

Please stick your  
candidate label here



# Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

## Proficiency Level

Qualification: 601/4949/8

Paper Number: **AAProficiency124**

### Candidate Instructions:



Make sure you have the correct  
candidate label in the box above.



Time allowed – THREE hours.  
(Including listening)



Answer ALL the questions.  
Check the back page.



You may use correcting fluid  
if necessary.



Use a blue or black PEN in  
the spaces provided.

**INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

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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A124-09-1



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Choose EITHER Section W1A or Section W1.

Tick the topic you are writing about ☒

Marks  
Awarded

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.	Only people who pass a test to show they understand difficult political issues should be allowed to vote in democratic elections. To what extent do you agree with this statement?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Studies suggest that young people are increasingly leaving the countryside to move to cities while older people are leaving the cities to move to the countryside. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of this.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Technology will either save us or destroy us. Which do you think it will be and why?	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Should nations be funding space exploration while millions of people in the world are hungry, without clean water and without decent healthcare? 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>		
1.	What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a popular tourist area?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Describe a character you admire from film or television.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Write an account of a time you helped someone in a difficult situation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The planet can no longer support meat production. Discuss.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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




25

Marks  
Awarded

**You would like to start a new club using college facilities.**

In your letter, you should:

- explain what new club you wish to start and why
  - give details about the college facilities you would like permission to use
- (You do not need to include the addresses in the letter.)

[illegible]

Extra space on page 11



Section W2 (continued)

Marks  
Awarded

You would like to start a new club using college facilities.

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

In your email, you should:

- tell your friend about your idea for a new club
- ask for help organising it and say what your friend could do

From:

Subject:

Message:

SAMPLE

C\_\_

A\_\_

T\_\_

15



## Section R1 (10 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Marks  
Awarded

### Breakfast

We tend to take it for granted that all humans everywhere have always eaten breakfast. While food has been eaten in the morning since ancient times, the idea of a special meal called 'breakfast' was not found in England until the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and until the 13<sup>th</sup> century the name of the first meal of the day was 'dinner', which comes from the old French word *disner*. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, breakfast was a meal that many people didn't have in England. In general, only people who were in some way feeble or sick were seen as needing food early in the morning. The rich ate just two meals a day, lunch and dinner, and for them, breakfast was seen as unnecessary and excessive. However, a meal at daybreak of porridge or thin soup was eaten by peasants, who of course needed the energy to do heavy, manual work. This association of early morning food with poverty and hard physical effort was perhaps also why breakfast was looked down on by the wealthy.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, tea and coffee had not been introduced into Europe yet, and all social classes knew that drinking water put their health in jeopardy, although at the time it was not understood why. Certainly, if plain water could be avoided, it was. They didn't know that the brewing process to make beer killed any *pathogens*, which cause disease, in the water. However, they *did* know it didn't make them ill, so they drank it in large quantities. It was much weaker than beer today and was routinely given to sick adults to help them sleep and to children at breakfast as a less dangerous drink that didn't cause stomach upsets or even worse, the serious disease of *cholera*.

In England, a 15<sup>th</sup>-century doctor called Thomas Cogan was the first educated person to recommend breakfast for everybody, and gradually the idea caught on. In the modern era, in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century United States, new developments in agriculture and manufacturing made food so plentiful that it was possible for people to eat enormous breakfasts of meat, eggs and the native maple syrup at low cost. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was a reaction against this, and following what was called a 'clean-living movement', a Michigan businessman called W.K. Kellogg began making breakfast cereals. These cereals, such as cornflakes, were intended to be eaten cold and were seen as far healthier. Between 1970 and 1998, the number of different types of breakfast cereals in the USA more than doubled and one reason for their popularity was that packaged breakfast cereals were considerably more convenient than a product that had to be cooked.

Today, many health experts assert that breakfast is the most important meal of the day: they argue that missing breakfast is unhealthy and that eating breakfast helps us control and regulate our weight. They claim that young people who eat breakfast find it easier to stay awake, concentrate and remember things during the morning, making it an important meal for school children. Some of these claims have been confirmed by scientific studies but even so, many scientists remain sceptical about the special status of breakfast, saying that as long as you have enough food and not too much, and your food is healthy, when you eat it in the day is simply a matter of personal preference.



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

1. The concept of a morning meal called 'breakfast' began in England in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. According to the article, the French had bread for breakfast in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first meal of the day for wealthy people in England was lunch.

True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. European adults in the 15<sup>th</sup> century only drank water at breakfast.

True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. American breakfasts in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were very expensive.

True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, peasants ate breakfast because

- A they rarely had enough money for food for dinner.  
B the work they did made an early meal necessary.  
C they were given no time off to eat during the day.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Beer was a good breakfast drink for children because it

- A was thought to cure any illnesses they had.  
B made them calm and quiet.  
C was safe and clean.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Kellogg's breakfast cereals were introduced as a result of

- A a healthy-living campaign.  
B new developments in farming.  
C new packaging technology.

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

Write the words in the box. (½ a mark each)

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

**weak** (paragraph 1)

**danger** (paragraph 2)

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

**dusk** (paragraph 1)

**limited** (paragraph 3)



**Section R2 - Summary (10 marks - 8 marks for summary and 2 marks for style)**

*Read paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on **Changing attitudes to breakfast**. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Title:

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

*Read the passage about the American author, Herman Melville. 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 - Even by the end of the first chapter, he understood that he had a forgotten masterpiece in his hands.
- B - Nobody thought that Melville was capable of writing a great work of literature.
- C - This also sold extremely well and Melville suddenly became a wealthy celebrity.
- D - However, an extravagant lifestyle and the sudden death of his father when Melville was just 11, changed the family’s fortunes for the worse.
- E - The work on board was so hard and dirty that after 18 months, Melville and a shipmate deserted the ship in the Marshall Islands in Polynesia.
- F - Like many men of his time, he spent little time with his wife and family.
- ~~G~~ - *He produced a long, intellectual, mysterious book which, on the surface at least, is about the hunting of a great white whale - that book was of course Moby Dick.*
- H - He must have liked life at sea, because the next year he signed up again as an ordinary sailor on a whaling ship.



