CEFR C1

Please stick your candidate label INSIDE this box

Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Reading and Writing Examination

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **FFProficiency125 Set 1**

Exam Date: **21/June/2025**

Candidate Instructions:

Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.

Answer ALL the questions. Check the back page.

Use a black PEN. Do **NOT** use a pencil.

You must **NOT** bring paper or books into the examination.

Do **NOT** use correcting fluid. If you make a mistake, please cross out your answer neatly.

Time allowed – TWO hours and THIRTY minutes

INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Each of the sections carries the following number of marks:

	W1A [25]	W1 [25]	W2 [15]	W3 [10]	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	R4 [10]	R5 [10]
	For Examiner's Use Only:								
W									
R									

Writing Section [50] | Reading Section [50] | Marker's ID

Anglia Examination sample

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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 about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:***		
1.	To what extent do you agree with the statement: 'Tourism does more good than harm for the countries visited'?	☐
2.	Physical attendance in education is no longer necessary. All learning can take place remotely online, leaving more flexible time for other activities. How far do you agree?	☐
3.	Using electric cars does not help slow down climate change enough. The only way to make a big difference is to stop private car use altogether and improve public transport. Discuss.	☐
4.	'Money cannot buy you happiness' is a famous saying. Some might say, 'Only when you have enough money can you be happy'. Which saying do you agree with most, the first or the second?	☐

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 about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:***		
1.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a busy city centre?	☐
2.	Describe in detail the best way to spend a day completely alone from morning to night.	☐
3.	Write an account of an experience you simply cannot explain.	☐
4.	After learning to read, write and do basic mathematics, what do you think are the three most important school subjects, and why?	☐

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

Sample Examination

Marks Awarded

Extra space on pages 12 - 14 if needed

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

__
25

Anglia Examination Sample

Section W2 (15 marks)
You must do both Task 1 *and* Task 2. They both relate to the situation below.

Marks Awarded

You have just seen a notice at the entrance to a forest near your home where you often walk with your friend and her dog.

Paths = public. Our legal right to walk there

Safety - who could help? Volunteers?

Private Land

Access to the forest is now forbidden. The landowner is exercising their rights under local laws. Please note the reasons for this change below:

Safety concerns - falling trees and branches.	Risk of fire - barbecues and litter	Rare plants / animals at risk from people / dogs

Barbecues? Never seen any! Litter bins? Keep dogs on leads

Notices with information about plants and animals? Might help?

Task 1- Read the announcement and the notes you have made. Use the information to help you write a formal email of **150–170 words** to the local newspaper in which you should:

- complain about the closure of the forest
- make two suggestions that would help with the issues mentioned

From:

Subject:

Message:

AQA Examination sample

Marks Awarded

Now go to task 2 to complete this section

Anglia Examination Sample

Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

You have just seen a notice at the entrance to a forest near your home where you often walk with your friend and her dog.

Task 2- Write an informal email of about **100 words** to your friend.

In your email you should:

- tell your friend about the notice and how it will affect her and her dog
- ask your friend to help you to campaign against the closure

From:

Subject:

Message:

Extra space on pages 12 -14 if needed

Anglia Examination Sample

C__

A__

T__

__
15

Marks Awarded

Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original, using the beginning of the sentence provided and the word in brackets. Do not change the given words in any way at all. Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Example:

Millions of people are going to hear the president's speech. (by)

The president's speech is going to be heard by millions of people.

1. You must never ignore this red light for any reason. (account)

On

2. I only knew about the job because of Mr Green. (never)

Were

3. He really should stop smoking. (up)

It's about

4. 'Paul, you didn't put my tools back in the garden shed,' Dan said. (replacing)

Dan accused

5. The bank lent them more money than they needed. (borrowed)

They needn't

10

Anglia Examination Sample

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

Marks Awarded

Wild Apes Have Medical Knowledge

In 1699, Edward Tyson published his study comparing the physical structure of primates to humans. However, it was in the 1960s, with Jane Goodall's work, in which she built on Wolfgang Kohler's 1920 research on apes finding solutions to problems, that ape study truly captured public attention. Recently, new studies have been published stating that wild apes seek out plants that can not only relieve their pain but also heal their wounds. Researchers, like Dr Freymann of Oxford University, are excited by this, because not only is it expanding our knowledge about apes but could also help uncover new medicines for human use. Therefore, she is focussing her research on only testing the plants that primates seem to be using effectively.

