CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **GGProficiency121**

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.	To what extent do you agree with the statement that 'There must be limits on free speech'?	☐
2.	Outline the arguments for and against people travelling by air inexpensively, whether for work or leisure.	☐
3.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of listening to music while walking, cycling or travelling on public transport?	☐
4.	What item or product do you think should never have been invented? Explain why.	☐

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 living alone?	☐
6.	Describe someone you believe has had a positive effect on your country.	☐
7.	Write an account of an enjoyable day spent with friends.	☐
8.	'Cats and dogs consume precious resources and spread disease. Their use as domestic pets should be discouraged.' 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:

You play a musical instrument in your school orchestra, which has qualified for a national competition. Your head teacher says the orchestra members have school exams on the same day and must miss the championships.

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

In your letter, you should:
- explain why the competition is very important to you and to the school
- suggest a way in which the problem could be resolved

(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 play a musical instrument in your school orchestra, which has qualified for a national competition. Your head teacher says the orchestra members have school exams on the same day and must miss the championships.

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

In your email, you should:

- explain what's happened and how you feel about it
- tell your friend how he/she could help you to change the head teacher's mind

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

Animal Cultures

Culture is the sum total of ideas and traditions that are passed from one generation to the next. We have always thought that culture is one of the main differences between us and animals. We have culture; animals have instinct. New research suggests, though, that animals rely on cultural ideas transmitted from one generation to the next as much as humans do, but we are starting to realise that human activity is destroying this culture and threatening the animals' survival.

The importance of generational knowledge in animals can be seen in human attempts to reintroduce species that have vanished from an area. Extensive logging in Central America has resulted in the disappearance of many species including the scarlet macaw, a very large parrot. Zoologists have discovered that it isn't enough to simply release macaws back into the remaining forest. Too many of them either perish or return to the humans who released them. In the wild, macaws live in groups of adult and immature birds. Scientists have witnessed the adult birds teach the younger ones where certain kinds of fruit will be ripe and ready to eat, which trees are good for nesting in, which fruit and nuts should be avoided and how to escape from predators such as eagles. The female scarlet macaw lays between two and four eggs, and while young macaws leave the nest after a year, they take around four to fully mature. Without older macaws to teach them fundamental skills, they are unable to thrive, meaning that the reintroduction of macaws or indeed any vanished animal will be highly problematic.

Migration is an evolutionary development that has allowed different animals to optimise their survival chances. In North America, a kind of reindeer called the caribou has always moved in huge herds of enormous numbers into the Canadian Arctic in summer to feed on abundant grasses and berries, and to breed. In the autumn, the caribou move south to escape the harsh winter conditions. It is now known that knowledge of migration routes is transmitted from one generation to another. However, caribou groups have recently been separated into smaller groups. This is due to the fact that 19th and 20th-century, man-made obstacles such as dams and pipelines can disrupt migration, sometimes trapping animals in unsuitable climates, preventing cultural transmission from the old to the young. This makes them vulnerable, and the fact that this problem is only recently being studied has needlessly impacted on the caribou's survival.

In humans, who occupy all major landmasses in the world apart from Antarctica, transmission of culture is fast and easy. This is not the case with animals. For example, it is generally known that chimpanzees, our closest genetic relatives, use tools just like early humans did. However, their forest habitat is changing. Chimpanzee *troops* or communities are separated from each other by the roads and infrastructure of human societies, so that although tool-using culture is passed from the old to the young, innovations from other chimpanzee *troops* are never introduced. At the moment, all chimpanzees live in isolated groups in Africa. The groups use differently specialised tools and there is one group that uses no tools at all. None of these isolated groups is therefore likely to change and progress.

It seems that as groups of animals become isolated from each other as a result of human expansion, cultural transmission becomes harder. This eventually results in the disappearance of species. It is something we all need to be aware of.

