CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **GGProficiency123**

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 Paper

Choose EITHER Section W1A *or* Section W1.

Marks Awarded

Tick the topic you are writing about ☑

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.	A famous army officer once said that nobody should be a politician unless they could prove they had been at least once round the world. What possible criteria do you think should be applied to candidates for high office?	☐
2.	In many western countries, more than a fifth of the population is over 65 years old. What problems does this cause and how can they be addressed?	☐
3.	Vaccinations against serious diseases such as COVID-19 should be compulsory. Discuss.	☐
4.	Outline the arguments both for and against electric vehicles replacing all other vehicles.	☐

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:***		
1.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of being part of a large family?	☐
2.	Describe in detail a holiday destination you think is suitable for teenagers.	☐
3.	Write an account of a time when you lost something important to you.	☐
4.	Is it better to work remotely from home or go into work every day? Discuss.	☐

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

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

25

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

You live in a small town with no local newspaper. You would like to start one.

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

In your letter, you should:
- explain why your newspaper would be beneficial to the town
- ask at least two questions about starting the newspaper

(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 Paper

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

You live in a small town with no local newspaper. You would like to start one.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell your friend about the newspaper and invite him or her to help
- suggest ways he or she could help

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

__
15

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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

Marks Awarded

Reintroducing Birds

Sometime in 1832, nobody seems sure of the exact date, the last *great bustard* in England was shot dead. The birds were never especially widespread in Britain, but they could be very occasionally seen on the chalk downlands of southern England. They sometimes featured at banquets in south-western towns because of their rich taste. They are still found in central Europe, Russia and Spain and are characterised by their size. The adult female is a large, goose-sized bird weighing about four kilos, although some males can reach 20 kilos. No specimen of any other species on Earth approaches this. They can stand a metre high and have a wingspan of 2.5 metres. In the 1990s, it was thought to be a good idea to reintroduce the great bustard to England and accordingly, a number of young birds were brought from Russia, raised in the safety of pens and then released on Salisbury Plain. Unfortunately, the great bustard is migratory and, following their instinct, the released birds all flew south in the autumn. Some returned the following spring, but the project was obviously facing difficulties. The introduction of great bustards from Spain was more successful. The Spanish bird is more sedentary than its Russian relative and the new releases seem content to sit out the winter on Salisbury Plain. However, to date there has been no successful breeding. This is despite the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, a drawback for reintroduction programmes.

Another bird known for its enormous dimensions is the *white-tailed eagle*, which also has a 2.5 metre wingspan. This bird became extinct in Britain in the early 20th century but has since been successfully reintroduced to Scotland. Now, using crowdfunding and grants, some young birds have been released on the Isle of Wight off the coast of southern England, though a similar scheme to release them in Norfolk has been cancelled after complaints from farmers and shooting estates. The eagles will kill new-born lambs and pheasants for food and just about anything they can find to eat but they live mostly on fish and dead animals. Besides these issues, it is very hard to find a suitable environmental habitat for reintroduced birds. Although adult white-tailed eagles don't usually migrate long distances, younger birds will often visit neighbouring countries and explore until the age of five, when they settle down to breed.

Not quite as big, but still with a wingspan of 2.3 metres, the *white stork* was a rare migratory visitor to the British Isles hundreds of years ago, but was then not seen for a very long time. However, in 2020 it was 'reintroduced' to Britain and the species is gaining numbers after successfully reproducing in the south of the country. There has mostly been a consensus from experts that the release into the wild of these giant birds is a positive, and it has led to a good deal of media attention. However, it has also tended to distract people from the catastrophic collapse in numbers of dozens of bird species in Britain and all over Europe. These birds are simply not as exciting as the bustards, eagles and storks and the vast majority of ordinary citizens do not give much thought to them. Changes in farming practices, the draining of wetlands and increased urbanisation has caused the numbers of once common birds to plummet. Even starlings and sparrows are suffering, and while we marvel at the expensively reintroduced mega-birds, the other smaller birds are quietly heading towards extinction.

Annual Examinations Sample Paper

Marks Awarded

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

1. The great bustard used to be a very common bird in southern England.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. The meat of the female great bustard tastes like goose.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. The male great bustard is the heaviest bird in the world.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. The Spanish great bustards flew south in the autumn.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. The white-tailed eagle will eat a wide variety of things.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. Which of the following aspects of the white-tailed eagle's behaviour is true?

   A It never moves far from its birthplace.
   B It will produce young from the age of five.
   C It is establishing itself in Norfolk.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. The white stork's relationship to the British Isles is that it

   A regularly migrates there and leaves.
   B is a native species there.
   C now breeds there.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What reaction has there been to the reintroduction of large birds?

   A The newspapers and TV have responded enthusiastically.
   B The public has largely ignored it.
   C Bird experts have debated it fiercely.

   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:

   defined (paragraph 1) ☐

   inactive (paragraph 1) ☐

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

    flooding (paragraph 3) ☐

    rapidly increase (paragraph 3) ☐

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
Read paragraphs 1 and 2. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on ***the problems associated with the reintroduction of species of birds****. 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 Claude Chappe and the invention of the telegraph. 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 this money, he went to Paris, where he established himself in a laboratory and started to do research on lightning.

B - Despite the number once in existence, very few Chappe towers remain today.

C – Despite his family background, Ignace was a staunch republican.

D - While one was doing this, the other man observed the other tower's signals with a telescope.

E - About 230 km from Paris, authorities were in full possession of the news in less than an hour.

F - Using some of the knowledge he had gained from his laboratory, it occurred to him that it should be possible to send messages over long distances by means of signals.

