CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **EEProficiency124**

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

SAMPLE

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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.	There is no longer any need to learn facts because everything can be looked up on the internet. Schools should focus solely on providing training to do jobs. Do you agree?	☐
2.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a bigger threat than climate change. Discuss.	☐
3.	Peaceful protests do little to bring about real political change. To what extent do you agree or disagree?	☐
4.	It is necessary to impose fines on those households which do not recycle their waste. 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:***		
1.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a very large family?	☐
2.	Describe in detail an interest or activity you pursue in your spare time.	☐
3.	Write an account of a time you made a life-changing decision.	☐
4.	Social media is a positive tool to help us to connect with each other. Discuss.	☐

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

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

SAMPLE

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

__
25

02

Marks Awarded

Section W2 (15 marks)

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

You have heard that an actor you like is coming to a local cinema to give a talk and answer questions from the audience.

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

In your letter, you should:

- explain why you are keen to attend
- ask some questions about the event

(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

You have heard that an actor you like is coming to a local cinema to give a talk and answer questions from the audience.

Task 2- Write an informal email of about 70 words to a friend who also likes this actor.

In your email, you should:

- tell your friend about the questions you plan to ask
- ask your friend to come with you, and suggest when and where to meet

From:

Subject:

Message:

SAMPLE

C__

A__

T__

__
15

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

Marks Awarded

Useless Work

Sometimes it can feel as if work dominates our lives, but is this really necessary or natural? In previous centuries, when most people worked as farmers, they would not work during winter months. Hunter-gatherer societies are estimated to work about 15 hours a week to get what they need. In 1928, several decades after the progress made in the Industrial Revolution, economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that long working weeks would no longer be needed by the year 2000, and that automation would mean our week would be similar to that of hunter gatherers in terms of time spent working. He was right that this is now possible, but instead, many people report working even more in the last few years, and according to global statistics, this is true. Partly, this is because we consider work to be ethical and necessary to justify our pleasures. This is a relatively modern attitude. Powerful people up until the 18th century considered work degrading and only for the lower classes. This changed in the West, according to German sociologist Max Weber, when Christian Protestantism promoted the idea that work was noble. However, this attitude may not be serving us well any more.

How do we explain why we work so much, when it is arguably not as necessary as it once was? In attempting to answer this, sociologist David Graeber controversially stated that many jobs are, in fact, pointless. He says we have invented many jobs so that people work long hours to justify earning money, and that these are mostly in the private sector rather than state-created. These include whole layers of management, corporate lawyers and lobbyists. Despite many people not being able to identify what these roles actually involve, they are among the jobs in society which are financially rewarded most generously. Aside from these, there is the rise in '*boondoggles*'. Companies or governments will sometimes embark on projects which the workers will discover are unworkable, but which will be continued regardless, either to save the reputation of the project managers or to ensure everyone keeps being paid. A famous example is the 2005 $452 million bridge to nowhere in Alaska.

An opinion poll conducted in the UK to test Graeber's theory showed that 37% of workers didn't believe their work contributed meaningfully to the world. This is a significant percentage. Working when we don't need to obviously leads to low productivity, and people doing meaningless jobs means nothing of value is created. An additional problem is that if, as a society, we put great importance and value on work, then feeling that the work is pointless could result in psychological distress for workers. In 2021, other authors countered this idea with a study they conducted, which suggested that inept management and work culture were more clearly to blame for distress at work.

Arguably an odd characteristic of the modern working world is the regular hours, which does not often reflect the regularity of work. This can waste time and resources, and put a bizarre focus on 'honourable suffering', so that we might artificially enjoy our leisure time more. Graeber says that his preferred solution rejects the popular idea of a longer weekend, which still retains the problem of regularity. Instead, citizens should all receive a universal basic income which they can live on. This would be the same sum for everyone, and they could earn on top of this when the need arose for a job to be done. This would naturally restructure society and many of the 'pointless' jobs would be eliminated. If this were the case, people might be steered away from financial reward and consumerism, focusing instead on creative projects and social good, and thus being happier.

