CEFR C1

Final Exam

AIM Qualifications ESOL International

Proficiency Level

Reading and Writing Examination

Qualification: 601/4949/8
Paper Number: **Sample 3**
Exam Date:

Candidate Instructions:

Make sure you have the correct candidate label in the box above.

Answer ALL the questions.

Time allo·wed – TWO hours and THIRTY minutes

Good Luck!

Writing Section [50]

Reading Section [50]

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section W3 (10 marks)

Rewrite the sentences to give the same meaning as the original, using the beginning of the sentence provided and the word in brackets. Do not change the given words in any way at all. Rewrite all direct speech as reported speech.

Example:

Someone is cutting some trees down for them next week. **(having)**

They are having some trees cut down next week.

1. You must not enter the contamination zone under any circumstances. (into)

Under

2. The cake looked far worse than she had hoped. (nearly)

The cake

3. Jane left the cinema early so she didn't see the final scene. (missed)

If

4. He really should contact his cousin. (touch)

It's about

5. 'Pater, you're not listening to me!' said Helen. (attention)

Helen accused

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section R1 (10 marks)
Read the following passage and answer all the questions.

Breakfast

We tend to take it for granted that all humans everywhere have always eaten breakfast. While food has been eaten in the morning since ancient times, it seems to have been relatively erratic rather than a daily ritual. In terms of timing, records show that the first meal of the day ranged from before sunrise to around midday. In terms of content, anything from bread, raw vegetables, soup, porridge and beer seem to have been consumed. The idea of a special meal called 'breakfast' was not found in England until the 15th century, and until the 13th century the name of the first meal of the day was 'dinner', which comes from the old French word *disner*. In the 15th century, breakfast was a meal that many people didn't have in England. In general, only people who were in some way feeble or sick were seen as needing food early in the morning. The rich ate just two meals a day, lunch and dinner, and for them, breakfast was seen as unnecessary and excessive. However, a morning meal of porridge or thin soup was eaten by peasants, who of course needed the energy to do heavy, manual work. This association of early morning food with poverty and hard physical effort was perhaps also why breakfast was looked down on by the wealthy.

In the 15th century, tea and coffee had not been introduced into Europe yet, and all social classes knew that drinking water put their health in danger, although at the time it was not understood why. Certainly, if plain water could be avoided, it was. They didn't know that the brewing process to make beer killed any *pathogens*, which cause disease, in the water. However, they *did* know it didn't make them ill, so they drank it in large quantities. It was much weaker than beer today and was routinely given to sick adults to help them sleep and to children at breakfast as a less dangerous drink that didn't cause stomach upsets or even worse, the serious disease of *cholera*.

In England, a 15th-century doctor called Thomas Cogan was the first educated person to recommend breakfast for everybody, and gradually the idea caught on. By the 1700s, tea and coffee were popular with the wealthy, as well as breakfast dishes such as scrambled eggs. In the modern era, in the 19th-century United States, new developments in agriculture and manufacturing made food so plentiful that it was possible for people to eat enormous breakfasts of meat, eggs and the native maple syrup at low cost. In the early 20th century, there was a reaction against this, and following what was called a 'clean-living movement', a Michigan businessman called W.K. Kellogg began making breakfast cereals. These cereals, such as cornflakes, were intended to be eaten cold and were seen as far healthier. Between 1970 and 1998, the number of different types of breakfast cereals in the USA more than doubled and one reason for their popularity was that packaged breakfast cereals were considerably more convenient than a product that had to be cooked.

