

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**

Exam Date:

Candidate Instructions:



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



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



Answer ALL the questions.
Check the back page.



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



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



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

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

Section W1A (25 marks) <i>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.</i> <i>Write about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:</i>		
1.	Who should be responsible for looking after the elderly in society - the government or the elderly person's family?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Online gaming is changing the way younger generations communicate and socialise with each other. What effect does this have and is it a concern?	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	To what extent do you agree with the statement, 'Plastic pollution in the world's ocean is a problem that can never be solved'?	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Being famous in the age of social media has more disadvantages than advantages. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Or

Section W1 (25 marks) <i>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.</i> <i>Write about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:</i>		
5.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad?	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Describe in detail an activity you like doing on a sunny day.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Write an account of an experience that surprised you.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	'Children should be taught how to manage money at school.' Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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



Marks
Awarded

C____
A____
R____
A____
T____

25

Extra space on pages 12 - 14 if needed



Section W2 (15 marks)

Marks
Awarded

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

You have seen an announcement in the local newspaper that the council is planning to build a new supermarket. This means that you will lose your local park.

Announcement!
Coming soon!
Launching of largest supermarket on south coast

Shop 24/7 or deliveries to your door – whenever you want!	Planned opening 16 th June 10 am Huge parking area	Range of organic produce at competitive prices
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

Park = only green space!

Traffic for 24 hours!

What about local organic farm shop?

2 supermarkets already!

Task 1- Read the announcement and your notes at the side. Write a formal email to the council, including all the information and expressing your opinions. (You should write about **150-170 words**)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Section W2 (continued)

Marks
Awarded

Task 2- You have seen an announcement in the local newspaper that the council is planning to build a new supermarket. This means that you will lose your local park. Write an informal email to your friend. (You should write about **100 words**.)

In your email you should:

- tell your friend about the council's decision and how you feel about it
- outline what you like about the existing park but acknowledge one negative aspect

From:

Subject:

Message:

Extra space on pages 12 -14 if needed

C_

A_

$$T_{\underline{\quad}}$$

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:

The only way they could get in was to break a window. (able)

Only by breaking a window were they able to get in.

1. His car broke down and his phone was out of charge. (needed)

Not only

2. He regrets not cancelling the wedding. (called)

He wishes

3. ‘Don’t wear your shoes indoors!’ John’s mother said to him. (house)

John’s mother told

4. Rosa isn’t very good at maths so she can’t become an accountant. (better)

If only

5. Perhaps my wallet fell out of my pocket on my way home. (walking)

My wallet might



Section R1 (10 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Marks
Awarded

Troglodytes

Caves were used hundreds of thousands of years ago by early species of man. These primitive 'cave men' used them for shelter and they would have inhabited them only as their hunting routines dictated. This is because their Stone Age, nomadic lifestyle kept them almost constantly on the move. As mankind developed, these naturally-formed dwellings evolved into a more permanent type of accommodation. Evidence of stone tools and remains of eaten animals dating back over 750,000 years have been found in caves from China to Europe. Despite the threat of wild bears and cave lions, caves offer peaceful and protective qualities, and were therefore considered ideal burial places for certain ancient cultures. The Native American Copena culture, for example, buried their dead in the caves of what is now the state of Alabama, USA. Subsequently, the same caves were mined for gold and precious gemstones, and now serve as a tourist attraction.

Perhaps surprisingly, there are presently more *troglodytes* or cave dwellers than at any point in the history of human life. Cave dwellers can now be found worldwide. The surrounding rock provides natural insulation, keeping residents warm in winter and cool in summer, even in severe climates. The modest dwellings also offer security, making them popular throughout history during times of unrest, war or persecution. Whilst contemporary, brick-built houses are the go-to choice for billions of people across the world, modern-day troglodytes live just as happily in caves within the very rock that we all live on. Throughout history, most of these spaces have, in fact, been intentionally excavated, so why do people make this alternative living choice?

One such troglodyte, is Bernard Foyer, who inhabits one of the man-made caves of the Loire Valley. This area of France has long been a place to mine the permeable limestone, called *tuffeau*, with ecclesiastical buildings and dominating *châteaux*, or castles, constructed across the region from this local material. The area is dotted with caves, particularly along river banks, where excavation was more straightforward. Mining reached its peak here in the 15th century, enabling the building of many early 16th century *châteaux*, but from as early as the 11th century, cavities were created in this way. Subsequently the working classes would house themselves here in cramped domestic conditions, it being a cheap form of housing.

