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# Anglia Examination Syndicate (England)

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## Certificate in English for Overseas Candidates

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### Proficiency Level - Paper Ai

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# 2005

**Time allowed – Three hours including listening.**

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**Candidates should answer ALL questions.**

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**Write your answers in PEN in the spaces provided.**

**You may use correcting fluid if necessary.**

**Ask for extra paper if you need it.**

CHICHESTER COLLEGE, WESTGATE FIELDS, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX, PO19 1SB, ENGLAND

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Section A	Section B	Section C	Summary	Section D	Section E	Section F





**Section B (15 marks)**

*Write a letter of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics. Set out the letter correctly and appropriately. Include the address or addresses but do not count them in the number of words.*

1. Write a letter to a friend apologising for not keeping in touch. State your reasons.
2. Write a letter of application to a company advertising for students to do temporary work during the summer holidays.

A large rectangular box with a solid black border, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**Section C (20 marks)**

*Read the following passage and answer all the questions.*

**Wild Children**

The theme of wild children raised by dogs has interested people since the story of Romulus and Remus. The twin brothers were abandoned as tiny babies by their mother on the bank of the River Tiber and taken by a wolf who fed them her own milk and looked after them until they grew up and founded the great city of Rome.

Stories like this have occurred several times through history, but it's shocking to find that such wild dog-children really exist in modern Europe. Several years ago, a journalist discovered and publicised several cases in the Ukraine.

Edik, who is now seven years old, was born in the town of Mirny near the Black Sea, a town which has suffered severe economic depression since the raising of the Iron Curtain in the late 1980s. In addition to their poor living conditions, or perhaps because of them, Edik's parents suffered from emotional inadequacy, totally neglecting the child. No competent social services were in place to notice this and by the age of three, Edik's main 'parents' were the stray dogs that wandered around the town. A strong friendship had grown up between the dogs and the boy on the basis that since no-one loved or cared for the dogs and no-one loved or cared for the boy, they cared for each other. They scavenged for food together and guarded each other at night. When neighbours finally managed to contact responsible authorities, they went to rescue the boy but the dogs tried to 'protect' him from them. He was part of their pack. Neither the boy nor the dogs recognised that they were of different species; they had completely accepted each other. After his return to human society, Edik is having to learn how to talk, sleep in a bed at night, walk on two legs and play with other children. Much of his previous behaviour he is having to learn *not* to do. For example, whenever he sees a cat, his instinct is to chase it.

Oksana's case is even more shocking. When she was found, she ran around on all fours, barking and howling and lapping water with her tongue. She was an only child and her parents had wanted a boy. Disappointed, for the first three years of her life they both neglected and abused her in the family's filthy home in the village of Novaya Blagoveschenka. Then one winter's day, she was thrown out of the house. It was cold outside and she crawled into the dog kennel and cuddled up to a black dog for warmth. After this, her parents chained her up outside and for several years she lived with the dog in the kennel. Finally, Oksana was rescued and since then she has been living in an institution.

Until recently, when she was frightened she barked and when strangers approached she growled. When she gained the power of speech after years of teaching, she always referred to the black dog she had lived with as her 'mother'. However, extensive tests have revealed that there is nothing physically wrong with her. She just needs to learn how to live like a human being.

These two terrible cases do not disprove the probably mythical story of Romulus and Remus. However, what they do show is that far from growing up to be visionary statesmen and leaders, children living with dogs in the formative years of their lives are likely to grow up far behind their peers in psychological, intellectual and social development.

For questions 1-8 tick (✓) the box.

1 Oksana and Edik come from the same village.

True  False  Doesn't say

2 Oksana had several brothers.

True  False  Doesn't say

3 Edik's parents loved him and wanted to care for him but they couldn't because they were homeless.

True  False  Doesn't say

4 The dogs fiercely attacked and injured the people who went to save Edik.

True  False  Doesn't say

5 According to the writer, Oksana and Edik's stories make the Romulus and Remus story more believable.

True  False  Doesn't say

6 Why did Oksana start living outside with a dog?

- A because she had always loved dogs
- B because it was nicer outside than in her house
- C because her parents forced her out of the house

A  B  C

7 How old were Edik and Oksana when they began to live with dogs?

- A one was seven and one was four
- B they were both about three
- C they were both very small babies

A  B  C

8 What lasting effect has living with dogs had on these two children?

- A they have some dog-like behaviour.
- B they have become mentally and physically ill.
- C they are unable to learn to speak.

A  B  C



**Section D (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:**

**Michael is watering our garden while we're on holiday. (*being*)**

*Our garden is being watered by Michael while we're on holiday.*

1 "You will be finishing early on Friday," said the teacher to his class. (*reminded*)

2 I couldn't eat the food because I wasn't hungry. (*If*)

3 When it began to rain, George knew he should have brought his umbrella. (*wished*)

4 "I copied all the answers," the boy said. (*admitted*)

5 By December it will be six months since my father gave up smoking. (*a non-smoker*)

6 They postponed the meeting until the next day. (*put*)

7 Some people are putting a new kitchen into my house this week. (*I'm*)

8 Shall we eat at the restaurant near the beach tonight? (*How about*)

9 You really should elect a leader for the group. (*high time*)

10 It's very rare to hear such a perfect singing voice as Pavarotti's. (*Rarely*)

**Section E (10 marks)**

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

**Example**

The bad .....*behaviour*..... of the boy is intolerable. (BEHAVE)

- 1 The building of the new stadium was a great ..... (ACHIEVE)
- 2 If you ..... the axe it will chop the wood much better. (SHARP)
- 3 I will always remember your ..... when I was feeling bad. (KIND)
- 4 I'm afraid we have no ..... in the company at the moment. (VACANT)
- 5 America gained its ..... from Britain on July 4 1776. (DEPEND)
- 6 The government is announcing its ..... on the new road today. (DECIDE)
- 7 It is ..... to leave medicines where children can get them. (DANGER)
- 8 What ..... was the athlete who won the marathon? (NATION)
- 9 You must show all your ..... on the maths exam paper. (CALCULATE)
- 10 Try not to be ..... if you don't succeed the first time. (COURAGE)

**Section F (10 marks)**

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

**Animal Communication**

Chimpanzees are .....*the*..... (eg) most intelligent communicators in the animal world. They 'talk' to ..... (1) other through a huge range of voice noises, hand gestures, body movements and facial expressions. They ..... (2) not the only ones who communicate well, however. A female lowland gorilla called Koko has ..... (3) taught 1,000 words of sign language, and understands about 2,000 words ..... (4) spoken English. She even has ..... (5) own email address: Kokomail@aol.com.

Dolphins have ..... (6) a complicated range of sounds that scientists wonder if they are actually languages. Humpback whales also use complex songs that can ..... (7) heard hundreds of kilometres away.

..... (8) land, the loudest sounds of any animal are made ..... (9) the South American Howler Monkey. They often hold 'conversations' over distances of 15 kms or more. North American Prairie Dogs give different warning barks so that other prairie dogs know ..... (10) a predator is a hawk, a snake or a coyote.

A large rectangular area containing 25 horizontal dotted lines, intended for writing or drawing.