

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)
Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)
 Paper code: GGIntermediate119

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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G119-07-1

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Section W2 (15 marks)

You are going to spend two weeks at a summer camp near the beach. Write an email to your friend on one of the following topics. You should write about 50-70 words.

Marks
Awarded

Either

1. Tell your friend about the camp.

or

2. Invite your friend to come with you.

Please tick the email you have chosen.

Email 1

Email 2

From:

Subject:

Message:

Anglia Examinations Sample Paper

C__

A__

T__

15



Section R1 (13 marks)

Read the following article and answer all the questions.

Marks
Awarded

Saga's Sword

Last summer, an eight-year-old girl, called Saga Vanecek made an amazing discovery. She found an ancient sword in a lake in Sweden, where her family were on holiday. It was the hottest summer for 260 years and the drought had caused the lake to be very shallow. This meant Saga could stand up right in the middle of it. As a result, she could pick up items from the bottom of the lake. When she found the sword, Saga thought it was a stick, but realised what it was when she saw the handle and pointed end.

The sword's design reminded archaeologists of a 1,000-year-old Viking sword. However, scientific tests showed that it dates back 1,500 years, which is earlier than the Viking period. The sword has detailed engravings and it seems to be a very rare model. Many ancient swords have been found in Sweden, including some Roman swords which are 2,000 years old. However, none are like the one Saga found.

Archaeologists thought there might be more precious items in the lake. They asked Saga not to tell anyone about the sword, as criminals might come looking for these objects to steal them. The archaeologists searched the lake, hoping to find a shield to go with the sword, or even a helmet. Instead, they found a gold brooch perhaps worn by a very wealthy woman years ago. Now that archaeologists have searched the area, Saga's secret can be revealed.

The sword is believed to be part of an ancient burial, in an area which has since become a lake. It is currently being studied by scientists and has been named after the lake, Vidöstern. It will eventually go on display in the Jönköpings Läns Museum. The Swedish prime minister said that the discovery was amazing and joked that Saga should become a future queen of Sweden. Saga has said she would like that very much.

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

1. Why was Saga able to find the sword?

2. Why did archaeologists ask Saga to keep the sword a secret?

3. Why do archaeologists think the sword was in the lake?



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

4. Several other swords like this have been found in Sweden.

True False

5. The sword is now in a museum in Sweden.

True False

6. How old is the sword?

- A 1,000 years old
B 1,500 years old
C 2,000 years old

A B C

7. What else have archaeologists found in the lake?

- A a shield
B a helmet
C a brooch

A B C

8. Why is Saga pleased?

- A The sword was named after her.
B The queen has asked to meet her.
C The prime minister has praised her.

A B C

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

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

common (paragraph 2)

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

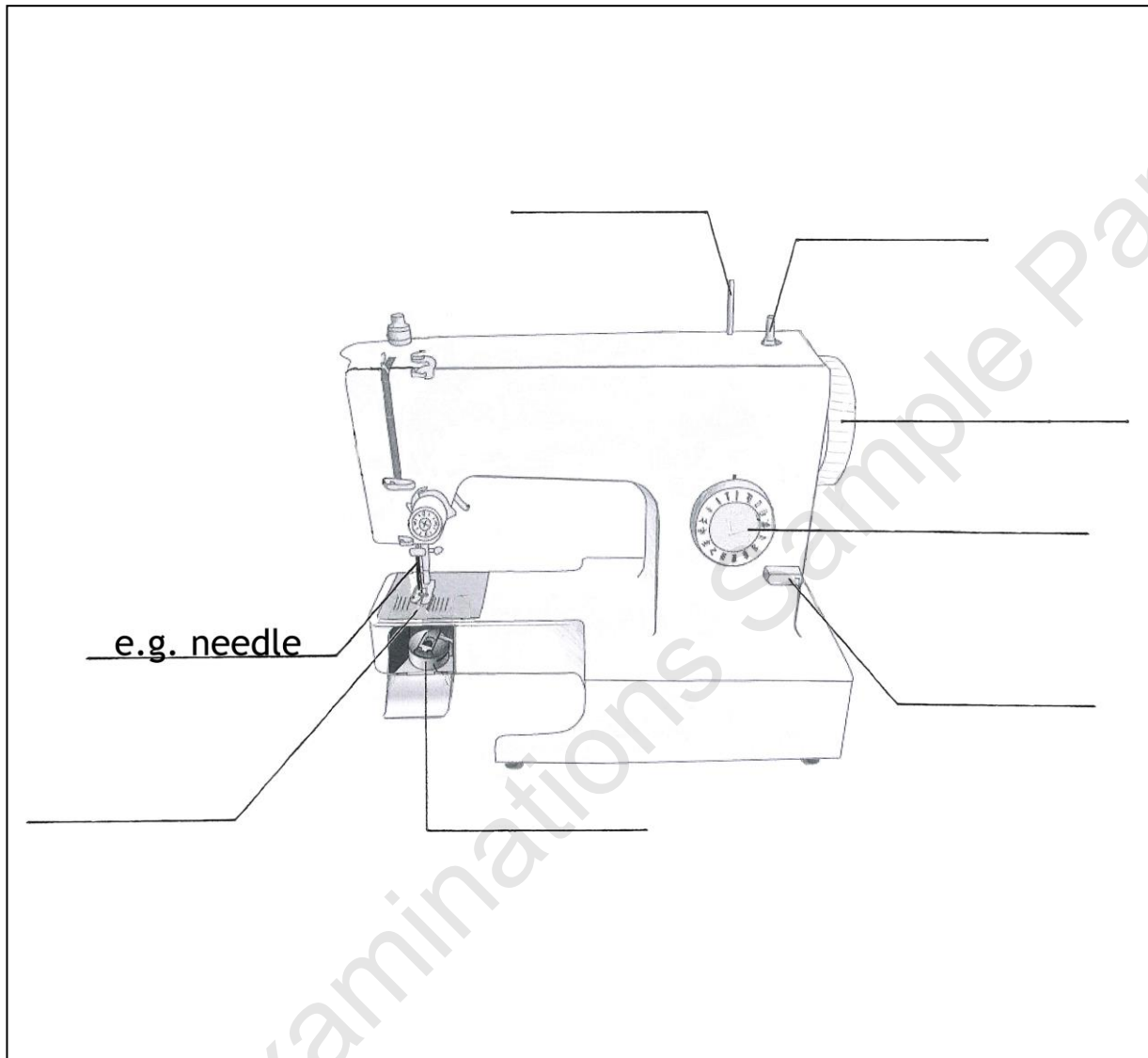
rich (paragraph 3)



