

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

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

**Paper code: CCProficiency115**

**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 Initials

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Choose EITHER Section W1A or Section W1.

Tick the topic you are writing about

<b>Section W1A (25 marks)</b> <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 the statement, 'The image of sport has been damaged in recent years as the result of cheating, drug taking and excessive salaries. We need to return to an age where sport is dominated by enjoyment and ethical behaviour.'	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Outline the environmental and conservation issues facing a country when trying to develop alternative sources of energy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	How can the ever-increasing gap between rich and poor be narrowed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Education is the single most important factor in the development of a country. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>

or

<b>Section W1 (25 marks)</b> <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 keeping animals in zoos?	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Describe an event that has changed your life.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Write an account of an experience which ended unexpectedly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Is fashion important? 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 park
- tell him / her how you feel about the situation

From:

Subject:

Message:

C\_\_

A\_\_

T\_\_

15

**Section R1 (10 marks)**

*Read the following passage and answer all the questions.*

**How Houdini Did It**

Harry Houdini's grand illusions made him the most famous escape artist of all time. His acts included being buried alive and cutting people in half. On a freezing morning in November 1906, Houdini made a 'Dive of Death' into the Detroit River, wearing chains. He leaped from Belle-Island Bridge and vanished through a specially cut hole in the ice, 7.5m below. As the minutes ticked by, onlookers began to fear the worst. In fact, the escapologist had no trouble removing his chains. He carried master keys in his mouth with which to unlock them. However, a fast-flowing current, typical of the Detroit River, swept him downstream and he found himself pressed up against a roof of ice.

He then noticed some 'silvery bubbles of air' trapped between the ice and the water. Turning his head sideways, he managed to breathe these in and remain conscious. This gave him enough oxygen to swim in circles until he found the hole. He was hauled out of the freezing water eight minutes after entering it. The crowd loved it. Underwater escapes, including the 'Overboard Box' trick, became Houdini's most spectacular stunts. Across the USA and Europe he was handcuffed, placed in barrels and lowered by crane into rivers.

Houdini started working as a magician aged just 17. His first performances focused on card tricks. However the audiences showed little interest and he quickly moved on to the escape acts which would make him famous. He started with stage handcuffs which came apart simply by pressing a secret spring, but he soon became bored of these. He made his first escape wearing genuine police handcuffs in 1901. Within five years he had become famous throughout Europe and America. He accepted challenges from banks, police and locksmiths; and beat them using high-speed trickery and concealing his actions behind curtains and screens.

One of his most effective acts was escaping from a 'burglar-proof' steel bank safe which was searched by a team of officials including a locksmith to make sure there was no key inside it. Dressed in a bathing costume, Houdini was examined by a doctor who confirmed that he had no key concealed anywhere on him. Houdini shook hands with the doctor, then with an umpire who happened to be one of his closest associates. The man slipped a key into his hand, Houdini entered the safe and curtains were drawn in front of it.

Forty-five minutes after entering the safe he would reappear in front of it, the door still closed. By then, the audience would be calling out for the management to save him from certain death. In fact, Houdini had got out of the safe within a few minutes of entering it, and spent the rest of the time sitting on a chair reading a book. The secret was that the safe was delivered to Houdini some hours before the curtain went up. His team of mechanics changed the lock with one which could be opened with a key from inside. By the time the safe was returned to its owners, the original locks had been replaced and the safe appeared not to have been interfered with.

For questions 1-8 tick (✓) the box.

1. In the Dive of Death Houdini escaped his chains using keys.  
 True  False  Doesn't say
2. Houdini held his breath for eight minutes during the Dive of Death.  
 True  False  Doesn't say
3. Houdini preferred performing underwater escapes in Europe.  
 True  False  Doesn't say
4. Houdini's early acts were popular with audiences.  
 True  False  Doesn't say
5. The bank safe was visible during the act.  
 True  False  Doesn't say
6. The 'Dive of Death' was almost a disaster because of the  
 A equipment he used.  
 B unexpected drop in temperature.  
 C choice of river.  
 A  B  C
7. Houdini decided to use real handcuffs in his acts because  
 A he found them more challenging.  
 B he didn't want to use trickery.  
 C the stage handcuffs were difficult to escape from.  
 A  B  C
8. Who was working with Houdini in the bank safe escape act?  
 A the doctor  
 B the owner of the safe  
 C the umpire  
 A  B  C

Write the words in the box.

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

***pulled*** (paragraph 2)

***hidden*** (paragraph 4)

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

***appeared*** (paragraph 1)

***declined*** (paragraph 3)

**Section R2 - Summary (10 marks)**

Read paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words of *the bank safe escape trick*. Do not use less than 50 words or more than 75 words.

