

6th YEAR WEB SAMPLE 2023

Exam Duration: 2 hs

PART I: LANGUAGE

В.

A. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.	(10)
1. "Are you afraid of flying?" the psychologist asked me.	
The psychologist wanted to know	
2. You can buy tickets online or at our offices. Tickets	of flying.
	or at our offices.
3. Although we had a long journey, we weren't tired. In spite of	
	, we weren't tired.
4. It wasn't a good idea to pack so many things! You	
	so many things.
5. The flight was so long that we got really bored. It was	
th	nat we got really bored.
Complete the text with the correct tense or form of the verbs in bra necessary.	ckets. Use modals, if (10)
Panic over the Atlantic	
At 11:35 on January 13 th , 2012 British Airways flight BA0206	took off from Miomi to
London. It ¹ (fly) for about three hours, and	
when suddenly a voice came out of the loudspeakers: 'T	
announcement. We will shortly be making an emergence	
Immediately, panic ² (break) out. One passe	_
said, 'My wife and I looked at each other and we feared the wors	_
³ (crash) into the Atlantic. It was awful	
,	

But about 30 seconds later the cabin crew told us ⁵ (ignore) the			
message. They started to run up and down the aisle explaining the	hat the message ⁶ (play)		
by accident and that everything was OK. By this time, a lot of			
passengers were already in tears and were trying ⁷ (get)	their life		
jackets out from under their seats.			
Another passenger claimed, 'The captain ⁸ (not say)	anything about it		
until just before we started to land. It was traumatic. I can't think	of anything worse than		
being told your plane's about to crash. I ⁹ (never feel)	so terrified in		
my life.' Later a British Airways spokesman said, 'We woul	d like to apologize to		
passengers on this flight for 10 (cause) unnece	essary concern.'		
C.Fill in the blanks with words from the box. There are five extra wo need to use.			
need to use.	(10)		
ANY ARE AS BEE	EN BEING		
BUT FALL IF LIK	NO NO		
SUCH WERE WHICH WHO	SE WHY		
must remain secret. It tells the 'inside story' about flying and answers questions ² as 'Why is the heating often suddenly turned up halfway through a flight?' or 'Why can you sometimes smell roast chicken in a plane when they are serving you fish?' 'There is a sensible drinking policy on all airlines, which means that we ³ not supposed to serve passengers if they start getting noisy, but some air crew think that if you give them enough to eat and drink, they will eventually ⁴ asleep and give you ⁵ trouble at all.			
And, ⁶ every flight attendant knows, a snoring			
That's the reason ⁷ we like to turn the heating flight'	g up half-way through a		
'Birds are one of the major problems for any airport when planes			
landing. Any large bird can easily cause an accident 8	are taking off and		
landing. Any large bird can easily cause an accident	· ·		
engine. Smaller birds are less of a problem. In some cases, they	they fly into an		
	they fly into an can do some damage,		

D. Complete the following conversation.

(10)

At the airport

Zoe:	I can't wait for our plane to take off. Aren't you excited?	
Amy:	Well, yes	
Zoe:	What's the matter, Amy? You don't sound very excited.	
Amy:	The thing isI'm afraid of flying!	
Zoe:	You must ¹	!
Amy:	I'm not.	
Zoe:	You should ²	. We could
	have bought bus tickets instead.	
Amy:	That would have been silly! Besides, I have to face my fears.	1
Zoe:	I wish ³ Is there anything I	could do?
Amy:	Thanks, Zoe, but I just need to relax.	
Zoe:	Have you tried ⁴	?
Amy:	Yes, but pills make me feel dizzy. They don't really work for me.	
Zoe:	What would you say if we ⁵	?
Amy:	Yes! That's a great idea. I suppose that could help me relax.	

PART II: READING

E. Read the passage and answer the questions *in your own words*.

(10)

Miracle on the Hudson

The story of US Airways Flight 1549

On January 15th, 2009, the world witnessed the 'Miracle on the Hudson,' when US Airways Flight 1549 made an emergency water landing on the Hudson River after flying into a flock of Canada geese which took out both engines during take-off from LaGuardia airport in New York.