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

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

1. John Maynard Keynes predicted that by now, we would have eliminated the need to work.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. Working hours have risen in the last decade.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Max Weber had no respect for work.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. Polls suggest that most British people believe their work has no purpose.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. David Graeber's analysis of work was challenged by another study.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. According to Graeber, what is one of the key features of the jobs he considers pointless?

   A They are very well paid.
   B They *appear* to have clear purpose.
   C They have the most funding from government.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. What is a 'boondoggle'?

   A a worker who performs a useless job
   B a project that continues despite being pointless
   C a government department with no reason to exist

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What is Graeber's solution?

   A a shorter working week
   B an income for all citizens
   C abolishing certain lines of work

   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:

   start (paragraph 2) ☐

   guided (paragraph 4) ☐

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

    respectable (paragraph 1) ☐

    competent (paragraph 3) ☐

10

SAMPLE

Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
*Read paragraphs 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on **the damage done by pointless work**. 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 rebellion on the navy ship, 'HMS Bounty'. 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 - In fact, the community he and the mutineers founded on the island still exists today.

B - Taking Polynesian women from Tahiti with them, they settled on Pitcairn Island, a tiny island they realised had not yet appeared on British maps.

C – Bligh demanded high standards and was very strict regarding cleaning, maintenance and diet, continually criticising the state of his ship and the food served.

D - For a long time, Bligh was considered the villain of the story, although some historians have argued that he was probably no more harsh than other naval captains of his time.

E - Incredibly, however, and against all odds, they managed to navigate 6,500 kilometres to the settlement of Kupang, Timor in Southeast Asia.

F - A week later with the skies clearing, birds began to appear, signalling that they were close to land, and Bligh spotted the Great Barrier Reef.

G – Remarkably, the survivors in their lifeboats managed to repeat Bligh's successful journey to Kupang, with the surviving mutineers tied up for the entire journey.

~~**H**~~ - *This time, however, following their stay on Tahiti, the crew were even less willing to accept Bligh's strict military discipline, which included being whipped and having smaller meals for minor offences.*

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

The Mutiny on the Bounty

The *mutiny* on the British Royal Navy ship *HMS Bounty* in the year 1789 is one of the most famous in history. A mutiny is an open rebellion by a ship's crew against its captain. The mutiny on the Bounty is quite a dramatic story, with two main characters: William Bligh, the ship's captain, and Fletcher Christian, the leader of the mutiny.

In 1789, William Bligh became captain of HMS *Bounty*, with the task of sailing to Tahiti in French Polynesia in the central Pacific Ocean. There, he and his crew of 46 men were supposed to collect breadfruit and take it on to the West Indies, as cheap food for the slaves that the British had working there. From the start, there were problems on board. [1.] This behaviour angered and upset the crew and he quickly became disliked. Matters became much worse when Bligh insisted on approaching Tahiti by looping around South America, which he had been warned was in its stormy season. Over a month, his repeated attempts to navigate the storm failed, and he was forced to make his exhausted crew turn around and approach the Pacific via the Cape of Good Hope, sailing around the globe in completely the opposite direction.

When the ship finally landed at Tahiti, the crew spent five months on the island, collecting breadfruit but also enjoying tropical island life and forming relationships with the Polynesian women. Bligh began to think that the crew were becoming lazy and neglectful of their duties, especially Fletcher Christian, who he singled out for abuse. Eventually, they left Tahiti and set sail for the West Indies with a ship full of breadfruit. [***example*** 2. H] After three weeks of these increasingly harsh punishments, Fletcher Christian was persuaded by his crewmates to take over the ship. He and the mutineers seized Bligh and put him in the ship's *launch*, a small boat, along with others who were loyal to the captain, leaving them to drift on the open sea.

The launch was full, as Christian had overestimated the popularity of the mutiny and more members of the crew than he thought were loyal to Bligh. About 20 men were squeezed into the boat, with hardly any food or water and no protection from the fierce sun in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. They should have died. [3.] At the time, this was a friendly Dutch colony, and they were granted passage in a ship back to England. Here, Bligh reported the mutiny, and the government sent out the HMS *Pandora* to arrest the rebellious crew.

