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: **Sample 4**

Exam Date:

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

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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.	Employers should set aside time during the day for their employees to exercise, relax or have a short sleep. Discuss.	☐
2.	Jobs previously done by humans are being taken by robots. Research into artificial intelligence (AI) should therefore be stopped because people are losing their livelihoods. Outline the arguments for and against this.	☐
3.	What is the best way of reducing inequality around the world? Explain at least one way.	☐
4.	Many countries have an increasing number of homeless people. The best way to help them is by giving them money. To what extent to you agree with this as a solution?	☐

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 home-schooling?	☐
2.	Describe your favourite fictional character.	☐
3.	Write an account of a time someone let you down.	☐
4.	The media treat famous people unfairly. Discuss.	☐

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

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Marks Awarded

Ask for extra paper if required

C__

A__

R__

A__

T__

__
25

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Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks Awarded

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

Your local community centre has some space and times available. You would like to set up a club for children to attend after school.



Do you want to run a club at the community centre?
Do you want to help your local community?

We have rooms and facilities available. Email gerald.community @ gmail.org and tell us why our community needs your club.



Task 1- Read the advertisement and the notes you have made. Write a formal email to the community centre manager, asking for all the information. (You should write about 150-170 words.)

From:

Subject:

Message:

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Marks Awarded

Now go to task 2 to complete this section

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Section W2 (continued)

Marks Awarded

Task 2- Your local community centre has some space and times available. You would like to set up a club for children to attend after school.
Write an informal email to a friend. (You should write about **100 words.**)

In your email, you should:

- tell him or her about your plan for a club and what activities you want to offer
- suggest ways he or she can help you run the club

From:

Subject:

Message:

Extra space on pages 12 -14 if needed

C__

A__

T__

__
15

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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 opened the front door and it immediately started to rain. (the rain)

***Hardly** had she opened the front door when the rain started.*

1. 'Theo, don't forget your passport needs renewing,' said Anna. (renew)

Anna reminded

2. It was very difficult for Martha to swim to shore. (difficulty)

Martha

3. She didn't ask for permission, so it was wrong of her to take the keys. (without)

She shouldn't

4. Mark didn't climb to the top of the tower because he's scared of heights. (climbed)

If

5. Whatever the circumstances, make sure you lock the door. (leave)

Under

10

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Marks Awarded

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

Highwaymen

Highway robbery has existed since the days of ancient Rome, when *bandits,* or thieves, robbed those travelling on the roads to the port of Brindisi, in Italy. Throughout the medieval era, bands of mercenaries stole money, jewellery and anything of value from anyone they met. The highwayman, however, is perhaps the most infamous of these roadside robbers.

Dating back to the 1600s, highwaymen became prominent in the aftermath of the English Civil War, when parliamentary forces defeated the royalists and established a republic. Consequently, a significant number of royalist soldiers lost their livelihoods and, angered by the parliamentarian victory, turned to a life of crime on the roads to support themselves. Often on horseback, masked and armed with handguns, they would wait at the roadside, jumping into the path of unsuspecting travellers. The poor conditions of the roads forced anyone travelling on them to proceed with caution, facilitating the highwaymen's task. Operating alone or in small groups, they usually hid in isolated areas of heathland or woodland on the roads radiating from London. They targeted carriages transporting wealthy individuals and farmers returning from market, sparing those of limited finances. While some highwaymen were well-mannered and even gained a reputation for their gentlemanly charm whilst committing their crimes, they were far outnumbered by those who acted in a brutal manner to achieve their aim.

The most notorious of all highwaymen was Dick Turpin. He was a butcher by trade, but he struggled financially and before long was detected and cautioned for stealing cattle. This caution seems to have had little effect and he soon became further involved in crime by selling deer meat which had been unlawfully *poached*, or hunted, by the 'Essex Gang'. Turpin lost this job when the gang renounced poaching, following the introduction of the 'Black Act' in 1722. This outlawed any person with a face blackened as camouflage, found in woodland and carrying a weapon. The punishment for poaching was the death penalty, so the gang turned instead to raiding homes of the wealthy, a crime which Turpin joined them in.

