

Please stick your candidate label here



AIM Awards ESOL International Examinations (Anglia)

# Entry Level 3 (601/4946/2)

Paper code: AAIntermediate116

## 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 Initials

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**Section W2 (15 marks)**

*You have started going to a basketball club after school. 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 club and say why you like it.*

**or**

2. *Tell your friend about the club and invite him/her to watch a game.*

**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 Moving Lighthouse**

Gay Head Lighthouse on the island of Martha’s Vineyard, USA, is a national treasure. Unfortunately, it had a problem: its location. Lighthouses are tall with a bright light at the top and warn ships away from dangerous rocks. However, after decades of strong waves breaking against these rocks, the cliffs were falling into the sea. Gay Head Lighthouse, one of five lighthouses on the island, was getting closer to the beach and dangerously close to the edge. It had to be moved.

How do you move a 16-metre high building? The answer is ‘carefully’, especially as it is part of the country’s history. The team with the task of moving it knew that if the bricks cracked, the tower would fall and be lost forever. So they lifted the lighthouse onto a steel and wooden ramp, like a railway. It was then pulled almost 40 metres away from its original position. It had been just 14 metres away from disaster. It now stands a much safer 53 metres from the cliff. The process took the team two days and cost \$3.5 million.

The lighthouse keeper was hugely relieved that the project was successful. Richard Scidmore has worked at Gay Head for 25 years. In 2012, he predicted that the building would collapse into the sea by 2015. The building was moved in 2014, just in time. He was desperate to save the 160-year-old building, which had survived since 1856. There has been a lighthouse on this site since 1799, with the original wooden structure used until 1854, when it was replaced with the existing structure.

Martha’s Vineyard attracts many tourists. It used to be a popular place for whale hunting, and ships were protected by the lighthouse. Whales were big business. They still are, although today people don’t go there to hunt but to watch them. Now the lighthouse overlooking the bay is safe for another century.

**For questions 1-3 please answer in complete sentences. (2 marks each)**

1. How many lighthouses are there on Martha’s Vineyard?

2. Why did Gay Head Lighthouse have to be moved?

3. What did the team use to move the lighthouse?

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

4. It took two days to move the lighthouse.

True  False

5. Whales are still hunted around Martha's Vineyard.

True  False

6. What distance was the lighthouse moved?

- A just over 14 metres
- B about 40 metres
- C over 50 metres

A  B  C

7. When was the lighthouse moved?

- A 2012
- B 2014
- C 2015

A  B  C

8. The lighthouse that has been moved was built in

- A 1799.
- B 1854.
- C 1856.

