

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: EEIntermediate116

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 decided to have a birthday party. Write an email to your friend on one of the following topics. You should write about 50-70 words.

Either

1. Invite your friend to the party and tell him/her what kind of party it will be.

or

2. Invite your friend to the party and ask him/her to help you plan the party.

Please tick the email you have chosen.

Email 1

Email 2

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

15

Section R1 (13 marks)

Read the following article and answer all the questions.

High-flying Cat

On 21st June 2015, Romain Jantot had the surprise of his life while flying hundreds of metres above the ground. He was training to become a professional helicopter pilot, and was practising in a small Skyranger plane at the aviation school in Kouroi, French Guiana. However, shortly after take-off, Jantot realized that a cat had got onto the plane and was holding on with its claws, in danger of being blown off!

The whole event was filmed by a camera attached to the front of the cockpit. Since Jantot posted the video onto YouTube, it has been viewed over 18 million times. In the two-minute video, nothing unusual happens for the first 40 seconds. Then you can see the cat crawling into the picture. At first, the pilot didn't spot the animal, as he was looking at the controls. After another 20 seconds, Jantot noticed the terrified cat looking over his passenger's shoulder. If it had fallen or jumped, it would have been killed or seriously injured at least.

Fortunately the black and white cat was able to hold onto the wing. While most people in this situation would be shocked, Jantot remained calm and quickly turned the plane around. After landing, Jantot's passenger laughed with relief as the pilot carefully removed the animal. Moments later, the high-flying cat was enjoying her dinner, totally unharmed.

Jantot thinks the cat crawled onto the plane looking for a place to rest in the sun, fell asleep and only woke up once the plane was hundreds of metres up in the sky. 'The cat has been here for three years now. Everybody here feeds her and she sleeps in the sheds with the planes. There are lots of mice in there. She doesn't have a proper name but we call her Minou, which is French for 'kitty'. She's going to be famous now.'

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

1. What kind of aircraft was Jantot flying?

2. How many times have people watched the YouTube video?

3. According to Jantot why did the cat climb aboard the plane?

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

4. The cat was injured during its experience on the plane.

True

False

5. The cat lives at the aviation club in French Guiana.

True

False

6. When does the cat first appear in the video?

A after 20 seconds

B after 40 seconds

C after 2 minutes

A

B

C

7. Where was the cat when Jantot first saw it?

A on the wing

B in the cockpit

C under the passenger's seat

A

B

C

8. When Jantot first saw the cat he

A laughed out loud.

B looked shocked.

C stayed calm.

A

B

C

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

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

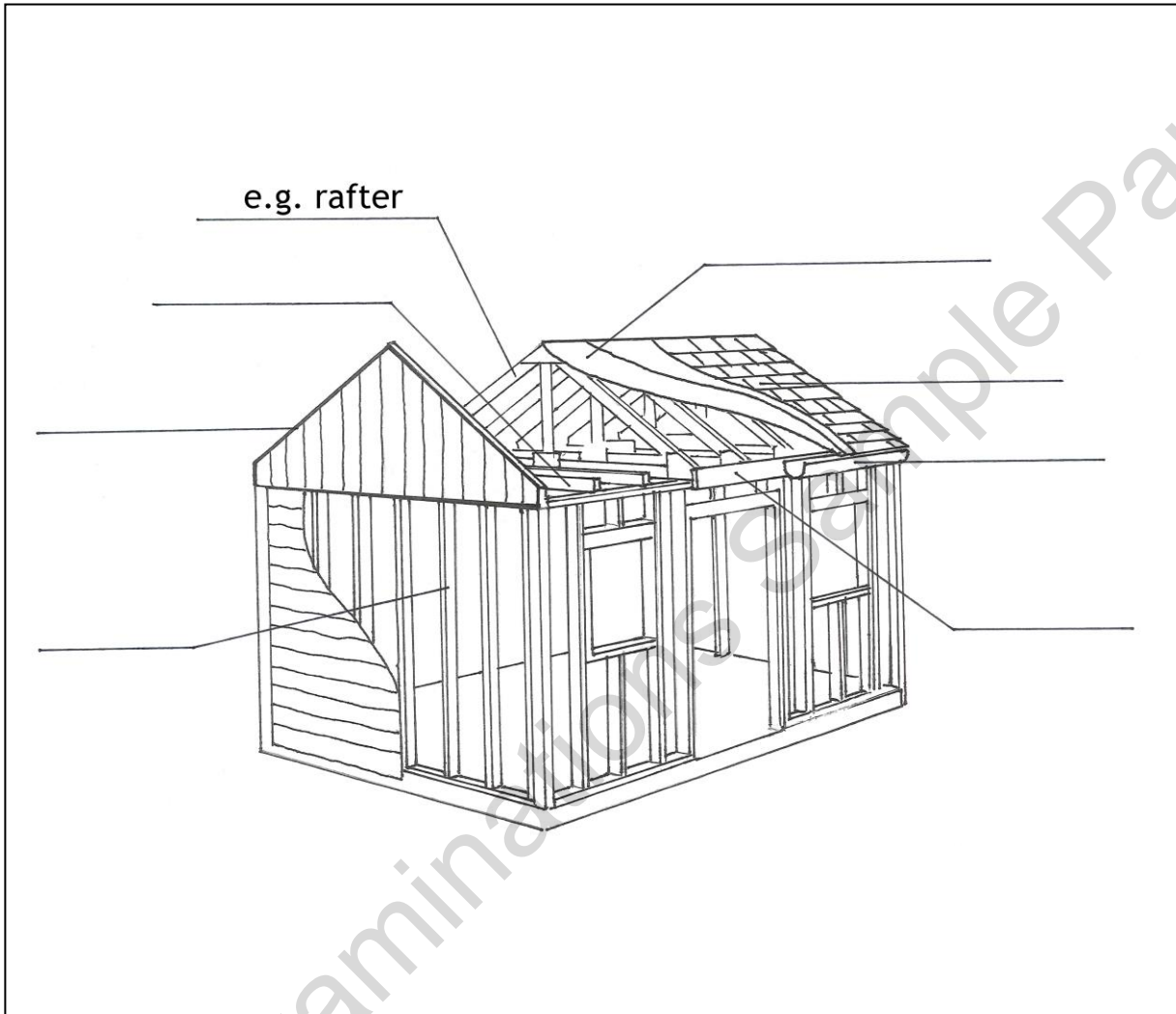
landing (paragraph 1)