Meanwhile, the mutineers under Christian, who had taken over the *Bounty*, were fighting among themselves. Some wanted to return to their lives on Tahiti, but Christian knew that the English government would come looking for them there. They could not agree, so some were dropped off in Tahiti, and Christian and others looked for a new island home in the Pacific. [4.] This was ideal, as they knew they would be very hard to find on an uninhabited and almost inaccessible island, with plenty of food, water and fertile land. They burned the *Bounty*, so as not to give their location away, and began their new lives on this remote island in 1790.

Sure enough, about a year later, the *Pandora* found and arrested the mutineers who had stayed on Tahiti. They could not find Christian or those who went to Pitcairn Island. Giving up, they tried to sail home, but the ship sank on the Great Barrier Reef, killing many of the crew and some of the mutineers being held as prisoners. [5.] Upon their successful return voyage from there to England, the mutineers who had been captured were either acquitted or executed, depending on Bligh's account of their actions. Meanwhile, the other mutineers' home on Pitcairn was not discovered until 1808, 18 years after they had settled there. By this time, only one of the mutineers was still alive – a man called John Adams. It is not known how Fletcher Christian died, as John Adams gave conflicting accounts of events on the island, including that another of the group killed him or he died of disease. No action was taken against Adams. [6.] It is called Adamstown, after John Adams, and it is the only settlement on the island. It has a population of 40, all descendants of the crew who mutinied on the *Bounty*.

10

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

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.

Example:

They went to the shop even though they had no money. (despite)

They went to the shop despite having no money.

1. I didn't buy a ticket because they were very expensive. (If)

2. He hardly ever goes on holiday abroad. (Rarely)

3. A company is redecorating our kitchen on Thursday. (having)

4. Omid thought the book was better than the film. (as)

5. Sonia regrets moving to Paris. (wishes)

6. 'Sorry I'm late, Mum,' said Piotr. (for)

7. Another child broke Kyle's toy. (by)

8. I wanted to be able to go on holiday, so I saved all year. (order)

9. You urgently need to clean this kitchen. (high time)

10. Perhaps Freddie gave his phone number to José. (might)

10

SAMPLE

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

Marks Awarded

Example

What an __*enjoyable*__ day it's been! I'm sad it's over. ***(enjoy)***

1. They live in Italy but are _____ from Canada. (origin)

2. She's a strong _____ and is likely to win the race. (compete)

3. She keeps changing her mind. She's becoming more and more _____. (decide)

4. Leave the cement to _____ before you step on it. (hard)

5. The online store is offering _____ discounts. (substance)

6. She tried hard to _____ with Mark. (sympathy)

7. They were _____ of her efforts and didn't thank her. (appreciate)

8. The review of the film was not particularly _____ so only a few people attended the opening night. (favour)

9. He was woken up by the noise and _____ looked out of the window. (sleep)

10. I try to learn the _____ vocabulary of the language of every country I visit. (base)

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 Birthday Paradox

How big does a set of randomly chosen people need to be (example) ___before___ it is likely that two of them share a birthday? You might think that since there are 365 days in a year, there would (1) _____ to be quite a few. The 'birthday paradox' is that, contrary to what you might expect, the probability that two people's birthdays are the (2) _____ exceeds 50% in a group of only 23 people. This is what is (3) _____ as a *veridical paradox*: it appears wrong, but is in (4) _____ true. This truth can be demonstrated and proven through experiments, but (5) _____ this, many people still find the results unbelievable. It is more understandable when you consider that the comparisons of birthdays will be made between (6) _____ possible pair of individuals within the group. With 23 people each comparing their birthday to everybody else, there are 253 pairs, much more than half the (7) _____ of days in a year. It is generally believed that the observation was (8) _____ by Harold Davenport, an English mathematician, who never published it because it seemed so obvious that he 'couldn't believe (9) _____ had stated it before.' It is often used as an (10) _____ to show that odds and probabilities are not always what we assume them to be.

10

extra space

SAMPLE