Today, many health experts assert that breakfast is the most important meal of the day: they argue that missing breakfast is unhealthy and that eating breakfast helps us control and regulate our weight. They claim that people who eat breakfast tend to move more, and have better blood-sugar control. They also claim that young people who eat breakfast find it easier to stay awake, concentrate and remember things during the morning, making it an important meal for school children. Some of these claims have been confirmed by scientific studies but even so, many scientists remain sceptical about the special status of breakfast, saying that as long as you have enough food and not too much, and your food is healthy, when you eat it in the day is simply a matter of personal preference.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions 1-10, tick *(✓)* the box. (1 mark each)

1. The concept of a morning meal called 'breakfast' began in England in the 13th century.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

2. According to the article, the French had bread for breakfast in the 15th century.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

3. In the 15th century, the first meal of the day for wealthy people in England was lunch.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

4. European adults in the 15th century only drank water at breakfast.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

5. American breakfasts in the 19th century were very expensive.

   True ☐ False ☐ Doesn't say ☐

6. In the 15th century, peasants ate breakfast because

   A they rarely had enough money for food for dinner.
   B the work they did made an early meal necessary.
   C they were given no time off to eat during the day.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

7. Beer was a good breakfast drink for children because it

   A was thought to cure any illnesses they had.
   B made them calm and quiet.
   C was safe and clean.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

8. Kellogg's breakfast cereals were introduced as a result of

   A a healthy-living campaign.
   B new developments in farming.
   C new packaging technology.

   A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

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

9. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **SAME** as:

   weak (paragraph 1) ☐

10. Find the word or phrase in the passage which means the **OPPOSITE** of:

    limited (paragraph 3) ☐

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section R2 - Summary (10 marks - 6 marks for summary and 4 marks for style)
Read paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. With the information you find, write a summary in your own words on ***Changing attitudes to breakfast****. Do not use fewer than 50 words or more than 75 words.*

Title:

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Section R3 - Reading (10 marks)
Read the passage about the American author, Herman Melville. Ten sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the extracts A - M, 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 - Even by the end of the first chapter, he understood that he had a forgotten masterpiece in his hands.
B - Although by this time his professional writing career had ended, he remained dedicated to his craft, and he continued to write novels, short stories and poems.
C - This also sold extremely well and Melville suddenly became a wealthy celebrity.
D - However, this extravagant lifestyle and the sudden death of his father when Melville was 11, changed the family's fortunes for the worse.
E - The work on board was so hard and dirty that after 18 months, Melville and a shipmate deserted the ship in the Marshall Islands in Polynesia.
F - Like many men of his time, he spent little time with his wife and family.
G - *He produced a long, intellectual, mysterious book which, on the surface at least, is about the hunting of a great white whale - that book was of course Moby Dick.*
H - He must have liked life at sea, because the next year he signed up again as an ordinary sailor on a whaling ship.
I - In fact, in order to finance it, Melville's father had borrowed large sums from his own father and his wife's widowed mother.
J - He escaped and after resuming his castaway lifestyle, made his way to Hawaii, where he took several jobs and eventually joined the United States Navy as a sailor again.
K - This was based on Melville's experiences in the South Pacific on the island of Nuku Hiva, where the province of *Tai Pi* was the inspiration for the title of the book.
L - However, this time, although his stories were published and well-reviewed, the reading public did not take to them as they had to his earlier works.
M - Nobody thought that Melville was capable of writing a great work of literature.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Herman Melville

Herman Melville is now widely seen as one of the greatest American novelists of all time. In his lifetime, however, he was considered to be, at best, a minor author. He was born into a wealthy family in New York City in 1819. They lived in an elegant household with servants, and every few years the family would move on to more spacious living quarters. [1.] Suddenly, having far less money than she was used to, his mother had to move her family of eight children to Albany in an attempt to avoid catastrophic poverty. It has since become apparent that their affluent lifestyle was far beyond their own means. [2.] Whether Melville and his seven siblings were aware of this debt is impossible to know.

Melville's teens were characterised by attempts to get an education and to have enough to eat. In what must have been an act of desperation, aged 19, he signed up as a common sailor and made a return voyage to Liverpool. [3.] Whale oil was in great demand for oil lamps, and catching whales could make you rich.

On that second ship, the twenty-year-old Melville was contracted to a share of the whaling profits of the voyage, but in spite of the chance of riches, the voyage was not a success. [4.] After three months living an idyllic life there, Melville decided to try again, signed up on an Australian whaler, took part in a mutiny and was briefly jailed. [5.] After a year working on board the *USS United States*, he then returned to New York via Cape Horn and Rio de Janeiro. He had been away for four years.