The gang separated after a series of arrests and Turpin, now a wanted fugitive, turned to highway robbery. When he shot and killed a police officer sent to capture him, he fled to York, where he illegally changed his identity, pretending to be a horse trader called 'John Palmer'. One day, Turpin, for reasons unknown, shot a prize-winning fighting cockerel in the street. A witness reported the shooting of the bird, and the police arrested the man known as John Palmer. When they looked into his past, they discovered that a 'John Palmer' was wanted for stealing horses. As this crime was punishable by death, he was remanded in custody. He wrote to his brother-in-law, pleading for false character references for John Palmer. Upon delivery of this letter, which revealed Turpin's true identity, his brother-in-law refused to pay the postage charges from York and it was returned to the local post office. By sheer coincidence, a man who had been at school with Turpin saw the letter and recognised the handwriting. He made a positive identification of the highwayman, Dick Turpin, and testified at his trial. In 1739, Turpin was sentenced to death, and on 7th April he was hanged in the city of York.

In the late 1700s, highway robbery had become out of control, and even essential travelling along the main thoroughfares of the country was considered reckless and irresponsible. An act was therefore introduced to encourage the capture of highwaymen, offering financial incentives to anyone who brought one in. Proving to have little effect, the government established police patrols on horseback. The highwaymen mostly failed to escape these, and highway robbery finally began to sharply decline.

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Marks Awarded

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

1. Highwaymen operated by chasing their victims.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't ☐

2. In general, highwaymen were violent towards their victims.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't ☐

3. Dick Turpin was the founder of the 'Essex Gang'.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't ☐

4. The 'Black Act' was established to discourage illegal hunting.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't ☐

5. As a highwayman, Dick Turpin worked on his own.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't ☐

6. Highwaymen robbed from

   A travellers in possession of items of value.
   B members of the parliamentary regime.
   C anyone they encountered.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Who revealed the true identity of John Palmer?

   A a former acquaintance
   B the authorities in a neighbouring district
   C a member of Dick Turpin's family

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. The number of highway robberies fell suddenly because

   A faster means of transport meant people could escape from highwaymen.
   B highwaymen were being caught by the police in large numbers.
   C members of the public were rewarded for capturing highwaymen.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

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

   gave up (paragraph 3) ☐

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

    making difficult (paragraph 2) ☐

10

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Section R2 – Summary (10 marks – 6 marks for summary and 4 marks for style)
*Read paragraphs 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your <u>own</u> words on **the crimes committed by Dick Turpin, apart from highway robbery**. 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 Red Sea and its Coral. Six 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 - The symptoms are comparable to skin contact with a stinging nettle, although the pain can persist for up to two weeks.

B - This limited flow of water leads to a higher level of salt as it cannot be flushed away, and in addition, there are no freshwater rivers flowing into the Red Sea.

C - Such aggressive behaviour is an example of how every resident has a role to play in maintaining the health of the reef.

D – Thanks to these natural barriers, along with the sea's special environment, many species unique to the Red Sea have developed over millions of years.

E- This particular location gives it strategic importance for global trade.

F - In the past 50 years, around 50% of reefs have died due to human activity, including coastal developments and global warming.

G - Others believe the Red Sea was given its name by sailors in ancient times who used colours to name the four points of the compass.

H - While no one is certain why we call it the Red Sea, several hypotheses have been put forward.

I - The zooxanthellae, a micro-organism that lives inside the coral, helps it to make limestone.

J - For thousands of years, these marine organisms have been helping to form enormous constructions all over the world.

K – It also differs because it lacks the hard skeleton that other corals typically have.

L – These reef-building corals are extremely sensitive to water temperature, which has to be between 20 and 29 degrees centigrade for them to thrive.

M – Because of the constant slow movement of the plates, this gap increases and the sea widens by an average of 1.2 centimetres per year.

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The Red Sea and its Coral

Marks Awarded

The Red Sea is a narrow strip of water approximately 2,000 kilometres long and 300 kilometres at its widest point. It borders the Indian Ocean and lies between north-east Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. [1.] In fact, almost 12% of international merchandise passed through the Red Sea in 2024, and it remains one of the busiest supply routes for oil and gas, with around 180 oil rigs operating in the area. The sea has different names in many languages. [2.] Some attribute the name to the red rocks along the sea's coast, whose iron content give it that colour. [3.] The colour associated with the south was red and, this word could therefore have been used to refer to the southerly direction of the sea. The most likely explanation, however, is that blue algae that grows beneath the surface of the water turns the water a reddish-brown colour when it dies.

Geologically the sea is relatively young, created 25 million years ago, when the African and Asian continental plates separated. The resulting gap, known as a *rift*, was filled with sea water and the Red Sea was born. [4.] In 2005, following a three-week period of tectonic activity, it had grown by eight centimetres. At its most southerly point, where it meets the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea becomes considerably narrower and shallower, and water evaporates from it at a high rate, which concentrates the salt content or *salinity*. Because of this natural bottleneck, water exchange between both seas is slow-moving. [5.] In these salty conditions, algae and very small plants and animals called *plankton* cannot spread easily, which makes the waters of the Red Sea crystal clear.