At roughly a hundred seconds into the flight, passengers could hear a 'colossal bam' when the birds were sucked into the engines and flames could be seen coming from the left engine. They didn't know then that not one, but both engines had gone. However, in an extraordinary display of aviation skill, Captain Chesley 'Sully' Sullenberger safely managed to glide his disabled plane onto the freezing waters of the Hudson River, saving every life on board.

Sully's forced-landing on the Hudson was indeed miraculous. To get the water landing right and not end in disaster, Captain Sully had to bring the 66-ton Airbus A320 down at the perfect speed and angle. But even then, the passengers feared they might drown after surviving the water landing. Either that or die from hypothermia. This didn't happen, though, and as Captain Sully walked the plane twice to make sure all the passengers had got out safely, all 155 survivors scrambled onto the wings and the emergency inflatable exit ramps, and waited to be rescued by the NYC ferry boats that quickly came to the aid of the sinking plane.

The story of the miracle on the Hudson River is now told in the brilliant film *Sully: Miracle on the Hudson*, directed by Clint Eastwood and starring Tom Hanks. Only this time, the film explores a different side of the story, revealing what life was like for the now retired pilot in what he calls the traumatic months following the events. Because, even as Sully was being heralded as a hero by the public and the media for his unprecedented feat of aviation skill, an investigation was being conducted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that threatened to destroy his reputation and his career.

As part of their investigations nearly two dozen emergency simulations were flown at the Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, France, in which pilots consistently managed to return to the closest LaGuardia airport. As a result, Sully was faced with harsh criticism from the National Transportation Safety Board, who accused him of putting passengers in more danger than necessary.

However, in the simulations the decision to turn back was made immediately after the

engines blew. The simulated scenarios didn't account for the "human factor", essentially the 30 seconds it took the pilot to decide what to do. There could be no guarantee that the passengers' jet could have made it back to LaGuardia airport. 'I had to be certain we could make it,' Sully wrote in his statement to the safety board. 'Who knows how many more people besides the ones on the plane would have been killed on the ground if we didn't.'



In the end, after examining whether Sully could have safely turned back to New York's LaGuardia Airport, the safety board determined the captain's split-second decision to force landing on the Hudson River was the most appropriate action.

How were the two engines damaged?

2.	How were the two engines damaged?
3.	What potential risks did passengers face after the emergency landing?
4.	What crucial variable didn't the FAA investigation consider at first?

5.	How did Captain Sully explain his decision to land on the Hudson River?

PART III: WRITING (20)

- F. Choose ONE of the following questions. Write your answer in about 150 words.
 - You have recently flown back from your holiday destination and feel rather disappointed by the poor service and amenities on the plane, which made your flight quite uncomfortable.

Write an email to your English-speaking friend, telling him / her about the experience and advising them not to fly with the same airline in the future.

Write your email.

2. You see this advertisement on an English language website:

Film reviews wanted!

Have you seen a film recently, in the cinema or on TV, which you really liked?

Send us your review! Tell us about the story, characters and any special features of the film. Would you recommend it to other people of your age?

We will publish the best reviews on our website.

Write your review.

For examiners' use only - Assessment

Pay special consideration to:

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	
Corrected by:	2nd signature:	

6^{th} Year (B1+) - Life Vision B1+

In the Students' Book:	In the Workbook:
The mediation activities in every unit, which	
involve transferring information from speaking	The Review after every unit.
to writing and vice versa.	The Vocabulary booster of each unit.
The short vocabulary and grammar review	8 units on strategies to learn vocabulary.
after each unit.	The Functions Bank
The Phrasebook in the Speaking & Writing	The Writing Bank with models and

