

PART II: WRITING SKILLS

(20 MARKS)



Last week a classmate of yours had a party for his 18th birthday. Your best friend, however, couldn't go.

Write an email to him/her telling him/her all about it.

Your email should be about 120 words.

PART II: READING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer all the questions that follow.

A long and healthy life?



Par. 1 Tortoises are among the record-breakers when it comes to lifespan. They can often live for 200 years. I don't think that anyone would want to live that long. However, it is true that these days we are all living longer. A baby born today could live to be not only 100, but even 120 years old. Hard to believe? Apparently, there could be a gene for not only long life, but long and healthy life.

Par. 2 Even today, there are many, many people who have passed the age of 100 – an age that seemed an impossible achievement only a few decades ago. In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that a new term has been invented: the wellderly. These are people over the age of 80 who have no diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes and who have never taken medication for these conditions.

Par. 3 Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan are communities where a healthy old age is typical. In the small village of Molochio in Calabria there are about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight people who are older than 100! When researchers ask these people what the secret of their long life is, the answer is always to do with diet: 'I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.' 'A little bit, but of everything. No smoking, no drinking.'

Par. 4 Scientists like Eric Topol do not believe that diet and lifestyle are the only reasons why people live long lives. He says: 'There must be genes that explain why some individuals are protected from the harmful genes that affect how long people

live.' In one small area in Ecuador, researchers met quite a few people with a genetic condition called *Laron syndrome*. The main effect of this condition is to stop the person's growth to little more than a metre, but it also seems to protect them against both cancer and diabetes. Finally, those with Laron's syndrome live longer than the rest of their families.

Par. 5 Back in Calabria, scientists have been trying to work out exactly how much of the local longevity is due to genetics and how much to environmental factors. By checking public records going back to the 19th century, researchers have re-created the family trees of 202 very old people. They concluded that there were genetic factors which seemed to benefit the men more than the women – a surprising result because generally in Europe, women who are older than 100 are more than men. So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is genes, the environment and finally a third factor beyond our control – luck.

Retrieved from: <http://www.ngllife.com/long-and-healthy-life>

A. Read the article and decide whether the following sentences are True (T), or False (F) according to the passage. (5x2=10 marks)

1. A baby born these days may live to be 120.
2. The word "welllderly" refers to old people who are healthy.
3. It is a usual phenomenon for people to live very long in Okinawa.
4. Scientist Eric Topol thinks people live longer because of their diet.
5. Women in Calabria live longer than men.

B. Choose the best answer a, b or C, according to the text. (5x2=10 marks)

1. The writer mentions tortoises in par. 1 ____.
 - a. because he likes them for living very long
 - b. to give an example of a species that lives very long
 - c. because he thinks people don't want to live that long
2. In Molochio, Calabria people ____.
 - a. eat only meat
 - b. eat only vegetables
 - c. eat a bit of everything

3. One of the things scientists are studying in order to explain long life is ____.
- the way people behave
 - the way people live
 - the way people communicate
4. People suffering from Laron syndrome ____.
- grow very tall
 - die young
 - do not get diabetes
5. The purpose of the article is to ____.
- entertain
 - criticise
 - inform

C. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.
There are two extra phrases you will not need. (5x2=10 marks)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. lifespan	a. The _____ of a place are the people who live there.
2. achievement	b. The _____ of a person, animal, or plant is the period of time for which they live.
3. inhabitants	c. Things that _____ you influence you or cause you to change in some way.
4. affect	d. If you _____ from something it helps you or improves your life.
5. benefit	e. An _____ is something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

PART IV: LANGUAGE USAGE

(20 MARKS)

A. Choose the correct option a, b or c so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (5x1=5 marks)

1. Why don't you learn a musical instrument?

If I _____ learn a musical instrument.

a. were you I would

b. was you I would have

c. were you I will

2. The last time Emily saw Andrea was ten years ago.

Emily _____ for ten years.

a. has to see

b. hasn't seen

c. has seen

3. How long have you been riding a bike?

When _____ riding a bike?

a. have you started

b. did you start

c. had you started

4. The room is too small for us to play music in.

The room _____ for us to play music in.

a. isn't enough big

b. is big enough

c. isn't big enough

5. I asked Sarah what she had studied at university.

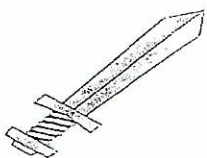
'What _____ at university?'

a. did you study

b. have you studied

c. had you studied

B. Complete the following passage by choosing ONE of the three words in brackets. (10X1=10 marks)



When eight-year-old Saga Vanecek went swimming in a Swedish lake,

she certainly didn't 1. expect / wait / think to find an ancient historical

relic. As she was swimming, she 2. felt / filled / fell something she

believed was a stick, and 3. while / when / during she pulled it out, she realised it

was actually a very old sword that was about three feet 4. big / tall / long. Her family

5. ended / finished / gave up taking the sword to the Jonkoping Museum, which

confirmed to them that the sword came from the 5th or 6th century- just

6. previous / before / ago the Viking times. The sword was surprisingly well

preserved 7. inspite / although / despite its age, even having its original wood and

leather based cover still on it. When archaeologists searched the lake to see if

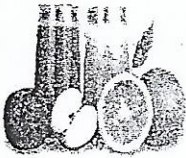
8. nothing / anything / everything else could be found, they managed to uncover a

brooch pin, but haven't determined whether it was from the same time period or not. Saga's family is very 9. **annoyed / exciting / excited** about her discovery. The sword will be in the museum in about a year, after specialists make sure it will be preserved. Mr. Vanecek, Saga's dad 10. **told / said / spoke** reporters "It's cool that it will be in a museum and it might even say 'Saga's Sword' and it might be there for thousands of years."