The most widespread and important creature which flourishes in the Red Sea is coral. Extending along most of its shoreline, hard corals called *fire* and *stone* corals are the main constructors of the Red Sea's enormous reef. [6.] The best known among them are the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas and the Maldives, whose surface is composed of calcium carbonate, or limestone, perpetually secreted by the coral. [***example*** 7. I] The pair live in *symbiosis*, providing and caring for each other. Stone and fire corals are, in fact, giant colonies of tiny sea creatures known as *polyps*. Each polyp is only a few millimetres long. Fire corals get their name from their stinging cells with which they can pierce through human skin and inject a painful poison. [8.] The injuries can, however, leave life-long scars. When fighting for light and living space on the reef, fire corals can effectively overrun their rivals by stinging their opponents' tissue and destroying it with poison using their six tentacles.

Soft coral also resides in the reef. Although related to the stone and fire coral, its polyps have eight tentacles rather than six, and they are feathery. [9.] It gets its stability, instead, from inner water pressure. The soft coral's colours are usually brown, yellow or green. If it lives in the shadows, it has a bright red, orange or purple colour. It is mostly located on the edges of reefs and rocky overhangs which are close to the surface. [10.] This is why they mostly live in shallow, tropical waters, where there is sufficient light and warmth to grow.

Corals are important for smaller fish, for which they provide shelter. If a predator approaches, the fish can instantly hide between the branches of the corals where they are almost unreachable. [11.] One of these creatures is the Red Sea anemone fish, so called because it has a symbiotic relationship with the Red Sea anemone, a marine invertebrate which attaches itself to the rocks by its base. The anemone provides the fish with protection and shelter, while the anemone fish provides the anemone with nutrients.

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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.

Code of Conduct

The Tigress Hotel is committed to (example) **__maintaining__** ***(maintain)*** standards of excellence.

The code of conduct outlines our (1) _____ ***(expect)*** regarding employee behaviour towards colleagues, supervisors and guests.

It is the (2) _____ ***(responsible***) of the individual to follow our dress code and personal-appearance guidelines, and to ensure that all duties are carried out punctually.

Employees should avoid any personal or (3) _____ ***(finance)*** conflicts of interest which may affect their ability to perform their duties.

Employees should be friendly, helpful and communicative.

Any behaviour that is considered to be (4) _____ ***(accept)*** will result in a warning. A repeated failure to follow our code of conduct may result in suspension, but in cases of corruption, theft or other (5) _____ ***(law)*** behaviour, further action will be taken.

Using Your Coffee Machine

If you have bought a brand-new coffee machine, our (6) _____ ***(recommend)*** is that you run the machine for three cycles using plain tap water.

When making coffee, ensure that there is enough water in the reservoir. Using purified water will give your coffee a better flavour, as tap water is chemically treated and (7) _____ ***(fortune)*** this will be evident in the taste of your coffee. Of course, the flavour will also depend on the (8) _____ ***(fresh)*** of your coffee, so always store it in an air-tight container.

Most modern coffee machine have a (9) _____ ***(secure)*** feature, which automatically switches it to 'keep warm' mode, to prevent overheating.

Evidence indicates that five cups of coffee per day is the optimal amount. If your daily (10) _____ ***(consume)*** exceeds this, you should consider either cutting down or trying decaffeinated coffee, especially later in the day.

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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

The Bombardier Beetle

Ever (example) **since** they first appeared on earth, insects have been fighting one (1) _____ over food and territory. Many have developed defensive mechanisms that are truly astonishing. Bombardier beetles can typically be (2) _____ amongst leaf litter on forest floors almost anywhere in the world. They are fairly unremarkable in (3) _____ of appearance, being about the same size as a fingernail, with no unusual markings. However, appearances can be deceptive and very (4) _____ creatures are sufficiently foolish to try and eat them. This is because, if (5) _____ attack from another creature, the bombardier beetle sprays hot gas and burning chemicals in its face. The chemicals are produced by a reaction in its abdomen, which generates enough (6) _____ to bring the liquid to boiling point. The liquid (7) _____ then released in rapid bursts up to five hundred times a second and can be directed in almost (8) _____ direction. These emissions irritate the eyes and breathing system of predators, (9) _____ a temporary inability to function. If a predator like a toad (10) _____ in swallowing a bombardier beetle, it usually brings it back up immediately.

10

extra space

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Marks Awarded

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