CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **EEProficiency121**

Candidate Instructions:

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

Time allowed – THREE hours. (Including listening)

Answer ALL the questions. Check the back page.

You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

Use a blue or black PEN in the spaces provided.

INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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, 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.	Outline the arguments both for and against a worldwide ban on plastic.	☐
2.	How far do you agree that developed countries have a moral responsibility to intervene in the affairs of less developed countries?	☐
3.	The internet is arguably an essential tool in the modern world and it should be made free for everyone. To what extent do you agree with this?	☐
4.	Artificial Intelligence is able to do more and more of the jobs humans do on a daily basis. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this.	☐

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 working from home?	☐
6.	Describe what you would like your life to be like in ten years.	☐
7.	Write an account of an incredible coincidence.	☐
8.	'Teachers should use computer games for educational purposes with their students.' 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 want to go on holiday to another country with your friend. However, you have noticed that plane ticket prices are much higher than normal during the time you want to go.

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

In your letter, you should:
- complain about the rise in costs
- explain why this is a problem for you

(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 want to go on holiday to another country with your friend. However, you have noticed that plane ticket prices are much higher than normal during the time you want to go.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell him or her about the price rise
- suggest a solution to the problem

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

Fata Morgana

A *Fata Morgana* is a complex form of *mirage*. A *mirage* is an optical illusion, in which certain conditions in the atmosphere mean that an object is reflected, projecting an image that looks as if it is really there. The most famous is the illusion of the 'oasis in the desert', which is in fact a reflection of the sky onto the sand, tricking thirsty desert travellers into thinking water is nearby. This is called an 'inferior' mirage, because the image is projected down onto the land; it is visible to anybody walking through a desert. Unlike hallucinations, all mirages are real observable phenomena that can be documented with film and cameras.

One way in which a *Fata Morgana* is different is that it is a type of 'superior' mirage, in which the image is projected above, onto the sky. They are more often observed at sea than other mirages, such as the desert oasis, which is obviously land-based. Throughout history, sailors have been tricked into thinking they are seeing something, usually land, on the horizon. In fact, what they are seeing is a *Fata Morgana*: a reflection of land, which is much further away and beyond the horizon line, onto the sky. Without proper explanations, they also often thought they were seeing ghosts or gods. It wasn't until the 1780s that scientific explanations were suggested, rather than superstitious or religious ones. Gabriel Gruber, an Italian scientist, was the first to study it; he called it *Fata Morgana*, which is Italian for 'Morgan le Fay' – a villainous character in the King Arthur legend who was famous for her magical powers and trickery, including the ability to change shape.

In 1906, Robert Peary, a US explorer, claimed to have seen a new land mass on an Arctic expedition. He named it Crocker Land, after the funder of his expedition, George Crocker. His diary entries prove that his claim was fraudulent, made to secure further funding from Crocker. However, when another explorer, Donald Baxter Macmillan, went to investigate on the *Crocker Land Expedition*, he did actually report spotting a huge land mass. It was so clear that Macmillan thought Peary had told the truth, so sailed towards it, only for it to dissipate and reveal itself as a *Fata Morgana*. After weeks at sea, the expedition was forced to turn back. The vivid nature of the sighting is typical of a *Fata Morgana* over a normal mirage, as is the description of the height of the land by the explorer. *Fata Morganas* refract light in a way that the reflection shows 'stacked' images: the same image reflected multiple times to give height to the illusion of land.

Another famous example is the *Flying Dutchman*, a legendary ghost ship which sailors have reported seeing sailing in the sky since the 17th century. Analysts now believe they were witnessing a *Fata Morgana* of a ship far in the distance, beyond the horizon line. Indeed, *Fata Morganas* are closely associated with myths and legends such as these, whereas regular mirages don't tend to achieve the same vividness of illusion. Unlike other superior mirages, the 'stacked' nature of the *Fata Morgana* makes the image of the ship fast-moving and changing, giving it a ghostly quality. American writer, Frank Richard Stockton, wrote an account of a crew of newly-trained sailors in the 19th century who believed they saw the *Flying Dutchman*, only for the less superstitious captain to explain the optical illusion to them. The crew's scepticism of this explanation evaporated when the genuine vessel appeared on the horizon, and never again did the crew believe in phantom ships.