Bernard's dwelling was created in the 1800s, and was originally a farmhouse, but it had been unoccupied for half a century until he took residence in the 1980s, with his family and various pets including dogs, ferrets and rabbits. Although Bernard enjoys the privacy that his home provides, he is far from a recluse or hermit. In fact, he has courted publicity by opening his unusual dwelling to the masses, providing a fascinating insight into one of these once-abandoned habitats. He based this decision purely on concerns that the historical importance of such dwellings would be lost in the modern era.

The redevelopment of caves in the Loire Valley has led to a *troglo-cottage* boom, with many attracted by this environmentally friendly and relatively inexpensive lifestyle. Renovation is completed to a high standard, often with tourists as the target market. Particularly popular is La Cave des Roches, famous for its complex labyrinth of chambers. Originally a *tuffeau* quarry, this subterranean system was turned into farms in the 17th century, with rows of shelving chiselled out of the rock, making ideal growing platforms to cultivate species of fungi, from the native *oyster* to the popular *blue foot* mushrooms. Unsurprisingly, wine stores, restaurants and guestrooms occupy other local caves, profiting from the fact that France was the first country to cultivate mushrooms for consumption. The tourist troglo-trade however is not specific to this region. Further east, where Europe gives way to Asia, sits the fascinating Cappadocia region, which hosts some of the best troglodyte tourist attractions and cave hotels in the world.



For questions 1-10, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

1. Stone Age cave men usually lived in the same caves all their lives.
True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐
2. The earliest evidence of cave dwellers was found in China.
True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐
3. The majority of inhabited caves in the world today are man made.
True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐
4. *Tuffeau* mining dates back to the 11th century.
True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐
5. Bernard Foyer's cave house has been lived in since it was first built.
True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐
6. Why did the Copena culture choose to bury their dead in caves?
A to keep wild animals away from the bodies
B to allow their ancestors a peaceful resting place
C to be surrounded by precious metals and gemstones
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐
7. There are many caves in the Loire Valley area because
A the soft rock was naturally eroded by river water.
B local workers needed an affordable place to live.
C the local stone was required for construction.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐
8. In La Cave des Roches, the main attraction for tourists today is the
A extensive mushroom farm.
B working *tuffeau* quarry.
C labyrinth of wine stores.
A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

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

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
carved (paragraph 5)
10. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
spacious (paragraph 3)



Section R2 - Summary (10 marks - 6 marks for summary and 4 marks for style)
*Read paragraphs 2, 4 and 5. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on **the advantages of living in a cave**. 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 Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov. Ten 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. There is one example.

- A - It was not just Nikolay, however, who was receiving such recognition, but Balakirev and three other Russian composers too.
- B - Wagner, composer of the critically acclaimed Der Ring des Niebelungen, a four-cycle music drama, was respected more in Russia at that time.
- ☒ C - Both of these men would influence Nikolay's future in his choice of military service to his country, and his adoration of the sea.
- D - He was, however, a master of orchestration, a skill which he developed purely from teaching himself.
- E - Whilst he kept composing scores for operas in the 1880s, there were long periods in those years when he wrote nothing himself.
- F - As a result of these weekly sessions, Nikolay was introduced to other influential young composers and the world of contemporary music was opened up to him.
- G - He regularly took him to operas and concerts, of which there were many being held in St Petersburg at this time.
- H - His other sister was a most proficient songstress, singing in the church choir and following a religious vocation in later life.
- I - It was Théodore Kanillé, whom he later credited as the inspiration for devoting his life to musical composition, who gave him piano lessons.
- J - Nikolay, however, never referred to the group in that way, instead referring to them as 'Balakirev's Circle'.
- K - In fact, he urged Nikolay to immerse himself even further in the arts of classical music and literature too.
- L - During this creative time, which continued until his death in 1908, he completed 11 operas.
- M - Before long the two very different composers came across each other, later becoming good friends.



Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov

Marks
Awarded

Nikolay Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov, to give him his full name, was a famous 20th century Russian composer whose classics, such as *The Flight of The Bumble Bee*, are still popular today. Nikolay was born in 1844 to an aristocratic family, his father serving in the Russian government, and his uncle in the country's navy. example 1. C When Nikolay was twelve, the family moved to St Petersburg, Russia's strategic second port city positioned on The Baltic Sea. This move would see Nikolay enter the School for Mathematical and Navigational Sciences and cement his future, not only as a sailor but also as a budding musical genius.

Whilst his mother certainly played the piano, she did not teach him the skills he would later use to create his famous symphonies. 2. These were held at his school and organised by his elder brother, Voin, the school's director. Voin was a naval officer as well as the head of his younger brother's school and looked after his sibling, creating opportunities for Nikolay to become more confident. 3. Such visits during these formative years were starting to take a hold of Nikolay's interests. At 15 years old, he had become a more competent pianist and learned to compose under the instruction of his inspirational tutor, Kanillé.

