CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **FFProficiency121**

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

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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 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.	Technological change in the 21st century will completely change the nature of jobs and the way we work. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this.	☐
2.	It should be compulsory for all adult citizens of democracies to vote in government elections. To what extent do you agree with this statement?	☐
3.	It is legitimate for anybody's social media content to be available to schools, police investigations and potential employers. Discuss.	☐
4.	Do you think that people's personal economic situations are the result of society or their own personal decisions?	☐

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 do you think is the most important issue facing the world today and why?	☐
6.	Describe your favourite activity.	☐
7.	Write an account of a moment that changed your life.	☐
8.	Online gambling should be banned. 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 Material

Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

A well-known charity has posted an online advert asking for volunteers. You would like to be one.

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

In your letter, you should:

- explain why you believe in the charity and why you would like to support it
- ask for specific details regarding the application and the activity the role requires

(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

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Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

A well-known charity has posted an online advert asking for volunteers. You would like to be one.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell him or her about the charity
- try and persuade your friend to become a volunteer as well

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

The Deepest Place in the World

The Mariana Trench is a crescent-shaped trench at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, 2,550 kilometres long and 43 kilometres wide. The maximum known depth is 10,984 metres, making it the deepest trench in the world. Its 'opposite' geographical entity, the highest point on Earth, Mount Everest, has been scaled by thousands of people. By contrast, only four have descended the Mariana Trench. Indeed, if that mountain were put into the trench, its peak would still be two kilometres underwater. Despite this, there are parts of the Arctic Ocean which, although not as deep as the Mariana Trench, are nearer the Earth's core due to the Earth being an *oblate* sphere, meaning it's not completely round.

The trench was first studied during the 1875 expedition by the British ship *HMS Challenger*. Explorers found what is still thought to be the deepest part, known as the *Challenger Deep*, using a primitive method of weighted ropes. The depth was so unexpected that they repeated the test to ensure its accuracy. Considering this was history's first expedition devoted to the emerging science of oceanography, it was incredibly fortuitous that they happened to come across the world's deepest point - especially considering the purpose of the trip was to bring back samples of never-before seen creatures. In 1951, a second research ship, *Challenger II,* returned to the Challenger Deep to assess more accurately the depth with the more modern method of echo sounding. The Sirena Deep, the third deepest part of the trench, was not discovered until 1997.

The first manned descent of the Challenger Deep was in 1960, when oceanographers Walsh and Piccard reached the bottom in a *bathyscaphe*, a deep-sea submersible which could achieve a more accurate reading than the weighted ropes previously used. It also provided visuals of the depths. In 2012, film director James Cameron descended in a more sophisticated submarine fitted with cameras so he could film in 3D. He noted the otherworldly feeling of the seabed, lunar in its bleak landscape. It was very different from the bottom of the Arctic Ocean, where lots of life can be found, and more featureless even than a semi-desolate Siberian Tundra, hence Cameron's comparison to the Moon's surface. Victor Vescovo made the most recent descent into the Challenger Deep by submarine in 2019 and found a slightly deeper point than Cameron had.

There is a lot of weird and wonderful life in the Mariana Trench, but when the pressure and cold temperatures reach the extremity of the Challenger Deep, it is impossible for anything except tiny organisms and molecules to survive. Multibeam echosounders have mapped the Mariana Trench, not only confirming depth but also places where life could survive. In shallower parts, shrimps, snailfish and other peculiar creatures can be found. Piccard, in 1960, insisted he had seen sizeable flatfish on the Challenger Deep floor. This was later disproven. Remotely-controlled Japanese KAIKO vehicles have reached and collected species from the deepest parts but have found very little.

The trench continues to surprise scientists. In 2015, an extremely strong *hydrophone*, an underwater microphone, was dropped to the bottom and pulled up a month later. Scientists hoped it would pick up faint echoes in this almost silent world, but received far more than they had expected. Among other things, it recorded communications between baleen whales and far above, the noise of a boat propeller. Although scientists were unconcerned about the effect of this on marine life, it pointed to an unexpected level of noise in the trench.

Angle Examinations Sample Material

Marks Awarded

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

1. The Mariana Trench is deeper than Mount Everest is tall.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The seafloor of the trench is closer to the centre of the Earth than any other part of the Arctic's seafloor.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. HMS Challenger had set out to discover the deepest point in the ocean.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. Another trip to the Challenger Deep is being planned.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Scientists were worried about the results of their 2015 experiment.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. What did James Cameron say the Challenger Deep was like?

   A the Moon
   B Siberia
   C the Arctic

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What are the largest creatures that can survive on the Challenger Deep floor?

   A shrimps and snailfish
   B unusually small flatfish
   C molecules and micro-organisms

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What were the results of the hydrophone experiment?

   A an extended period of near-silence
   B quiet and indistinct sounds from overhead
   C detectable noises from multiple sources

   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:

   lucky (paragraph 2) ☐

   substantial (paragraph 4) ☐

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

    disappearing (paragraph 2) ☐

    primitive (paragraph 3) ☐

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 types and function of equipment that has been used to record both the depth of the trench and what lives there****. 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 atom. 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 - These basic ideas were elaborated on in the subsequent years, and particularly defined by the philosopher Epicurus, who recorded his ideas in writing.

B - Dalton believed atomic theory could also explain why water absorbed different gases in different proportions.

C – This area of science is known as particle physics, and it is in this field that physicists hope to discover the true fundamental nature of matter.

D - However, there was one aspect that he got wrong: he thought that atoms were the tiniest possible solid particles in existence.

~~E~~ - Typical sizes are around 100 picometers, which is a ten-millionth of a millimetre, or 1/254,000,000 of an inch.

