CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label here

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **GGProficiency124**

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

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.	Healthcare staff and teachers make a vital contribution to society and should be paid more than entertainment or sports celebrities. To what extent do you agree with this?	☐
2.	Many people's ill-health is caused by poor choices due to lack of education. Health education is even more important than health care. Discuss.	☐
3.	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using wind power as the main energy source. Is there a better alternative in your opinion?	☐
4.	'Telling lies is never justified.' Is this true, or does it depend on circumstances? Give reasons for your point of view.	☐

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 electric cars?	☐
2.	Describe a place you know which has remained the same your whole life.	☐
3.	Write an account of an event which changed a long-held opinion.	☐
4.	It is better to have one or two close friends than a large number of acquaintances. Discuss.	☐

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

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

SAMPLE

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

25

Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

You see an advertisement calling for volunteers this summer to help tidy up the local park.

Task 1- Write a formal letter of 110–130 words to the local authority expressing an interest.

In your letter, you should:

- explain why you are pleased about this project and when you are available
- suggest ideas for improving the park

(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 see an advertisement calling for volunteers this summer to help tidy up the local park.

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

In your email, you should:
- tell him/her about the opportunity to volunteer
- explain why the park is important to you

From:

Subject:

Message:

SAMPLE

C__

A__

T__

__
15

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

Marks Awarded

Luddites

In the early 1800s, Britain was experiencing a period of economic difficulty. This caused shortages of many goods and therefore soaring inflation, bringing considerable adversity to ordinary people. The increasing use of machines due to the industrial revolution addressed the issue of goods shortages, but also suddenly changed the way people worked, making matters worse. Almost overnight, these machines were taking the jobs ordinary people had done for centuries. The Luddites were a group of workers in England at this time who objected to this new machinery.

The Luddite movement, named after a weaver called Ned Ludd, originated in Nottinghamshire, England, in around 1812, and spread rapidly to other industrial regions. Although other people, including agricultural workers, were part of this movement, the Luddites were primarily workers in factories making fabrics, because these were the workers whose incomes were most directly impacted by the new machinery. For example, a twelve-year-old girl could be paid a minimal wage in a factory to operate four *power looms*. These machines could produce twenty times as much woven cloth in a day as a skilled weaver could make in a week. This became common practice and dissent began to rise against the factory owners.

The Luddites' aim was to defend their traditional way of life and their livelihoods. They organised themselves into secret groups, known as Luddite Bands, and conducted acts of vandalism. They mostly targeted the manufacturers and mill owners who openly endorsed the use of new technology, and their tactics included destroying machines and setting fire to factories.

The British government responded fiercely to the Luddite movement from the outset, fearing that it could escalate into a broader rebellion. The Luddites were outlawed, and rewards were offered for information leading to their capture. Hundreds were taken into custody, charged and imprisoned. The Luddite movement was crushed. All it did was highlight the issues and provide a name which later became a symbol for resistance to technological progress.

While the Luddite movement was ultimately unsuccessful in halting the march of progress, many people in today's society share the same fears. Technological advances, particularly in the worlds of IT and Artificial Intelligence (AI), have led to growing concerns about job security. People worry that their roles may become obsolete, leading to unemployment or a serious decline in wages.

The rise in the use of machinery and the increasingly sophisticated nature of AI systems have already had a profound impact on industry, increasingly replacing human workers in manufacturing, retail, transportation, and even service industries. Old-style journalism for newspapers and news programmes is now seen as ridiculously dated when compared to the spread of today's news by social media. Planes are flown by computer, medical diagnosis is done remotely, and legal precedents are searched for on the internet and not in physical documents. Nothing is immune. Even creative work such as art and design, musical composition and performance, and the writing of poetry and fiction can be done by AI far more quickly and, some would say, better, than by humans. For a while, joining the technological revolution by learning computer coding seemed to offer a way forward but this too has now been taken over by AI. Everywhere they look for work, people are concerned that their skills have become redundant and only poorly-paid work dealing directly with other humans, such as care of the very old and sick, seems to be left.

