

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

# Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: DDIntermediate116

## CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening - TWO hours.
- Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.
- Answer ALL questions in PEN in the spaces provided. Check the back page.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

For Examiner's Use Only								
	W1 [20]	W2 [15]	R1 [13]	R2 [7]	R3 [20]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	W4 [5]
W								
R								

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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**Section W2 (15 marks)**

*You have broken your leg. Write an email to your friend on one of the following topics. You should write about 50-70 words.*

**Either**

1. *Tell your friend about your broken leg and how you feel now.*

**or**

2. *Tell your friend how you broke your leg and ask him/her to visit you in hospital.*

**Please tick the email you have chosen.**

**Email 1**

**Email 2**

From:

Subject:

Message:

*Anglia Examinations Sample Paper*

C\_\_  
A\_\_  
T\_\_

15

**Section R1 (13 marks)**

Read the following article and answer all the questions.

**A Strange Friendship**

At Darling Downs Zoo in Queensland, Australia, a strange friendship between a white lion cub and a dog has shown that the old saying ‘*fighting like a cat and a dog*’ is not always true. Videos on the internet of the animals playing have become popular with viewers all over the world.

Kwanza, the white lion cub, was born at the zoo on 12<sup>th</sup> November, weighing almost two kilograms. His parents had been imported from South Africa and still live at the zoo. Zookeepers had to give Kwanza milk in bottles when his mother stopped producing it. He was separated from the other lions and started playing with Honey, a pet dog which belongs to the zoo owner, and the two became friends. Honey is usually the leader of her younger friend but Kwanza doesn’t seem to mind. In a few years, he will weigh 220 kilograms, so will definitely be in charge then.

White lions are incredibly rare in the wild. The first recorded sighting of an adult was in 1938. The first white cubs were spotted in 1959. However, the white lion didn’t become well-known until 1975. For decades, many believed it was weaker than other ‘normal’ lions and less skilled at hunting. Recent studies have shown that this is untrue. There are so few white lions because their colour makes them attractive to hunters, who shoot them for their fur. Breeding programmes are carried out in many zoos. These programmes are quite successful. There are now hundreds of white lions in captivity, but only 13 living in the wild.

The unexpected friendship between Kwanza and Honey is not the first to have developed at the Queensland zoo. Madeline Robinson, the daughter of the zoo’s owner, became famous when videos were released of her running and playing with Sassy, another of the zoo’s lion cubs, in the lounge. Madeline’s parents said it wasn’t dangerous because Sassy was so tiny.

**For questions 1-3, please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)**

1. Why did zoo staff have to feed Kwanza by hand?

2. Whose dog is Honey?

3. What is the weight of an adult white lion?

For questions 4-8, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

4. Kwanza's parents live in South Africa.

True  False

5. Honey is older than Kwanza.

True  False

6. The first white lion was seen and recorded in

- A 1938.
- B 1959.
- C 1975.

A  B  C

7. There are not many white lions now because they

- A do not breed successfully.
- B are weaker than other lions.
- C are hunted for their fur.

A  B  C

8. Madeline Robinson became famous because she

- A survived in the wild living with lions.
- B became friends with a lion cub.
- C was injured by a lion cub.