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

strange (paragraph 2)

Section R2 (7 marks)

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



Parts of a Shed

7

Parts of a shed

The **rafters** are long pieces of wood that are used to make the shape of the roof. They hold up the roof covering.

The **gable** is the triangular part of the wall, on the side of a building. The shape of the gable comes from the rafters on the roof.

The **shingles** are the tiles that go on the roof. They are thin, rectangular pieces of stone or metal which lie on top of the roof, to help keep out the rain. They create a hard, waterproof top for the shed.

Sheathing is a waterproof covering that goes underneath the shingles on the roof. It is often made of board or thick plastic material.

The **guttering** is a channel which runs along the edge of the roof to collect rainwater. The water then flows along the gutter away from the building. The guttering is usually attached to the fascia.

The **fascia** is the long, straight piece of wood that covers the area where the wall joins the roof. It covers the end of the rafters. The guttering is attached to it.

The **joists** are long, thick pieces of wood. They lie in horizontal lines and support the rafters in the roof. They also make the ceiling of the shed.

A **stud** is one of the straight, vertical pieces of wood that form the wall. The studs are then covered with flat planks of wood or boards to create a wall.

Section R3 (20 marks)

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

Example:

If the circus comes to town next week, we will buy tickets.

A will buy

B bought

C buy

D have bought

1. You're cleaning all that mess up soon, _____
A haven't you? B don't you? C wouldn't you? D aren't you?
2. I'll practise the song on my guitar until I _____ to play it all the way through.
A would manage B will manage C am managing D manage
3. He's _____ his mobile phone repaired at the shop.
A doing B having C making D taking
4. Her dad was very proud _____ her when she won the race.
A with B in C at D of
5. If you'd spent more time writing the letter, you _____ fewer mistakes.
A had made B were making C would have made D will make
6. Mark ate a large lunch after _____ hard all morning.
A work B have worked C working D to work
7. The street _____ he lives is about ten minutes from here.
A where B which C what D when
8. I didn't answer the phone as I _____ the end of a film.
A was watching B am watching C would watch D have watched
9. _____ basketball in the sun is my favourite way of spending my weekend.
A Play B To play C Playing D Played
10. She _____ much Spanish at school yet but she knows a few words.
A hasn't learned B wasn't learning C hadn't learned D didn't learn

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 hairdresser is cutting my hair tomorrow. (having)

I am having my hair cut tomorrow.

1. Tim will clean the new car this weekend. (by)

The new car

2. Emma had such big feet that she couldn't find shoes to fit her. (so)

Emma's

3. 'I'm moving to Paris next week', said Sally. (she)

Sally said that

4. The little boy was too young to go to school. (old)

The little boy

5. The banana cake is nicer than the chocolate cake. (nice)

The chocolate cake

Section R4 (10 marks)

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

Example:

Your room is very untidy. Clean it up now! (tidy)

1. Our _____ is at the door. Can you let her in? (visit)

2. They were staying at a _____ hotel. (Japan)

3. I love the _____ of the song. It's the best part. (begin)

4. The tortoise walked _____ down the garden path. (slow)

5. He's the fastest _____ in the whole school. (run)

6. Jessica was _____ because her friend was so late. (anger)

7. We live in an _____ world; things often go wrong. (perfect)

8. The boy stood _____ close to the edge of the cliff. (dangerous)

9. It's _____ New Year next week. (China)

10. He's really _____ in cooking. He wants to be a chef. (interest)

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:

They started going after breakfast, but missed the bus. (set off)

They set off after breakfast, but missed the bus.

Example 2:

The audience continued clapping after the concert ended. (carry on)

The audience carried on clapping after the concert ended.

1. Tina rested for three days and recovered from the flu. (get over)

2. She's excited about her birthday and is having a party. (look forward)

3. The postman arrived with the letter just as I was leaving. (turn up)

4. They've raised the price of the new phones so I can't buy one. (put up)

5. The thief escaped with the money and the police chased him. (make off)

