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AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

**Level 3 (601/4948/6)**

**Reading and Writing Paper**

**Paper code: CCMasters115**

**CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Time allowed - TWO hours and THIRTY minutes.
- Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.
- Answer ALL questions in PEN in the spaces provided.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

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	R1 [10]	R2 [10]	R3 [10]	W2 [10]	W3 [10]	R4 Pt 1 [10]	R4 Pt 2 [10]	W4 [25]
R								
W								

Reading Section [50]

Writing Section [45]

Marker's Initials

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**Section R1 Reading (10 marks)**

For questions 1 - 5 read the following extract from an article on tulips and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

**Holland's Tulip Craze**

Holland is famous for tulips, but they are not native plants. The first bulbs were brought to Holland from the Middle East in 1593, by Carolus Clusius, head of the botanical garden at the University of Leiden. He planted a small garden, intending to research the plant for medical <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Word of the beautiful flowers soon spread but when Clusius refused to share his limited stock, a group of commercial growers simply stole some. The <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ value of the bulbs combined with the Dutch instinct for business and this invigorated an already flourishing horticultural industry. The 1630s saw the emergence of professional tulip traders, <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the potential profits from the rare blooms. But though demand rose fast, the supply of bulbs did not. Tulips take seven years to grow from seed and the resulting bulb only lasts a few years so demand far <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the available supply, driving up prices to extreme levels. Tulip mania lasted for three years, <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Holland's reputation as a centre of growing.

- |                   |                 |                |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. resolutions | B. commitments  | C. purposes    | D. assurances   |
| 2. A. scarcity    | B. inadequacy   | C. sufficiency | D. contemporary |
| 3. A. captivated  | B. deterred     | C. lured       | D. fascinated   |
| 4. A. offset      | B. overshadowed | C. overcame    | D. outstripped  |
| 5. A. distending  | B. enhancing    | C. swelling    | D. amplifying   |

For questions 6 - 10 read a passage from *In Men's Lives*, a book by Peter Matthiessen and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best answers each question.

With the sudden rise in value of the land, the peaceful atmosphere of the South Fork began to change. The change developed like faraway massed clouds in the northern sky, the first iron weather of winter storm. Sagaponack was now the closest public beach to Sag Harbor, and traffic down its main street increased quickly. Within a few years the old Hildreth store expanded its services to accommodate the swelling tide of tourists, and the old village's quiet days were over. A new rash of real estate speculators, entreating other newcomers to "share our heritage," discovered Sagaponack, where the smaller local farms, unable to compete with the huge agribusinesses in the West, or survive the growing tax on land inheritance, had begun to die. Even that oldest family farm in the United States was sold off by the squabbling heirs, with most of the money, it was said, gone to the lawyers.

The wells and water table had been polluted by chemical pesticides and fertilizers that leached into the earth and were washed by rain into the creeks, where the stunned fish were scavenged by the ospreys. The DDT absorbed by the microorganisms and plankton, and concentrating in the fish tissues on which they fed, weakened the osprey eggs, which broke when incubated. These great fish hawks were once so common here that twenty-five or thirty at a time could be counted over Fort Pond Bay; by the early sixties their huge primitive nests stood empty. Within the decade, the osprey was so rare that I would call my children out to look when one passed over, for fear that this sighting might be the last. Filling and pollution of the wetlands were eliminating marine life spawning grounds and the last resorts of the wild duck. The remnant flocks were harassed by speedboat shooters who cared more about noise than boats and birds, who chased the flocks as they labored off the water and did not bother to pick up what they blasted down.

6. By likening the approaching change to clouds, the author implies it is
- a. threatening.
  - b. welcome.
  - c. overdue.
  - d. ponderous.
7. People were initially attracted to the area by its
- a. job opportunities.
  - b. modern shops.
  - c. affordable housing.
  - d. coastal location.
8. The word 'rash' in line 6 is used to imply that real estate speculators were
- a. efficient.
  - b. numerous.
  - c. sincere.
  - d. colourful.
9. What does 'they' refer to in line 15?
- a. fish
  - b. microorganisms
  - c. ospreys
  - d. plankton
10. Which word in paragraph 2 conveys the idea that bird numbers had fallen drastically?
- a. eliminating
  - b. labored
  - c. remnant
  - d. weakened

