

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. 22/twenty-two
2. 16/sixteen
3. 3/three (gold)
4. 1962
5. teaching/(teacher)
6. Wilma

Task 2

7. H
8. D
9. E
10. C
11. G
12. F

Task 3

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

Task 4

19. (a) helicopter
20. (a) guide/guide/guides
21. sheep
22. village
23. songs/culture/waiata/music
24. (the) hot springs
25. café (lifestyle)/ cafés

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

Task 2

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

Task 3

- 40. E
- 41. C
- 42. G
- 43. B
- 44. F
- 45. I
- 46. L
- 47. H

Task 4

- 48. known
- 49. was taken
- 50. stealing
- 51. called/being called
- 52. eats
- 53. belongs
- 54. including
- 55. are not/aren't

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.	Minimum control of grammar. Grammar mistakes make communication difficult.
0	The prompt has been ignored. The response is completely off-topic. Fewer than 35 words.	The prompt has been ignored. Vocabulary and/or spelling mistakes make communication impossible.	The prompt has been ignored. Grammar mistakes make communication impossible.

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 occasional vocabulary and spelling mistakes.	Grammar well controlled. Only occasional 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. 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.	Minimum control of grammar. Grammar mistakes make communication difficult.
0	The prompt has been ignored. Fewer than 60 words.	The prompt has been ignored. Not a connected text.	The prompt has been ignored. Vocabulary and spelling mistakes make communication impossible.	The prompt has been ignored. Grammar mistakes make communication impossible.

Appropriate salutation: Dear .../ Hello .../ Hi ... Appropriate sign-off: Best wishes/ All the best/ Best regards/ Love, etc.

Listening: Tapescripts

TASK 1

Wilma Rudolph was one of America's first major national superstars in track. Wilma Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940 in Tennessee, the 20th of 22 children. At age 4 she contracted polio. Her doctor said she would never walk again, but with physical therapy, light braces and true grit Wilma Rudolph was walking by age 12. During her high school years, Wilma Rudolph was a great basketball player when Ed Temple from Tennessee State University saw her, and he saw a lot of potential not only in basketball, but also in track. He had her work out with college track team.

At age 16, Wilma Rudolph won a bronze medal in a 1956 Melbourne Olympic games for the four by hundred relay. Returning to the US, she attended Tennessee State University on a scholarship where Ed Temple continued her training.

Four years later in a Rome Olympics, along with Wilma, almost the entire US track team consisted of Ed Temple's runners. She was phenomenal in the 1960 games in Rome. In two sprint events, she won in blowouts, and she echoed a relay team that would come behind the victory won the gold as well. Wilma Rudolph was the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympics. She became an overnight sensation.

Wilma Rudolph returned home from the Rome Olympics to a hero's welcome. Wilma Rudolph day was the first integrated event in a municipal history in the city of Clarksville, Tennessee.

Wilma Rudolph was only 22 years old, when she retired from competitive sports in 1962. She decided to go back to Tennessee State University and she got her degree in teaching and she became a teacher. Rudolph would go on to coach track in Indiana Depaw University , and serves a good will ambassador to French West Africa, and raised a family of four children.

Wilma Rudolph was inducted into a Black Athlete of Fame in 1973, the national track hall of fame 1974, and she wrote her autobiography titled Wilma which was turned into a TV movie in 1977 called Wilma.

TASK 2

EXAMPLE

What are my best qualities? This is a difficult question for someone to answer I think, but I'll give it a shot. I think my best qualities are probably that I have a good sense of humor. I genuinely like people and I like talking to people and I like to be entertaining if I can possibly be.

SPEAKER 1

I am a terrible procrastinator. I will wait to pack for a big vacation on the day of the trip, on the day that I leave. I remember in school, I used to wait to finish twenty page papers. I used to start twenty page papers two days before they were due. I am a terrible procrastinator.

SPEAKER 2

I always try to be positive and polite and friendly to people who I meet, especially the first time and I try to continue that but regardless of who they are I try to give them, you know, treat them friendly. I enjoy being friendly, so it's not really work to me. It's just part of my personality.

SPEAKER 3

So what's my best quality? I think my best quality has to be the ability to laugh at myself. English humor is very much based around laughing at yourself and also laughing with others at themselves so my best quality definitely is that I can laugh at myself and with others when they laugh at me.

SPEAKER 4

Since I'm a musician I make music and when I make music I tend to create some kind of song and then right away I go to the next one before I even finish the last one.

SPEAKER 5

I want to find out new things, I want to go places. I want to have new experiences. I don't like to just sit around where I know everything because it stops being interesting and inspiring after a while. I like to have new things happen to me and meet new people and that is what keeps me creative and I have fresh ideas that way.

