

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

**Level 2 (601/4949/8)**

**Paper code: EEPProficiency116**

**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 [25]	W1 [25]	W2 [15]	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	R5 [10]
W										
R										

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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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 internet problems you are having
- give an example of when this caused you a particular problem

From:

Subject:

Message:

C\_\_

A\_\_

T\_\_

15

**Section R1 (10 marks)**

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

**The Potato**

The humble potato has risen to such an important position as a staple food that 2008 was declared the United Nations' International Year of the Potato. After maize, wheat and rice, the potato is the world's largest food crop. It can be grown almost anywhere and is becoming increasingly important in parts of the world where it was formerly absent.

The English language has adopted a variant of the Spanish *patata* for this vegetable, while Spanish itself borrowed the word from Quecha, a Peruvian language. The potato is actually a *tuber* and is native to the Andean region of southern Peru and western Bolivia in South America. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Spanish were seeking the vast wealth of the Incas in Peru and, rather like the non-stick pan and the US space programme, the potato was a fortunate by-product of a different undertaking, in this case the search for gold. In the English-speaking world, the introduction of the potato is usually credited to Sir Walter Raleigh, an Elizabethan adventurer. Although Raleigh was undoubtedly the first person to bring potatoes to England, he was just one of several European adventurers to bring potatoes to their respective countries at around that time. By the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, farmers in northern Spain and in Ireland were cultivating the new vegetable.

The first potato farms were set up in North America in 1719 in Virginia. European farmers, however, were slow to adopt the potato as a main crop despite most of Europe being ideal for cultivation. At first, many grew it as a food for pigs but after several decades the working class had adopted it in their diet. However, it suffered a setback in France in 1748 when the government banned its cultivation, believing that it caused the disease *leprosy*. It was a French chemist, Antoin-Augustin Parmentier, who promoted the potato as fit for human consumption. As a prisoner during the Seven Years' War, Parmentier had been forced to eat potatoes. After his release, he came to realise that they were in fact a perfectly nutritious food. In 1772, the Paris Faculty of Chemistry declared the potato to be edible by humans, but the French remained suspicious and Parmentier was forced to resort to deception to prove the potato was worth eating. He set an armed guard around his potato patches to suggest that the growing crop was of high value. He instructed guards to accept bribes to allow peasants to 'steal' the potatoes. As a result, potato growing quickly became established in France and further afield.

Today, potato consumption has spread far beyond Europe and America. Production increased rapidly in Africa in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the development of irrigation in Egypt and South Africa and the use of humid, highland areas in Ethiopia and Malawi. Many countries, however, such as Sudan and Zimbabwe, remain unsuitable for cultivation. The really impressive change has been in India and China which now produce one third of all potatoes grown globally, with China being the biggest producer of all. On average, every person in the world eats 33 kilos of potatoes a year but of course consumption varies from country to country. In China, it is a modest 23 kilos but in Russia it is 181. From being locally cultivated in a corner of South America, the potato is now grown and eaten all over the world.

For questions 1-8, tick (✓) the box.

1. The potato is now a more important food crop than rice.  
 True       False       Doesn't say
2. The English word 'potato' comes originally from the Quecha language.  
 True       False       Doesn't say
3. Spanish adventurers went to Peru looking for gold.  
 True       False       Doesn't say
4. Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to South America lasted for two years.  
 True       False       Doesn't say
5. Potato growing was banned in France in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
 True       False       Doesn't say
6. How did Parmentier encourage the French to cultivate and consume potatoes?  
 A He proved it with evidence from chemistry tests.  
 B He tricked them into thinking the potato was valuable.  
 C He used prisoners to demonstrate the dietary effects.  
 A       B       C
7. What African country is naturally suitable for potato cultivation?  
 A Egypt  
 B Ethiopia  
 C Zimbabwe  
 A       B       C
8. Which country produces the most potatoes?  
 A China  
 B India  
 C Russia  
 A       B       C

Write the words in the box.

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

*previously (paragraph 1)*

*enormous (paragraph 2)*

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

*poisonous (paragraph 3)*

*fell drastically (paragraph 4)*

**Section R2 - Summary (10 marks - 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)**  
 Read paragraphs 2 and 3. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words of *The history of the potato before the 19<sup>th</sup> century*. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.

Title:

**Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)**

Read the passage about *The History of Sea Travel*. 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 - This find means that man has travelled on water for over 5,000 years, possibly even longer!
- B - Sending a ship to an unknown destination was very costly and dangerous but wealthy merchants and rulers were happy to take the risk because of the potential high profits.
- C - These new materials led to advances in design and a rise in demand for those who could afford it.
- D - Apart from horses, ships are the oldest means of transport in the world and it appears that the domestication of the horse and the first building of ships happened at around the same time, although precise dates are not certain.
- ~~E~~ - *These boats only had one square sail to capture the wind, so the men were needed to provide the power to move through the water.*
- F - Sailors usually set off without information about the weather and climatic conditions of the places they were going to.
- G - This happened when ships were unable to go to sea because conditions were too extreme.
- H - In contrast, merchant ships for trade were enormous, stable structures, but they were not very fast and difficult to manoeuvre.



