

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: CCIntermediate117

CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening - TWO 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								
	W1 [20]	W2 [15]	R1 [13]	R2 [7]	R3 [20]	W3 [10]	R4 [10]	W4 [5]
W								
R								

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's ID

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Section W2 (15 marks)

You have just started learning a new sport. Write an email to your friend on one of the following topics. You should write about 50-70 words.

Either

1. Tell your friend about the new sport and explain why you decided to learn it.

or

2. Tell your friend about the new sport and ask him/her to come and try it with you.

Please tick the email you have chosen.

Email 1

Email 2

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

15

Section R1 (13 marks)

Read the following article and answer all the questions.

A Ha-pea Ending

A man from Massachusetts who went to hospital with symptoms of a heart attack has been relieved to discover that the cause was a pea plant. Retired teacher Ron Sveden had been struggling to breathe for about six months. Last Saturday, however, he started coughing. The coughing went on and also his chest started to hurt terribly. His wife, Nancy, was so concerned by this that she called for an ambulance and Ron was rushed to hospital.

When the doctors looked at the x-rays, they could clearly see there was something inside his left lung that shouldn't be there. The doctors and Ron feared the worst - that he had lung disease. However, tests revealed that Ron actually had a small pea plant growing inside him. Doctors believe that when he was eating peas, one 'went down the wrong way' and ended up not in his stomach but in his lung, where it started to grow. By the time the doctors found it, it was already 1.5 cm long. If they hadn't found it, they say it could have grown to be as big as 10 cm long.

Although Ron has no idea when the pea went down the wrong tube, Nancy can recall one day last summer, when Ron choked at the dinner table. She believes that's when the pea went down into his lung. That was eight months ago.

Ron is now getting over the operation. His friends have sent him a tin of peas as a joke, which he thought was funny. 'I'm enjoying being back at home and the first meal Nancy cooked for me included peas,' he smiled. 'I laughed and finished them up - after all, I eat them nearly every day and they will always be my favourite vegetable.'

In questions 1-3, please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)

1. For how long had Ron Sveden had breathing problems?

2. What did the doctors think when they saw the x-ray?

3. Where is Ron now?

For questions 4-8, tick (✓) the box. (1 mark each)

4. Ron can remember choking on peas.

True False

5. The pea had probably been in Ron's lung since the summer.

True False

6. Nancy called an ambulance last weekend because Ron

- A stopped breathing.
- B had bad chest pains.
- C had terrible headaches.

A B C

7. What size was the pea plant in Ron's lung?

- A 1.5 cm long
- B 5 cm long
- C 10 cm long

A B C

8. Since the operation on his lung, Ron has

- A not eaten peas again.
- B only eaten tinned peas.
- C eaten peas often.

A B C

Write the words in the box. (1 mark each)

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

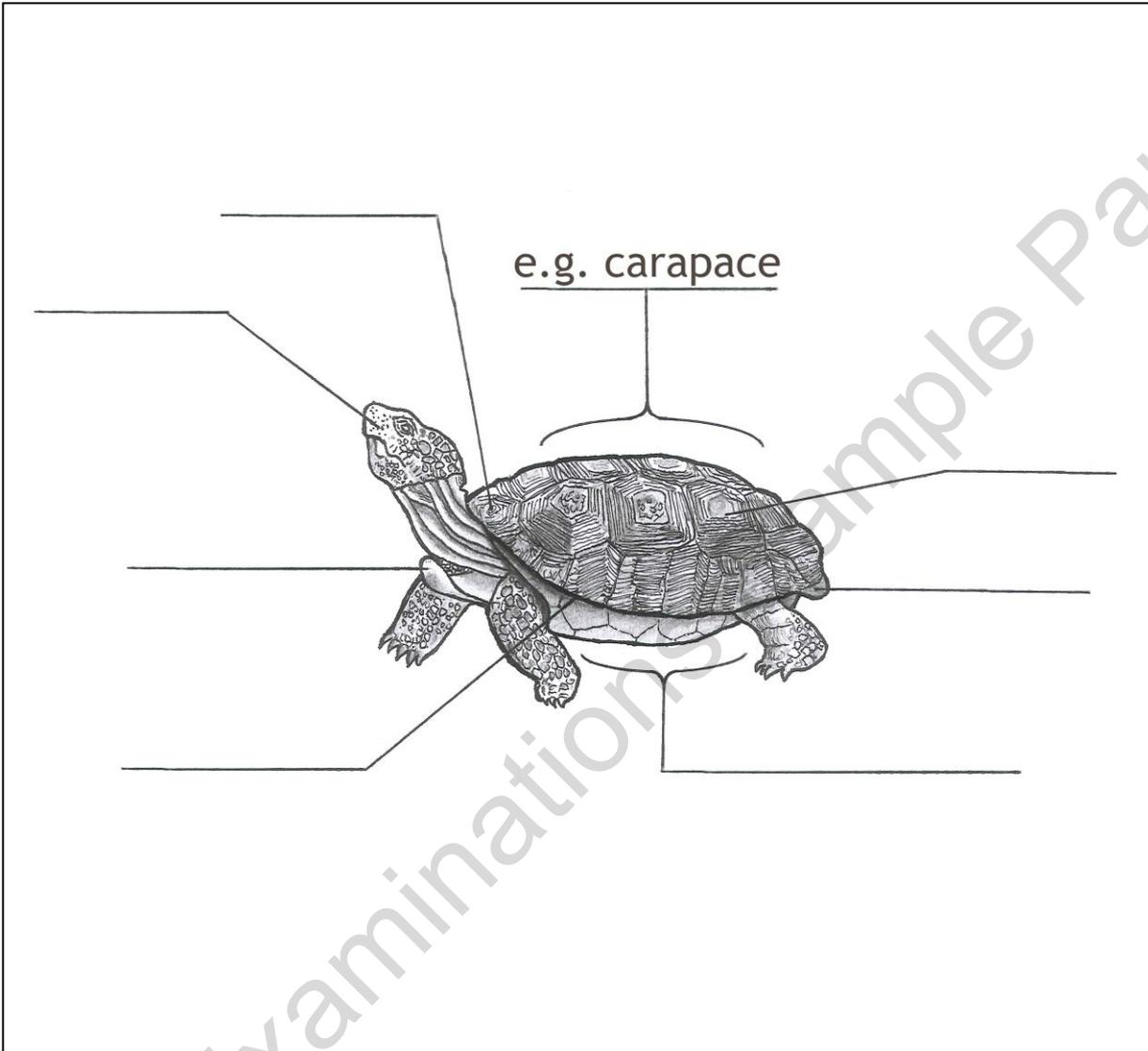
correct (paragraph 2)

