



INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSESSMENT

Use the following symbols when marking the listening and reading papers:

correct answer: +

incorrect answer: –

no answer: 9

Listening

Minor spelling mistakes are not penalised, but the student's intention must be clear.

1 point for each correct answer. No half-points used!

Task 1

1. 13 / thirteen
2. 1917
3. Theatre/Theater/theatre/theater/in 1934/amateur night
4. dance/perform a dance
5. sing/sing "Judy"
6. Love and Kisses
7. 1 million/one million/1 000 000

Task 2

8. G
9. D
10. B
11. E
12. H

Task 3

13. B
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. A
18. B

Task 4

19. (still) not known/(still) unknown
20. reward you
21. words
22. lists
23. colour/color
24. in harmony (with each other)/together/equally
25. big vision/dream/brilliant daydream



Reading

All spelling must be correct in this paper! NO points must be given for answers which are not spelt correctly. 1 point for each correct answer. No half-points used!

Task 1

- 26. C
- 27. C
- 28. A
- 29. A
- 30. B
- 31. C
- 32. C

Task 2

- 33. B
- 34. A
- 35. C
- 36. B
- 37. A
- 38. C
- 39. B

Task 3

- 40. G
- 41. D
- 42. F
- 43. E
- 44. B
- 45. K
- 46. C

Task 4

- 47. creamy
- 48. eaters
- 49. higher
- 50. biggest
- 51. invention
- 52. choice
- 53. pleased
- 54. charming
- 55. lively



MARKING SCALE FOR WRITING
TASK 1: DESCRIPTION

	Task Completion	Vocabulary	Grammar
3	All three aspects addressed. Logical and clear organisation.	Vocabulary appropriate to the task. Only a few spelling mistakes.	Grammar well controlled. Only a few grammar mistakes.
2	Two aspects addressed. Organisation not always logical.	Several vocabulary and/or spelling mistakes but conveys the meaning.	Several grammar mistakes but conveys the meaning.
1	One aspect addressed. Illogical organisation. Partly off-topic.	Limited vocabulary. Vocabulary and/or spelling mistakes make communication difficult.	Limited control of grammar. Grammar mistakes make communication difficult.
0	Fewer than 35 words.	Vocabulary and/or spelling mistakes make communication impossible.	Grammar mistakes make communication impossible.
	Ignores the task.		

No paragraphs required.



MARKING SCALE FOR WRITING

TASK 2: LETTER

	Task Completion	Organisation	Vocabulary	Grammar
4	All three aspects mentioned and appropriately expanded.	Well organised. Clear paragraphs. Both salutation and sign-off appropriate.	Vocabulary appropriate to the task. Only a few spelling mistakes.	Grammar well controlled. Only a few grammar mistakes.
3	All three aspects mentioned but only two appropriately expanded.	Mostly well organised. Paragraphs not always logical. Salutation OR sign-off inappropriate.	Vocabulary mostly appropriate. Several vocabulary and spelling mistakes.	Grammar mostly controlled. Several grammar mistakes.
2	Two aspects mentioned and both appropriately expanded. Three aspects mentioned but only one appropriately expanded. May include some irrelevant information.	Sometimes illogical. Paragraphs missing. Both salutation and sign-off inappropriate or one missing.	Limited vocabulary. Frequent vocabulary and spelling mistakes but conveys the meaning.	Limited control of grammar. Frequent grammar mistakes.
1	One or two aspects mentioned but only one appropriately expanded. One to three aspects mentioned but none expanded. Significant amount of irrelevant information.	Illogical. Paragraphs missing. Salutation AND sign-off missing.	Very limited vocabulary. Vocabulary and spelling mistakes make communication difficult.	Very limited grammar. Grammar mistakes make communication difficult.
0	Fewer than 60 words.	Not a connected text.	Vocabulary and spelling mistakes make communication impossible.	Grammar mistakes make communication impossible.
Ignores the task				

Appropriate salutation: Dear Maia/ Hello Maia/ Hi Maia/ Hi!

Appropriate sign-off: Best wishes/ All the best/ Best regards/ Love, etc.+ the student's first name on the line below

Commas in both the salutation and sign-off or in neither



Listening

Tapescript

TASK 1

My hero is a talented musician named Ella Fitzgerald. Ella has done many things including aiding foundations and contributing to civil rights protests. She achieved many things and has definitely made an impact on my life and on many others. Ella Fitzgerald was a well-known jazz singer, she was called the First Lady of Song. She sold over forty million albums and won thirteen Grammy awards. She was born in Virginia in 1917 shortly after her parents had parted ways. In 1934 Ella's name was pulled in a drawing at the Apollo theatre. That's where her career quickly took off. At the Apollo she was going to get the chance to perform at an amateur night. Ella went to the theatre planning to dance but changed her mind, she felt her act would not compare to the other performers. Then Ella decided she would sing. She asked the band to play a song named Judy, the audience wanted an encore so she sang the Object of my Affections. After the show Benny Carter approached her. Shortly after that Benny introduced her to many people who helped Ella start her own career. In 1936 Ella made her first recording called *Love and Kisses*. Then in 1938, when Ella was 21, she recorded a version of the nursery rhyme *A Tisket a Tasket*, the album was so great it sold one million copies and was top on the charts for 17 weeks. Suddenly, Ella Fitzgerald was famous.

