CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **FFProficiency122**

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

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Sample

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 world today is a much more difficult place for young people than it was for their parents.' To what extent do you agree with this statement and why?	☐
2.	More and more people are becoming vegans. Is this a cause for concern or is it a positive development?	☐
3.	Outline the arguments for and against spending money on the search for extra-terrestrial life.	☐
4.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of allowing people to vote at the age of 16?	☐

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 being an only child?	☐
6.	Describe in detail your favourite place to visit at the weekend.	☐
7.	Write an account of a time you were unfairly punished.	☐
8.	School attendance should not be compulsory. Discuss.	☐

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

Sample

Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

25

Sample

Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

A construction company has expressed an interest in building new homes on a largely unused piece of land near where you live. The local authority has asked for local people to express their opinions on this proposal.

Task 1- Write a formal letter of 110–130 words to your local authority.

In your letter, you should:
- explain your opinion on the plans
- give reasons to justify your opinions

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

Sample

Now go to task 2 to complete this section

Extra space on page 11

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

A construction company has expressed an interest in building new homes on a largely unused piece of land near where you live. The local authority has asked for local people to express their opinions on this proposal.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell him or her about the plans
- suggest ways to campaign for your point of view

From:

Subject:

Message:

Sample

C__

A__

T__

__
15

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

Marks Awarded

Discovering New Species In Museums

In 2020, a research student was looking at fossil specimens kept in drawers in a museum when he found a 19th-century sample, categorised as being part of an ancient shark fin. Having studied them extensively, the student knew that this was nothing to do with sharks and found, after preliminary research, that it was in fact the tip of a bill of a previously unknown *pterosaur* – a 200 million-year-old flying reptile. The student had discovered a new species, not by extensive digging in some far-flung corner of the world, but by looking through museum drawers.

In fact, discovering new species in museums is more common than you might think. For example, in the 19th century, Charles Darwin collected many different species of beetle on his voyages. It was not until 2014 that one was revealed to be a completely new species. Museums represent the new frontier in species discovery and it is here that most new modern identifications are made. There are a huge number of unidentified specimens in museums – enough to occupy researchers into the far future - and only in the relatively recent past have they started to be identified at any pace. This is partly due to advances in technology – people in Darwin's time for example simply didn't have the DNA techniques or help of a computer that could quickly and accurately identify species.

Several examples of an 'olinguito' were recently discovered in museums in the USA, in Washington and North Carolina. The size of a domestic cat or raccoon, each sample was independently misidentified as an 'olingo', a close cousin of the olinguito. Although both members of the same family, olingos and olinguitos look significantly different and mark the discovery of a previously unknown, medium-sized mammal. This was partly because the skeletons were incomplete. One of the reasons so many specimens remain unidentified in museums is that there is simply not enough of one creature to identify it. Another notable discovery is the Megamouth shark, an unknown species accidentally caught by an American ship in 1976. This made scientists realise in 2014 that fossil shark teeth collected and kept in a museum in the 1960s, following comparison and analysis, belonged to an extinct species of Megamouth. Researchers had more success with this due to the popularity of the creature, meaning the identification project received publicity and funding. Many unidentified species in museums are insects which do not receive the same level of attention.

Several specimens of the Golden Bat were discovered in South American museums where, after a brief period of research, they had been stored under the names of other species. The bat, which is native to remote regions of Bolivia, has beautiful golden fur and is now a 'new' species to science, despite the fact that scientists collected it in the early 20th century. The length of time it takes to identify long-held species has partly been put down to the decline of museum-based careers. Many specimens quite literally gather dust for years without being studied. The museums themselves remain poorly equipped with too few people working there.

In the 19th century, there were few who recognised the concept of 'conservation'. Most museum contributors came in the form of the obsessive 'gentleman naturalist', who could afford to spend years travelling the globe, collecting rare species. They were hardly museum professionals, but it is mostly their specimens we are working with. They remain in good condition in well-kept and up-to-date buildings. However, there must be an acceleration of museum research to push the frontier of discovery.

Sample

Marks Awarded

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

1. The student studying the sample was an expert on *pterosaurs*.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The majority of new discoveries are made in museums.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. The olinguito specimen from Washington was more complete than the one from North Carolina.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. The olinguito is related to the olingo.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. Megamouth sharks remain largely unchanged from their distant ancestors.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. The Golden Bat was unknown to science because

   A it remained hidden and undiscovered.
   B no attempt had been made at identification.
   C it had been misunderstood and misidentified.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What is a major problem for natural history museums?

   A They are outdated and need their displays modernising.
   B They are lacking in staff and resources.
   C They are full of dusty specimens which should be removed.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Who were the biggest collectors of natural history specimens in the 19th century?

   A museum professionals
   B conservationists
   C wealthy individuals

   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:

   classified (paragraph 1) ☐

   remote (paragraph 1) ☐

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

    foreign (paragraph 4) ☐

    uninterested (paragraph 5) ☐

10

Sample

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 ***why there remain so many unidentified specimens in museums****. 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 Thomas Edison. 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 - Using Volta's batteries, he connected wire to charcoal electrodes and produced what he called an 'Arc Lamp' as the light source was in the form of an arc.

B - Edison had a large staff working for him but his ongoing conflict with Westinghouse meant he sometimes neglected them.

C – These were that the air-pumps of the day were not efficient enough to produce a perfect vacuum and that the filaments burnt out very quickly.

D - Meanwhile in New York, Thomas Edison capitalised on Swann's work and when Swann sued him for patent infringement, he suggested a merger.

E - With their help, he had control of the entire system and was in a position to roll out electric lighting to the world.

~~**F**~~ - *During the next century, approximately 20 scientists and enthusiastic amateurs of different nationalities 'invented' light bulbs.*

G – Davy was himself a talented poet and sensitive soul so he could well understand Volta's rivalry with Galvani.