SPEAKER 6

I say I want to do a big project but then I realize, "Oh, wait a minute! You know what, I probably shouldn't have said anything because now everyone expects me to do it, and I don't have any choice." Probably I should just do it and then talk about it later, you know I have a bad habit of saying, "Gee, I think it will be a good idea if I did ABC" but then I think, "Oh, man, you know what, I don't think I'll be able to do that, at least now when I say I will."

TASK 3

Today most of the people who are listening to this podcast or watching this on Youtube probably have the ability to get drinking water fairly easily - you can just turn the tap on. One can argue that a portable water supply is the most important municipal service, but this has not always been the case, obviously. I mean, water can carry a lot of pathogens, it can be very dirty, it cannot help you at all if it's done wrong. For most of us in the West, we probably don't think about drinking water. So we wanted to know when was the first time we took water from the environment and gave it to people in say cities or towns? When did we start harvesting water? For most of human history, rivers were the highways of humanity, we didn't have I 75, we didn't have I5, route 66, we had rivers, and these rivers stretched way out into the frontier. But they also went all the way down to the ocean. Those rivers and streams were the highways of history. Most cities, if you think about it, are based around where the river was. But that wasn't the only reason, it wasn't just for transportation, fresh water was needed for populous. We learned it from Roanoke, Virginia, look it up if you don't know much about it. Also in Jamestown, Virginia. When we started colonising this new world, we found all of these fresh water sources. You can trace the evolution of public water supply systems to the growth of larger

populations throughout history, but when the populations began to get too large that's when we needed to adapt, figure out a new way to get water because you couldn't just get it out of the river. Surface water just wasn't enough anymore, so we started digging to get more water.

Hello distribution lines!

Some of the earliest water distribution systems came from Persia. Around 700 BCE they began constructing elaborate tunnel systems called qanats. And it's hard to say how old they are since the evidence for the age of qanats is circumstantial but they're basically hand dug tunnels which extract and transport groundwater. Now again - 700 BCE, that's a long time ago. They could run for miles and every so often along the length of the tunnel there would be a vertical shaft where they could filter the water to allow for ventilation and repairs and all sorts of other things. It sounds a lot like a modern-day sewer because that's essentially what it is, but instead it was for drinking water.

The tunnels had a gentle slope down from mountainous areas and they would have an outlet at a village. Though it didn't necessarily need to be nearby since these things stretched for miles. If the water was going to be used for irrigation they could have canals that would distribute that water toward fields. But humans have been using these for centuries and some of these are still in use today in Iran and Afghanistan.

TASK 4

Todd: So, Monica, you are from New Zealand.

Monica: Yes, that's right.

Todd: So, for people going to New Zealand, what would you recommend? What are three or four places that you must see in New Zealand?

Monica: Oh, OK, three or four places you must see. Well, it depends what you're looking for really. I think a lot of people that come to New Zealand enjoy an outdoor lifestyle, so there's lots of outdoor activities and places you can go to to enjoy in New Zealand. Personally, I find the South Island of New Zealand very scenic in comparison to the North Island, so for me, a must-do is the West Coast of the South Island. It's very pretty.

Todd: The West Coast.

Monica: Yeah. In particular, there are two glaciers. Franz Joseph and Fox Glaciers, which are very stunning to look at, and you can either have a look at them by foot, or you can pay for a helicopter ride that takes you up and shows you an aerial view of them.

Todd: Now, do people ever walk across the glaciers?

Monica: There are guides that can walk you across. Yeah, I haven't done it personally, but it is possible.

Todd: So what else would you recommend for New Zealand? What other places should people see?

Monica: I think if you want to see rural New Zealand. It's quite a nice idea to drive the length of the country and then you can see the interesting farming that is taking place, in particular in the South Island. The lower part of the South Island, and a lot of the North Island as well. There's a lot of sheep in New Zealand and there's a lot of cattle as well, so I think it's interesting to go for a drive to see that firsthand.

Todd: So, you just start up in Auckland in the north and drive all the way down south?

Monica: Yeah, well, there's many ways you can do it, but I recommend one way of doing it is to arrive in Auckland and to have an experience of a big city, well a big city for New Zealand, and then drive down the center of the North Island and maybe have a farming experience somewhere. There's a lot of farm stay opportunities available for tourists who come to New Zealand, so depending on how you do it. You might want to stay two or three days with a family and experience a farming lifestyle. So that's,

yeah, one thing I'd recommend. And another is to maybe go to a city like Rotorua which is really in the center of the North Island, and experience Maori culture. There's a Maori village there near the Whakarewarewa forest which hosts a lot of tourists, and you get to experience Maori waiata which is Maori songs and you get to see the hot springs in New Zealand and thermal mud pools, so, yeah, Rotorua is a nice city to go and visit, and then work your way down to the capital of New Zealand which is Wellington, and I think if you want to experience the cafe lifestyle of New Zealand that's a good place to go.