While the Luddites resisted production by machines rather than people during the industrial revolution, their concerns about job loss and the erosion of their skills remain relevant to people today. Fear of job losses due to new technologies is a legitimate concern; how governments will provide solutions remains to be seen.

SAMPLE

Marks Awarded

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

1. Changes in manufacturing techniques caused inflation.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. Most Luddites were workers in the cloth industry.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Ned Ludd came from a family of agricultural workers.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. *Power looms* were often operated by children.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. The government's initial attitude to the Luddites was tolerant and unbiased.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. In order to publicise their opinions, the Luddites

   A generally conducted their protests peacefully.
   B were aggressive and violent towards the authorities.
   C damaged property to disrupt production.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Many Luddites were arrested by law enforcers after

   A people were bribed to betray them to the authorities.
   B they were identified by factory owners they worked for.
   C they openly demonstrated in public and were recognised.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. What did the Luddite movement achieve?

   A It won some concessions from the government of the day.
   B It created a word for describing opposition to technology.
   C It preserved the status of a few experienced weavers.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Write the words in the box. (½ a mark each)

9. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

   hardship (paragraph 1) ☐

   out of date (paragraph 5) ☐

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

    support (paragraph 2) ☐

    essential (paragraph 6) ☐

10

SAMPLE

Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
Read paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on ***the potential impact of new technology on workers today****. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Marks Awarded

Title:

10

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)
Read the passage entitled 'A Great Scientist'. 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 - This letter, along with Darwin's previous work on the same topic, prompted the joint presentation of their findings before the Linnean Society of London.

B - Obviously, shooting orangutans as part of scientific research would not be acceptable today, but Wallace was a child of his time.

C – He conducted research in areas such as glaciology, anthropology and astrobiology.

D - Wallace's contributions played a vital role in shaping our understanding of the natural world and revolutionising the field of biology.

E - Collecting additional specimens on these explorations provided him with firsthand experience of the remarkable biodiversity found across the globe.

F - At the time, there was no such thing as legal aid and even though he won his case, Wallace owed his lawyer more than he won as a libel settlement.

~~**G**~~ – *He realised that certain species were found in specific geographical regions.*

H - From these relatively obscure beginnings, Wallace's groundbreaking work on the theory of evolution through natural selection paralleled that of Charles Darwin.

SAMPLE

A Great Scientist

Marks Awarded

Alfred Russel Wallace was an eminent scientist and explorer whose contributions to the field of evolutionary biology were profound. He was born in January 1823, in Monmouthshire, Wales into a middle-class family of limited means. [1.] Although Darwin is usually seen as the first and only discoverer of this revolutionary theory, Wallace's independent work at exactly the same time played a crucial role in shaping our understanding of the natural world. Through his extensive travels, meticulous observations, and insightful writings, Wallace left an indelible mark on the scientific community.

Wallace's journey into the world of science began with a deep fascination for nature. Unlike Darwin, he was not from a wealthy background, and lived his whole life in financial insecurity. As a young man, he embarked on several expeditions to various parts of the world, including the Amazon rainforest and the Malay Archipelago, paying for these travels by selling specimens of birds and insects to private collectors and museums. [2.] Wallace was particularly intrigued by the similarities and differences between species and their suitability to their environments. This fuelled his curiosity and eventually led him to the concept of evolution.

In 1858, Wallace wrote to Charles Darwin, sharing his thoughts on natural selection and his own discoveries. [3.] This event is now recognised as a pivotal moment in the history of evolutionary biology, and the presentation was well received. While Darwin's book 'On the Origin of Species' became the prominent work in this developing field, Wallace's independent research played a crucial role in reinforcing the theory and solidifying its scientific significance.

