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Anglia Examinations

AIM Qualifications ESOL International Masters Level

Reading and Writing Examination

Qualification: 601/4948/6

Paper Number: **Sample 3**

Exam Date:

Candidate Instructions:



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



Answer **ALL** the questions.
Check the back page.



Use a black **PEN**. Do **NOT** use a pencil.



You must **NOT** bring paper or
books into the examination.



Do **NOT** use correcting fluid.
If you make a mistake, please
cross out your answer neatly.



Time allowed – TWO hours and
THIRTY minutes

INVIGILATOR: PLEASE ENSURE THAT CANDIDATES UNDERSTAND THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Each of the sections carries the following number of marks:

	R1 [12]	W1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [5]	R4 [6]	W2 [15]	R5 Pt 1 [7]	R5 Pt 2 [10]	W3 [25]
	For Examiner's Use Only:								
W									
R									

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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Section R1 Reading Part 1 (6 marks)

Marks
Awarded

For questions 1-6, read the following extract from an article and write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. The first one has been done for you.

Barbed Wire

Barbed wire is the most commonly used fencing material of all time. It ^(e.g.) consists of two or three strands of twisted steel wire, with additional sharp twists of wire wrapped around it at regular ⁽¹⁾ _____. The sharp twists, or *barbs*, are there as a painful deterrent to any creature, or person trying to get through. The two long strands provide strength and allow the cable to ⁽²⁾ _____ and contract as temperatures change, without snapping. A kind of barbed wire was originally designed and patented in France in the 1850s, but it sold slowly as farmers felt the wooden fences they already had were perfectly ⁽³⁾ _____. Then, after the American Civil War in 1865, the US government gave grants of land on the far-western prairies to anyone prepared to ⁽⁴⁾ _____ it. The new farmers quickly found that the prairies had few stones to build walls, no trees to make fences, and that hedges wouldn't grow. Without any effective way of fencing off their land to protect the fruits of their labours, any passing ⁽⁵⁾ _____ of cattle or buffalo could decimate an entire crop in a matter of hours. Therefore, they were forced to look at other solutions. With imported fence posts and barbed wire, they found they were able to ⁽⁶⁾ _____ their land cheaply and efficiently. Suddenly, the manufacturing of barbed wire became very lucrative and barbed wire factories sprang up everywhere.

R1 Reading Part 2 (6 marks)

For questions 7-12 read the following sentences and write ONE word only in each gap to complete the idiom.

7. She became increasingly annoyed with the client and flew off the _____ when the meeting was cancelled for the third time.
8. I really put my _____ in my mouth when I wished her a happy 50th birthday. She's only 40!
9. Nils has really hit the _____ with his new job. He loves the work and the pay is excellent too.
10. The home-made toys sold like hot _____ at the market.
11. You paid £100 to send a book to America? That's daylight _____!
12. Come on! Let's go out tonight and really paint the town _____.

Section W1 Use of English (sentence transformation) (10 marks)

Marks
Awarded

Write a new sentence which is as close to the meaning of the given sentence as possible, using the initial word or phrase given. You may not change the word or phrase in any way.

1.	She was tremendously proud of all her achievements.	(achieved)
She took		
2.	People found it impossible to defend her actions.	(justification)
There		
3.	He did not plan to ever tell her the truth.	(intention)
He had		
4.	I sat down and almost immediately the doorbell rang.	(when)
Hardly		
5.	He has both the ability and the courage to succeed.	(lacks)
He		
6.	When they planned the camping trip they didn't think about the cold night temperatures.	(consideration)
They planned		
7.	I'm sure it will be a bestseller because the story is so brilliant.	(bound)
It is such		
8.	He can use the workshop as long as he tidies up afterwards.	(condition)
He		
9.	I'm sure Jack wasn't the driver because he was abroad at the time.	(country)
Jack can't		
10.	He can play the piano far better than when I last saw him.	(marked)
There has		

10

Section R2 Reading (10 marks)

Marks
Awarded

There are fifteen headlines below and ten short news stories on the next page. In the answer grid below the headlines, match each story letter with the best headline number. There are five headlines you do not need.