Adapted from: <https://youngzine.org/article-briefs/saga-finds-ancient-sword>

C. Complete the following passage by using the correct form of the words in brackets. (10x0.5=5 marks)

Fruit Juice is as Bad as Soda



Americans drink a lot of juice which is just as bad as drinking soda. The average adult drinks 6.6 gallons per year. More than half of preschool-age children drink juice 1. ____ (DAY). These children drink about 10 ounces every day. However, fruit juice has tons of sugar. One 12-ounce glass of orange juice contains ten teaspoons of sugar. That is about what is in a can of Coke. The government is not right when it says up to half of fruit 2. ____ (SERVE) can be served in the form of 100 percent juice. One-hundred-percent fruit juice is not a 3. ____ (NATURE) source of vitamins and calcium. The government's 4. ____ (RECOMMEND) also include drinking fortified orange juice. This is to get vitamin D. Some brands of juice are even marketed to babies. The government's 5. ____ (ADVISE) to parents is clear: Parents: read the label. Be more 6. ____ (CARE). Government food programmes for kids are also 7. ____ (RESPONSE) for the problem. Children in these programmes drink more fruit juice than they should. Drinking fruit juice is very 8. ____ (DIFFER) from eating the whole fruit. Fruits like apples and grapes reduce the risk of diabetes. Drinking fruit juice is the opposite. Juices have more concentrated sugar and calories. They also have less fiber. Juice is 9. ____ (EASE) to drink. It is harder to eat whole fruits. No expert says that juice improves health. It is like other sugary drinks and parents should serve their kids water and whole fruit. Government guidelines should not say that fruit juice is like whole fruit. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. That is very true in 10. ____ (WEIGH) gain and reducing the risk of diabetes. Americans should start drinking less juice.

Source: The New York Times July 7, 2018

END OF THE EXAMINATION

PART I: LISTENING SKILLS

(20 MARKS)

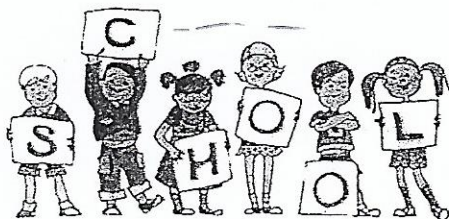
Exercise 1

You will hear a man talking about school.

Decide whether the following sentences are True or False Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. (5x1=5 marks)

	T	F
1. Many children think school subjects are boring.		
2. The speaker says that children have too much homework.		
3. A good thing about school is the holidays.		
4. School lunches are delicious.		
5. The speaker is a student.		

<https://listenaminute.com/s/school.html>



Exercise 2

Listen to the weather forecast and choose the best answer a, b or c.

(5x2=10 marks)

1. In the north of the country it is _____.

- a. windy and the temperature is low
- b. it is rainy and very cold
- c. warm but very windy

2. In the east of the country there _____.

- a. is a lot of sunshine
- b. are lots of clouds
- c. is a lot of rain

3. The temperature in the east _____.

- a. is not as low as it is in the north
- b. is as high as it is in the north
- c. is lower than it is in the north

4. In the west and the middle of the country _____.

- a. there is no rain and the sky is clear
- b. there are strong winds and a lot of rain
- c. it's not raining at the moment

5. The weather in the south _____.

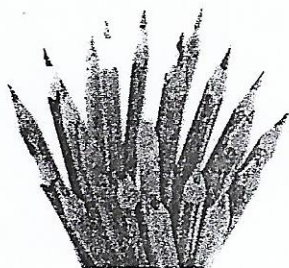
- a. is better than anywhere else in the country
- b. is the best in the world
- c. is not as good as it is in the west

MON 4/12	TUE 5/12	WED 6/12	THU 7/12	FRI 8/12	SAT 9/12
10°/5°	13°/7°	12°/7°	11°/5°	10°/4°	13°/4°
Mostly cloudy, showers, cool	Partly sunny	Periods of rain	Cloudy with showers around	A shower in the morning	Mostly sunny
Hist. Avg. 12°/4°	Hist. Avg. 13°/4°	Hist. Avg. 12°/4°	Hist. Avg. 12°/4°	Hist. Avg. 12°/4°	Hist. Avg. 13°/4°

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/weather-forecast>

Exercise 3

Listen to the presentation about using colours to organise homework and underline the correct word in brackets. (10x1=10 marks)



My presentation is about how you can use colour coding to organise your homework. To start you need a few things from the stationery shop. This photo shows the things I use. They 1. (aren't / are) expensive. They are all cheap. I've got coloured pens and pencils, sticky notes, page markers, glue and 2. (files / folders).

First, I choose a different colour for each school 3. (subject / lesson). The colour I choose has to be easy to 4. (remind / remember) so I make sure it means something to me. Maths is green because my ruler is green. PE is yellow because my 5. (trainers / trains) are yellow.

Here is a photo of my folders. I use the cheapest kind and I add a coloured sticky note to the 6. (top / bottom) and to the front. I keep all my notes inside the different folders.

This is a photo of some more sticky notes. I 7. (rode / wrote) them in the library when I was studying. The blue notes are for history. My history teacher has got a blue car! The black notes are for 8. (geography / geometry). One day I want to visit the Black Sea.

This photo shows the pages I need to read for homework. I use two coloured page 9. (markers / makers) to mark where it starts and ends. Those blue ones mark the pages I need to read for history.

Finally, this last photo shows my wall calendar. This green star shows I have a maths test on Friday. This pink 10. (circle / cycle) shows I've got French homework for Monday. It's pink because 'pink' is 'rose' in French ... and the rose is my favourite flower.

Has anyone got any questions?

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/using-colours-do-homework>