## The History of Sea Travel

With two thirds of the earth's surface covered by water, it is no surprise that the majority of people in the world live near the sea. Wind was the first main energy source to help man cover long distances. In ancient times, when there were no other options, water transport was the major (in some cases the only) means for travelling far with heavy loads. 1.  What we *do* know for certain is that cars, trains and aeroplanes were not developed for many hundreds of years until the late 19th and early 20th century. The oldest remains of a cargo ship that have been found—and it is possible that even older pieces may be discovered—date back to around 3,000 BC. 2.

The Egyptians built big ships which were powered mainly by men rowing with oars. Example 3. E  King of Egypt Ptolemy the Third designed a huge ship with 4,000 rowers but it was never launched on to the water. In ancient times, a country's fleet of ships was the decisive factor for the success of any country at war. It is therefore no wonder that the biggest colonisers and most extensive empires were those of the maritime nations— England, Spain and Portugal.

European sailors and captains used Roman models for war ships. War ships had to be lighter and faster than those used for commerce and they had long, narrow hulls which could move fast through the water. 4.  Their size was vital, as it maximised the amount of goods or produce that could be transported for trade. Exploring the world in these huge vessels not only brought fortune and fame to commercial captains, it transformed all spheres of life. New markets were established and new ways of life encountered. Sailors discovered and brought home raw materials, exotic food and beverages.

There were many negative effects of maritime travel too, however. Native people were forced into unknown religions or taken as slaves to work in terrible conditions without pay. Many died and many people disappeared. Explorers often brought new disease to the lands they visited and entire populations were lost to sickness.

In ancient times, expedition costs were high. 5.  The loss of a crew member or two along the way was a small price to pay for this profit. Ship owners expected benefits both in the material goods that might be brought home and in the invaluable profit in discovering the fastest way to a destination. Often, what was discovered in reality completely surpassed what had been expected. Other times, the ship sank or never returned. In this respect, it is true that only the bravest men went to sea, and only the fittest of them made it safely back home.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, a new fashion emerged—sailing for pleasure rather than transportation, exploration or warfare. The industrial revolution saw man-made materials developed for the building of sailing boats. 6.  The first half of the 20th century became the peak age of sailing as a luxury sport for affluent people. Today, more and more people are discovering their passion for the sport. There are countless sailing schools operating across the world and it is slowly becoming more accessible for ordinary people. Sailing has never been more popular than it is today.

**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:**

My grandfather caught that enormous fish. (was)

*That enormous fish was caught by my grandfather.*

1. It was freezing cold *and* pouring with rain! (Not only)

2. Please don't tell anyone about this. (would rather)

3. Being rude to that policeman wasn't a good idea. (shouldn't)

4. You really must tidy this house. (about time)

5. Someone did those tattoos on his arms in Java in 1993. (had)

6. Many people believe she hid in the cellar. (She is)

7. She put on weight because she stopped doing exercise. (If)

8. I regret not looking after my teeth. (wish)

9. He didn't have enough money for the new computer game. (afford)

10. As soon as he started driving the new car, it broke down. (No sooner)

**Section R4 (10 marks)**

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

**Example**

The money his uncle gave him enabled him to go to university. (able)

1. Success is better than \_\_\_\_\_. (fail)
2. The audience showed their \_\_\_\_\_ by clapping and cheering. (appreciate)
3. This is a very delicate situation and we must act \_\_\_\_\_. (cautious)
4. They argued for hours but couldn't come to a \_\_\_\_\_. (conclude)
5. I received this report yesterday. It's \_\_\_\_\_ so I'm afraid I can't discuss it with you. (confide)
6. Newton's scientific \_\_\_\_\_ led him to discover the law of gravity. (curious)
7. We will have less money now so we shall have to \_\_\_\_\_. (economic)
8. This orange juice has been \_\_\_\_\_ squeezed. (fresh)
9. It was very hot in the meeting so Simon \_\_\_\_\_ his collar. (loose)
10. You can't get this medicine without a doctor's \_\_\_\_\_. (prescribe)

**Section R5 (10 marks)**

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

**The Loch Ness Monster**

The story <sup>(example)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the Loch Ness Monster is world famous. Loch Ness is a large lake in Scotland. It is so large that it contains <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ fresh water than all the lakes in England and Wales combined. There have been various reports of some sort of large animal living in it <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ centuries. The first of these dates back <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the year 565 AD, when some men claimed that their friend had been killed 'by a water beast'. The first scientific survey of the loch was carried <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in 1901. In 1930, a road was built <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the entire shore of the loch and three years <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that, a sighting was reported of the monster actually crossing the road. The British press loved this and, whenever <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't much news, the papers would print a 'Nessie' story. The monster has been the <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of many films and TV shows. Some scientists believe a family of sea creatures has evolved in the loch, while <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ believe it to be a giant catfish. Whatever the truth <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ be, 'Nessie' is a hugely popular tourist attraction.