Over the past four years, Dr Freymann and her team have spent months tracking and closely watching different *troops*, or groups of wild chimpanzees in the Budongo Central Forest Reserve. Their particular focus within these two particular communities was injured or ill chimpanzees, deliberately looking for something they don't routinely eat. On one occasion, while the rest of the group were sitting together and eating their typical food, they noticed a chimp with a badly injured hand walk away, alone, clearly in pain, looking for a particular plant – a *fern*. He was the only chimp to seek out and eat this plant. The researcher collected and analysed the fern, a plant called *Christella parasitica*, and found it had significant curative properties. In other words, it could help treat the pain, swelling and redness the chimp was experiencing from his wound.

The fact that the rest of the group were not surprised or disturbed by the chimp's activity would suggest they all knew what he was doing, that it was group expertise not just this individual's careful study of the plants around him. Had it been passed down from generation to generation as inherited knowledge, from chimp to chimp as observed knowledge, or was this chimp a lone expert?

The research team collected a total of 17 samples from 13 new species of forest vegetation identified as being of interest and sent them to be tested at the Neubrandenburg University of Applied Sciences in Germany. The results showed that 90% of the chemicals found in them stopped the growth of harmful bacteria, and a third of these chemicals could treat pain and promote healing. These excellent results prompt the question: If groups of wild apes in the forest really have medical information about plants, how do they get it?

One theory is simply *accident* – apes consume a variety of plants, and some might make them feel better, while others don't. If this were true, they would be unable to repeat the process, as they wouldn't know which specific plant had the healing effect. Another possibility is human intervention, where apes have been treated by humans and have copied their observations. This has yet to be proven. In other research, scientists watched an orangutan use his teeth to grind leaves, then apply this substance to serious wounds on his face. The plant was one which local people use to treat various ailments. The scientists concluded that the orangutan clearly knew he was applying medicine, as orangutans rarely eat this type of plant. The duration of the treatment was also significant. He did this repeatedly for several days until the wound healed.

Following apes to find out what they know is a rich area of research for those interested in identifying new medicines. Much more observation of apes will have to be undertaken to find out how they obtain their knowledge. No-one has yet observed ape parents actively teaching their babies this useful information, or even elders teaching other adults, but it would seem likely that they do. The meticulous way these apes look for the right plants and do the right thing with them suggests something much more than random luck.

Aaron Examination Sample

Marks Awarded

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

1. Jane Goodall's work extended the research of Edward Tyson on ape problem-solving.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. Dr Freymann and her team followed and observed two separate groups of chimpanzees.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. Dr Freymann's main interest was the daily diet of the strongest and most healthy animals.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. The group helped the injured chimp cure his hand.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. The plant *Christella parasitica* has now been made into a new medicine for severe injuries.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. The results of the plants tested at Neubrandenburg University showed that

   A 90% contained the same healing chemical.
   B 13 of the samples could provide effective pain relief.
   C the majority contained chemicals that would prevent infection.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. The injured orangutan improved his situation by

   A eating leaves which he knew had healing effects.
   B making a special mixture of leaves to put on his injury.
   C accepting help from local people who knew the forest well.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. The researchers decided that the orangutan knew what he was doing because

   A the injury healed much more quickly than they expected.
   B the plant has a very unpleasant taste.
   C the care process took an extended period of time.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

For questions 9-10, write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

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

   healing (paragraph 2) ☐

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

    careless (paragraph 6) ☐

10

Anglia Examination Sample

Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 6 marks for summary and 4 marks for style)
Read paragraphs 3,5 and 6. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on ***the various theories to explain how apes might acquire the skills to treat themselves with plants****. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Marks Awarded

Title:

10

Anglia Exam

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)
Read the passage about The History of Coffee. Eleven sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A – M, 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 - By the 19th century, Brazil's success in the cultivation and trade of coffee meant that it had become a global commodity, deeply embedded in economies worldwide.

