



AIM Awards & Anglia Examinations

Level 2 (Proficiency C1)

Speaking Test

2020 Set 2

Instructions for Candidates

- The test will take 20 minutes.
- You will take the test with another candidate.

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Procedure

The Anglia Proficiency Speaking Test consists of three parts and should take *approximately* 20 minutes to complete. There are two candidates at each session. The examination will be recorded. Recordings are sent to Anglia Examinations, Chichester College for moderation.

AFTER the examination, you must not return to the area where candidates yet to take the test are still waiting.

Preparation

Think about your future plans and be prepared to talk about them and answer questions about them. Be prepared to ask the other candidate questions about his/her future plans as well.

There are two articles to read and think about. You should be prepared to talk briefly on one of them before discussing it.

Choose one of the topics from the list: celebrities; change; the media. The assessor will ask you a question on that topic or ask you to talk about a statement on that topic.

Task One: up to 4 minutes: Introductory warm-up.

The assessor will ask you to talk about yourself and why you are taking the examination.

Task Two: up to 8 minutes: Prepared discussion (newspaper article).

The assessor will ask you to talk briefly about the article you have prepared and then you must be prepared to discuss it.

Task Three: up to 8 minutes: Unprepared discussion (topic only).

The assessor will offer you two topics to talk about, from the list of three preparation topics that you have already seen. The assessor will ask which topic you have chosen to talk about. The assessor will then ask you a question/questions on that topic. You must be prepared to engage in a discussion about the topic.

LEVEL 2 (PROFICIENCY) SPEAKING EXAMINATION, Set 2 2020

Task Two: Readings for Discussion

READING ONE: HUMAN MICROCHIPPING

Humans have always modified their bodies, from simple tattoos to prosthetic limbs. Now, human microchipping and implants are on the rise. A microchip, a rice-grain sized implant, can be inserted underneath the skin, usually in the thumb or forefinger. Once it is in, the user can manipulate technology with a simple flick of the wrist - whether that's answering the phone, unlocking a door, or even buying snacks from a vending machine.

The possibilities of microchipping go far beyond this, and it has been tipped as possibly one of the most widespread technologies of the future. Just as most people now have a smartphone, most people in the near future could be microchipped. They could potentially make calls without a phone, remotely manipulate computers, and access their bank and medical records simply through scanning the chip.

Some people worry that this could lead to surveillance states, where our data and records can be more easily accessed and stolen, and our movements and actions more easily traced. Others state that it will usher in a new age of convenience and efficiency, which will allow people to live more stress-free lives.

Points to consider:

- **What do you think we could do with microchipping? In what ways could it make life easier?**
- **What could be some of the downsides of microchipping?**
- **Overall, do you think microchipping is an exciting or a scary prospect?**
- **Do you think it will become widespread like smartphones, or will it come to nothing?**
- **Would you get a microchip if you were offered one?**
- **In general, do you think technology is going too far?**

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Task Two: Readings for Discussion

READING TWO: GENERATIONAL DIVIDES

A generation gap is when there is a real or perceived difference in outlook between generations, or age groups. It could be regarding beliefs, politics, or values more generally, which may result from very different circumstances or differences in wealth.

Today, the differences between the generations commonly known as ‘baby boomers’ (people born shortly after the Second World War) and ‘millennials’ (people born in the 1980s and 1990s) are often discussed and heatedly debated. While baby boomers say millennials can be spoilt, lazy, or entitled, millennials claim that baby boomers fail to recognise that they were more able to buy a house and get a well-paid, secure job. Other perceived differences include differing attitudes to climate change, diet, and progressive or cultural issues.

Some sociologists point out that there is usually some tension between generations. There is usually a perception of naivety towards the younger generation from the older, while the younger considers the older outdated in its conservatism. Often, these differences are huge generalisations, and many exceptions can be found on either side. This could be true to such an extent that the differences are almost total inventions, meaning that tensions are stoked between arbitrary groups of people for no good reason. What do you think?

Points to consider:

- Do you recognise the differences between generations laid out in the article?
- Do you think there is a pronounced generational divide in your country? What are the differences between older and younger people?
- Do you think this is the correct divide to focus on, or is there a more important divide e.g. between rich and poor?
- In what way can the generational divide be a good thing?
- Do you think that the older generation should be looked after by their own families?

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Task Three: Topics

GROUP ONE: CELEBRITIES

GROUP TWO: CHANGE

GROUP THREE: THE MEDIA

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