organisers.

In your letter, you should:
- describe the problems you had
- explain why you are so disappointed

(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 Material

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

You and your friend wanted to enter an online competition but due to an error on the website, you could not submit your entry.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell your friend about the situation
- suggest a different competition you could enter

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

__
15

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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

Marks Awarded

Free Climbing

Free climbing is a more challenging version of rock climbing which has recently gained public attention. Unlike in rock climbing, ropes and other aids to help the climber make progress are prohibited, with ropes only permitted to protect the climber in the event of a fall. Nothing else is specifically disallowed, but this simple difference means a sheer rock face must be ascended purely through the strength and skill of the climber in the moment. Several rock faces around the world, previously considered unclimbable without aids, have now been scaled by free climbers. The hardest route, 'Silence' in Norway, is one of these, although nobody has yet challenged the efforts of Adam Ondra, who finally achieved his goal in 2017, after four years of practice.

Free climbers like Tommy Caldwell have raised the profile of free climbing by publicising their remarkable feats. They have filmed, directed and starred in recent TV documentaries, and as a result, there has been a rise in the amount of writing and research analysing this activity. This led to fears that inexperienced climbers would try this dangerous challenge without proper preparation, but this has not materialised. In fact, some analysts suggest that the TV documentaries have served as a warning and have actually discouraged further participation. Indeed, climbers like Caldwell are highly professional. He has personally climbed to the top of the terrifying 2,286-metre-high El Capitan in Yosemite National Park, USA, more than once, even researching and ascending via various paths to find the safest means of getting to the top.

A subsection of free climbing is free solo climbing. This is when a climber does not use any ropes or safety gear whatsoever, climbing dangerous rock faces with nothing but a bottle of water attached to a belt. Unlike free climbing, free solo climbing is mostly rejected by the climbing community as an absurdly dangerous and pointless activity that gives rock climbing a bad name. Perhaps the most famous free solo climber is Alex Honnold, 33, who proves this criticism is not completely true. His meticulous preparation and seriousness have been praised, as he insists it is essential to memorise every indent in a rock face before attempting to free solo it. Honnold acknowledges that every climb is different and you have to practise maybe 20 times on the same rock face before attempting free solo: no other free solo experience will prepare you.

Honnold is living proof of the far greater level of preparation required for free soloing. In general, he discourages people from attempting it altogether, especially teenagers, despite the fact that several have succeeded in completing free solo climbs. He says that unlike regular free climbing, the level of concentration required is unnatural, almost meditative, and that it is not intuitive and has to be learned. By mastering himself mentally, Honnold became the first climber to free solo El Capitan. He did so in an astonishing 3 hours and 56 minutes. It was by far the shortest length of time anybody has taken to scale this face. In fact, free solo climbing is necessarily faster than other types, as ascent cannot be delayed due to the constant need to propel oneself up the face of the rock. He also did this despite a lack of funding due to the fact that nobody wanted to put their name to a pursuit with this level of risk. Using his techniques, he has also managed to free solo Astroman and the Rostrum in Yosemite, as well as many others.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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

Marks Awarded

1. There are many strict rules associated with free climbing.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The 'Silence' route in Norway has been successfully climbed by a free climber.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Tommy Caldwell refuses to take part in documentaries.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. El Capitan has several possible climbing routes to the top.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Alex Honnold climbed Astroman before El Capitan.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. Recently, the popularisation of free climbing has led to

   A a growth in the uptake of the sport.
   B a campaign of televised warning videos to beginners.
   C an increased interest in climbing among researchers.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What does Alex Honnold say people should do before making a free solo climb?

   A practise free soloing on other rock faces
   B learn every move needed on the rock face
   C be experienced in free climbing at least 20 different rock faces

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What did Alex Honnold achieve?

   A He made the fastest ascent of El Capitan overall.
   B He secured an increase in funding for free solo climbing.
   C He is the youngest person to complete a free solo climb.

   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:

   vertical (paragraph 1) ☐

   happened (paragraph 2) ☐

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

    careless (paragraph 3) ☐

    normal (paragraph 4) ☐

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
Read paragraphs 1, 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on ***the differences between free climbing and free solo climbing****. 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 flight. 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 - However, this type of flight was still based on the assumption that floating, rather than gliding, was the best that could be achieved as any flying aircraft would need to be lighter than the surrounding air.

B - This changed in the 21st century with the introduction of budget airlines, making air travel available to the masses.

C – Despite this, da Vinci was fascinated by flight for most of his life and even made a few of his designs into a reality by building them out of birchwood.

D - Among these was the realisation of how an aeroplane would need to be designed, vital knowledge that was adopted by William Henson when steam power became common.

E - In the 1930s, development of the jet engine began in Germany and in Britain – both countries would go on to develop jet aircraft by the end of the Second World War.

~~**F**~~ - *According to the story, he attached feathered wings to his back and used them to fly.*

G – This experimental approach proved to be what was missing from previous theoretical work, and after constant trial and error they found a model that consistently flew.