~~**G**~~ - *Therefore, Chappe arranged to have two wooden towers built approximately eight kilometres apart.*

H - The new telegraph quickly became essential to France's military.

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

The Chappe Brothers and the Telegraph

Marks Awarded

In August 1794, as part of the war waged by the great powers of Europe against the French Revolution, there was a hope for the French in an otherwise sombre time. Their army captured the strategically important town of Condé-sur-l'Escaut from the Austrians. [1.] We have to remember that at the time there were no telephones, no electricity, no good roads and no railways. It was possible to travel perhaps 100 kilometres in a day on horseback but that would have been regarded as a stupendous feat. So, how did the news of the French victory at Condé travel so far in 55 minutes?

This was the result of the work of Claude Chappe and his four brothers. Claude had been born into a wealthy family in north-west France and had had a privileged upbringing. As a child he was fascinated by the exploits of his uncle, Jean Chappe d'Auteroche, who was a well-regarded scientist and who had travelled extensively. Claude decided he wanted a life in science, and perhaps surprisingly for us in the 21st century, he became a priest. This enabled him to obtain a reasonably high income, allowing him to indulge in his interests. [2.] All was going well in the city until 1789 when, with the advent of the French Revolution, he lost his incomes and had to return home to his family. Claude became frustrated at not being able to communicate with friends in nearby towns and not knowing what was happening in Paris 280 kilometres away. [3.] Of course, this was not new; signalling with flags was well established in Europe's navies, and smoke signals had been used by man since the dawn of time.

However, Chappe realised that in combination with a telescope, quite sophisticated messages could be sent long distances if only a readable and flexible code could be invented. With his brothers, he invented a system of articulated boards, which could have a total of 98 positions. If different positions could stand for letters of the alphabet and even whole words, then a message could be transmitted over about eight kilometres, provided the boards were placed on an elevated place and someone with a telescope was on hand to read the code. [***example*** 4. G] A man in each tower moved the boards by a system of pulleys and wires rather like the railway signalling system of the later 19th century. [5.] Soon messages were being sent backwards and forwards with amazing speed.

One of Chappe's brothers, Ignace, was a member of the Legislative Assembly in Paris and thanks to his influence, the Chappe System, as it became known, was adopted as the official means of long-distance communication in revolutionary France.

Such an important invention needed an important name, so Chappe went to the Greek language to give his idea a sense of authority. He decided that the word 'tele' meaning 'far' and 'grafi' meaning 'writing' would combine nicely to make a new word – 'telegraph'. [6.] By the end of the war, there were 534 'Chappe Stations' stretching as far afield as Venice. The record for the fastest message was 60 minutes for the 500 kilometres between Paris and Strasbourg. It announced the birth of Napoleon's son.

Of course, the system only worked by line of sight, so it didn't work at night or during foggy weather and it was very labour intensive, but it was so much better than anything that had gone before that it was hailed as the new wonder of the world. Then in 1843, the American, Samuel Morse, invented the electric telegraph. Messages could be sent down a wire and suddenly the whole world was a smaller place. The Chappe Telegraph was rapidly forgotten but, if anyone is the originator of modern globalisation, it is Claude Chappe.

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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:

We don't know but perhaps she lived in the 14th century. (might)

We don't know but she might have lived in the 14th century.

1. The council really should repair this road. (high time)

2. It was stupid of me not to bring my wallet with me. (should)

3. He only got the job because he speaks fluent French. (If)

4. A local firm is rebuilding our house. (having)

5. I won't tell you if you don't give me the money. (unless)

6. 'I'll ring my sister tomorrow,' John said. (promised)

7. He left the room and everyone immediately began talking about him. (No sooner)

8. He was found by police because his photo was on the news. (Had his)

9. We don't often watch TV in the morning. (Rarely)

10. Please keep this a secret. (would rather)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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

Marks Awarded

Example

Her __admission__ to the club was welcomed by everyone. ***(admit)***

1. This is a tricky situation. What's your _____, Bill? (analyse)

2. I can speak _____ Hungarian, but only enough to get by. (base)

3. There is no _____ of success here. (certain)

4. All Olympic _____ must take a drugs test. (compete)

5. The wiring in this house is dangerous. We need to call an _____. (electric)

6. Look, I don't want to _____ you but I don't think you're suited to this kind of work. (courage)

7. We shouldn't look at this as a _____ but rather as a learning experience. (fail)

8. Now that spring is here and the days have _____, we can stay outside much later. (long)

9. Don't come in here with your _____ boots on! (mud)

10. Our ancestors didn't have sugar and used honey to _____ their food. (sweet)

10

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

Section R5 (10 marks)

Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

Lemmings

There are several species of lemming, but the brown lemming and the Norway lemming are probably the most (example) ___well___ known. Lemmings are rodents, a category of animals (1) _____ includes voles and hamsters. Lemmings are usually (2) _____ in or near the Arctic, in places such as Scandinavia and Russia. Despite living in places with extremely harsh winters, when temperatures can drop to below minus 50 degrees, lemmings are (3) _____ animals which hibernate. They (4) _____ most of their time in tunnels under the snow. Here they can continue to eat the grasses and roots that sustain them, breed and be safe (5) _____ predators. Lemmings experience a breeding cycle which can be described (6) _____ chaotic, and their population fluctuates enormously. Roughly every four years their numbers can increase to (7) _____ an extent that they are forced to leave their breeding areas in (8) _____ of food. When this happens, they may get trapped on a clifftop. Occasional incidents of large numbers of lemmings (9) _____ off a cliff have resulted in the mistaken belief that lemmings kill themselves (10) _____ purpose. This is not true.

10

extra space

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