A  B  C

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

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

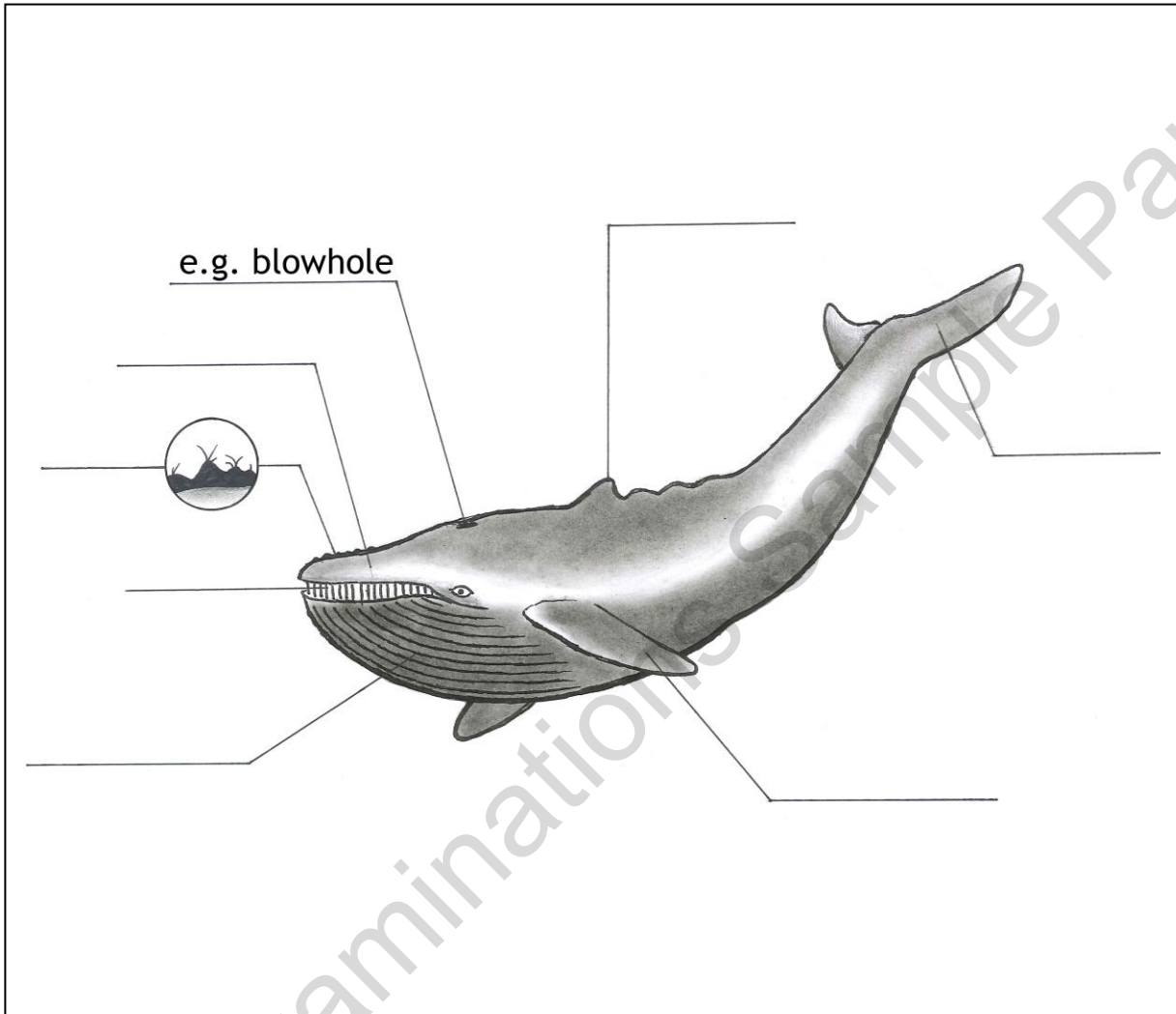
**follower (paragraph 2)**

10. Find the words in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

**unusual (paragraph 3)**

**Section R2 (7 marks)**

Read about the different parts of a humpback whale and label the diagram below.  
The words that you need to use are underlined. There is one example.



**Parts of a Humpback Whale**

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## Parts of a Humpback Whale

A whale breathes air through its **blowhole**. A blowhole is like a whale's nostrils. A blowhole is like a nose, but it is on the top or back of the whale's head.

The **tubercles** are small bumps with hairs sticking out of them. The tubercles are located on the skin of the head of humpback whales. Amazingly, they help the whale to move smoothly through the water.

The humpback whale doesn't have teeth. Instead of teeth it uses **baleen**. This is a tough material that hangs from the top of a whale's mouth. A whale uses baleen to filter the seawater to obtain *krill*, a tiny sea animal that is the whale's main food source.