1. HIGH-QUALITY PROVISION FOR DOMESTIC LAUNDRY NEEDS

2. SCF WASHING MACHINE REFURBS ‘NOT GOOD VALUE’

3. FORMER INMATE WON’T COME CLEAN

4. CLEAN CLOTHES IN PARADISE BEYOND FINANCIAL MEANS

5. VISITORS SNUB LOCAL TRADITION

6. DIPLOMAS ALL ROUND AT SCF

7. SCF ESCAPERS FOUND AT QUAY

8. TRANSPORT PROVES TERMINAL FOR ACTIVITIES START UP

9. SNORKELLING STILL TOP TOURIST ACTIVITY IN FIJI

10. WASHING MACHINE OWNERSHIP REDUNDANT SAYS HAWKES

11. BASIC CONDITIONS A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY CLAIMS EXPERT

12. PUNITIVE REGIME DEFENDED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

13. RUDIMENTARY VOYAGE - NOT FOR US OLDIES

14. SCF ABSCONDERS CAN MEND FRIDGES

15. UPSKILLING IS THE KEY CLAIMS TRAINING BOSS

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS HERE.
Match the number of the headline to the letter of the article:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

A
Seventeen inmates at the Suva Correctional Facility (SCF) in Fiji have all now successfully completed their courses and graduated as qualified plumbers and electricians. Paulioku Sakutoko, who is currently half-way through a six-year sentence, was joined by several members of his family at the graduation ceremony. 'Being given a second chance is so important for all of us,' he said. A Fijian government spokesperson affirmed that the training of inmates was a core policy aimed at rehabilitation of inmates into society.

B
Backpacker hostels and guesthouses are generally considered the most reasonably priced in terms of accommodation when visiting Fiji. *Pacific Skies*, the new backpacker hostel at Vuma on Lovoni Island, however, has come in for criticism from some guests. As a first time visitor to Fiji, Sapphire Johnson from Arkansas, USA, said, 'At 100 Fijian dollars a night, this hostel's certainly not cheap, the food's extortionate and the laundry has got to be the priciest in the world. This island is like heaven on earth, but I definitely can't afford to stay here.'

C
Sevusevu is a traditional Fijian protocol performed by visitors arriving at a village, asking for permission to enter. Ceremonies on the outer islands are still a core part of Fijian culture, but some young backpackers have hurt local feelings by not taking them seriously. Like all non-natives, backpackers must ask permission of the village chief to enter his territory by presenting him with a piece of cava root and taking part in the *sevusevu* ceremony. Some tourists have been ignoring the protocol and have thus angered locals.

D
'Owning a washing machine is rapidly becoming a necessity in the modern world.' So says Nigel Hawkes, originally from Brisbane, Australia and a resident of Suva in Fiji for over 15 years. Nigel's 'Wash Emporium' in downtown Suva is the place to go if you want a top-quality new or re-conditioned machine at a reasonable price. Many of the machines have been refurbished by inmates at the Suva Correctional Facility and come with a six-month guarantee. Customer feedback reveals the machines are more reliable than brand new ones.

E
A hopeful new tour company, 'Vanua Levu Dreams' has had to stop trading after only two months in business. Salote Rakiraki, the founder of the company, has blamed the local ferry companies for the collapse of her venture. 'We had everything in place in Vanua Levu: attractive accommodation, traditional food, hikes, snorkelling, sailing and *sevusevu* ceremonies, but our customers didn't want to take an expensive 6-hour ferry from Viti Levu across rough water to get to Vanua Levu.'

F
Sayid Abdulaziz is the brains behind 'FijiClean', a new laundry just a few steps from the beach at Lautoka. The laundry facility, which has eight washing machines and four tumble driers, currently serves several hotels in the area, and Sayid already has plans for further expansion. Asked whether his Diploma in Business Studies had been gained at the Suva Correctional Facility, where he had been incarcerated for fraud, Sayid called an abrupt end to the interview and refused to make any further comment, leading to speculation over the funding of the project.

G
Two inmates who had absconded from The Suva Correctional Facility (SCF) were apprehended yesterday at the Vanua Levu ferry terminal in Lautoka, posing as washing machine repairmen. Neither of the two young men is considered dangerous but their daring escapade is likely to cost them parole. They almost fooled the local police as their genuine knowledge of washing machine repair learned at the SCF made their aliases quite convincing.