Section R2 (7 marks)

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

Marks
Awarded



Parts of a Sewing Machine

7



Parts of a sewing machine

Marks
Awarded

A sewing machine is often used to make clothes.

The **needle** is a very thin piece of metal with a sharp point at one end and a hole or 'eye' for the cotton thread to go through. The needle makes the stitches in the material and is located towards the left hand side of the sewing machine.

The **throat plate** is a flat, rectangular piece of metal which sits on the base of the machine, below the needle. It is on the left hand side of the machine. The material rests on this plate while sewing takes place.

The **bobbin** is found inside the base of the machine, below the throat plate. The bobbin is a small round holder for the cotton thread. It sits inside the machine.

The **stitch selector** is a large round dial on the front of the sewing machine, towards the right. It is turned to change to a different kind of stitch.

The **balance wheel** is attached to the side of the sewing machine, on the right. It is circular in shape and can be turned to control the position of the needle. It is larger than the stitch selector.

On the top of the sewing machine, towards the right hand side, above the stitch selector there are two pins which stick up. The tallest of these pins, towards the back of the machine, is the **spool pin**. The reel of cotton or thread sits onto the spool pin.

The **bobbin winder** is the shorter of the two pins, which sticks up on the top of the machine. It is positioned to the right of the spool, slightly towards the front of the machine. It is used to wind thread onto a *bobbin*.

The **reverse lever** is a thin rectangular switch placed at the front of the sewing machine near the bottom right. It controls the direction of stitching and is below and to the right of the stitch selector.



Section R3 (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and tick the box.

Marks
Awarded

Example:

My parents have lived here since they were 25.

A since B during C for D until

1. You've met my friend Fiona, _____
 A aren't you? B didn't you? C haven't you? D don't you?
2. Our pizza is usually _____ within an hour.
 A to deliver B delivered C delivering D have delivered
3. If I'd known this before, I wouldn't _____ Emma to the party.
 A invited B inviting C have invited D be invited
4. I don't know _____ suitcase this is.
 A where B whose C who D why
5. _____ it's very tasty, I can't eat any more. I'm absolutely full.
 A In order B However C Despite D Although
6. That film was _____ than the one I saw last week.
 A as good B best C very good D better
7. After _____ his letter, I realised I had made a mistake.
 A read B reading C have read D to read
8. If I _____ how to do it, I would help you.
 A knew B have known C know D will know
9. While Maria _____ to her friend, there was a knock at the door.
 A is chatting B chats C was chatting D has chatted
10. We had our kitchen _____ last month.
 A painting B be painted C was painting D painted



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:

Jack is repairing my bike.

(being)

My bike is being repaired by Jack.

1. 'I've met Anna's brother several times,' said George.

(that)

George said

2. This coat is too small for me.

(enough)

This coat

3. My aunt gave me a bicycle.

(by)

I

4. The day was so beautiful that we decided to have a picnic in the park.

(such)

It

5. This shirt is more expensive than all the others in the shop.

(most)

This shirt

10



Section R4 (10 marks)

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

Marks
Awarded

Example:

The children are really noisy! (noise)

1. I think _____ food is the best in the world. (China)
2. It's _____ to ride a bike at night without lights. (danger)
3. I stopped watching the film because it was _____. (bore)
4. 'I won the tennis match,' Laura said _____. (proud)
5. Simon hates waiting for people. He is very _____. (patient)
6. I am really _____ about the party on Saturday! (excite)
7. Have you seen my new _____ dress? (stripe)
8. He sent Sarah some _____ about the job. (inform)
9. A _____ is waiting for you in your office. (visit)
10. It's very cold but _____ I remembered to bring my gloves and scarf. (lucky)

10



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:

I was clearing out the cupboard when I **found** a bag of coins. (come across)

I was clearing out the cupboard when I **came across** a bag of coins.

Example 2:

The doctor told him that he should **stop** smoking. (give up)

The doctor told him that he should **give up** smoking.

1. Mary informed us that they had delayed the meeting. (put off)

2. Gemma is recovering from a cold so she's staying at home. (get over)

3. We are friends with our neighbours and often invite them to dinner. (get on with)

4. The children shouted happily when the fireworks exploded. (go off)

5. Mike started his journey at ten o'clock and stopped for lunch three hours later. (set off)



extra space

This section is for notes and will not be marked.