**Section R2 Reading (10 marks)**

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. CEO STEPS DOWN AFTER SHORT SPELL AT HELM
2. BOYS STILL ON RUN
3. TEAM IN BID FOR NEW COACH
4. PAIR IN COURT OVER THEFTS FROM CARS
5. OFFICERS NAB TEENS WITH CARLOAD OF BOOTY
6. CHIEF TO PITCH HIS TENT ELSEWHERE
7. TOP COACHES THIN ON THE GROUND
8. COUNTRY'S COACHES STAY BEHIND
9. DRIVERS RESIGNED TO HIKE
10. WORKER COMPLAINS OVER CONDITIONS
11. SACKED EMPLOYEE TAKES REVENGE
12. POLICE ARREST FUGITIVES THANKS TO TIP
13. YOUTHS SLIP GUARDS BUT NOT FOR LONG
14. PLAYERS SLAM INFLUX OF FOREIGN COACHES
15. IT BOSS TO QUIT

**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**

While some car owners were complaining about this week's increase in the price of petrol, most expected and had accepted it, according to Sadler's Service Station owner Mark Sadler. 'Everybody is just used to it rising,' Sadler said. It now costs an extra three pence a litre following planned tax increases which came into force on Tuesday.

**B**

Police have arrested and charged two youths with burglary of an Otatara house after stopping them on the main highway this afternoon. The vehicle they were driving, a red Mazda sedan 626, contained items including power tools, a tool chest, two televisions, a chainsaw and several hundred pounds in cash.

**C**

Following an appearance at Masterton District Court on charges of theft, two 14-year-olds shrugged off their police escort and vaulted a two-metre high wall to temporary freedom. The officers they escaped from raised the alarm and the boys were located a short time later hiding in a multistorey car park.

**D**

Two 14-year-olds drove from Hamilton to Huntley today as they evaded police in a stolen vehicle. They left Hamilton in a Subaru Forester which had been stolen from Auckland's North Shore yesterday. The police gave chase but lost the vehicle which was later found abandoned outside Huntley. Police have released pictures of the boys they wish to question.

**E**

Netball New Zealand's Chief Executive regards the country's coaching stock as so limited, that Australians might also have to be recruited to plug the gap. New Zealand's best performing team, the Waikato-Bay of Plenty Magic was trained by Australian Julie Fitzgerald this year and the Australian invasion is unlikely to stop there.

**F**

Members of the New Zealand Netball League teams have said the recruitment of non-local coaches is the 'beginning of the end' for aspiring New Zealand coaches. Two of the country's five professional teams are guided by Australians and this number is set to increase next season.

**G**

Former Australian captain Liz Ellis has been critical of the time it has taken Canterbury to appoint a replacement for coach Pat Price, but is delighted by the offer the club has made to England's number one, Sally Hall. 'She would be a great asset to the side,' said Ellis.

**H**

Megacity plc, a British data centre operator with offices across Europe, said on Tuesday it had agreed for Chief Executive Michael Taylor to step down. Taylor, who has led the company for well over a decade, will leave the company on 31<sup>st</sup> October, following a handover period.

**I**

Peter Halton, the long-serving boss of outdoor clothing and equipment company Kilimanjaro has announced plans to take a break, up to a year off, and then look for new challenges in retailing. 'I have no doubts Kilimanjaro has a very exciting future,' said Halton on Monday. The hiking, camping and outward bounds specialist company has doubled in size since Halton first joined.

**J**

A chef who was fired after he allegedly refused to work on Christmas Day has got his own back by posting a series of negative tweets from this former employer's twitter account. 'Let this be a lesson to all bad catering employers,' said John King.

**Section R3 (10 marks)**

Read the following sentences and write ONE word only in each gap.

1. If you start making concessions to individuals, you'll really open up a can of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They said they were getting married this summer, but I doubt it, so don't hold your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They arrived two hours late for the party and by then it was in full \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Being the national cycling champion was an honour, but winning gold at the Olympics was the icing on the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He deserved some attention, but he didn't need to be in the \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.
6. If you think you're overworked, join the \_\_\_\_\_. We're all really busy.
7. Whenever she asked about having a pay rise, the boss jumped down her \_\_\_\_\_ and said she was too demanding.
8. They had not been getting on for months and the disastrous trip to Portugal was the last \_\_\_\_\_. They separated shortly afterwards.
9. He was pleased when he got an email from his old friend. They had been out of \_\_\_\_\_ for years.
10. He left the house very late and caught the train by the skin of his \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section W2 Use of English (sentence transformation) (10 marks)**

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

1. I did not realise then that Sarah would become a famous singer. (Little)

---

2. Her behaviour was unusual for her. (character)

---

3. When I got to the top of the stairs I could hardly breathe. (breath)

---

4. He tried his hardest, but he couldn't persuade her. (Try)

---

5. The resort wasn't as good as we'd been led to believe. (live up)

---

6. How much progress is she making in maths? (on)

---

7. This plant often gets attacked by greenfly. (prone)

---

8. Only press this button in an absolute emergency. (unless)

---

9. Everyone is totally opposed to the plans for a new phone mast. (outright)

---

10. They couldn't find a hotel, so we let them stay with us. (up)

---

**Section W3 Writing For Results (10 marks)**

Write an email of about 80-100 words in response to both of the following situations, A and B.

