

## 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. in (the) summer
- 2. (fresh) fruit(s)
- 3. (fried) chicken
- 4. cold (meats)
- 5. sweets/(Christmas) cakes/pies/cookies
- 6. cricket (outside)
- 7. snow

# Task 2

- 8. G
- 9. D
- 10. F
- 11. B
- 12. C

# Task 3

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

# Task 4

- 19. 18 degrees (Celsius)/ eighteen degrees (Celsius)/18° (C)
- 20. (computer) screens/computers/your computer
- 21. eye mask
- 22. light switch
- 23. something relaxing/relaxing things
- 24. do something different/do something else/walk (it out)
- 25. (you are/you're/you feel) sleepy/tired



# 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. C
- 28. C
- 29. B
- 30. C
- 31. A

# Task 2

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

# Task 3

- 39. B
- 40. E
- 41. A
- 42. E
- 43. C
- 44. B
- 45. D
- 46. C

# Task 4

- 47. climbing
- 48. eastern
- 49. careful
- 50. immediately
- 51. interesting
- 52. dangerous
- 53. designer
- 54. easily
- 55. photographers



# MARKING SCALE FOR WRITING TASK 1: DESCRIPTION

	Task Completion	Vocabulary	Grammar	
3	All three aspects addressed.	Vocabulary appropriate to	Grammar well controlled.	
	Logical and clear	the task. Only a few spelling	Only a few grammar	
	organisation.	mistakes.	mistakes.	
2	Two aspects addressed.	Several vocabulary and/or	Several grammar mistakes	
	Organisation not always	spelling mistakes but	but conveys the meaning.	
	logical.	conveys the meaning.		
1	One aspect addressed.	Limited vocabulary.	Limited control of grammar.	
	Illogical organisation. Partly	Vocabulary and/or spelling	Grammar mistakes make	
	off-topic.	mistakes make	communication difficult.	
		communication difficult.		
0	Fewer than 35 words.	Vocabulary and/or spelling	Grammar mistakes make	
		mistakes make	communication impossible.	
		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. All three aspects	Well organised. Clear paragraphs. Both salutation and sign-off appropriate. Mostly well	Vocabulary appropriate to the task. Only a few spelling mistakes. Vocabulary mostly	Grammar well controlled. Only a few grammar mistakes. Grammar mostly
3	mentioned but only two appropriately expanded.	organised. Paragraphs not always logical. Salutation OR signoff inappropriate.	appropriate. Several vocabulary and spelling mistakes.	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.

Appropriate salutation: Dear Alex/ Hello Alex/ Hi Alex/ 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

Todd: So Megen, we are both teachers, English teachers in Japan, and we both come from countries that have Christmas, but Christmas is so different in Japan than in our home countries, so I thought we would talk about that.

Megen: Yeah, absolutely. It's particularly different to Australia because we have it in summer, so when it gets hotter here in Japan, I start to feel that it's getting into Christmas season.

Todd: Oh, right! So summer is Christmas.

Megen: Yes, yeah.

Todd: That's so cool. Do you still do the Christmas tree and the gifts under the tree?

Megen: We do and we have a lot of the same Christmas traditions, but the food is pretty different. We eat a lot of fresh fruits.

Todd: That's interesting. You know, it's cool that you brought up food because we're both in Japan and I think it's very interesting that in Japan the Christmas dinner is fried chicken.

Megen: Yeah! I can't imagine eating KFC or any kind of chicken for Christmas. I don't think we usually eat chicken. Maybe some families would eat roast chicken, but usually we eat cold meats.

Todd: Ah, in America it's very close to Thanksgiving, so usually you have a big bird, so you have turkey or chicken or ham. Ham is a big one. So, you might have baked ham. But you have lots of sweets, lots of cakes, Christmas cakes, pies, cookies. Things like that. So, everybody gains a lot of weight. So, in Australia because it's so warm, do you spend the day at the beach?

Megen: We do! Yeah, a lot of people have pools. Their own pools, so they will go swimming in their backyard, or they'll go to the beach, or play cricket outside.

Todd: Oh, that's fantastic. So, in the Northern Hemisphere, Christmas is often associated with snow, so you have the snowman and things like that. Do you have those types of decorations in Australia?

Megen: We do! Although we don't have any snow, we still have the snow decoration.

Todd: So, you've lived in a country with a warm Christmas, and a country with a cold Christmas. Which do you prefer?



Megen: Well, I think because I've spent so many Christmases in Australia, that I still feel like it's Christmas when it gets warmer, and when I see things like peaches and watermelons in season, I want to celebrate Christmas.