Angus Examinations Sample Material

Marks Awarded

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

1. Animal culture is well understood by humans.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. It takes only a few weeks for many of the released scarlet macaws to die.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. A scarlet macaw only reaches full adulthood after four years.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. For hundreds of years, caribou migrated in small, separate groups.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. The number of caribou in Canada has fallen by half since the 19th century.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. Zoologists have observed scarlet macaws teaching their young how to

   A communicate and interact with birds of other groups.
   B choose a suitable mate in order to raise chicks.
   C differentiate between edible and poisonous food.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. The migration problem for caribou has been worsened by

   A the effects of human interference being under-researched.
   B the new barriers making them more vulnerable to predators.
   C climate change, which is having an acute impact on their area.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Why is tool culture not developing among chimpanzees?

   A There are not enough older chimpanzees capable of teaching skills.
   B They need far fewer tools as their environment has changed.
   C Those from different *troops* do not share new ways of doing things.

   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:

   die (paragraph 2) ☐

   develop well (paragraph 2) ☐

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

    scarce (paragraph 3) ☐

    mild (paragraph 3) ☐

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 ***the causes and the consequences of the fragmentation of animal culture****. 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 European Tourism and the Search for Wonders. 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 - The Greek traveller Herodotus was probably the first westerner to describe these people.

B - Local infrastructures are often unable to cope with large numbers of tourists.

C - *More recently, the purpose of travel for many is to experience the new and to escape monotony, embracing marvellous natural landscapes and exotic cultures.*

D - This meant that they had to be prepared to spend an enormous amount of money and several years of their lives on their travels.

E - These early tourists had little respect for the native cultures they encountered.

F - This means of travel opened up Europe to the middle classes but, of course, to travel alone by any means was really for the adventurous and less conventional.

G - The English writer Geoffrey Chaucer's famous pilgrims in 'The Canterbury Tales' would have taken four days to travel the 100 kilometres from London to Canterbury as they were on foot.

H - Later the word '*thaumata*' meaning 'wonders' was used and soon the idea of the 'Seven Wonders of the World' came into being, including stunning constructions such as the Colossus of Rhodes and the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

Anglia Examinations Sample Material

European Tourism and the Search for Wonders

Marks Awarded

Throughout the history of humankind, people have travelled. Initially they did so to find new places to live. ***example*** 1. C They also travel to socialise and unwind, to develop new skills and promote self-discovery. In ancient times, tourism wasn't impossible, but it was certainly the preserve of the very wealthy as poorer people neither had the time nor the means to move around. Nevertheless, enough tourists existed for several authors to compile lists of sights for them to see. Names of sights, for which the word in Greek was '*theamata*', were compiled by several ancient writers, including Diodorus Siculus and Philo of Byzantium. These compilations of the time were usually written as lists of seven sights. 2. Unfortunately for modern tourists, these amazing places, which were, without exception, concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean, have all been destroyed over the years apart from the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

With the passing of empires, tourism in Europe disappeared. The desire to travel remained, however, and many went on pilgrimages, journeys of spiritual significance to an important religious place such as Jerusalem. Pilgrimages were also an opportunity to socialise and to escape the boredom and drudgery of daily life. However, going on a long pilgrimage in the Middle Ages was a highly ambitious and incredibly arduous journey. It required true dedication as well as great physical and mental strength. Many pilgrims travelled for more than 3,000 miles, never spending more than one night in a particular place. 3. Unsurprisingly, only the wealthy could afford the time and the money for these kinds of pilgrimages.

Therefore, all over Europe, many people satisfied their desire to travel by visiting local shrines on pilgrimage instead. These shorter journeys were much more accessible to the less well-off but even so, they would need a guide and overnight accommodation. Travel was also extremely slow. 4. Such a journey today is undertaken by many commuters on a daily basis in around 40 minutes.

