

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: EEIntermediate117

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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Chichester College, Westgate Fields, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1SB, ENGLAND

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Section W2 (15 marks)

You have just arrived at a summer sports camp. Write an email to your grandparents on one of the following topics. You should write about 50-70 words.

Either

1. *Tell your grandparents about the camp and explain which activities you want to do.*

Or

2. *Thank your grandparents for the money they gave you and tell them how you are going to spend it at the camp.*

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.

Marathon Girl

Lee-Adianez Rodriguez loves running and earlier this year entered the 5 km Fun Race in New York. The day did not start well; twelve-year old Lee did not hear her alarm clock and there was heavy traffic in the city. When she arrived at the race, people had already started running. Lee got out of the car and her mother went to find a car park. When she returned to the start line, Lee had gone. Lee's mother didn't worry, but went to the end of the course to watch her daughter cross the finish line.

Mrs Rodriguez expected Lee to finish the 5 km Fun Race in 20 minutes. After waiting for half an hour with no sign of her daughter, she became concerned and called the police. Race officials and the girl's mother searched for Lee for two hours before she was found by a policeman. Lee was running in a different race! She had not run the 5 km Fun Race but actually joined the half marathon by mistake. The half marathon is a much harder race. It is nearly 22 kilometres long and usually run by adults.

Lee said, 'At about the fourth kilometre, I asked a runner how much further it was and she said about 18 kilometres. That's when I realised I was running in the wrong group.' The mistake happened because both races started on Broad Street Bridge but the half marathon started 15 minutes before the Fun Race. Lee was not late for her race but early.

Although she had only prepared for two months, Lee decided to finish the half marathon. She was delighted to finish in an impressive two hours, 43 minutes! There were 2,111 competitors in the half marathon race and Lee came in at 1,885, making her one of the fastest young runners to ever complete the race. After getting her medal, Lee went home for a sleep and a large meal to celebrate. Next time, she hopes to finish in the first 1,000 runners.

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

1. What problems did Lee have in the morning, before the race?

2. For how long did people look for Lee?

3. How many runners were in the race that Lee joined?

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

4. A race official found Lee.

True False

5. Lee trained for over a year before the race.

True False

6. Lee's mother first realised there was a problem when she

- A tried to park the car.
- B arrived at the start line.
- C waited at the finish line.

A B C

7. Lee confused the two races because they

- A began at the same time.
- B had the same name.
- C started in the same place.

A B C

8. Lee finally realised her mistake after she had run

- A 4 kilometres.
- B 5 kilometres.
- C 18 kilometres.

A B C

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

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

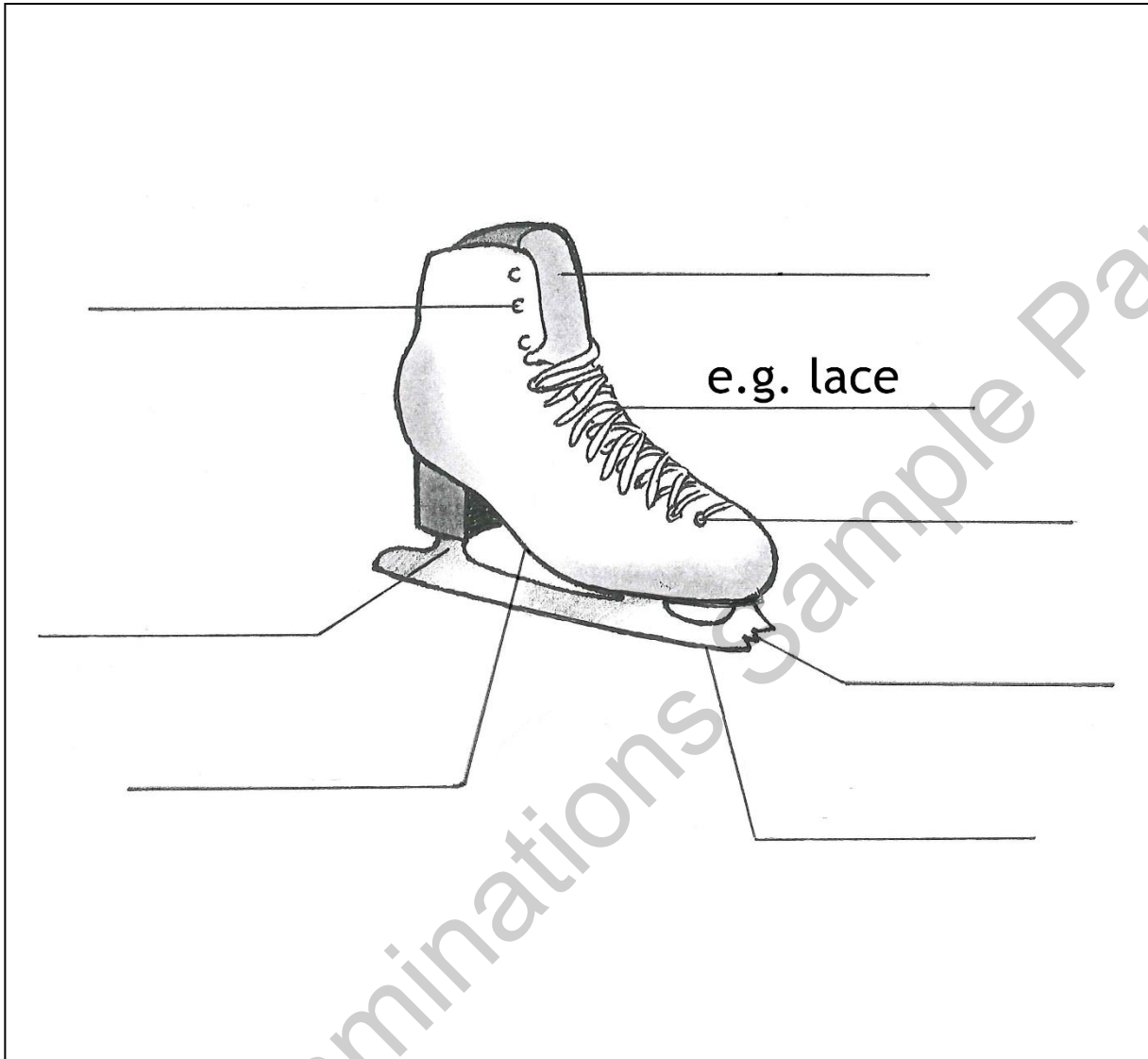
disappointed (paragraph 4)