When he told his family of his incredible experiences, they urged him to write them down, resulting in an adventure novel, set in Polynesia, called *Typee*. [6.] There was a large market for this sort of escapist literature and *Typee* was an overnight bestseller. Melville followed it up with a similar story called *Omoo*. [7.] With a life of poverty and desperation seemingly behind him, he married and started a family.

When the money from his two novels started to run out, he began to write again. [8.] Therefore he only made a limited amount of money and had to borrow $3000 from his father-in-law. Strongly influenced by the well-known older writer Nathaniel Hawthorn, with whom he spent a lot of time discussing life, literature and metaphysics, Melville decided he would write a serious novel based around whales, life at sea and whaling. [***example*** G] His publisher took it because it was by the great Herman Melville - but the critics did not like it. It sold slowly, and Melville began to realise he would never make his fortune as a writer.

Like everyone, he needed money. Therefore, with the help of friends, he got a job in the customs service, where he worked for the next 19 years. [9.] By 1876, however, none of his books were in print and in 1891, when he died at the age of 72, he was barely remembered.

Then, in 1919, a well-known critic called Carl van Doren was given an old copy of *Moby Dick*. [10.] Excited, he persuaded the author Raymond Weaver to write a biography of Melville and a publisher to start printing the novel again. Suddenly, *Moby Dick* was the book everyone was talking about. Since then, Melville's reputation has continued to grow and *Moby Dick* is thought by many to be the best book ever written by an American author.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section R4 (10 marks)
Read the two texts in the boxes and complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in brackets. There is one example.

Crime Prevention

According to data published by the Office for National Statistics, there has been a (example) **significant** ***(signify)*** increase in the number of burglaries in this area.

Your local crime prevention officer has produced this advisory notice, which we hope you find helpful and (1) _____ ***(inform)***.

Burglars will use a (2) _____ ***(vary)*** of ways to avoid being noticed.

The general (3) _____ ***(recommend)*** from police is for you to keep your property easily seen. They suggest that you limit the height of any fence or garden hedge at the front of your home. The more visible your house is from the street, the greater the (4) _____ ***(probable)*** of it being targeted by criminals.

If you see anyone acting (5) _____ ***(suspect)*** in the area, please call 02344 677788.

Hotel Staff Needed

Safron House Hotel is looking for a number of recruits for the busy holiday season. We have several (6) _____ ***(vacant)***, including kitchen staff, cleaning staff and a bar manager.

The (6) _____ ***(require)*** of the job will vary depending on you area of interest, but we welcome anyone for interview who is hard-working and sociable. We are proud that all of our staff at Safron House are able to show a level of (7) _____ ***(rely)*** and (8) _____ ***(commit)*** in their work.

Please visit www.safronhouse.org for further information and to express an interest.

Only selected (10) _____ ***(apply)*** will be contacted.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Section R5 (10 marks)
Write the missing words on the lines. Write only one word in each space. There is an example.

Roman Baths

For hundreds (example) ___of___ years, public baths were of great cultural significance in the Roman Empire. The first bath houses, which were built in Rome, date (1) _____ the 2nd century BCE. Luxurious and beautiful public bath houses were built all (2) _____ Europe. Some were relatively small, built for somewhere (3) _____ 50 and 100 customers a day, but some of them could accommodate as (4) _____ as 6,000 bathers at once. They naturally also became meeting places in (5) _____ people could socialise, do business, discuss politics or merely gossip. Some of these public baths were (6) _____ magnificent that they were filled with lecture theatres, meeting rooms, art galleries and even meditation rooms. As they (7) _____ more popular, Roman building engineers worked out (8) _____ *aqueducts* could be erected to feed water into the baths. These amazing social places, in varying states of preservation, (9) _____ still evident wherever the Romans settled. Many of them are now tourist attractions, but a few, like *Hamman Essalihine* in Algeria, remain (10) _____ for business, much like they were over 2,000 years ago.

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extra space

LIVEWORKSHEETS