

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Level 2 (601/4949/8)

Paper code: DDPProficiency116

CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening - THREE 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								
		W1A	W1	W2	R1	R2	R3	W3	R4	R5
		[25]	[25]	[15]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]
W										
R										

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

© AIM Awards, 10 Newmarket Court Newmarket Drive, Derby, DE24 8NW
© Anglia Examinations Ltd. Reg. in England Co. No. 2046325
Chichester College, Westgate Fields, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1SB, ENGLAND

These materials may not be altered or reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Choose EITHER Section W1A or Section W1.

Tick the topic you are writing about

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 a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:</i>		
1.	To what extent do you agree with this statement: ‘If women were in charge of governments and public institutions in all countries, the world would be a happier place’?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Spending time in a foreign country, not on holiday, is good for one’s personal development. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Violence shown in the media promotes violence in society, so censorship is necessary to control what is available for public viewing. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Art is an essential subject for children at school. 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 a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following topics:</i>		
5.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of being an only child?	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Describe a desirable job or profession.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Write an account of the first time you stayed overnight away from your family.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	There are too many cars in the world. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Section W2 (continued)

Task 2- Write an email of about 70 words to a friend.

In your email you should:

- tell your friend about the request for feedback
- ask him/her to send feedback too

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

15

Section R1 (10 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

A Mysterious Adventurer?

Boris Skossyreff is a rather mysterious figure who was born in 1896 in Vilnius, now the capital of Lithuania, but then part of the Russian empire. Little is known of his early years, other than he remained in his home town. In fact, what we don't know about Skossyreff is considerably more than what we do know. Were it not for the events of July 1934, we would know practically nothing at all.

Skossyreff claimed to belong to the Russian nobility and during the Russian Revolution in 1917, he sided with anti-communist forces and fled the country. Some time later he became a translator for the Japanese military, but where and when he learned Japanese remains unknown. The communists won the revolution and the civil war, so Skossyreff headed for Western Europe, arriving in London in 1923. He appeared to have no job and no money, yet he lived well in a series of hotels and ate in good restaurants. There are rumours that he worked for British Intelligence but he was arrested in 1924 for using fraudulent cheques and deported to France.

Skossyreff was a handsome, charming man and in the early 1930s was living on the island of Mallorca with the divorced wife of an American millionaire. By this time, he spoke fluent Spanish. It is unclear why the Spanish authorities expelled him from the island but they did. By July 1933, he had obtained citizenship for Andorra, the tiny principality in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. For complicated historical reasons, it is administered jointly by the King of France (nowadays the President) and the Bishop of Urgel, a nearby Spanish city.

Today Andorra is prosperous but in 1933 things were different. It was a poor, isolated mountain community. On July 6th, Skossyreff announced he was the King of Andorra and, amazingly, this was accepted by the local council. He set about proposing a list of ideas for making money, including establishing casinos. The Bishop of Urgel, who saw casinos as 'the gateway to Hell', was outraged and ordered Skossyreff's arrest. Skossyreff declared that Andorra was in a state of war with Urgel, but Andorra had no army and on July 14th 1934, Skossyreff was arrested by Spanish police and deported to Portugal. His 'reign' of Andorra had lasted a week.

For the following few years his movements are unclear but evidence shows that at the end of the war he and his wife settled in the Rhineland town of Boppard, where he lived until his death in 1989. Throughout his lifetime, Skossyreff was himself highly inconsistent in recounting the events of his life. He altered the spelling of his name often and contradictory stories appeared about him in publications across Russia, Europe and the USA. His 'reign' in Andorra is well documented as he encouraged photographers for publicity reasons, although other periods of his life have become almost legendary. What we can be certain of, however, is that he enjoyed a long and eventful life of ninety-three years.

For questions 1-8, tick (✓) the box.

1. Boris Skossyreff spent most of his childhood in Vilnius.
 True False Doesn't say
2. Skossyreff supported the communists.
 True False Doesn't say
3. He lived in poverty in London.
 True False Doesn't say
4. He lived in Japan for some time before 1923.
 True False Doesn't say
5. He was deported from Mallorca.
 True False Doesn't say
6. How is modern Andorra different from 1930s Andorra?
 A It is now more independent.
 B It is now more affluent.
 C It is now larger in size.
 A B C
7. Why was the Bishop of Urgel outraged by Skossyreff's plans?
 A He thought he was a corrupting influence.
 B He thought he was a political activist.
 C He thought he was a fraudster.
 A B C
8. Many facts of Skossyreff's life are unclear because
 A most photographic evidence was destroyed.
 B his own accounts were unreliable.
 C he avoided all publicity.
 A B C

Write the words in the box.

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
escaped from (paragraph 2)
suggesting (paragraph 4)
10. Find the word in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
simple (paragraph 3)
dull (paragraph 5)

Section R2 - Summary (10 marks - 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)
 Read paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words of *Boris Skossyreff's time in Andorra*. Do not use less than 50 words or more than 75 words.

