

# 3<sup>rd</sup> YEAR WEB SAMPLE 2023

Exam Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

# **PART I: READING**

# A. Read the passage and answer the questions

(10)

# Music that changes lives



If you take a walk in the streets of Salvador, the capital of the state of Bahia in Brazil, you'll soon hear music – probably the amazing rhythm of drum groups as people dance capoeira.

Most tourists don't go to the small neighbourhood of Candeal. But if they're interested in music, maybe they should. Carlinhos Brown was born here in 1962. He arrived on the Brazilian pop scene in 1982 and in the 1990's he became known internationally as the leader of the musical group

Timbalada. The group consisted of more than 100 percussionists and singers, the majority of them young kids from Candeal. They recorded eight albums and toured various countries around the world.

In the 1980's and 1990's, Candeal was a very poor area, and Carlinhos wanted to do something for the kids. So he opened the Pracatum Music School. On a classroom wall he painted, "this is the school of my dreams", to inspire the students.

Hundreds of young people between five and twelve have learnt to play music there. They start by playing complex samba rhythms on plastic containers and tin cans. Then they go on to other instruments. Many of the students at the school have become very successful musicians.

The school has been training young musicians from the area since 1994 – and it's been doing it for free. "My musical work began here as a student with Carlinhos", says Jair Rezende. He lost both his parents as a boy and says Carlinhos was like a second father to him. Jair is now a teacher himself and he's been working at Pracatum Music School for many years. "We've been helping kids to stay away from drugs and violence and to get good marks at school."

For some years now, the school has been working together with government programmes, and now there is a big project for improving the neighbourhood of Candeal. "What's the miracle of Candeal?" Brown asks. And he answers, "It's a labour of love."

What is Salvador like according to the text?
2. Why did Carlinhos Brown want to do something for the children of Candeal?
3. How do the children start learning to play music at Pracatum Music School
4. How can the school help the children who study there?
5. Why has the project been successful for the neighbourhood?

(10)

# **PART II: LANGUAGE**

B. Complete the following dialogue.

Mary ask	s her mother for permission to go dancing.		
Mary:	Can I go to a disco this Saturday?		
Mother:	A disco? (2) Who?		
Mary:	I'm going to go with all my school mates.		
Mother:	(3) Where?		
Mary:	It's three blocks away from school.		
-			
Mother:	(4) When?		
Mary:	We have to be there at 11 pm and we'll stay there until 5 am.		
Mother:	(5) How?		
Mary:	I think Brenda's father is going to come for Brenda and will take me home		
	too. Please, mum let me go!		
Mother:	I don't know your father.		
Mary:	I'm sure you'll persuade Daddy.		
Mother:	We'll see. Now do your homework for school, it's getting late.		
Mary:	O.K. Mum.		
modals wher	the text with the correct form and tense of the verbs in brackets. Use n necessary. (10)		
Spanish ac	tor Antonio Banderas <sup>1</sup> (play) important roles in		
	nternational films for over twenty years.		
He <sup>2</sup> (be borr	n) in Málaga in 1960. At the age of thirteen he went to		
Malaga´s So	chool of Dramatic Art until he <sup>3</sup> (be)18.		
In 1980 he	started work as a waiter <sup>4</sup> (help) his family. While he		
<sup>5</sup> (work)	in Bull's Café, he <sup>6</sup> (meet) Pedro		
Almodovar,	who became responsible for the beginning of Antonio's successful career.		
Antonio and	Pedro <sup>7</sup> (be) close friends since they had that meeting		
at Bull´s.			
Antonio is no	ow married and has several kids. Although he always has a lot of work, he likes		
	time with his family.		
Now he 9(re	ead) the script for a new Almodovar film and next		
month he <sup>10</sup> (	(do) some TV work with Jeremy Irons.		

(10)

# D- Choose the correct option to complete the exchanges below.

- 1- A: What are you doing this weekend, Tom?
  - B: a- Not much. Why?
    - b- I'm not sure. Can I think about it?
    - c- Bowling? I'd love to!
- 2- A: Do you fancy some pizza?
  - B: a- Are you sure? It's delicious.
    - b- Yes! Let's go!
    - c- Thanks. That would be great.
- 3- A: I was on TV last week.
  - B: a- Are you? Why?
    - b- Were you? Why?
    - c- Did you? Why?
- 4- A: I think social networks are fantastic.
  - B: a- Yes, I'd love to.
    - b- Don't worry.
    - c- I'm afraid I don't agree.
- 5- A: Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?
  - B: a- Sounds great.
    - b- It's fantastic.
    - c- Yes, I hope so.