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

worried (paragraph 2)

Section R2 (7 marks)

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



Parts of an Ice Skate

Parts of an ice skate

The lace is used to tie up the boot and stop it falling off the foot. It can be pulled tighter or made looser so the skate is comfortable.

There are three hooks at the top of the skate on each side. Each hook is made of metal. The laces are pulled around the hooks and they are used to keep the boot tight around the ankle.

The laces go through two lines of small holes on the front of the boot, down towards the toe. Each of these holes is called an eyelet.

The thin strip of metal on the bottom of the boot that touches the ice is called the blade. Different shapes and sizes of blade are used for different types of skating. The blade is sharp and cuts into the ice.

The stanchion is the part of the blade which joins onto the boot, at the back of the boot, underneath the heel. It acts as a support for the foot and can be made to different heights and thickness, to suit the skater.

The sole is the base of the boot. It's usually made of leather or rubber.

The pick is at the front of the blade, below the toe. It looks like sharp metal 'teeth'. It is used for performing jumps on the ice.

The tongue is the piece of leather that comes up the front of the foot, under the laces. It stops ice or water getting into the top of the skate.

Section R3 (20 marks)

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

Example:

Switch off the lights before leaving the house.

A to leave **B leaving** C leave D left

1. This is the first time I _____ Chinese food. It's delicious!
A have eaten B would eat C had eaten D eating
2. I'm not sure _____ this coat belongs to.
A which B whose C where D who
3. If we arrive early, we _____ the best seats.
A got B were getting C will get D had got
4. Marco has been married _____ 2003.
A for B during C until D since
5. She goes to the library _____ to study at the weekend.
A in order B in spite C as a result D although
6. If he'd woken up earlier, he _____ on time.
A has arrived B would have arrived C will arrive D was arriving
7. My sister really hates _____. She prefers to stay at home.
A travels B travelling C travelled D has travelled
8. We're having our car _____ by a local mechanic.
A repairing B repair C repaired D to repair
9. Joanna's been to Italy before, _____.
A isn't she? B hasn't she? C wasn't she? D hadn't she?
10. Katrina can't sing nearly _____ her younger sister.
A very good as B better than C the best of D as well as

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:

Dad hid the present behind the sofa.

(hidden)

The present was hidden by Dad behind the sofa.

1. This soup is too hot to eat.

(cool)

This soup

2. 'Did you take my sandwiches, Anna?'

(if)

I asked Anna

3. It was so hot yesterday that I went to the beach.

(such)

Yesterday

4. Manchester is not as beautiful as Paris.

(more)

Paris

5. My sisters are making my birthday cake.

(by)

My birthday cake

Section R4 (10 marks)

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

Example:

My classroom is in the new school building. (build)

1. Her aunt _____ gave her a new bike. (kind)

2. _____ clothes are very good quality. (Italy)

3. I asked for some _____ about the flight delay. (inform)

4. Please walk _____. There is broken glass on the floor. (careful)

5. I am really _____. I never win anything. (lucky)

6. This street is really _____ on a Saturday night. (noise)

7. I missed the _____ of the film because we were late. (begin)

8. Fruit and vegetables are very _____ foods. (health)

9. I really _____ cabbage. It tastes horrible. (like)

10. My sister is a _____ in a hotel. (reception)

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 tried to stop eating chocolate but she likes it too much. (give up)

She tried to give up chocolate but she likes it too much.

Example 2:

I had the flu last week and I'm still recovering from it. (get over)

I had the flu last week and I'm still getting over it.

1. Betty paints beautiful pictures and creates wonderful stories. (make up)

2. When he burnt the pie, the fire alarm rang. (go off)

3. We should leave by 9.00 because it's going to be a long journey. (set off)

4. Sally tolerates his behaviour because she loves him. (put up with)

5. I found your scarf when I returned to the office. (come across)