Title:

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

Read the passage about the Rise of the Supermarket. 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 phrase has since become a kind of unstated motto or saying for supermarkets everywhere and it helped Cullen achieve success.
- B - One early experiment involved baskets that were attached to the floor like tramlines.
- C - This was expensive, because a lot of time and trained manpower had to be invested in each customer.
- ~~D~~ - *Most recognisably of all, he installed individual tables for each cashier with a narrow gangway in between - the prototype of the modern checkout.*
- E - As is the case with any complex idea, elements of the supermarket appeared at different times in different countries.
- F - But they were still an exclusively American way of shopping up to the end of the Second World War.
- G - Unusual marketing like this may sound ridiculous, but he also came up with retailing ideas that are still used in supermarkets today.
- H - This could be marketed as a convenience for the shopper, but basically meant that stores no longer needed to deliver goods to customers' homes, as the customers had their own cars outside.



## The Rise of the Supermarket

The modern supermarket is a machine for shopping in. It is a retail production line, designed to draw people in at one end, encourage them to buy, and expel them quickly and efficiently at the other end. It may sound simple but is actually a complicated process. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ However, most of the key elements came about in America in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and many of them were the ideas of inspired businessmen.

One of these businessmen was Clarence Saunders. His contribution to the supermarket was to popularise the idea of self-service. Before the First World War, buying groceries was a matter of getting the shopkeeper or an assistant to fetch items one at a time, weigh them out and pack them in bags. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Realising this, Saunders spotted that having customers pick what they wanted off the shelves would reduce costs, allowing shops to sell goods more cheaply.

In 1916 Saunders opened a self-service grocery shop in Memphis, Tennessee. He called the store Piggly Wiggly, a name that he believed would interest potential customers. On the day the store opened, he arranged for roses to be presented to all red-haired women who walked through the door. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ For example, he stocked only pre-packaged, branded goods and made sure that every item was individually priced. *example 4. D* \_\_\_\_\_ Saunders' mix of attention-grabbing stunts and common-sense retail thinking created a new shopping phenomenon. By 1923, there were more than 2,500 Piggly Wiggly stores in the USA.

The Piggly Wiggly empire was vast but the stores were small, like a local shop. Michael Cullen, manager of a grocery chain, was the first to realise that this was inefficient. Large stores with more customers and low profit margins would make more money than small stores with fewer customers and higher prices. This was just one of Cullen's many ideas. It also occurred to him that large food shops should have a car park. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Like self-service, it made the paying client do the work that previously had to be done by the store. What is more, stores could be located conveniently away from busy city centres, which would benefit the store by keeping costs down.

Cullen was unable to convince his employers of his ideas, so in 1930 he resigned and opened his first 'King Kullen Market' in a disused garage in New York. He adopted a slogan, "Pile 'em high, sell 'em low", which was designed to appeal to shoppers in the hungry years of the 1930s. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ This success was noticed by a former colleague, William Albers, who went on to found a self-service grocery chain of his own. Albers copied many of Cullen's techniques, but his main contribution to the evolution of the supermarket is the word itself: he called his chain Albers Super Markets. He meant the term descriptively, his markets were not just good, they were super, but the two words quickly fused into one and became the dictionary term for this new species of shop.

**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:**

I wish I hadn't worn that jacket. (pity)

*It's a pity I wore that jacket.*

1. Jack started asking me questions as soon as I got home. (No sooner)

2. The faulty machinery caused the accident. (If)

3. He drives so fast that he's bound to have an accident. (such)

4. You weren't right to throw away her favourite toys. (shouldn't)

5. Frank's mother is making him study for his exam next week. (being)

6. I called him because I thought he might have forgotten Jill's birthday. (case)

7. 'Michael, you really shouldn't speak to the journalists,' said Peter. (warned)

8. You should learn to cook! (high time)

9. Please leave your scooter outside, not in the hallway. (would rather)

10. You can only write the essay if you read the whole book. (Only)

**Section R4 (10 marks)**

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

**Example**

The children's behaviour was terrible. I am so angry with them. (behave)

1. The lead actor plays a really \_\_\_\_\_ character who is kind to everyone. (sympathy)
2. He works in the city as a \_\_\_\_\_ adviser. (finance)
3. My old watch is very \_\_\_\_\_ and always tells the right time. (rely)
4. We need to call an \_\_\_\_\_ to fix the lights. (electric)
5. Don't leave your \_\_\_\_\_ shoes by the door. (mud)
6. She felt very \_\_\_\_\_ while she was driving. (sleep)
7. Spain is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ of olive oil. (produce)
8. Could I have some \_\_\_\_\_ with my luggage? (assist)
9. I was amazed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the film. (long)
10. He has very strong \_\_\_\_\_ opinions. (politics)