# E. Fill in the blanks with words from the box. There are THREE extra words which you do not need to use. (10)

ABOUT	AGO	IN	LAST	MET
NEXT	ON	RECEIVED	THEN	WAS
WERE WHERE		WHERE		WHO

# A TV star for the night

Six months <sup>1</sup> , fifteen-	year-old Yasmin k	Khan was a 🚦	MA	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
calented violinist 2	_ dreamed of	appearing	66	12
TV. That was before				) Bear
coach. He suggested entering the "You	ıng Musician of th	ne <b>Year"</b> ⊤∨		
competition. Soon afterwards, she <sup>4</sup>	tr	ne invitation		
she was waiting for.				
Yasmin didn't get into the final	of the competition	n. However,	the next	day, she
5 invited to the stu	dio of her local r	news program	me. 'It was	amazing!'
explains Yasmin. 'I <sup>6</sup>	the reporter who	my family wa	tch on TV ev	very night!
She was really nice and made me feel v	ery comfortable. Fi	irst, we talked	7	the
music I play. <sup>8</sup> we v	went to the studio	9	they f	ilm all the
nterviews. It was an achievement which	n fulfilled Yasmin's	ambition to ap <sub>l</sub>	pear on TV. V	Vill she be
able to win the "Young Musician of	the Year" compe	tition <sup>10</sup>		year? We
really hope so!				

## **PART III: WRITING**

# F. Choose ONE of the following topics and write about 80 words. (20)

- 1. **AN EMAIL:** Imagine you are on holiday in the city of your dreams. Write **an email** to an English-speaking friend. You may include the following information:
  - Where are you? When did you arrive? (include some details of the journey)
  - Why is it the city of your dreams? (compare it to other places)
  - What have you done so far?
  - What are your plans for the next days?
- 2. **A BLOG ENTRY:** A friend of yours has a blog called *My friends and ME*! He has asked you to write a description of an important person in your life. You may include the following information:
  - What is this person like?
  - What does he / she do?
  - Why is this person important to you?
  - What do you usually do together?
  - Can you tell a/an (funny) anecdote with this person?

# For examiners' use only - Assessment

Task achievement & readability:	/5	Comments
Format – Language – Content		
Accuracy & range:	/5	
Grammatical & Lexical		
Organization & cohesion:	/5	
Staging and sequencing:		
Referencing		
Editing:	/5	
Punctuation, spelling & handwriting		
Final Mark:	/20	
Accuracy & range: Grammatical & Lexical Organization & cohesion: Staging and sequencing: Referencing Editing: Punctuation, spelling & handwriting		

# 3rd Year (A2) - Link It! 3

**Note 1:** The new coursebook includes vocabulary items in **American English**. Even though the exams will include the **British** version, their equivalents in American English will also be accepted as correct.

Note 2: Contents to be revised and consolidated which are not included in the coursebook: Present simple/continuous; Past simple; basic connectors, modal verbs (obligation and necessity).

**Note 3:** Revision and consolidation of Simple Past should be carried out by the teacher before presenting the contrast between Pr. Perfect and Simple Past, as it is not included in the coursebook.

Note 4: Second conditional (only for giving advice): If I were you, ...

# Stative verbs (Revision) Nouns: Countable and uncountable nouns with some, any, a/an and no Nouns: Countable and uncountable nouns with too much / many Nouns: Countable and uncountable nouns with how much...? / How many....? / a lot of / lots of / a few / a little

Adverbs of manner - regular and irregular: well, fast, early, late, hard	
Comparison: Comparative and superlative adverbs	U8
Comparison: Comparative and Superlative adjectives	To be revised
Adjectives + preposition+ gerund: famous for, worried about, afraid of, happy about, interested in, responsible for, among others	U8
<b>Relative clauses:</b> Defining relative clauses with who, which, that	U1
Possessive adjectives & possessive pronouns Questions with WHOSE?	U3
Question tags with be and do Question tags with other tenses and modal verbs	U <sub>7</sub>
Conditional sentences: First conditional with <i>if</i> : Second conditional (only for giving advice): If I were you,	U2 U5
<b>Verb patterns:</b> Verbs followed by infinitive and gerund: hate, like, dislike, love, enjoy, can't stand. (Also revision of other verb patterns from previous levels.)	To be revised and consolidated
Verbs followed by –ING or To inf.	U1
Infinitive of purpose: I use the internet to study in order to: I went to the store in order to buy pencils 7 I went to the store because I wanted to buy pencils so that: only for recognition – not to be included for production at the exam	U8
Tenses	
Present Simple and Continuous	Revision and consolidation
Past Simple and Past Continuous Time clauses (when/while)	U5
Going to for plans, intentions and predictions	U1
WILL for predictions, promises, spontaneous decisions, offers and requests Will – going to Future time phrases: <i>this weekend, on Saturday, at 2 pm</i> .	U2
Present Perfect Simple with ever, never Present Perfect with just-yet, for-since, still	U3 U4
How long + PRESENT PERFECT? For & Since	Communicat ion U6
Been – Gone: Contrast	U3
Past Simple - Present Perfect: Contrast	U3
Time adverbials for Past Simple and Present Perfect	To be added
Modal Verbs	
Could: past ability	