F - Nevertheless, the French Catholic scientist Pierre Gasendi (1592-1655), revived the Greek theory of atomism and argued for its validity within his religion.

G – For Epicurus and his followers, the existence of atoms was a matter of empirical observation.

H - Then, in 1911, Ernest Rutherford discovered the nucleus.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

Marks Awarded

The History of the Atom

An atom is the smallest unit of ordinary matter. Every solid, liquid and gas is composed of atoms. In the simplest terms, without atoms there would not be a functioning world. Atoms make up matter, and matter makes up everything in the world, with a few exceptions. They are of course extremely small. ***example*** 1. E Until recently, this was far too small for scientists to understand how they might behave because of their relatively unsophisticated equipment. Scientists could not even see them until 1981, when a powerful enough microscope was invented.

The idea of all matter and 'things' being made up of tiny separate units is a very old idea. Indeed, humans first suspected the existence of something like the atom two and a half thousand years ago. The ancient Greek philosophers, Leucippas and Democritus, coined the word 'atomos', meaning 'uncuttable'. Democritus, the first to write about atoms, taught that they were infinite in number, uncreated, and eternal, and that the quality of an object was down to the atoms that made it up. 2. Despite these later developments, the theory was forgotten in early Medieval Europe. The ideas continued among Islamic philosophers, but it was not studied extensively again in Europe until the rediscovery of Epicurus' texts in the 12th century CE.

This led to increased scholarly attention on the subject, although its association with Epicurus and ancient Greek philosophy made it unacceptable to Christianity. 3. He justified this by saying that atoms had been created by God, and, although extremely numerous, are not infinite. His theory was popularised by the highly respected scientists Francois Bernier and Walter Charleton in the seventeenth century, and their hypotheses were even defended by Isaac Newton. By the end of the seventeenth century, the principle of atoms had been accepted by large portions of the scientific community, even though there was not yet any actual evidence for their existence.

That came in the early 1800s with the studies of the English physicist John Dalton. He showed how elements seem to behave and react as if they are made up of small, whole units, and realised that a theory of atoms could explain the way elements behave. Using scientific tests, Dalton was able to prove that matter was made up of the fundamental and indestructible building block, the atom. This ground-breaking discovery laid the foundations for chemistry and physics for the next two hundred years and revealed the very essence of what makes up the world around us. 4. Therefore, some of his theories were incorrect. Much later, scientists realised that atoms were made up of even smaller component parts called subatomic particles.

At the end of the 19th century and the turn of the 20th, two more atomic discoveries of enormous importance were made. In 1897, J.J. Thomson discovered electrons. He proposed the 'plum pudding' model of the atom, in which negative electrons are scattered throughout a 'sea' of positive charge. 5. He concluded that, contrary to Thomson, the positive charge of an atom is concentrated in a small central area, called the nucleus, and that this area contained positively charged particles called protons, which he also discovered. Rutherford's model disproved Thomson's plum pudding model by showing that electrons did not float around the atom randomly.

The concept that everything must be made up of such tiny but divisive units has been considered by mankind for well over two millenia. Yet while it began as philosophy, it continued as measureable science. Although much is known about atoms today, there is still a great deal to learn about their properties and behaviour. Subatomic particles, for instance, are still not well understood. 6. Indeed, to study atoms is to study the very nature and fundamentals of not only our existence but that of everything around us.

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:

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

Bernard accused Fran of eating the cake.

1. It's the most horrible dream I've ever had. (Never)

2. It's more difficult now because you didn't say something sooner. (If)

3. John should really clean his room. (high)

4. Explaining certain concepts is very hard. (explain)

5. He regrets not taking the opportunity when he had the chance. (wishes)

6. Even though she wore a coat, Sarah got soaking wet. (despite)

7. 'How much will my car repairs cost?' Amy asked the mechanic. (her)

8. I'm going to the hairdressers later for a haircut. (having)

9. Talking to Michael won't achieve anything. (use)

10. Before she went home, she stopped at the shop. (after)

10

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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. No one lives on the island now; it has been _____ for ten years. (inhabit)

2. We can't predict with _____ what effect this decision will have. (certain)

3. The company's new product looked _____ like the last one. (suspect)

4. This band's version of the song isn't as good as the _____ song. (origin)

5. Caroline is very _____, even though she's so young. (dependent)

6. Greg made a very serious _____ against the company he worked for. (accuse)

7. The charity is very _____ on donations. (rely)

8. Leah fastened the belt _____ around her waist. (loose)

9. The _____ children ignored what their parents had told them to do. (obey)

10. Joseph found it difficult to _____ his lines for the play. (memory)

__
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.

Déjà vu

Have you ever (example) ___been___ to a house for the first time and thought the décor looked oddly familiar, even though you have (1) _____ visited before? Or have you ever (2) _____ as if you've already had the conversation you're having with someone? You were probably experiencing the strange phenomenon known (3) _____ déjà vu. This is often defined as 'a subjective feeling that you have already experienced something that is actually happening (4) _____ the first time'. It is reported to occur on (5) _____ occasional basis in 60-80% of people but it can be (6) _____ a strange moment that you don't easily forget it. Unsurprisingly, in ancient times, mystical or religious explanations were given for it: it was either considered to be a message from God (7) _____ an ability to see the future. (8) _____ its repeated occurrence throughout history, it wasn't recognised in the scientific community until 1896. (9) _____ there are now some memory-based theories for it, there is still no conclusive explanation. This is because it is uncommon and it cannot be induced in a patient, (10) _____ it terribly hard to study.

10

extra space

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