The **rostrum** is the front part of a whale's head. It is the upper jaw, above the mouth.

A **flipper** is a wide, flat arm or limb that the whale uses for swimming. There are two of them. These flippers move back and forwards as the whale glides through the water, like the wings of a bird.

The tail of a whale is made up of two flukes. A **fluke** is made of muscle. Whales swim by moving their flukes up and down in the water.

A **ventral groove** is one of the thin lines below the whale's mouth. The grooves allow the whale's throat to expand so it can take huge amounts of water into its mouth during feeding. It expands rather like a bag.

The **dorsal ridge** is a raised line or hump on the back of a whale.

**Section R3 (20 marks)**

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

You haven't forgotten to reply to his email, have you ?

A have you?

B did you?

C are you?

D do you?

1. Anthony usually plays computer games before \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
A go                      B going                      C to go                      D went
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth when the postman knocked on the door.  
A was brushed      B have brushed      C brush                      D was brushing
3. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ painting won the prize is my best friend.  
A who                      B which                      C whose                      D that
4. If you had left the house earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ been late for school.  
A weren't                      B wouldn't have      C hadn't                      D won't
5. She's not very fond \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate but she loves cake.  
A of                      B in                      C with                      D on
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ 10 cm since the summer.  
A has grown                      B grows                      C will grow                      D is growing
7. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ the problem to him. He won't listen.  
A explained                      B explaining                      C to explain                      D to be explained
8. If it snowed, I \_\_\_\_\_ skiing in the mountains.  
A have gone                      B will go                      C am going                      D would go
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ her make-up done professionally for her wedding.  
A did                      B had                      C took                      D was
10. He was completely full \_\_\_\_\_ eating such a huge dinner.  
A despite                      B so that                      C as a result of                      D in order to



**Section W3 (10 marks)**

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original. The beginning of the sentence has been provided. Also use the word in brackets. Do not change it in any way. Other changes to the sentence will be necessary.

**Example:**

The thief stole the jewellery from the house. (stolen)

The jewellery was stolen from the house by the thief.

1. 'I have never been to America,' said Andy. (he)

Andy said

2. It was too expensive for me to buy. (enough)

It

3. The ice cream was so large that I couldn't finish it all. (such)

It

4. The cat chased the mouse around the kitchen. (by)

The mouse

5. Silvia's hair is longer than my hair. (as)

My hair

**Section R4 (10 marks)**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.  
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example:

Italian food is popular all over the world. (Italy)

1. \_\_\_\_\_, I found the money I'd lost, under my bed. (Fortunate)
2. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_. The others will be here soon. (patient)
3. I want to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ car but they are expensive. (Germany)
4. This is the most \_\_\_\_\_ story I've ever read. (excite)
5. That box is so \_\_\_\_\_. I keep all my things in it. (use)
6. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ because he had lost his phone. (happy)
7. The dog looked \_\_\_\_\_ at the meat on the barbecue. (hungry)
8. He's a \_\_\_\_\_. He repaired my roof last winter. (build)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is broken, so we'll have salad for dinner. (cook)
10. Charles Babbage was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the computer. (invent)

**Section W4 (5 marks)**

*In each sentence, there are two verbs. One of the verbs can be changed for the phrasal verb given in brackets. Rewrite each sentence using the phrasal verb given. Change the form of the phrasal verb where necessary. There are two examples.*

**Example 1:**

The candle stopped burning and we couldn't see anything. (go out)

The candle went out and we couldn't see anything.

**Example 2:**

She really looks like her mum and wears similar clothes. (take after)

She really takes after her mum and wears similar clothes.

1. They checked the word they didn't know in the dictionary. (look up)

2. I felt really bad as I had failed to support him. (let down)

3. He forgot the right code so the burglar alarm rang. (go off)

4. I stopped eating chocolate because my dentist warned me about it. (give up)

5. It took her a week to recover from the shock. (get over)