#### TASK 2

#### EXAMPLE 0

I went to school in the countryside, and it was really relaxing to learn there. The school was located in a forest, and there was a lake we could see from the window. I remember that a family of deer would walk right up to the windows during science class, and our teacher would stop the lesson and feed them apples.

#### SPEAKER 1

My high school, it's an international school. Students are from ... well, majority of students are from Asia, but we do have students from Europe and from the Americas, and I like the multicultural environment. It's very nice.

## SPEAKER 2

My high school was a grammar school, which meant that we had to take an exam to get into it. It was also an all-boys school. And it's quite a prestigious school within the area, due to the entrance exam, so the academic level at the school is quite high. But also, with it being an all-boys school, there was a very strong focus on sports.

#### SPEAKER 3

I went to a public high school, which is paid by local taxes, so since I had kind of a wealthier town, we had a nice school. There are a lot of art programs and technology programs and a lot of good teachers not too many students there, only about a hundred and eighty students in my class.

#### SPEAKER 4

It was a fairly large school, mostly because there are so many grades, but each grade had a fair amount of students as well. They weren't that well known for sports or the arts; they're more of an academic school, but we did have a pretty good track and field and we had some nice basketball courts as well. My favourite thing to do there was to play in the basketball courts.

#### SPEAKER 5

Well, my high school, for me, kind of has two parts, because to begin with, when I entered my high school, it was completely different to when I left. Because while I was there, they actually rebuilt it, so first, it looked kind of interesting. There were lots of different buildings, different shapes, different sizes. By the time I left, everything was kind of uniform and box-shaped, and it looked terrible.



#### TASK 3

Bear was a German Shepard, from Mills, Texas. He began as a shelter dog at the Weatherford shelter, kept in the back because nobody wanted him. His owner, Debbie Smith, came to the shelter in search for a dog, for her mother. When she saw Bear, it was obvious he was the one for her. Bear could tell that too. The two became very close in such a short time. Everything was perfect, up until eighteen years ago, when Debbie had a horseback riding accident, causing daily seizures which are sudden attacks of illness.

The same year in May, Debbie Smith had a seizure in her front yard, falling down the stairs and hitting her head in the process. She soon became unconscious. After Bear noticed it, he wasted no time rushing to get help. He scratched on every door in the neighbourhood, but nobody answered. Bear was not going to give up until he found help. An animal control officer from Parker County saw the dog, chaotic and running around, obviously trying to get someone's attention. He went over to find out what was going on. When he approached, Bear pulled him in Debbie's direction. By then she was conscious, and the animal control officer called for help. When the ambulance came, Bear even hopped in with Debbie!

The amazing thing about Bear is that he was never trained, but he could tell the signs of seizures, and was able to alert Debbie before anything happened. To alert, seizure dogs often bark, paw or circle, but Bear jumped on Debbie's legs instead. Once Bear jumped on her legs, she knew to sit down before any injury or dangers could happen.

Bear was a hero because he never gave up while looking for help. He found a way to help his owner, and he was always by her side.

#### TASK 4

We can all have a bad night of sleep and that's perfectly normal, but how could we try to improve both the quantity and the quality of our sleep?

Here are some tips for better sleep.

The first tip is about **regularity**. Go to bed at the same time and wake up at the same time. Regularity is king, and it will improve both the quantity and the quality, no matter whether it's the weekday or the weekend or even if you've had a bad night of sleep. And the reason is because deep within your brain, you actually have a master 24-hour clock. It works best under conditions of regularity, including the control of your sleep-wake schedule.

The next tip is about **temperature**. It turns out that your brain and your body need to drop their temperature by about one degree Celsius to stay asleep. So, the current recommendation is to aim for a bedroom temperature of a little over 18 degrees Celsius. It sounds cold but cold it must be.

The next tip is about **darkness**. We need darkness specifically in the evening. In the last hour before bed, try to stay away from all of those computer screens and if you'd like, you can wear an eye mask or you can have blackout shades.



Next, have a wind-down routine. I think many of us in the modern world, we expect to be able to dive into bed at night, switch off the light, and we think that sleep is also just like a light switch, that we should immediately be able to fall asleep. Well, unfortunately, sleep isn't quite like that for most of us. Sleep is much more similar to landing a plane. In the last 20 minutes before bed or the last half an hour, even the last hour, try to do something relaxing. Find out whatever works for you and when you have found it, stick to that routine.

Finally, if you still cannot sleep, **walk it out**. Don't stay in bed awake for long periods of time. If you've been trying to fall asleep and it's been 25 minutes or so, or you've woken up and you can't get back to sleep after 25 minutes, the recommendation is to get out of bed and go and do something different. And by getting out of bed, you can go and do something else. Only return to bed when you're sleepy. And in that way, gradually, your brain will relearn that your bed is this place of sound sleep.