TASK 2

EXAMPLE 0

Ah, the rain! I like rain. I like the sound of it. I like being alone in my room and just looking outside at the rain. Sometimes I like to walk around in the rain, with or without umbrella, depending on my mood. I just feel really good about rainy days.

SPEAKER 1

Well, in Ireland we always have a lot of rain. It tends to rain for most of the year so I'm quite used to rain, but it's a soft rain, so I quite like the soft rain. I don't like really, really hard rain that stops you from doing things. On a rainy day, I usually stay inside and if I'm in Ireland, I'll curl up by the fire and read a really good book.

SPEAKER 2

On a rainy day, I just love to sleep in, until about 11 or 12 o'clock, because I can feel, I feel more calmer and I feel more relaxed, and then I might watch some TV, watch a movie with my friends at home, cook some popcorn, and generally for the whole day, we just relax at home.

SPEAKER 3

- I don't like rain and that's because rainy days make me very sad and depressed so most of the rainy days I stay at home, not, I try not to go outside and at home I would just get a cup of coffee, turn on the air-conditioner, turn on the internet and chat with friends who's online.



SPEAKER 4

For me, the rain motivates me to do work that I need to get done. I usually put off any type of creative work when it's raining. It helps me get new ideas; it inspires me. Maybe it's the sound of the rain that helps that. But overall, I really enjoy the rain for work that I need to do if it's creative.

SPEAKER 5

How do I feel about the rain? Well, actually, I don't mind rainy days at all. It's fine by me to go out in the rain. It doesn't bother me in the slightest. You can go for a walk in the rain. It can be quite romantic when you're with someone you love. That's a good thing. Actually, I prefer cooler weather to warm weather.

TASK 3

Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë were 19th century English poets and novelists whose works include *Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights* and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, now considered classics of English literature.

They were three of six children born to Patrick Brontë, an Irish clergyman and his wife Maria. The girls lived with their family at a parsonage in Haworth in Yorkshire, England.

In 1821, their mother died. Maria's sister Elizabeth Branwell moved in with the Brontës to help care for the six young children. In 1824, the four oldest girls – Maria, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Emily – were sent to school at Cowan Bridge. Conditions at the school were terrible and the next year, Maria Brontë and Elizabeth died of tuberculosis. Charlotte and Emily were immediately pulled from the school and returned home to Haworth and for the next six years the four remaining Brontë children were educated at home. Charlotte, Emily, Anne and their brother Branwell would write stories together, elaborate stories about imaginary countries they invented inspired by magazines and newspapers their father bought. The siblings recorded these adventures in tiny books they made from scraps of paper and bound with thread.

As teenagers, the girls attended another school. The Roe Head School where they each studied for a short time, but because the Brontës were poor, the girls went to work as quickly as possible. Charlotte and Emily became teachers as soon as they turned 19, while Anne went to be a governess, teaching the children of a wealthy family. The girls did not much enjoy their jobs and in 1842, Charlotte and Emily travelled to Brussels to study. This did not last long however, for later that year, their aunt Elizabeth Branwell died, and the sisters returned home. Aunt Branwell had left her nieces enough money to pay off all their debts and ensure that they did not need to teach anymore.

In 1846, Charlotte, Emily and Anne used the money to publish a book of poems. They published under male pen names, pretending to be three brothers instead of three sisters because they felt that their writing would not be taken seriously if anyone knew they were women. The book of poems did very badly, only selling two or three copies in its first printing, but the sisters were not discouraged. Instead, each one wrote a novel which was published in 1847. Charlotte's *Jane Eyre*, Emily's *Wuthering Heights* and Anne's *Agnes Grey*. The reaction to these books was incredible – they were very popular, selling many copies and attracting the attention of literary critics



TASK 4

Tony Buzan is a leading expert on the brain learning. Tony is the inventor of the revolutionary mind mapping technique. Through his work in the media, Tony aims to educate the world on how to use the brain more effectively. He talks about finding the potential brilliance that he believes everyone has.

Step 1

Realise the power of your brain

Everybody has the potential for genius. The human brain is far more powerful than a computer, than a super computer. Its potential is still not known but every time they put a boundary on it, the brain busts through that boundary and goes further and further.

Step 2

Make your brain your hobby

And the second step is a very simple one. It's you decide that you're going to make your brain your hobby. So the minute you make it your hobby, the minute you scan the web, the minute you go into libraries, the minute you attend courses, the minute you read books on it your brain will reward you in ways which even you now wouldn't even believe would be so.

Step 3

Use your left and right brain

The left side of the brain is dominant in the following kinds of skills: words, numbers, lines, lists, logic, analysis. The left side skills. The right side tends to be dominant in rhythm, in colour, in spatial awareness, in imagery, in daydreaming. And you must know that for example, creativity is not as nearly everyone in the world thinks right-brained. But creativity involves logic, it involves analysis. It involves words, songs, opera. So the conclusion is that both sides of the brain need to be used in harmony with each other.

Step 4

Daydream

The nice thing about daydreaming is the daydreaming, which has been considered as a sign of incompetence, a sign of bad academic potential we now realize that daydreaming can break you or make you. The great geniuses did something different. They daydreamed big, you know, they had a big vision. Thomas Edison for example. His daydream wasn't to invent the lightbulb. His daydream was to light the planet earth at night. That was his daydream. They start to work; they bring in other people they make that dream come true