Title:

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)

Read the passage about the History of Space Exploration. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A - H, 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 - In 1947, the Americans launched a rocket which took fruit-flies into sub-orbital space.
- B - These are robotic space-craft, crammed with instruments and sent into space on long term missions often lasting several years.
- C - It wasn't until 2002 that it was revealed that there had never been any intention of bringing the dog back alive.
- D - These projectiles were the first man-made objects to reach such extreme heights or distances.
- ~~E~~ - *Despite this rather friendly translation, this satellite alarmed the Americans as it showed an obvious Russian dominance.*
- F - No Russian or American had ever used one of these devices before and both Irving and Kutsnetzov lost a lot of sleep prior to the launch.
- G - While these probes are certainly producing an enormous amount of information about our near neighbours in space, the idea of manned space exploration hasn't entirely gone away.
- H - This, of course, was a huge morale boost, not only for the space teams involved, but for the population of the USA as a whole, with over sixty percent of Americans watching the landing live on TV.

The History of Space Exploration

Space exploration began in the 20th century and, like many great projects and inventions, its origins were on the battlefield. Towards the end of the First World War, the German army had a gun constructed that was capable of firing a shell 130 kilometres. It was used to bombard Paris in March 1918. Each shell took three minutes to travel from the gun to the target and reached a height of 42 kilometres.

1. For the first time, those firing had to take the rotation of the Earth into account when aiming.

During the 1940s, rockets were developed that reached 100 kilometres from the Earth's surface, the fringes of space. Scientists in America and Russia started building the respective space programmes of each country. 2. The insects returned unscathed. The Russians meanwhile launched their own animal experiments and in 1949 sent the first monkey into space.

In 1957, the space age properly began when Russia launched the first satellite, which they called Sputnik, which means travelling companion. *example* 3. E This superiority was further demonstrated in 1961 when Russian Yuri Gagarin orbited the Earth and returned alive, the first man in space. A massive 'Space Race' began between the two super-powers, Russia and America.

The space race culminated in the landing of two American astronauts on the Moon in 1969. 4. The interest was not limited to the USA alone, of course, and over 500 million people worldwide watched Neil Armstrong take the first human steps on the surface of the moon. By 1981, the re-usable 'space-shuttle' had been designed and launched in an attempt to make space travel less expensive. However two fatal accidents and the tremendous cost eventually led to this programme being abandoned.

Today there exists an International Space Station, run by five participating space agencies. The space-station is being continually enlarged and has been continually occupied since the year 2000. It is a gratifying example of the possibilities of international co-operation. Running alongside the manned exploration is an ambitious robotic exploration programme. This is dominated by the idea of the 'probe'. 5. Of course with the constant progress made in technology, these probes are often out of date by the time they reach their destinations. Some, such as the spacecraft Voyager have no destination. This probe finally left the solar system in 2014, having been launched in 1977. It has the computing power equivalent to a modern washing machine.

Since the 1970s, probes have flown past all the planets in the Solar System. There have been several landings on Mars, one on Venus and one on the moons of Saturn.

6. For example, there is currently a plan for a colony on Mars and the millionaire Richard Branson is still trying to develop a spaceship for tourists to experience life outside the Earth's atmosphere. It was often assumed back in the 1970s that there would be a colony on the Moon by now. It hasn't happened but we can be certain that space exploration, in one form or another, is by no means over.

Section W3 (10 marks)

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.

Example:

A famous architect designed this house. (was)

This house was designed by a famous architect.

1. Immediately after getting the job he started issuing orders. (No sooner)

2. Please leave your wet coats in the hall. (would rather)

3. A tailor made me an excellent suit in Hong Kong. (had)

4. I really think we should have a holiday. (about time)

5. It was a mistake for me to keep my wallet in my back pocket. (shouldn't)

6. The police are questioning a suspect about the robbery. (questioned)

7. He didn't do any work so he failed all his exams. (If)

8. I regret ever meeting Veronica and her awful family. (wish)

9. I didn't go to Enzo's party because I can't speak Italian. (If)

10. The manager is highly efficient *and* she's ruthless too. (Not only)

Section R4 (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Example

He speaks the language quite adequately for his job. (adequate)

1. The museum closes at 5.30 pm but there is no _____ after 5.00 pm. (admit)
2. He has only a very _____ understanding of mathematics. (base)
3. Do I think he'll get the job? I think it's a _____. (certain)
4. Paying men and women different wages is a very _____ and unfair policy. (divide)
5. There are some beautiful _____ in this book. (illustrate)
6. In a truly _____ match, Germany scored 4 goals against Brazil. I'll never forget it. (memory)
7. Mo Farah is now a British athletic hero but he is _____ from Somalia. (origin)
8. The _____ told us not to worry and that everything would be fine. (inspect)
9. 'What's going on?', asked Tom _____ as he struggled out of bed. (sleep)
10. I saw the job _____ advertised on the website. (vacant)

Section R5 (10 marks)

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

How to Make Bread

This is my favourite way ^(example) _____ of _____ making bread. First of

(1) _____, you put a kilo of strong flour into a bowl and

(2) _____ 100 grams of butter. Rub the butter into the flour and

(3) _____ the mixture resembles breadcrumbs, pour in a litre of warm

water, 10 grams of yeast, some sugar and salt. Stir the mixture thoroughly before

(4) _____ it out of the bowl. Then knead it on a floured surface

(5) _____ it is a smooth ball of dough. This will ⁽⁶⁾ _____ about

ten minutes. Then put it back in the bowl, cover it with a cloth and put it somewhere

warm for about an hour. ⁽⁷⁾ _____ an hour, the dough ⁽⁸⁾ _____

have doubled in size. Knead it again, divide it ⁽⁹⁾ _____ three portions and

put each one into a loaf tin. Cover and leave for an hour. Now ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ at

200°C for half an hour. Delicious!