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

worried (paragraph 1)

Section R2 (7 marks)

Read about the different parts of a tortoise and label the picture below. The words that you need to use are underlined. There is one example.



Parts of a tortoise

Parts of a tortoise

The tortoise is very well protected by its hard shell. The whole upper part of the shell, which covers the back of the tortoise, is called the carapace. It is rounded in shape and protects the internal organs.

There are two main parts to the tortoise shell. The flat part of the shell which goes underneath the animal is called the plastron and this protects the belly of the tortoise.

The carapace and the plastron are both connected together along the sides of the tortoise. The line where they join is called the bridge.

The whole shell is made up of many small bones and is covered by separate plates called scutes. These scutes give the tortoise its patterned effect. There are five different categories of scute and there are usually 38 scutes on the carapace.

The nuchal scute is behind the tortoise's head at the front of the carapace. When the tortoise pulls its head into its shell, the nuchal is above its head.

The gular, which is sometimes called the gular horn, is at the front of the plastron. It is below the tortoise's neck and sometimes turns up slightly at the end.

At the opposite end of the tortoise, at the back of the carapace is the pygal shield. This is the name for the scute which is above the tail. Very often, you can't see the tail.

The mouth of the tortoise is often called the beak because it is sharp and hard. The upper part of the mouth is called the maxilla. The lower part is called the mandible. The tortoise can bite very hard.

Section R3 (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

Example:

Winning a Nobel prize has always been her ambition.

A Win

B Winning

C Won

D Wins

1. Dennis _____ his hair cut every month.
A goes B is C has D makes
2. You're happy to come to my party, _____
A weren't you? B haven't you? C didn't you? D aren't you?
3. Rita _____ tennis since she was five.
A has played B was played C plays D is playing
4. If _____ the earlier bus, you would have arrived on time.
A you've taken B you're taken C you'd taken D you take
5. The new shopping centre _____ by the Queen tomorrow.
A is being opened B was opened C is open D has opened
6. The man _____ lives in that house has ten children.
A what B who C which D where
7. He had to sit and rest after _____ the race.
A finish B to finish C finishing D had finished
8. I talked to Roberto from 6 o'clock _____ almost midnight.
A since B until C ago D for
9. Martha _____ her teeth when she heard the phone ring.
A was brushing B brushes C is brushing D has brushed
10. We _____ to the beach if the weather improves today.
A have gone B will go C had gone D went

Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original. The beginning of the sentence has been provided. Also use the word in brackets. Do not change it in any way. Other changes to the sentence will be necessary.

Example:

George is cooking a delicious dinner. (being)

A delicious dinner is being cooked by George.

1. This jumper is too small for me. (enough)

This jumper

2. 'I feel really sick,' said Samantha. (she)

Samantha said

3. The song was so beautiful that I listened to it twice. (such)

It was

4. The monkey ate all the bananas. (eaten)

All

5. The white hamster is not as expensive as the brown one. (expensive)

The brown hamster

Section R4 (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.
Write ONE WORD ONLY on the line.

Example:

He used to work as a builder. (build)

1. It was the most _____ play I have ever seen. (bore)

2. The _____ told me to wait outside the office. (reception)

3. _____ food is delicious. (Greece)

4. The man was so _____ that he shouted at the policeman. (anger)

5. Eating burgers and chips is rather _____. (healthy)

6. My teacher gave me some _____ advice. (use)

7. Susan filled in the application form _____. (careful)

8. Tom and Mary had a huge _____ for their 30th wedding anniversary. (celebrate)

9. She is learning _____ at university. (Spain)

10. It is _____ for a person to run at 100km per hour. (possible)

Section W4 (5 marks)

In each sentence, there are two verbs. One of the verbs can be changed for the phrasal verb given in brackets. Rewrite each sentence using the phrasal verb given. Change the form of the phrasal verb where necessary. There are two examples.

Example 1:

She gets out of bed every morning at seven and then showers. (get up)

She gets up every morning at seven and then showers.

Example 2:

No one was watching the fire so it stopped burning. (go out)

No one was watching the fire so it went out.

1. The young boy resembled his father and enjoyed the same hobbies. (take after)

2. Tina's alarm rang and she slowly opened her eyes. (go off)

3. The police say that the robbers have escaped with the money. (make off)

4. My sister spent two weeks in hospital recovering from the operation. (get over)

5. I waited for two hours before Susi finally arrived. (turn up)