In the seventeenth century, a period of upper-class tourism known as *The Grand Tour* became popular. Rich young men from northern European countries would, when they had come of age at 21, travel to Italy and across the rest of Europe, to study classical civilisation and thus become 'polished' and suited to leadership roles in their own countries. This custom lasted until the 1840s and the arrival of the railways. 5. It was considered to be far better to join an organised and respectable tour. Using the fast-developing railway system, the Englishman Thomas Cook took two groups on a tour of Belgium, Germany and France in 1855. In 1867, Mark Twain, the American writer, went on an organised tour to Europe and the Middle East. With these new 'all inclusive' tours, all one did was to pay a fee and hotels, trains, ferries, meals, galleries, museums and all the wonders appeared as if by magic.

The all-inclusive or package-tour continued to develop until modern times, with cheap air travel making trips to America or the Far East possible. However, all this tourism has created problems, which were not foreseen. Climate change, helped along by air travel is obviously a major factor, but there are other issues. Local economies have been deformed by the creation of large numbers of low-paid, insecure jobs in the tourist industry and the wonders, man-made or natural, that the tourists come to see are less wonderful in the presence of hundreds of other wonder seekers. 6. In 2018, the local council on the Isle of Skye in Scotland, asked people not to come as the island's narrow roads became jammed with cars, hotels ran out of rooms and the shops were stripped bare. It may be that we are seeing the end of a phase in the development of tourism. It seems clear that it cannot continue in its present form.

10

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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:

They went to the beach even though the weather was bad. (Despite)

Despite the bad weather, they went to the beach.

1. George really should get a permanent job. (high time)

2. My tent collapsed as soon as I put it up. (No sooner)

3. She didn't go to the party as she didn't have a new dress to wear. (If)

4. I am paying someone to alter this jacket. (having)

5. Please don't keep humming like that; it's really annoying. (wish)

6. I never thought to ask Maria. (occurred)

7. I should have told her about the client's complaint. (regret)

8. 'Amy booked the wrong dates,' said Mark. (blamed)

9. We'll have a picnic if it doesn't rain. (unless)

10. Perhaps Sam didn't go to the meeting. (might)

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 lights went out so we called an __electrician__. ***(electric)***

1. I don't want to spoil the children's _____ of their video game but it's bedtime. (enjoy)

2. I think I owe you an _____ about the mistake I made. (explain)

3. His _____ to plan properly nearly led us to disaster. (fail)

4. They were very _____ of the help we had given them and bought us a present to thank us. (appreciate)

5. After walking ten kilometres, they ate their packed lunches _____. (hunger)

6. He got a job as an _____ of children's books. (illustrate)

7. Rachel upset us as she wasn't at all interested in our problem and her attitude was very _____. (sense)

8. We had to _____ over 2,000 Swedish words for the exam. (memory)

9. She was probably the best _____ of her generation. (politics)

10. I'm afraid the business has been very _____ so we are going to have to close it down. (profit)

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.

Asphalt Road Surfacing

It is difficult to imagine a world without asphalt roads but this was the situation right up (example) ___until___ the beginning of the 20th century. The black, sticky substance has been used for thousands of years for various reasons, (1) _____ as waterproofing for rooves and ships, and as an adhesive. However, surfacing roads was (2) _____ one of its common uses. This changed in the 20th century and now, around 85% of all asphalt is used in road construction.

Roman roads, (3) _____ started to be laid down well before the Common Era, had stone surfaces. As (4) _____ as they were properly maintained, they were perfectly adequate for the chariots and carts of the next 2,000 years. There were improvements, of course, but the basic design stayed the (5) _____. During the 19th century, there were experiments using *bitumen*, which is essentially another (6) _____ for asphalt. The resulting smooth surfaces were very impressive but as (7) _____ was no apparent need for such smoothness, the process remained a curiosity. The development of the motor car (8) _____ the situation massively, however. It (9) _____ soon clear that the newly-invented rubber tyres on cars and the smooth asphalt surfaces would complement each (10) _____ perfectly.

10

extra space

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