## Herman Melville

Marks  
Awarded

Herman Melville, who died in 1891, is now widely seen as the greatest American novelist of all time. Yet, in his lifetime he was considered to be, at best, a minor author. He was born into a wealthy family in New York City in 1819. 1.  Suddenly, having far less money than she was used to, his mother had to move her family of eight children to Albany in an attempt to avoid catastrophic poverty.

Melville's teens were characterised by attempts to get an education and to have enough food to eat. In what must have been an act of desperation, aged 19, he signed up as a common sailor and made a return voyage to Liverpool. 2.  Whale oil was in great demand for oil lamps, and catching whales could make you rich.

On that second ship, the twenty-year-old Melville was contracted to a share of the whaling profits of the voyage, but in spite of the chance of riches, the voyage was not a success. 3.  After three months living an idyllic life there, Melville decided to try again, signed up on an Australian whaler, took part in a mutiny and was briefly jailed. He escaped and after resuming his castaway lifestyle, he made his way to Hawaii, where he took several jobs and eventually joined the United States Navy as a common sailor again. He then returned to New York via Cape Horn and Rio de Janeiro. He had been away for four years.

When he told his family of his incredible experiences, they urged him to write them down and the result was an adventure novel, set in Polynesia, called *Typee*. There was a large market for this sort of escapist literature and *Typee* was an overnight bestseller. Melville followed it up with a similar story called *Omoo*. 4.  With a life of poverty and desperation seemingly behind him, he married and started a family.

When the money from his two novels started to run out, he began to write again. However, this time, although his stories were published and well-reviewed, the reading public did not take to them and he only made a little money. Strongly influenced by the well-known older writer Nathaniel Hawthorne, with whom he spent a lot of time discussing life, literature and metaphysics, Melville decided he would write a serious novel based around whales, life at sea and whaling. **example** 5. G  His publisher took it because it was by the great Herman Melville - but the critics did not like it. It sold very slowly, and Melville began to realise he would never make his fortune as a writer.

Like everyone, he needed money. So, with the help of friends, he got a job in the customs service, where he worked for the next 29 years. By 1876, all his books were out of print and in 1891, when he died at the age of 72, he was barely remembered.

Then, in 1919, a well-known critic called Carl van Doren was given an old copy of *Moby Dick*. 6.  Excited, he persuaded the author Raymond Weaver to write a biography of Melville and a publisher to start printing the novel again. Suddenly, *Moby Dick* was the book everyone was talking about. Since then, Melville's reputation has continued to grow and *Moby Dick* is thought by many to be the best book ever written by an American author.

10



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.  
Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Example:

I regret giving her a second chance. (wish)

I wish I hadn't given her a second chance.

1. You must not enter the contamination zone under any circumstances. (Under no)

2. The cake looked worse than she had hoped. (as)

3. Jane left the cinema early so she didn't see the amazing final scene. (If)

4. He should really get a phone that works. (about time)

5. 'Let's get a dog for Henry,' said Helen. (suggested)

6. They will only refund the money if you have the receipt. (unless)

7. I'm sure that wasn't John talking, because he doesn't speak German. (been)

8. I haven't experienced anything like this before. (Never)

9. Someone is cutting some trees down for them next week. (having)

10. He explained the project clearly. (explanation)



**Section R4 (10 marks)**

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

Marks  
Awarded

**Example**

*The professor did a lot of analysis on the data. (analyse)*

1. She is growing so fast I will have to \_\_\_\_\_ her coat. (long)
2. He shouldn't have taken the job if he didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ maths. (base)
3. I'd like to be an \_\_\_\_\_ when I finish studying. (interpret)
4. We don't know the results yet because the tests are \_\_\_\_\_. (conclude)
5. With a better diet, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ improvement in his health. (drama)
6. The police will not tolerate any \_\_\_\_\_ in their work. (interfere)
7. The tiny island, which is nothing but sand and rocks, is empty and \_\_\_\_\_. (inhabit)
8. Who doesn't love the smell of \_\_\_\_\_ baked bread? (fresh)
9. Careless spending leads to \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty. (finance)
10. Their day out at the beach was really \_\_\_\_\_. (enjoy)

10



**Section R5 (10 marks)**  
Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

**Roman Baths**

For hundreds <sup>(example)</sup> \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ years, public baths were of great cultural significance in the Roman Empire. The first bath houses, which were built in Rome, date <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE. Luxurious and beautiful public bath houses were built all <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Europe. Some were relatively small, built for somewhere <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 50 and 100 customers a day, but some of them could accommodate as <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as 6,000 bathers at once. They naturally also became meeting places in <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people could socialise, do business, discuss politics or merely gossip. Some of these public baths were <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ magnificent that they were filled with lecture theatres, meeting rooms, art galleries and even meditation rooms. As they <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ more popular, Roman building engineers worked out <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ aqueducts could be erected to feed water into the baths. These amazing social places, in varying states of preservation, <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ still evident wherever the Romans settled. Many of them are now tourist attractions, but a few, like *Hamman Essalihine* in Algeria, remain <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for business, much like they were over 2,000 years ago.

extra space