~~**B**~~ - *The Sufi monks of Yemen used coffee to stay awake during their night-time prayers, and its stimulating effects soon made coffee popular across the Arabian Peninsula.*

C - One fun fact to note, which not many people know, is that coffee is actually a fruit and not really a bean at all.

D - The entry of Brazil, the biggest of its countries in land area, into coffee cultivation in the 18th century marked the beginning of its journey to becoming the world's largest coffee producer.

E - This was because, for the price of a penny, one could purchase a cup of coffee and engage in stimulating conversation.

F - They were places where people gathered to drink coffee, listen to music, play chess, and discuss politics and literature.

G - Its journey from the Ethiopian highlands to this global market and almost every home in the world shows its universal popularity and cultural significance.

H – As a result of this conversation, the monks who lived there started using the berries to create a drink that kept them awake during long hours of prayer and meditation.

I - Finland, not the USA, is the biggest coffee-drinking country in the world with Finns drinking four cups a day, which is perhaps too many to be healthy.

J - However, the real improvements to flavour were made by large companies in the 1940s.

K - Having gained acceptance, the first coffee house in Europe opened in Venice in 1645, followed by the opening of similar establishments in other northern European countries.

L - These companies introduced coffee culture to a broader audience in their outlets and popularised *speciality* coffee.

M - A further boost for coffee in the Americas occurred in 1773 after the Boston Tea Party, a political protest about taxes paid on tea.

Marks Awarded

The History of Coffee

Coffee's history is rich and complex. The earliest evidence of coffee consumption appears in the middle of the 15th century in Yemen. However, the legendary origins of coffee are often traced back to Ethiopia. The most famous legend is that of Kaldi, who noticed his goats became particularly energetic after eating the berries from a certain tree. Curious, Kaldi tried the berries himself and experienced a similar burst of energy. Soon afterwards, he happened to share this information with members of a local monastery. [1.] From Ethiopia, this new drink spread to Yemen, where it began to be cultivated extensively by the 15th century. The Yemeni port city of Mocha (Al-Makha) became central to the trade of coffee. [*example* B.] By the 16th century, coffee had spread to Persia, Egypt, the Ottoman Empire and North Africa.

Coffee houses, known as *qahveh khaneh*, first appeared in the Middle East in the early 16th century. These establishments quickly became popular centres of social interaction, entertainment and intellectual exchange. [2.] These coffee houses were often referred to as 'Schools of the Wise' because of these lively academic discussions within. Coffee was then introduced to Europe by Venetian merchants who traded with North Africa, the Middle East and the East.

By the 17th century, coffee had made its way to Italy, and from there it spread across the continent. At first, it was met with suspicion and fear, but after Pope Clement VIII approved of the beverage and blessed it, it became appropriate for anyone to drink. [3.] England's first coffee house, *The Angel*, opened in Oxford in 1650. London soon followed, and very soon, the city was home to hundreds of coffee houses. These were known as 'penny universities'. [4.] This kind of dynamic exchange often led to radical political discourse, and as a result, these places were monitored by the authorities.

Coffee was introduced to the Americas by European settlers in the mid-17th century. Although tea remained the preferred drink, coffee gained popularity, providing rapid energy for the residents of the New World. [5.] As a result, coffee cultivation boomed while tea became politically controversial. Coffee soon spread to the Caribbean, Central and South America in the 18th century. The French introduced coffee to Martinique in the 1720s, and from there, it spread to other Caribbean islands and the mainland. [6.] Francisco de Melo Palheta is credited with bringing coffee seeds to Brazil from French Guiana in 1727, beginning an industry that would dominate the international coffee market. [7.] The spread of coffee growing to new regions like Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands further emphasised the fact that it was now a globally-recognised drink. Coffee cultivation and production have had profound impacts on the economies and social structures of its major producing countries. Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Indonesia are among the top producers, each with unique coffee cultures and traditions.