H
'Everyone complains about the rudimentary state of the ferries and the unreliable service between the two main islands,' said Marik Qalubau, a business consultant, at a Suva Chamber of Commerce meeting yesterday. 'However, it's just a question of marketing. If people were prepared for a real South Pacific adventure and the idea was sold that this is not for tourists but for real travellers, then customers would come in their hoards. Vanua Levu holiday companies have to embrace this and turn it to their advantage via some clever marketing.'

I
The Head of Vocational Training at SCF has defended the Fiji government's investment in his facility. Josusu Valeika, Head of Training since 2015, spoke at a press conference in Suva yesterday. 'If we are to maximise the potential of our population, we have to upgrade their skills,' he said. 'Because someone has made a mistake is no reason to condemn them to a life of poverty. Our programme may be the only real chance they have to turn their life around.'

J
'Six hours pitching and rolling on an outdated ferry might not be much of an ordeal to kids on a gap year, but my wife and I are retired, and we expect a bit more comfort,' said Pieter van der Stern, a tourist from The Netherlands talking to the *Fiji Star* last night. Pieter went on to say that while he had very much enjoyed his time on Vanua Levu, he doubted that using ferry services from Viti Levu would appeal much to his age group due to the basic facilities.

Section R3 (5 marks)

For questions 1-3, read a passage from *The Moonstone* by Wilkie Collins and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best answers each question. For question 4, write the word in the box.

It's an ill bird, they say, that fouls its own nest. I look on the noble family of the Herncastles as being my nest; and I shall take it as a favour if I am not expected to enter into particulars on the subject of the Honourable John. He was, I honestly believe, one of the greatest blackguards that ever lived. I can hardly say more or less for him than that. He went into the army, beginning in the Guards. He had to leave the Guards before he was two-and-twenty—never mind why. They are very strict in the army, and they were too strict for the Honourable John. He went out to India to see whether they were equally strict there, and to try a little active service. In the matter of bravery (to give him his due), he was a mixture of bull-dog and game-cock, with a dash of the savage. He was at the taking of Seringapatam. Soon afterwards he changed into another regiment, and, in course of time, changed into a third. In the third he got his last step as lieutenant-colonel, and, getting that, got also a sunstroke, and came home to England.

He came back with a character that closed the doors of all his family against him, my lady (then just married) taking the lead, and declaring (with her father's approval, of course) that her brother should never enter any house of hers. There was more than one slur on the colonel that made people shy of him; but the blot of the Diamond is all I need mention here.

Marks
Awarded

line 16

1. Why doesn't the narrator wish to be explicit about the Honourable John?
- a. He wants to do him a favour. ☐
 - b. He is obliged to keep military secrets. ☐
 - c. The Honourable John is of noble blood. ☐
 - d. He feels loyalty to the Herncastle family. ☐
2. According to the narrator, what positive quality did the Honourable John have?
- a. He followed rules conscientiously. ☐
 - b. He was extremely courageous. ☐
 - c. He showed stability in career choices. ☐
 - d. He was a principled animal lover. ☐
3. What attitude did the Honourable John's sister have towards him?
- a. She was protective of him and safeguarded his interests. ☐
 - b. She sought approval of her brother by her father. ☐
 - c. She was at the forefront of family hostility towards him. ☐
 - d. She was unsettled and reserved in front of her brother. ☐

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

fearful

5. The implication in *line 16* is that the Diamond is associated with

☐

A dishonour.

☐

B glory.

☐

C secrecy.

☐

D remorse.

Section R4 (6 marks)

Read the four texts about bluebells. For questions 1 - 6, choose the text, A, B, C or D to complete the answer grid. The texts may be chosen more than once.

A. Every spring across the UK, ancient woodlands burst into a sea of blue, as bluebells come into bloom. The native species (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), also known as the English bluebell, is perhaps unsurprisingly given a different name north of the border. There, the Scots often refer to it as a *wild hyacinth*. Wherever you choose to see these beautiful flowers in the UK, though, it is worth noting that the native bluebell is protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981. It is against the law to intentionally pick, uproot or destroy bluebells. Failure to observe this could result in imprisonment or a fine of several thousand pounds. These fragile blooms are less hardy than you may imagine; colonies take a long time to establish and can take years to recover after footfall damage. However, the spectacle they create in secluded woodlands draws visitors from near and far, and being part of this bluebell pilgrimage over the years has brought me great joy, along with a far greater appreciation of our native countryside.