One of Wallace's key contributions was his recognition of the concept of biogeography. [***example*** 4. G] He also realised that these patterns could be explained by factors such as isolation, adaptation and migration. Through his studies of the distribution of species, he observed patterns that were consistent with the idea of evolution and natural selection. His work on biogeography helped establish the connection between geography and the evolution of species, providing further evidence for the theory of natural selection. Furthermore, Wallace's exploration of the Malay Archipelago yielded invaluable insights. During his time in the region, he discovered numerous species, many of which were previously unknown to science. His detailed observations and collections laid the foundation for the field of biogeography and the study of island ecology. Wallace's studies of the distinct faunas found on different islands within the archipelago were instrumental in formulating the concept of 'Wallace's Line', a boundary that separates two distinct biogeographic regions.

Apart from his contributions to evolutionary biology, Wallace also made significant contributions to other scientific disciplines. [5.] His writings also covered a broad range of other topics, from the social implications of evolutionary theory to spiritualism and socialism. Wallace's integrated approach to his many areas of study exemplified his intellectual curiosity and his desire to explore the correlation between connected fields.

In recognition of his remarkable contributions, Wallace received numerous awards throughout his life. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1893 and received the society's prestigious Darwin-Wallace Medal in 1908. Additionally, he was honoured with the Order of Merit by King George V in 1912. These accolades highlighted the profound impact of his work and his lasting legacy in the scientific community. Alfred Russel Wallace was not only a pioneer in the field of evolutionary biology, but also a passionate explorer and intellectual. His dedication to the study of nature, his thorough observations, and his groundbreaking discoveries continue to inspire scientists to this day. [6.] His persistent commitment to scientific inquiry and his infinite curiosity are a testament to his enduring influence on the scientific community and his status as one of the greatest scientists of his time.

SAMPLE

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:

She regrets not going to the festival. (wishes)

She wishes she had gone to the festival.

1. Please don't paint the house blue and orange. (would rather)

2. They made a big mistake hiring a builder without references. (shouldn't)

3. You shouldn't pay them until they finish the job. (Not until)

4. I really think you need to buy a new computer. (high time)

5. I won't go to that shop with the rude assistants ever again. (Never)

6. They're only tidying up because they're expecting visitors. (wouldn't)

7. If you don't give the dog a treat, he won't give you the ball. (Unless)

8. 'I am responsible for the mistake,' said the boss. (took)

9. Perhaps Jenny wrote the email. (by)

10. I can see they've been staying here because the place is a mess. (must)

10

SAMPLE

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

Marks Awarded

Example

Her __curiosity__ made her look in the neighbour's front window. ***(curious)***

1. They could smell burning so they called an _____ to check the sockets and the light switches. (electric)

2. He won't tolerate _____ in his affairs. (interfere)

3. Gas and oil _____ always increases in the winter. (consume)

4. The performance came to a _____ end with a fireworks display. (drama)

5. Your _____ of the situation is not the same as mine. (interpret)

6. That man is behaving _____. He has been hanging about for over an hour. (suspect)

7. It is _____ to expect me to do all the housework alone. It's not fair. (reason)

8. I'm afraid we have no job _____ at the moment. (vacant)

9. Please can you collect my _____ from the doctor's? (prescribe)

10. This guard is responsible for the _____ of the building from 10 pm to 6 am. (secure)

10

SAMPLE



Section R5 (10 marks)

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

Boxing

Boxing, the sport (example) ___where___ two opponents use their fists (1) _____ hit each other, has origins which can (2) _____ traced back to ancient civilisations. There is evidence of boxing-like contests in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia from (3) _____ early as 3000 BCE, although it was in ancient Greece that boxing first seems to (4) _____ become a recognised sport. Boxing also flourished in the Roman era but declined with the fall of the Roman Empire. It wasn't (5) _____ the nineteenth century that it became popular again, evolving in England from bare fist fights (6) _____ a regulated activity with the introduction of special gloves. In the 1860s, a particular set of regulations called the *Marquess of Queensbury Rules* were published and it is this code of rules on (7) _____ modern boxing is based. It has been an Olympic sport (8) _____ 1904 and still has a huge following. (9) _____, its worldwide popularity, boxing is not universally admired. Some people think head injuries regularly suffered by boxers mean it should (10) _____ be allowed as a sport at all.

__
10

extra space

SAMPLE