

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

Level 2 (601/4949/8)

Paper code: AAProficiency116

CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed including listening - THREE 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								
		W1A	W1	W2	R1	R2	R3	W3	R4	R5
		[25]	[25]	[15]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]	[10]
W										
R										

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

Marker's Initials

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Section W2 (continued)

Task 2 Write an email of about 70 words to a friend.

In your email you should:

- tell your friend about the situation and explain how you feel
- ask your friend to help you start a campaign against the bus station

From:

Subject:

Message:

C__

A__

T__

15

Section R1 (10 marks)

Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Uncontacted Tribes

The term 'uncontacted' is rather misleading as it raises the question, 'uncontacted by whom?' When we in the developed world use this term, what we mean is uncontacted by 'civilised' people. We mean people living in a state of pristine isolation who know nothing of the outside world; people who are ignorant of the internal combustion engine and computers. In fact, the situation is more complicated. Almost all groups who have no contact with the developed world, *have* had contact with 'contacted' groups. Several Amazonian Indian communities have been forced out of Peru across the border into Brazil after violent encounters with illegal logging companies and oil workers who want their land. They crossed into the territories of other groups, such as the Brazilian Ashaninka tribe, who *had* been in contact with the Brazilian government's aid departments. While most of these meetings ended in violent bloodshed, some lead to interaction. Many of these tribes speak similar languages. Several supposedly uncontacted tribes have been found who wear t-shirts and even have guns as a result of inter-tribal trade. However, it is only through such contact with neighbouring tribes, as well as some aerial footage taken by researchers, that anything is known about their existence at all.

Most uncontacted tribes live in the dense forests and jungles of South America, New Guinea and India. There are thought to be around 80 uncontacted tribes in South America, the majority of them in Brazil, which mostly number fewer than 300 individuals. In the Indonesian part of New Guinea, there are around 38 such groups but in Papua New Guinea there are no true uncontacted groups. This is because the authorities have contacted them all in the past. However, this was for statistical research and the groups continue to have no contact with the developed world and are unaware that they are citizens of Papua New Guinea.

We have a rather romantic view of these groups still living in their traditional state but there is evidence that some have actually regressed as a result of hiding from invading loggers, missionaries and drug-dealers. Some have abandoned their villages and begun to move around over a wide area. They do this in small groups, hunting and looking for food. It's not that they prefer a nomadic life, or that they don't wish to meet other communities, but past experience has made them terrified to do so.

The dangers of contact are very real. These tribes have no immunity to minor western diseases such as the common cold or influenza and can die in their hundreds. Those who survive often end up as alcoholic or drug dependent, unable to fend for themselves. It is because of scenarios like this that modern thinking is now oriented to the view that uncontacted tribes are best left 'uncontacted' for their own good.

The Sentinelese people of Sentinel Island are one tribe which actively rejects contact. It is one of the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean and the people there have fiercely repelled any attempt at contact. This has not always been successful, however. Individuals have been kidnapped from time to time so it is known that their language is unlike any other, even other Andaman languages, and it is thought they number no more than 350. Researchers would like to meet and study them further but know that this would destroy them. We know they use metal gleaned from shipwrecks and we know they don't want to meet anyone - showers of metal-tipped arrows seem proof of this.

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

1. Most uncontacted tribes know about the developed world.
 True False Doesn't say
2. The Ashaninka tribe comes from Peru.
 True False Doesn't say
3. Some tribes have guns even though they are uncontacted.
 True False Doesn't say
4. India has fewer uncontacted tribes than New Guinea.
 True False Doesn't say
5. All the tribes in Papua New Guinea have been contacted.
 True False Doesn't say
6. How many uncontacted tribes live in Brazil?
 A about 38
 B fewer than 80
 C nearly 300
 A B C
7. As a result of trying to avoid contact with the developed world, some tribes no longer
 A live in villages.
 B go hunting.
 C travel long distances.
 A B C
8. The Sentinelese are a tribe who
 A speak a form of Andamanese.
 B are resistant to contact with others.
 C are truly *uncontacted*.
 A B C

Write the words in the box. (½ a mark each)

9. Find the word in the passage which means the **SAME** as:
untouched (paragraph 1)
film (paragraph 1)
10. Find the word in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:
settled (paragraph 3)
rare (paragraph 4)

Section R2 - Summary (10 marks)

Read paragraphs 3, 4 & 5. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on **Problems experienced by uncontacted tribes**. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.

Title:

10

Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)

Read the passage about Sam Walton, the founder of Walmart. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A - H, the one which fits each gap. There are two extracts you do not need to use. One of them has been done for you as an example.