H - While it is certainly true that Edison's name has become irrevocably associated with the invention of the light bulb, he didn't actually invent it.

Sample

Thomas Edison and the Invention of the Light Bulb

Marks Awarded

Ask almost anyone the question 'Who invented the light bulb?' and the answer will come back, quick as a flash, 'Why, it was Thomas Edison. Everyone knows that.' [1.] Indeed, Edison was more of a business genius than a scientific prodigy; he realised that it was not enough to have a successful invention and that the means to make that invention accessible was just as, or perhaps even more, important. So, if Edison didn't invent the light bulb, who did?

The idea that electricity could be used to create light had been known since the late 18th century. Researchers in Philadelphia, prominent among whom was Benjamin Franklin, managed to produce what they called 'Electrical Fire' in around 1760, but they could not produce a reliable source of electricity. This was achieved in Italy in 1800, when Alessandro Volta developed a primitive form of battery (and gave his name to the term 'volt') which caused a copper wire attached at each end to glow. This ground-breaking idea was improved upon by an English chemist called Humphry Davy. [2.] The design was revolutionary and it was the first electric lamp in the world. It had only two drawbacks: firstly, it was so bright that nobody could safely look at it and secondly it only lasted a few minutes before it burnt out. Clearly, this was a step forward but there was still a way to go. [***example*** 3. F] They all worked on the principle of an electric current heating a filament until it glowed. This filament was enclosed in a glass bulb whose air had been pumped out so that the filament would last longer. All these inventors came up against the same two problems. [4.] In 1840, an English inventor called Warren Delarue seemed to have solved one of these by using a platinum filament. This light bulb worked well and seemed to last a reasonable time. Unfortunately, as platinum is a precious and costly metal, a single light bulb cost the equivalent of a month's wages for most people so this proved to be a dead-end.

In 1878, Joseph Swann, a chemist from north-east England, using a new improved air-pump and a treated cotton filament, produced a working light bulb and proceeded to light a street in Newcastle Upon Tyne with a series of bulbs. His own home in the city is claimed to be the first house in the world to be have been lit by light bulbs. Swann was successful, but he left the development of power sources to others and his invention made rather slow progress. [5.] Swann accepted this as he could never get hold of enough money to properly exploit his invention whereas Edison was backed by J.P. Morgan, the famous plutocrat financier. There was never really any question that Edison would get his way and in 1882 he successfully bought Swann out.

Edison, with J.P. Morgan's backing, developed a system of power stations which would provide the electricity his bulbs needed. [6.] He proceeded to do so and he is even reported to have said that he would make electric lighting so cheap that only the rich would burn candles. Within a decade, electric lighting was commonplace all over the United States and Europe, and the darkness that had characterised human history had begun to recede. Edison did not invent the light bulb but it was his drive and vision that caused it to be brought into everyday use so quickly. He stood on the shoulders of giants and it is fortunate for all of us that he did.

10

Sample

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:

He ate the fish and immediately felt very ill. (Hardly)

Hardly had he eaten the fish when he felt very ill.

1. I haven't ever seen this insect before. (Never)

2. William was the only one who really understood the situation. (Nobody)

3. 'I didn't break your window, Bill,' said Louise. (denied)

4. I didn't learn another language because I wasn't given the chance to travel. (If)

5. She completed the first circuit easily. (ease)

6. I'm sure it was a Monday because we had a test that day. (must)

7. I didn't say anything to her because I didn't recognise her. (Had)

8. Isabel never thought to check the petrol gauge. (occurred)

9. On hearing the news, Sam ran home to tell his parents. (soon)

10. I wish I had told the truth. (regret)

10

Sample

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

Marks Awarded

Example

Madame Curie had a keen __analytical__ mind. ***(analyse)***

1. I don't think my boss likes me. He's very _____ of my efforts. (appreciate)

2. I can speak Dutch and German and I have a _____ knowledge of Greek. (base)

3. He has _____ the names of all the kings of Spain from 1492 to the present. (memory)

4. I'm afraid my dog is very _____ and he never listens to me. (obey)

5. There was considerable local _____ to the plans to build a new prison in the district. (oppose)

6. The recession was _____ devastating for small businesses. (finance)

7. You need to _____ these knives because they're very blunt and they don't cut anything. (sharp)

8. He performed the task _____ and just about passed the driving exam. (adequate)

9. There can be no _____ in only employing men for these posts. Women can do the work just as well. (justify)

10. Thanks to your quick thinking and _____ action, no lives were lost in the shipwreck. (hero)

10

Sample

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

The Hoatzin

The Hoatzin, a tropical bird slightly bigger (example) ___than___ a domestic hen, (1) _____ found in swamps and other low-lying areas of the Amazon basin in South America. It has red and yellow feathers and an unfeathered blue face with maroon eyes. It is a *folivore*. This is a kind of herbivore, (2) _____ diet consists almost exclusively of leaves. Local people call it the 'stink bird' as the leaves ferment in its stomach, (3) _____ it an unpleasant smell. Its flesh is (4) _____ considered a desirable meat, and therefore it is rarely farmed or hunted. However, it has several other predators, (5) _____ great black hawks, which attack the nests. The adult Hoatzins make a lot of noise when this happens, in an (6) _____ to chase the hawk away. Unusually, it does not seem to be (7) _____ to any other bird, and has therefore been put in a category of its own – although this may be due to lack of adequate research. Hoatzin chicks have claws on (8) _____ wings, which (9) _____ them to clamber about on bushes when danger threatens. Some biologists believe the Hoatzin is the evolutionary link (10) _____ reptiles and early birds.

10

extra space

Sample