H - He sketched primitive machines that he thought could fly, based on his research into gliding, air resistance and propeller motion, but they were never constructed.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

The History of Flight

Marks Awarded

Getting on a plane and flying somewhere might not seem so amazing now, but it took around 3,000 years of research to achieve. People have been interested in learning how to fly since written records began and probably before that too. In the West, we can trace fascination in flight back to the Greek myth of Icarus. ***example*** 1. F It took a long time for people to realise that this method, or flapping homemade wings of any kind, would not work. In the Middle Ages, people were still hurting themselves as they jumped from high places trying to fly as Icarus had supposedly done.

More successful early attempts were made by the Chinese, who invented the kite in the 5th century BCE. This was primitive but it did at least display a basic understanding of lift and physics. It wasn't until the 15th century that more serious attempts at imagining how flight might work occurred, and Leonardo da Vinci put pen to paper. 2. The reason for this was that while his models and his thinking were at least rational, they were not based on particularly good science and nobody could work out how to make them. However, the drawings had some resemblance in appearance to more modern gliders.

The discovery of hydrogen gas in the 18th century allowed for the invention of hot air balloons and the airship, or 'zeppelin'. These became extremely popular in Europe at the time and scientists were very pleased at the huge development in flight. 3. After all, scientists thought, how else would any flying machine ever take off in the first place? These hydrogen-based forms of flying also turned out to be slow, inefficient and above all, dangerous. Hydrogen is flammable and there are many examples of disasters involving airships and balloons catching fire in this period.

Flight involving aircraft *heavier* than air was widely researched in the 19th century. Sir George Cayley was called 'the father of the aeroplane' after his intense study of the physics of flight led to several major breakthroughs. 4. The application of his design led to the first aerial steam carriage, which eventually paved the way for small planes powered by propellers. However, from this point, there was still much work to do on aerodynamics before the first motor-powered planes took to the air.

That work towards a realistic model of flight was most famously completed by the Wright brothers at the beginning of the 20th century. They built and tested hundreds of glider designs from 1900 to 1902. 5. Not only this, but it was controllable and could travel great distances. In the years that followed, from 1903-1914, hundreds of different workable planes were designed and made based on this model.

After the Second World War, commercial flight became mainstream and ordinary life was revolutionised. It became possible to travel great distances in short spaces of time, although this was still only affordable by wealthier people. 6. Now, planes are treated almost like buses, ferrying people around the globe at low cost. The dream of flight was finally achieved, although air traffic's effect on the environment has turned out to be a horrifying by-product unlikely to have been foreseen by the ancient Greeks or Leonardo da Vinci.

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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 last time I heard from them was in August. (since)

I haven't heard from them since August.

1. I would go on holiday if only I had the money. (wish)

2. Someone is coming to fit new carpets in our house next week. (being)

3. I didn't organise anything because he didn't tell me in time. (If)

4. He doesn't get much chance to use the French he's learned. (Rarely)

5. They failed to find a solution to the problem. (succeed)

6. The audience had hoped the comedian would be much funnier. (nearly)

7. Pamela needs to get off the sofa and get a job. (high time)

8. 'Meg made the mistake in the email,' said Charlie. (blamed)

9. The building work started as soon as we moved in. (No sooner)

10. David went to the party even though he didn't know anyone. (despite)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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

Marks Awarded

Example

The results were __inconclusive__. The theory could not be proven. ***(conclude)***

1. The meal was _____ made and delicious. (fresh)

2. Be careful because the path is _____ and you might slip. (mud)

3. The town has been _____ since the 11th century, when it was mysteriously abandoned. (habitat)

4. Mary had a _____ that the dog had eaten the biscuits. (suspect)

5. There was strong _____ to the proposed changes. (oppose)

6. You can _____ it with sugar if it's too bitter. (sweet)

7. The _____ lies with Ashley because she was in charge. (responsible)

8. His mum wanted to _____ him from taking such a risk. (courage)

9. They didn't thank us and were _____ of the effort we had made. (appreciate)

10. The _____ of the book was praised for his talent. (illustrate)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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

The Darvaza Gas Crater

The Darvaza Gas Crater, known locally (example) ___as___ the 'Door to Hell', is a large burning crater in the ground very (1) _____ to the Turkmenistan village of Darvaza. It looks like the mouth of a volcano, hence its name, but unlike a volcano it is (2) _____ a totally natural phenomenon. It exists (3) _____ of a decision made back in 1971. Engineers at that time thought that the area (4) _____ be a site containing oil reserves, and they set up a drilling rig to try and access the oil. (5) _____ did they know that they were drilling on top of a huge pocket of natural gas. The relatively thin layer of rock could obviously not support the weight of the drilling rig, (6) _____ then collapsed into the hole. Expecting dangerous releases of poisonous gases (7) _____ the hole, the engineers thought it best to burn the gas off before it reached nearby towns. Initially, they believed that it would (8) _____ just a few weeks for the gas to burn off, but it is still burning today, several decades (9) _____. Scientists still don't know (10) _____ much natural gas is left below the ground, or when the flames are likely to die down.

10

extra space

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Anglia Examinations Sample Material