- A - This strategy worked and in three years, sales at the store grew from \$80,000 to \$225,000.
- B - Around this time, Walton decided to move onto the international market and opened the first Walmart outside the U.S. in Mexico.
- C - With his clear work ethic and experience, this didn't take long.
- D - They worked hard as they knew they would benefit from it, but in order to keep an eye on performance, Walton bought a plane and learned how to fly.
- ~~E~~ - This was a major setback for Walton but he didn't give up.
- F - As a result, Walton felt hugely frustrated and, unable to find any other backers for his dream of a discount mega chain, he decided to set up business on his own.
- G - He is included in *Time's* list of 100 most influential people and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President George H. W. Bush.
- H - He cleverly located them close to giant regional warehouses.

Walmart

Walmart is, quite simply, the most profitable retail outlet in the world. It is also the largest employer in the United States. The name Walmart is closely identified with its founder, Sam Walton, whose dream of a discount mega chain is one of the greatest success stories in America. Even throughout childhood, Walton was a hard worker and funded his college tuition with the proceeds from various part-time jobs. Having graduated from the University of Missouri in 1940 with a degree in economics he was keen to find full-time employment. [1. _____] Within just a few months he got his first taste of the retail world when he got a job with JC Penny, where he worked as a store manager for a year and a half. It was during this time that he learned the basics of the retail business he would later rely on.

After serving in World War II, Walton, who had married during the war years, moved with his wife to Arkansas, where he bought a franchise for a Ben Franklin retail store. Walton was convinced that discount promotions were the way forward. By cutting prices he increased sales and in lowering his profits on an individual item, he earned more by selling more. [2. _____] However, despite this success, Walton only had a five-year lease on the property. At the end of the five years, the owner of the building decided to reclaim the store and business in order to give it to his son. He refused to allow Walton to renew the lease. [3. example E] Instead, he went on to open 14 other small discount stores under the Ben Franklin franchise, this time making sure that he always had a long lease on the property.

Walton had a strong belief that discount stores would thrive in small, rural towns, selling products at the cheapest possible price to ensure turnover and profit. He put this proposition to the owners of Ben Franklin, the Butler brothers, and suggested that they cut their prices in half. The brothers refused to do so and also disagreed about expanding into rural communities. [4. _____] Walmart was about to be born.

The first Walmart store opened in 1962 and was a great success. Within six years, there were 24 others. [5. _____] This meant he could transport goods quickly and efficiently to the store, using his own trucks to keep expenses down. This kind of efficiency meant there was more money to buy large quantities of goods, enabling him to get the best prices from suppliers. He motivated his managers by offering them a share of their store's profit. [6. _____] This meant he could regularly check on *all* his stores, wherever they were in the country. His hard work paid off. In 1985 Forbes Magazine ranked Walton as the richest man in America. However, he refused to move from the family home or buy an expensive car. 'All that hullabaloo about somebody's net worth is just stupid,' he said.

Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original, using the word or words given. Do not change the given word or words in any way at all.

Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Example:

He had only just left when the roof collapsed. (Hardly)

Hardly had he left when the roof collapsed.

1. I didn't visit Laura in London because she had gone on holiday. (If)

2. He didn't realise that he was being observed. (Little)

3. Jenny doesn't want the children to eat their burgers in the car. (would rather)

4. It was a mistake to spend all my money at the market. (shouldn't)

5. The dentist is taking out one of my teeth tomorrow. (having)

6. 'Don't drink the river water, Tom,' said Jack. (warned)

7. I have to stay at work until 7 pm every night. My boss says so. (makes)

8. Oh no! I think my wallet fell out of my pocket. (must)

9. Perhaps Neanderthal people were as clever as we are. (might)

10. 'Did you play in the team last week, Linda?' said Bill. (asked)

Section R4 (10 marks)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Example

I reject this accusation completely. (accuse)

1. The expedition was a complete _____ from start to finish. (fail)
2. _____ is the most important quality for any scientist. (curious)
3. He's behaving very _____. I don't trust him at all. (suspect)
4. I'm waiting for this cement to _____ so I can walk on it. (hard)
5. My brother found a lost cat and he was given a _____ reward. (substance)
6. This clock is one of the company's most popular _____. (produce)
7. Before you get to stage two, you need to learn the _____. (base)
8. The island is totally _____. Only a few birds live there. (inhabit)
9. I appreciate your friendship and _____. (loyal)
10. There were hundreds of _____ in the race. (compete)

Section R5 (10 marks)

Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

The Potato

The potato is native ^(example) _____ to _____ southern Peru and north-western Bolivia. It

(1) _____ first introduced to Europe by the Spanish and has since spread

all (2) _____ the world. It remains (3) _____ extremely

important food crop, with the average human eating 33 kg a year. This includes

traditional rice-eating areas (4) _____ as China and India, where in recent

decades, potato production (5) _____ increased dramatically. China now

produces more potatoes than (6) _____ else. Before the arrival of the

potato, Europeans ate turnips and cereals but (7) _____ crops often failed

and led to famine. (8) _____ some notable exceptions, like the Irish

Potato Famine of 1845-52, the potato, (9) _____ was cheap to produce,

proved to be a very reliable staple food. It has been credited with the increase in the

European population and in 1995 it became the first vegetable to be grown

(10) _____ space!