A  B  C

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

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

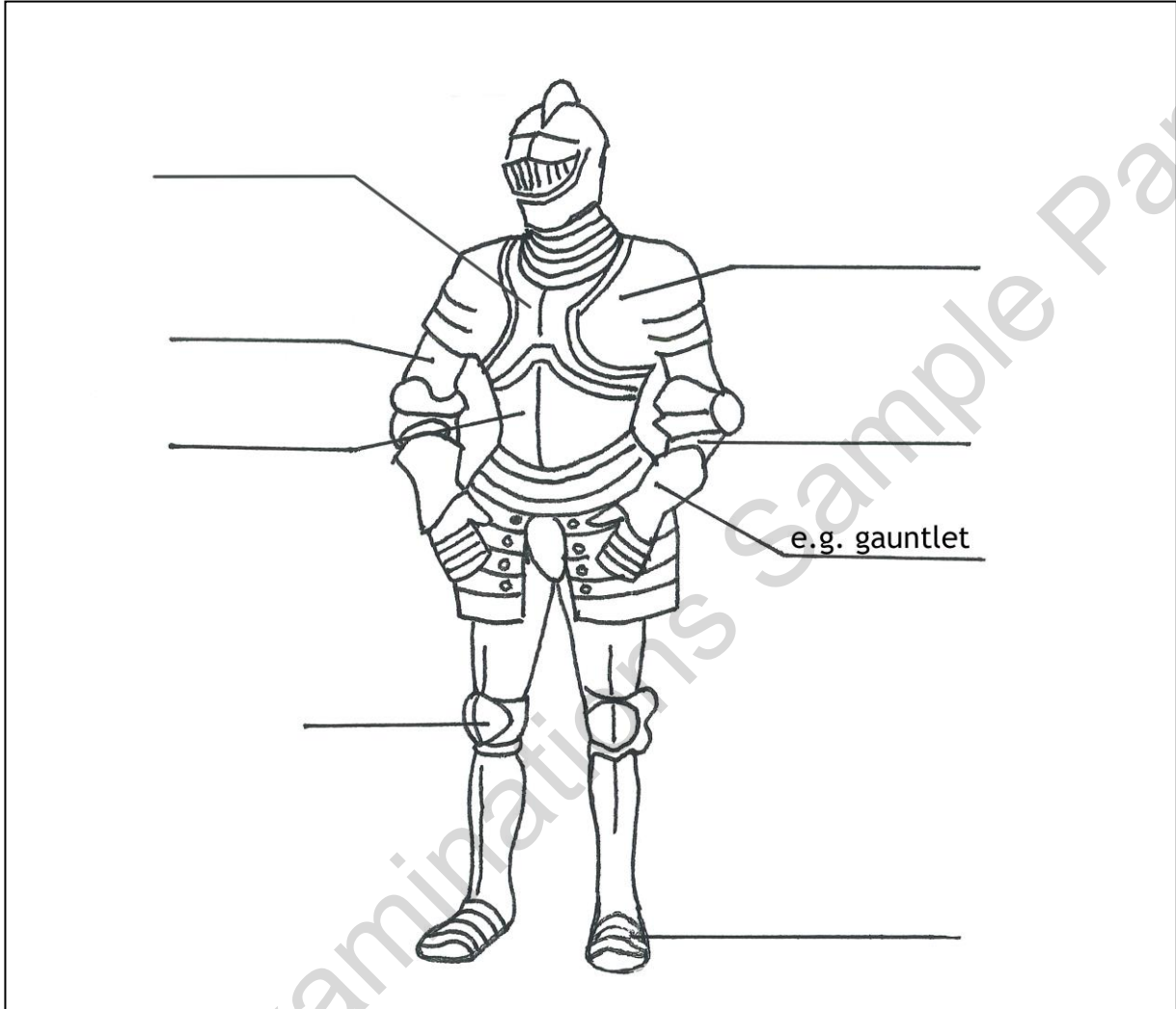
*slightly (paragraph 3)*

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

*fall (paragraph 3)*

**Section R2 (7 marks)**

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



**Parts of a Suit of Armour**

## Parts of a suit of armour

*During the Middle Ages, soldiers wore heavy armour made of metal. A gauntlet was worn on each hand. The gauntlets look like metal gloves.*

A pauldron was just below the neck and it protected the shoulder. The pauldrons were made of several pieces of metal, allowing the man to move his arms and shoulders.

The breast plate was below the neck. It protected the chest and was between the two pauldrons.

A rerebrace protected the top of the arm. It was worn under the pauldron and protected the arm above the elbow.

From the elbow down was the piece of armour called the vambrace. This was between the elbow and the hand. It was worn under the gauntlets.

The plackart protected the lower part of the wearer's body. It was attached to the breastplate, which was slightly higher. The plackart protected the stomach and other organs.

A poleyn covered each of the wearer's knees. The poleyns protected the side and the front of the knee and allowed the man to bend his leg. This was very important when riding a horse.

At the bottom of the suit of armour were the sabatons, the shoes, which covered the feet.

**Section R3 (20 marks)**

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

Example:

I haven't seen my cousin for three years.

A for

B during

C since

D until

1. After \_\_\_\_\_ the film, Maggie decided to read her book.  
A to watch      B watching      C watched      D have watched
2. There was an old tree \_\_\_\_\_ was growing through the window.  
A where      B when      C which      D who
3. I couldn't see the actors as I \_\_\_\_\_ behind a really tall man.  
A have sat      B am sitting      C was sitting      D will sit
4. I think I need new glasses, so I must have my eyes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A been tested      B testing      C tested      D be testing
5. Sydney Harbour Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ in 1923.  
A was built      B has built      C is built      D would build
6. Well, I must say that was the \_\_\_\_\_ play I've ever seen!  
A more boring      B most boring      C too boring      D as boring
7. He's not very interested, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A does he?      B is he?      C was he?      D has he?
8. If I had known about the party, I \_\_\_\_\_ gone.  
A will have      B won't have      C will be      D would have
9. He's going to study French \_\_\_\_\_ it's his favourite subject.  
A although      B until      C so      D because
10. I can't go home until I \_\_\_\_\_ all my work.  
A have finished      B had finished      C will finish      D finished



**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:**

'Can I have some more to eat?' asked Oliver. (if)

Oliver asked *if he could have some more to eat.*

1. London is such a big city that I always get lost. (so)

London

2. Our new cat is bigger than our dog. (as)

Our dog

3. 'I've lost my phone,' Elsie said to her friend. (she)

Elsie told her friend

4. My little brother broke my favourite mirror. (by)

My favourite mirror

5. We didn't go swimming because the sea wasn't warm enough. (too)

The sea

**Section R4 (10 marks)**

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

**Example:**

She worked as a receptionist for thirty years. (reception)

1. I'm learning to speak \_\_\_\_\_ before I go to Moscow. (Russia)
2. Your room is very \_\_\_\_\_. Put your things away, please. (tidy)
3. Don't be so \_\_\_\_\_. Just wait a minute. (patient)
4. I was the only \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum. (visit)
5. The internet is very \_\_\_\_\_ for keeping in touch with friends. (use)
6. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ party and I met lots of new people. (excite)
7. The New Year's Eve \_\_\_\_\_ finally finished at 4 am. (celebrate)
8. She works as an \_\_\_\_\_ and paints lovely portraits. (art)
9. I couldn't open the box, but Thomas managed to do it \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
10. I'd like some \_\_\_\_\_ about the Solfino Hotel. (inform)

**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:**

The plane left on time, but we arrived 20 minutes early. (take off)

The plane took off on time, but we arrived 20 minutes early.

**Example 2:**

He felt much better as soon as he stopped smoking. (give up)

He felt much better as soon as he gave up smoking.

1. The school bell was ringing as the students arrived. (turn up)

2. She said she would help us but as usual she broke her promise. (let down)

3. Someone stole some money and the police are investigating it. (look into)

4. My cousin resembles his father; they both have red hair. (take after)

5. I bought my son a guitar, and now I have to tolerate the noise! (put up with)