A year before he graduated from the naval academy, Voin didn't think Nikolay needed to continue his lessons, as his graduation and a life at sea were imminent. Despite the fact that Kanillé's instruction had ended, both student and teacher continued to meet each Sunday in a more informal style. 4. Of these musicians, one in particular, Mily Balakirev, encouraged Nikolay not only to experiment with more modern folk music, but also to keep writing and playing as he had been doing. 5. Nikolay did so, and consequently started to fully appreciate the different styles. Balakirev became his role model.

In 1863, Nikolay departed on a three-year voyage around the world, during which time he composed parts of his first symphony. Upon his return to Russia in 1865, Nikolay rekindled his mentorship with Balakirev, culminating in his first performance on New Year's Eve in St Petersburg at the age of just 21. Within two years, he was making a name for himself within the music critics' reviews. 6. Collectively, they spearheaded a 'Russian revolution' in putting the musical competence of their great nation firmly on the map and they became known as *The Five*. 7. Whatever name they went by, there is no doubt that they created a distinct national style, and sought to build national pride.

Nikolay remained in naval service but by his late twenties had secured a position as a professor at the St Petersburg Conservatory, despite not being classically trained, or competent in academic musical theory. 8. The famous composer Tchaikovsky, on the other hand, was academically trained, and was now receiving his instruction at the very conservatory where Nikolay was a lecturer. 9. It was the more academic Tchaikovsky who gave Nikolay the confidence and advice to study whilst teaching. He took time out of composing to focus on learning in order to become a better musician and in turn professor.

In 1872, Nikolay married and became a father to seven children. Over the next couple of years, he began conducting orchestras and diversifying into composing smaller pieces of works such as quartets instead of operatic symphonies. Within a decade, he would, however, start to experience what authors call a 'writer's block'. 10. Yet a further decade later, following completion of his successful opera *Christmas Eve* in 1894, Nikolay entered into an incredibly productive period. 11. This works out at one opera every 18 months, which is still considered to be an amazing achievement.

Section R4 (10 marks)

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

Marks
Awarded

Swimming Pool Safety

To ensure the safety of all pool visitors and the hygiene of the facilities, please
(example) familiarise (*familiar*) yourself with the following guidelines:

Please read and obey all signs displayed around the site.

All children under the age of eight must be ⁽¹⁾ _____ (*accompany*) by a parent/ guardian when in the swimming enclosure.

The ⁽²⁾ _____ (*consume*) of food and drink in the pool area is not permitted. Please use the café or picnic areas located outside the main entrance.

Anyone who behaves ⁽³⁾ _____ (*responsible*) will be asked to leave the swimming enclosure.

Avoid using the pool if you feel unwell or have an open wound, as this will minimise the risk of ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (*infect*) for other pool visitors.

We hope you have a thoroughly ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (*enjoy*) day.

Being a Secretary

A secretary is a professional who provides administrative support and
⁽⁶⁾ _____ (*assist*) for an office or an individual. To succeed in a secretarial role, you will need an ability to multitask and have excellent
⁽⁷⁾ _____ (*organise*) skills, with a good eye for detail. You should deal promptly with any ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (*correspond*) that is received, take accurate notes at meetings, and make sure that clear records are kept and are accessible to all relevant staff members. Any information regarding the company and its clients should be treated ⁽⁹⁾ _____ (*confide*) and should therefore not be discussed outside the office environment. An efficient secretary should be able to work both
⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ (*depend*) and as part of a team.

10



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 Sea of Tranquillity

The Sea of Tranquillity is not a calm body ^(example) of water as its name suggests. It is not even a sea at all because it is ⁽¹⁾ _____ the Moon. It is exactly the place ⁽²⁾ _____ Neil Armstrong famously first walked in 1969. The large, dark areas on the lunar surface were thought, ⁽³⁾ _____ early astronomers, to be seas and were therefore ⁽⁴⁾ _____ *lunar mare* meaning ‘moon sea’ in Latin.

However, Armstrong and his fellow astronauts who ⁽⁵⁾ _____ part of the *Apollo 11* space mission, took photographs and collected evidence that was able to prove that there were ⁽⁶⁾ _____ oceans on the surface of the moon. In fact, the only water that can exist on the moon ⁽⁷⁾ _____ in the form of ice. This was not discovered ⁽⁸⁾ _____ 2009, when hi-tech satellites located patches of ice on the Moon’s surface ⁽⁹⁾ _____ are in constant shadow. The Sea of Tranquillity is, however, actually a small section of the much larger Tranquillity Basin, which is a crater thought to have ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ formed over 3.9 billion years ago.

10

extra space



[illegible]

[illegible]

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