The late 19th century saw the rise of instant coffee. Invented in 1889 by David Strang of Aotearoa, New Zealand, he registered his 'hot air drying process' in 1890. This was intended to maintain and improve the taste. [8.] The rise of instant coffee consumption began a decade later in the 1950s, when it was marketed at 'busy housewives'. By 1978, 28% of coffee drunk in the USA was instant. Now dismissed by coffee enthusiasts, it still has a place, particularly in office environments.

The 20th century saw the rise of coffee chains like *Starbucks* and *Tim Hortons*. [9.] This term is used for the highest grade of coffee and relates to the entire supply chain. The coffee industry then saw the emergence of the 'third wave' coffee movement, emphasising careful production, high-quality beans, and ethical sourcing practices, all typical of this *speciality* coffee. It encouraged people to slow down the process and turn away from instant coffee.

Today, coffee is one of the most popular drinks in the world, enjoyed by millions of people daily. [10.] Neither of these show any sign of diminishing as coffee continues to evolve, with ongoing innovations in brewing techniques, sustainability practices, and the ever-growing appreciation for its diverse flavours and origins. The history of coffee is an amazing story of exploration, commerce and cultural exchange.

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Section R4 (10 marks)

Marks Awarded

Read the two texts in the boxes and complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. There is one example.

Join Our Healthy Eating Group

Are you interested in thinking about food in a new way? For example, do you feel you need (example) **variety** ***(vary)*** in your diet? Are you always hungry and craving something more? Do you find eating to be a dull and (1)_____ ***(enjoy)*** process? Would you like to (2)_____ ***(signify)*** change your eating habits? Come along to our healthy eating meetings. Everything you tell us will be in complete (3)_____ ***(confident)***.

We can give you friendly, (4) _____ ***(practice)*** advice, which is personal to you, and you'll have fun, too. Places are limited but we currently have several (5)_____ ***(vacant)***. Call Jan on 09737 456 656 if you're interested.

Year-End Party

Hi everyone!

Congratulations on an excellent and (6) _____ ***(product)*** year. Our year-end figures prove what we knew all along - we're doing so well that our (7) _____ ***(compete)*** all have a lot to do to catch up with us. Thank you for everything you've done to (8) _____ ***(strong)*** the company this year. I think we can all be (9) _____ ***(hope)*** about the future, now. Everyone, without exception, deserves this party. Let's make it a (10) _____ ***(memory)*** one. See you this evening at the Sunny Hotel, 7 pm, and thank you again for all your hard work.

Kim

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Section R5 (10 marks)

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

Marks Awarded

Skateboarding

Skateboarding tends to be (example) ___thought___ of as a modern sport, but it dates much further back in history (1) _____ many people realise. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, surfing was gaining popularity and surfers in California became frustrated when the sea was calm and the waves were (2) _____ suitable for surfing. Desperate to get on their boards, they started looking for a (3) _____ of surfing on land. They had the idea of attaching roller-skate wheels (4) _____ wooden planks, creating the first 'land surfboards'. By the 1960s, commercial skateboards were being produced, and skateboarding (5) _____ to evolve as its own sport. In the 1970s, new designs and better materials for the wheels (6) _____ skateboards better balance and grip, so skateboarders were able to develop more advanced moves on them. Skateparks appeared in cities all over the world, providing special spaces for enthusiasts (7) _____ all abilities to practise their chosen sport.

In the 1990s and 2000s, not (8) _____ did skateboarding culture expand globally with many different local, national and international competitions, but in 2020 it was also recognised as an Olympic sport. Not (9) _____ was happy about this, however. Some skateboarders felt that their sport was better staying as an alternative street and park culture, and they were not (10) _____ on it becoming serious and elite.

10

extra space

Anglia Examination Sample

Marks Awarded

Anglia Examination Sample

Marks Awarded

Anglia Examination Sample

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