Could: possibility  Must & have to (present and past forms): rules and obligation  Mustn't / Can't / Don't have to: prohibition and lack of obligation	To be revised and consolidated
Should/ shouldn't: advice	U6

# **Prepositions**

TIME: at, in, on, until, till, before, after

**PLACE**: in front of, behind, opposite, between, next to

**MOVEMENT:** up, down, into, out of, through, towards, past, from, to, around **Question forms:** What, Who, Which, Where, When, Why, How, What time, What sort/kind of, Whose, How much, How many, How much (cost), How long, How old, How far, How often, What + be + like? What does he/she look like? How long + Past Simple /

Present Perfect Simple

# **Linkers and text organisers**

ADDITION	CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE	ALTERNATIVE	CONTRAST
And - Too	So - Because	Or	But
TIME: Last week, IN the morning, etc			
SEQUENCERS: First At first, then, suddenly, next, after / before (that), finally			

# **Vocabulary & Topics**

Jobs	Technology
Bad behaviour	Reporting a crime
Souvenirs	Sports
Holidays, tourist attractions, activities	Relationships & friends: personality, verbs
on a trip	and phrases to describe relationship
1	
Life in 100 years and predictions about	Celebrations around the world
the future	
Environmental problems and Recycling	Occupations
	F
Exciting life experiences	Describing things and what they are used
	for
Illnesses and remedies	Human achievement: important people in
	history, celebrities
	mistory, celebrates

# **Speaking & Communication skills:**

In *Link it!* 3, see the Communication competences (Real English) section in every unit, the Global Skills (Speaking competences) section every two units. These phrases and expressions are also useful for the dialogue completion and for Task D.

- 1. Checking in at the airport
- o Speaking strategy: Using intonation appropriately to convey meaning
- 2. Asking for travel information

Speaking strategy: Asking people to repeat things

# Global skills: Making suggestions (P. 23)

- 3. Checking in at a hotel Using polite language in a conversation (U3)
- o Speaking strategy: Using formal and informal greeting appropriately (U4)
- 4. Asking for help at a tourist office
- o Speaking strategy: Using formal and informal greetings appropriately
- 5. Buying souvenirs
- o Speaking strategy: Using the phrase Excuse me appropriately (U5)
- 6. Asking for help at a pharmacy
- Speaking strategy: Using conjunctions to make your English sound more fluent (or,

but, however) (U6)

# Global skills: Talking about movies (P.80)

- 7. Choosing a gift
- o Speaking strategy: Using intonation of tag questions appropriately (U7)
- 8. Discussing what things are for
- Speaking strategy: Stressing key words to make your explanation clear (U8)

# **Writing Skills**

- a) Planning a text in accordance with the rubric given.
- b) Organising a text:
- dividing ideas into paragraphs
- using grammatically correct sentences
- using punctuation appropriately
- using a variety of structures, words and expressions appropriate for the level
- using appropriate tenses
- avoiding repetition, using a variety of adjectives
- using relative clauses to provide additional information
- using linking words and, but, because, so
- using intensifiers
- using SEQUENCERS: first, then, after that, finally; before /after breakfast among others.
- c) Reflecting upon & checking one's writing

# Writing text types

The options for the WRITING part of AEXALEVI Exams may fall into any of the following basic categories or text types:

- **A blog entry** e.g. about one's school, a place you went to on holiday, a day out you really enjoyed, a short review or an article, about a town, city, building or landscape, some advice on a problem page, or other topics)
- **A description** of a person (someone you know/have just met/admire) including physical appearance, clothes and personality, a **description** of a place, of one's town/city

- A postcard
- A story
- A biography of a famous person in history, a celebrity
- **An informal email/letter** (E.g. to invite a friend to an event such as a concert or a party (see p.31); a thank you letter)
- A **description/review** of a film: giving your opinion about a film