Anglia Examinations - Sample Material

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

Marks Awarded

1. The famous desert oasis mirage is observed as a result of dehydration.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. It is possible to take photographs of *Fata Morganas*.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Scientific theories for *Fata Morganas* began to emerge in the 1700s.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. Donald Baxter Macmillan discovered new land.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Over 100 sightings of the Flying Dutchman have been documented.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. The *Fata Morgana* was named after

   A its earliest researcher.
   B a mythical character.
   C an Italian phenomenon.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What did Robert Peary do?

   A believe he had seen new land, which was in fact a *Fata Morgana*
   B actually discover new land, which he dismissed as a *Fata Morgana*
   C completely invent a new land mass for dishonest purposes

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Why did the sailors decide that the Flying Dutchman was a *Fata Morgana*?

   A The real ship came into view.
   B They were not superstitious by nature.
   C They had experienced something similar before.

   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:

   recorded (paragraph 1) ☐

   vanish (paragraph 3) ☐

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

    heroic (paragraph 2) ☐

    certainty (paragraph 4) ☐

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

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 differences between a*** **Fata Morgana** ***and a regular mirage****. 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 Concorde. 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 - Most significantly, British Aerospace and French Aerospatiale designed the frame of the plane, and Britain's Rolls-Royce and France's SNECMA developed the jet engines.

~~**B**~~ - *Concorde was hailed as proof that different countries could work together on complex projects and ensured that Europe was at the forefront of aircraft development.*

C – Due to its high speeds, large forces were applied to the aircraft during turns, and caused twisting and distortion of the aircraft's structure.

D - It had thin 'delta' wings which began near the front of the plane and flared out towards the back, rather than long wings that stick out a long way.

E - *Concorde 001* was modified with rooftop portholes for use on the 1973 Solar Eclipse mission and equipped with observation instruments.

F - Not only this, but the noise the aircraft made was so extreme that it was not allowed to fly over land areas.

G – Yet we might look back now and wonder why the project was ever undertaken – there was no particular need for it and the cost and effort in creating it was enormous.

H - It took about 15 years of modelling bizarre designs and running weird prototypes before anything remotely feasible was pitched.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Concorde

Marks Awarded

Concorde was a supersonic passenger plane designed and created in co-operation between Britain and France. It could fly at a height of 60,000 feet and had a maximum speed of over twice the speed of sound. It was powered by turbojets and could make the journey from the UK to the USA in under three hours. Although it was roughly the same size as a normal passenger plane, it looked significantly different. [1.] This made it the shape of a triangle when viewed from above and more similar in appearance to a space shuttle. The body of the plane was also thinner than a modern passenger plane, and it had a sharp nose that pointed down, rather than a blunt, curved, forward-facing nose. It first flew in 1969 and carried its first passengers in 1976. For various reasons, Concorde flights ended in 2003.

The origins of the Concorde project date back to the 1950s, when a committee was formed in Britain to study the supersonic transport concept. Although research was well funded and intense, it was a long time before they could come up with the right technology. [2.] The reason these initial models were unworkable was because the concept itself was so extreme: they often had far too little lift when taking off and frighteningly high landing speeds. There were also years of argument between Britain and France over how to proceed given the enormous risks of the project, financial or otherwise. Eventually, successful tests meant they could roll it out to the public and the first passengers could experience this futuristic method of travel.