- A. Your parents have asked you to help an elderly friend of theirs. He wants to buy a smart phone and needs some advice on security software. You have never met this person before. Write your email to him.
  
- B. A friend has an interview for a job next week. She is a bit nervous and has asked you for some advice. Write her an email.

Email A

To:

From:

Date & Subject:

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper



Email B

To:

From:

Date & Subject:

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

10

## Section R4

Read this passage about cities and complete the tasks which follow *in your own words*.

### Total Reboot

Over the course of just a few thousand years, humans have created a remarkable civilisation: cities, governments, social classes, religion, transport **infrastructure**, specialisation of labour and a host of cultural **trappings**. It's the way we live, but it's hardly a model of rational design. Instead, people in each generation have done the best they could with what they inherited from their predecessors and the result is sometimes far from ideal.

Take cities, for example. Historically, they have generally arisen near resources that were important at the time - harbours, farmland or minerals - and then grown **higgledy-piggledy** as the population increased. San Francisco developed around a sheltered harbour and got a boost from a mid-19th century gold rush, while Paris grew from an easily defended island on a river. How would we design cities without the **constraints** of historical development?

In many ways, the bigger cities are, the better they are. City dwellers have, on average, a smaller environmental footprint than their rural **counterparts**. A New Yorker, for example, registers footprints of 7.1 tonnes. This may sound high until you compare it with the US average of 23.92 tonnes. According to research, doubling the size of a city, whichever country it's in, leads to a 15 % decrease in energy use, the amount of roadway, and other resource use per capita. City dwellers also benefit from a rise of around 15% in income, number of colleges, and other measures of socioeconomic well-being. Put simply, bigger cities do more with less.

Of course, a city's size can have an impact on other aspects of life: happiness, for example. As cities grow, the increasing **buzz** that leads to greater productivity also quickens the pace of life. Crime, disease, even walking speed, all increase by 15% per doubling of city size. The stress of keeping up on that treadmill may not reflect a better quality of life.

There's a fundamental limit to how big a city can get: no matter how efficiently its inhabitants use resources, a city must have a way to get enough food, materials and fresh water to support its population. 'Water is the most problematic of **diminishing** resources,' says Christopher Flavin, of the Worldwatch Institute. 'Oil can be replaced with renewable sources of energy. There are no good replacements for fresh water.'

No matter what the benefits of aggregation, civilisation will be made up of cities of **diverse** sizes, each matched to the ability of the local environment to supply its needs. That means no megacities in the middle of the desert, like Phoenix, Arizona. Larger cities should be close to water sources, preferably along coasts to give access to energy-efficient shipping, and near fertile farmland. New York, Shanghai and Copenhagen all fit that bill; Los Angeles, Delhi and Beijing fall short.

Perhaps the biggest **flaw** of many cities is the suburb - the land-gobbling **sprawl** that creates communities far from shopping or commercial districts and forces people into their cars to travel. 'Urban sprawl has been a huge mistake,' says Flavin. 'It's been the dominant growth pattern of most North American cities, and is a major reason why Americans use so much more energy than Europeans, whose cities tend to mix residential and commercial uses in more walkable neighbourhoods.'

In the end, though, no human civilisation can last forever. Every society encounters problems and solves them in whatever way seems most expedient, and every time it does so, it increases its complexity and its vulnerability. Every civilisation sows the seeds of its own eventual **doom**; no matter how much we plan, the most we can hope for is to delay the inevitable.

**Section R4 Part One (10 marks)**

Replace these phrases or words with other phrases or words of your own so that the article still reads correctly, both grammatically and in the sense of what is said. The words or phrases are all underlined in the article so that you can find their context easily. One of them has been done for you as an example. There may be more than one way of answering; answer the way you think best.