B. 'The bluebell is the sweetest flower that waves in summer air; Its blossoms have the mightiest power to soothe my spirit's care.' These opening lines of the poem, *The Bluebell* by the 19th century poet and novelist, Emily Brontë, epitomise how this captivating little flower has long since inspired writers, storytellers and even medical researchers. A wet spring and warm temperatures have conspired this year to create a particularly stunning display. You are invited to join us on our Bluebell Pilgrimage, this year with Gobions Wood as our destination. Located near Brookman's Park, the site of last year's pilgrimage, moderate walking will be required, and some paths can be a trip hazard. Meet time is midday on May 4th, in Moffat's Lane car park. As usual, there is no charge to join our pilgrimage, but all donations will go to the Nature Trust, to help ensure this beautiful spectacle will be available for years to come, to all who appreciate our native woodlands.

C. The bluebell is one of the country's most iconic native blooms, with almost half of the world's bluebells being found in the UK. However, a thriving and lucrative black market is threatening the species, and police are clamping down on gangs stealing wild-flower bulbs to order. Members of rural communities claim that the criminal destruction of acres of bluebells has become almost an annual event. Not only have the precious bluebell woods been decimated, but grass verges have been churned up and farm gates destroyed by unscrupulous individuals. Police officers and botanists agree that the worrying upsurge likely reflects an increase in market value of native bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) bulbs. The plant is under threat, following the introduction of the Spanish bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*) by the Victorians. More vigorous than our native kind, the Spanish variety can compete for space and light, and hybridise with our native species, diluting its characteristics.

D. In many of the ancient woodlands of the UK, the annual display of bluebells is a remarkable sight. The native or common bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) has a subtle yet distinctive scent, especially on a warm day, attracting insects to reap the benefits of its nectar. Insects are not the only beneficiaries, however. Bluebell sap is sticky and was historically used to bind book pages together, and the Elizabethans crushed bulbs to make starch for their distinctive white collar ruffs. Allegedly, 13th century monks used bluebells to treat snakebites, although the plant's toxicity meant that this use was relatively short lived. Present-day researchers, however, are analysing the properties of certain bluebell extracts, with the possibility that they could be used to combat cancer. Not to be confused with the Spanish bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*), introduced in the 1880s, our native species have flowers on only one side of the stem, meaning they droop to one side.

Which text, A, B, C or D

describes an annual publicity event?	e.g.	B
is an anecdotal account?	1	
contains scientific information of medical interest?	2	
states the penalty for disturbing bluebell bulbs?	3	
explains how to differentiate between the two bluebell types?	4	
focuses on one specific bluebell forest?	5	
mentions an ongoing issue for local residents?	6	

Section W2 Writing For Results (15 marks)

Write an email of at least 150 words in response to each of the following situations, A and B.

- A. You have been asked to work over the weekend so that your company can meet a deadline, but you are unable to do so. Write to your manager to apologise, say why you are unavailable, and suggest a solution.
- B. Your friend would like you to help paint his/her room next weekend but you can't. Write to your friend to apologise, say why you are unable to help, and suggest a solution. (complete this email on the next page)

Email A

To:

From:

Date & Subject:

For extra space use page 15.

Email B:

Marks
Awarded

To:

From:

Date & Subject:

C _

A _

T _

15

Section R5 (Part 1)

Read this passage about physical fitness and urban planning and answer all the questions below.

Marks
Awarded

Physical Fitness and Urban Planning

A recent report published by the European Commission has revealed the disquieting statistic that around 45% of Europeans do not do any physical activity other than the minimum required to get through the day. Of course, this means that more than half of Europeans, about 55%, do more, and most of these report that they do this specifically to improve their health. This number is considerably greater than those saying they do it simply to relax or have fun. It is clear, therefore, that people know they should be exercising even if a large number do not actually do it. Many are conscience-stricken about their failure to be more active.

⁽¹⁾ _____ deeper into why some people don't, it seems that lack of time (41%) and motivation (25%) are the two main reasons given.