**Section R5 (10 marks)**

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

**History of the QWERTY Keyboard**

An American printer, Christopher Sholes, invented the typewriter as

(example) far back as 1867. At first he arranged the keys <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

alphabetical order. When a key was pressed down, it sent a metal rod hammering into

the ink ribbon in order <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ print its letter on the paper. However, if

two keys next to each other were hit quickly one <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the other, they

got stuck. To solve <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Sholes redesigned the keyboard. The most

frequently used letters were separated <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ each other by those

which were less frequently used. The common letters were also placed around the

keyboard to encourage typists to exercise <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hands more. Sholes

ended up <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a strange arrangement of letters. This is now commonly

<sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as the QWERTY keyboard. After computers <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

invented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the problem of jamming keys vanished. We still use the

QWERTY layout even though there is <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ reason at all to do so.

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AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

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

**Listening Examination**

**Paper code: CCProficiency115**

**CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Listen to the recording and answer the questions.
- You will hear each part of the recording twice.
- There will be a pause before each part so you can read the questions.
- There will be other pauses to let you think about your answers.
- When you hear the tone you should write your answers on the question paper.
- Write clearly in the spaces provided.

**You must ask any questions now as you cannot speak during the test.**

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L1 [20]	L2 [20]	L3 [10]

Listening Total

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**Section L1 (20) marks)**

You will hear a guide speaking to tourists in their hotel on the first night of a weekend city break. For questions one to five listen to the recording and tick (✓) the correct box. For questions six to ten, fill in the missing information.

1. The Romans were attracted to Bath because of

- A its wool.
- B its hot springs.
- C its architecture.


2. The annual *Bath in April* week is all about

- A health.
- B history.
- C fashion.


3. Pulteney bridge is special because it

- A was designed by a famous Italian.
- B is very wide and very long.
- C has shops on both sides.


4. Holburne Museum was originally built as

- A a home.
- B an art gallery.
- C a luxury hotel.


5. Around Bath Abbey you will find

- A street entertainers.
- B peace and quiet.
- C narrow streets.


6. On 

6
---

, a guide will take everyone on a tour of the Roman Baths.

7. Tour is likely to take at least 

7
---

 including a break.

8. Free map and books available from 

8
---

 nearby.

9. *Jenny Jones* restaurant is famous for its 

9
---

10. To eat at *Jenny Jones*, sign up before 

10
----

 at reception.

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

**Section L2 (20 marks)**

You are going to hear 5 speakers talking about activities they enjoy. For questions 1 to 10, choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

**Speaker One**

1. Before taking up this activity, the speaker

- A disliked painting.
- B hated being photographed.
- C didn't notice things around her.


2. The speaker agrees with her friends that

- A phones are the best way to keep photos.
- B her camera is old-fashioned.
- C she takes more photos than they do.


**Speaker Two**

3. What benefit of singing has the speaker experienced?

- A He feels fitter.
- B His mood improves.
- C He is more organised.


4. When is the best time of day to sing?

- A in the evening
- B early in the morning
- C mid-afternoon


**Speaker Three**

5. To teach a child to swim, the speaker says you must

- A take a course first.
- B be an excellent swimmer yourself.
- C feel relaxed in the water.


6. The speaker thinks that parents should

- A teach by example.
- B allow their child to give up if they don't like it.
- C push their child to improve.




**Speaker Four**

7. The speaker initially thought that paintballing was

- A childish.
- B dangerous.
- C over-priced.


8. The speaker thinks the most important paintballing skill is

- A speed.
- B teamwork.
- C physical fitness.


**Speaker Five**

9. What has the speaker discovered about her family?

- A Her great uncle was an explorer.
- B Her grandfather was famous.
- C Her ancestors immigrated from abroad.


10. Family history has taught the speaker that

- A people have always had problems in their lives.
- B the world is a better place nowadays.
- C her family suffered much more than most.


**Section L3 (10 marks)**

You are going to listen to part of an interview with breakfast television presenter Helen Walker.

Answer all the questions below by marking the correct box with a tick (✓).

1. How does Helen feel about having to get up so early?

- A She enjoys it.
- B She finds it difficult.
- C She never thinks about it.


2. As a child, Helen thought newsreaders were

- A knowledgeable.
- B fashionable.
- C beautiful.


3. How did Helen's father influence her?

- A He pushed her to work in television.
- B He encouraged her interest in current affairs.
- C He made her feel like an actress.


4. How did Helen feel about volunteering?

- A She found the work boring.
- B She felt nervous about it.
- C She was excited by it.


5. Helen's top priority when she gets home is to

- A have a short sleep.
- B change her clothes.
- C talk to her husband.


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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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