Despite the arguments, Concorde represented one of the 20th century's big success stories in technical co-operation. In fact, it was the first major joint venture between European countries to design and build an aircraft. In 1962, Britain and France signed a treaty to share costs and risks during development. Equivalent companies were paired up across the two countries to share information, resources and research. [3.] It was the combination of these specific institutions that eventually resulted in a technological masterpiece. With a cruising flight of about 2,179 kilometres per hour, it could fly at a speed almost three times that of a standard passenger plane, which was already impressive. [***example*** 4. B] Britain and France therefore deemed it fitting to name their plane Concorde because it exists as a word in both French and English (in English as *concord*) and means agreement, harmony, or union.

Although undoubtedly a marvel, Concorde was beset by problems throughout its 44 years of flight. The development and running costs were so high that it was incredibly difficult to make a profit, and ensured that only very wealthy passengers were ever able to fly on the planes. It was estimated that a Concorde ticket was about 30 times as expensive as the cheapest possible flight for the same route. [5.] Realistically, this limited it to ocean flights from Europe to America and vice versa, shrinking its potential customer base even further. Finally, accidents in the 1990s and at the turn of the millennium meant that it was decided that the project should finally be shut down.

The legacy of Concorde is complex, but it remains iconic and a staggering technological achievement. It is in fact the closest we have yet come to commercial space travel. [6.] The answer is surely that Concorde happened because it *could* happen. In a period when men were being put on the Moon and anything seemed possible, it seemed like an exciting and progressive step forward for humanity. Indeed, it was perhaps the European answer to the American-Russian space race at the time. Commercial space travel is seriously discussed these days and perhaps the technology of Concorde will be revived to help make it a reality.

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:

Bernard said that it was Fran who ate the cake. (accused)

Bernard accused Fran of eating the cake.

1. The Malones are buying the big house on the corner. (by)

2. I was late for work because my alarm didn't go off. (If)

3. Dan said his illness was the reason he failed his driving test. (blamed)

4. Car insurance prices are much higher than they used to be. (costly)

5. I haven't seen such a strange looking animal as this before. (Never)

6. I don't mind if you want to film my speech. (objection)

7. 'I'd rather you didn't tell anyone about this,' Amelia said to me. (asked)

8. The new TV was much cheaper than the old one. (less)

9. You really need to get a job. (high)

10. I was often complimented even though I didn't do very well. (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 situation changed __dramatically__ when the company got new management. ***(drama)***

1. Patrick's _____ troubles were finally over when he got a better job. (finance)

2. The sportsman's _____ career spanned decades. (athlete)

3. After weeks with no luck, the police decided to _____ the investigation. (wide)

4. The _____ of the two young boys was not appreciated. (interfere)

5. Nobody took _____ for the disaster. (responsible)

6. There were _____ many more paintings but most have been lost. (origin)

7. Robert had to pick up his _____ from the doctor's before going to work. (prescribe)

8. Priya is always very _____. I wish she'd make up her mind. (decide)

9. I am able to work _____ because I carefully plan my day. (efficient)

10. Joe was completely confused and _____ about what to do next. (certain)

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.

Snake Island

Ilha da Queimada Grande, also (example) ___known___ as 'Snake Island', is an island off the coast of Brazil in the Atlantic Ocean. It is a small island, (1) _____ of barren rocks and open grassland, but the whole place is swarming with snakes. According to some estimates, (2) _____ is one snake for every square metre of land. It was not always an island but rising sea levels in the 20th century cut it off (3) _____ the mainland, trapping the snakes there. This, combined with the favourable conditions for snakes, explains why there is (4) _____ an incredibly high number of them. The climate is mild and stable, with temperatures (5) _____ falling below 18°C or rising above 22°C. The island is the only home of the venomous *Lancehead Pit Viper*, (6) _____ diet consists of birds and several other species unique to the island. The island is closed to the public in (7) _____ to protect both them and the variety of snakes that live there. Only the Brazilian Navy and research teams with special approval are (8) _____ to have access. Their research tells us that the snake population is declining, probably (9) _____ to competition for resources on the tiny island. However, efforts are being (10) _____ to preserve its remarkable ecosystem.

__
10

extra space

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Anglia Examinations Sample Material