Just how important it is to get people moving is indicated by looking at the severe effect of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on the population. These diseases, which are the leading cause of death and disability around the world, are not spread through infection or close contact with other people, but are caused most typically by unhealthy behaviour patterns, the most obvious being simple lack of physical activity. However, this is not solely the fault of the individual for being too busy or too ⁽²⁾ _____ to participate in it. Research has also shown that something as fundamental as the design of our towns and cities can strongly affect people's ability to be active on a day-to-day basis.

A new publication by WHO (World Health Organisation) Europe sets out ideas for concrete actions on how to develop healthier environments and encourage more active behaviours through urban planning. It reminds us that not only do healthier urban environments reduce the risks for NCDs such as cardiovascular diseases, but they also improve mental health by reducing symptoms of depression and anxiety, all of which results in a better quality of life.

Until around the 1930s, the streets belonged to us all, children and older people alike, and were there for playing in, meeting people, gathering in groups, shopping, running ⁽³⁾ _____, visiting others and generally moving around on foot or by bicycle. However, the proliferation of private cars led to a huge change in their primary purpose from focusing on human activities to focusing on the needs of motor vehicles. The responsibility for managing street space was ceded to traffic engineers, whose sole objective was to facilitate driving and parking. The negative consequences of this are ⁽⁴⁾ _____. Most importantly and in terms of physical activity, most disastrously, people stopped walking from place to place, or meeting on street corners, children stopped playing in the streets, and in many countries, even cycling became niche.

For individuals, negative consequences also include deaths both from toxic air pollution and from car accidents, especially among children. For whole communities, these negative consequences also include their ⁽⁵⁾ _____ from one another by roads, which have become barriers as dangerous and formidable as fast-flowing rivers would have been to people travelling in medieval times.

A radical redesigning of streets to increase physical activity in the population is thus being proposed. Ten 'healthy streets indicators' have been developed as a framework that balances and prioritises different factors. These indicators are: clean air; everyone feeling welcome; roads easy to cross; available shade and shelter; places, like benches, to stop and rest; minimal noise pollution; a genuine possibility of walking or cycling; safety; things to do and a relaxed rather than stressed environment.

While individuals must make sure they exercise sufficiently, it is also the responsibility of urban planners to ensure the urban environment encourages rather than prevents the physical activity which will keep us all as healthy as possible.

Section R5 Part One (7 marks - 1 mark each)
For questions 1-5, read the passage about physical fitness and urban planning decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Marks
Awarded

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Skimming | B. Excavating | C. Delving | D. Browsing |
| 2. A. sluggish | B. coercive | C. ebullient | D. affable |
| 3. A. chores | B. burdens | C. errands | D. duties |
| 4. A. lush | B. legion | C. lavish | D. bumper |
| 5. A. fracture | B. rupture | C. recompence | D. severance |

For questions 6 and 7, decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best answers each question.

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the research results?
- a. The majority of Europeans who exercise do so as a social activity. ☐
 - b. Residents of European cities exercise less than those in rural communities. ☐
 - c. The majority of Europeans feel guilty about the lack of exercise they take. ☐
 - d. Europeans who fail to do sufficient exercise often cast blame on their schedule. ☐
7. Overall, who or what does the writer seem to hold responsible for the lack of exercise taken in cities?
- a. a general apathy in the younger population ☐
 - b. the way urban planning has evolved ☐
 - c. a decline in the health of urban residents ☐
 - d. the poor upkeep of open public spaces ☐

7

Section R5 Part Two (10 marks)
Summarise in no more than 150 words the reasons why *radical change in the design of urban streets is needed*, according to those given in the text.

You may use the space below to make notes. *These notes are for your own use and are not marked by the examiner.* Write your finished summary on the next page.

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10

Section W3 Writing (25 marks)

Use your own ideas and, if you wish, the notes below and ideas from the article in section R4, to write a structured composition of between 300 and 350 words on the following topic:

'Taking part in physical exercise is more important than any other factor in maintaining your health.' How far do you agree with this statement and how might more participation in sport and exercise be supported and encouraged for everyone from early childhood to old age?

- cause of disease
- safe cycling
- sport and exercise facilities
- cost of sport/exercise
- education

You may use this space for rough notes. These are for your own use and are not marked by the examiner.

Marks
Awarded

[illegible]

Marks
Awarded

C_

A_

R_

A_____

T_

25