- a. *infrastructure*: e.g. organisation
- b. *trappings*: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. *higgledy-piggledy*: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. *constraints*: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. *counterparts*: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. *buzz*: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. *diminishing*: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. *diverse*: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. *flaw*: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. *sprawl*: \_\_\_\_\_
- k. *doom*: \_\_\_\_\_

**Section R4 Part Two (10 marks)**

Summarise in no more than 150 words the advantages and disadvantages of large cities, as described in the passage. 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.



**Section W4 Writing (25 marks)**

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

**The megacities of the developing world are expected to experience increasing rates of growth in the coming decades. Discuss the impacts megacities will have on their inhabitants.**

- Urbanisation through migration
- Meeting the everyday needs of the population
- Environmental challenges of a high density population
- Social consequences of densely-populated cities
- Ability of the infrastructure to manage a large population
- The divide between rich and poor city dwellers
- The quality of life of the inhabitants

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

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AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

# Level 3 (601/4948/6)

## Listening and Writing Paper

Paper code: CCMasters115

### CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed - FORTY FIVE minutes.
- Sections L1 & L2 will be heard twice. Sections L3 & L4/W1 will be heard once only.
- Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.
- Answer ALL questions in PEN in the spaces provided.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.

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L1 [16]	L2 [10]	L3 [8]	L4 [16]	W1 [5]

Listening Section [50]

Writing Section [5]

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**Section L1 (16 marks)**

You are going to listen to an interview with Dan Prowse, a food producer who wants people to eat more insects. Answer the eight questions below by marking the correct box with a tick (✓). You will hear the recording twice.

1. When did Dan first become concerned about the environment?

a. as a child in Colorado	
b. while travelling with friends	
c. during his degree course in hydrology	

2. Who inspired his present career path?

a. an agricultural minister	
b. an academic professor	
c. a medical advisor	

3. Dan believes people will buy 'insect food' because it's

a. highly nutritious.	
b. from a sustainable food source.	
c. cheaper than existing alternatives.	

4. Which energy bar is most popular with the tasters?

a. Chaco Peanut Butter	
b. Aztec Dark Chocolate	
c. Tai Coconut	

5. Dan describes New York as a 'trailblazer' because

a. it has the most Sushi restaurants.	
b. people there are adventurous with food.	
c. the company was set up there.	

6. Where does Dan sell most of his products?

a. sports stores	
b. natural food stores	
c. independent supermarkets	

7. Where does Dan get his crickets from?

a. overseas farmers	
b. pet food farmers	
c. organic farmers	

8. In America, what is the most commonly-used cricket food?

a. dry livestock feed	
b. vegetable waste	
c. wet livestock food	

**Section L2 (10 marks)**

You will hear two friends discussing driverless cars. For questions 9–13 decide whether the opinions are expressed by Colin, Daisy or whether both speakers agree.

Write **B** if both speakers agree

**C** for Colin

**D** for Daisy

You will hear the recording twice.

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 9.  | Some people will still want to know how to drive.                         | 9  |
| 10. | The long term future will involve both driverless and conventional cars.  | 10 |
| 11. | Driverless cars will be able to deal with challenging driving conditions. | 11 |
| 12. | Congestion will become a thing of the past.                               | 12 |
| 13. | Mass unemployment is a likely result.                                     | 13 |

**Section L3 (8 marks)**

You will hear two extracts from different conversations. After each extract there are 2 multiple-choice questions. For questions 14–17, choose the answer which fits best, according to what you hear. You will hear the extracts once only.

**Extract One** - You will hear a woman talking about being a writer.

14. What does the writer particularly dislike about book marketing?

a.	travelling	
b.	giving interviews	
c.	attending book festivals	

15. She finds it difficult to talk about

a.	the book she is currently writing.	
b.	the book she finished most recently.	
c.	books she wrote decades ago.	

**Extract two.** You will hear a man talking about his job.

16. The man is the band's

a.	promoter.	
b.	lead guitarist.	
c.	producer.	

17. The band have agreed to

a.	go on tour.	
b.	release a single.	
c.	make a video.	

**Section L4 / W1**

**Listening (16 marks) and Writing (5 marks)**

You and your friend are planning a trip to Australia next year. You hear about a company offering trips Alice Springs on the radio. Write to your friend suggesting you go there. Describe some of the cultural and adventure activities you could do, where you can stay on a budget and when a good time to go is and how to find out more.

Tell your relative:

- *about some of the cultural and adventure activities you could do there*
- *about places to stay*
- *when it would be a good time to go and why*
- *how to find out more*

***Write your notes here. These notes are for your own use and are not marked by the examiner.***

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Write your letter here:

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

—  
L-  
16

—  
W-  
5

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Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

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