sections in every unit The Exam Skills exercises every two units. The Global Skills & Vision 360° (digital literacy) sections which involve developing creativity, critical thinking as well as speaking & writing skills. The Vocabulary and grammar booster for each unit, the last pages containing a summary of each grammar topic.	strategies/tips.	
Grammar and Structures		
Articles and quantifiers - a/an, the, zero article		REVISION 0.1 - 0.2
- all, most, some, no, both, many, a few, fewery Comparison Comparatives, superlatives, (not) asas, comparintensifiers (a lot, far, much, a bit, a little, slight)	ring nouns (more, less, fewer),	REVISION 0.4
Imperatives and infinitive of purpose		3.9
Question forms: subject & object questions; in	direct questions	3.2
Relative clauses: defining & non-defining		6.2
Gerunds and infinitives - Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive: e.g. e. dream about, choose, hope, advise - Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive with s love, prefer, begin, continue, start - Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive with d forget, remember, try, mean	ame/similar meaning: e.g. <i>like</i> ,	7.2
Passive Voice: Advanced structures - Verbs followed by ING and infinitive		6.5
- Verbs with two objects		
- The passive with <i>believe</i> , <i>say</i> , <i>think</i> , etc		
Reported Speech: - Statements, questions,		4.2
- Commands and requests: Should be add	led	
Reporting verbs: Verb patterns - Verb + that + clause: e.g. suggest		4.5
- Verb + infinitive (with): offer		
- Verb + sb + infinitive (with to): <i>advise</i>		
- Verb + ING: e.g. <i>suggest</i>		
Conditional sentences: - Zero Conditional, First conditional v	vith if, unless	Revision 0.3 7.6

Provided/ providing that and so /as long as: Should be added

- Second conditional	
- Third conditional	
Wishes in the present:	7.5
- <i>I wish / If only</i> + Past Simple	
- I wish / If only + could/would + infinitive	
Tenses	
Present tenses : Present simple, continuous, state & dynamic verbs	1.2
Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous,	1.5
Past and Perfect (Narrative) tenses:	1.5
Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect	
Past Perfect Continuous: Should be added	
Futures Tenses: : present simple, present continuous, <i>be going to, will, won't</i>	
Time clauses (simple present to talk about the future) with <i>after</i> , as soon as,	2.2
when, before, by the time, unless	
Future Continuous & Future Perfect	2.5
Future in the past: would, was/were going to, was/were about to	8.5
Modal Verbs	
Modals to express ability in the past, present and future.	3.5
Modals of obligation, prohibition and advice (present and future): must,	5.2
have to, don't have to, needn't, should, ought to	J
Modals of speculation	
Present modals of deduction: must, can, could, may (not), might (not), could	
Past modals of deduction: must (have), can't (have), might not (have)	5.5
Could have + past participle to talk about an imaginary alternative to what happened.	
Past habits: Used to – Would	8.2
	-

Discourse markers and LINKERS (to be worked on independently from any coursebook)

Addition: And, Also, Too, In addition, What is more, Moreover, Furthermore

Contrast: But, However, On the one hand, On the other hand, Although, Even though, Despite, I spite of

Listing and conclusion: Firstly, First of all, To begin with, Secondly, Also, In addition. Wha more,

Finally, Lastly, To sum up, In conclusion

Sequencing: One day, First, Later on, A few days Later, Afterwards, In the beginning, Suddenly all of a sudden, Then, later, after a while, till/until, after that, in the end; finally, by the time, etc **Cause, consequence & result:** Because, so, So ...that, such ... that, for this reason, as a result **Opinion:** In my opinion, Personally, I believe, In my view

Communication skills and functional language in Life vision B1+

- Agreeing/disagreeing, expressing preference/opinion, giving reasons (1).
- Linking words to organise ideas (2).
- Asking for/giving advice, checking understanding (3).

- Starting, changing and continuing a topic (4).
- Asking for and giving advice (5).
- Hesitation phrases (6).
- Debate; presenting arguments, disagreeing, certainty, asking for/giving clarification (7).
- Describing a picture (8).

Vocabulary & Topics

AEXALEVI Exams do not include tasks which test vocabulary in a direct manner. Students should be familiar with as many topics as possible so as to be able to understand and produce to the best of their potential.

- Sport and Fitness. - Personality and Relationships.

- Travel. - Economy and Market.

- Technology. - Home.

- Hobbies. - Education.

- Film Industry. - Jobs.

- Nature and Environment. - Crime.

- Health and illnesses

Writing skills

- a) Planning a text in accordance with the rubric given: an email, a story, an online post, a formal email asking for and giving information, a leaflet about a place, an essay (opinion, for & against), an article, a review, a blog entry, a report, a description, giving instructions
- b) Organising a text:
- o dividing ideas into paragraphs
- using punctuation appropriately
- o using a variety of words and expressions appropriate for 6th Year
- o using words and expressions to give emphasis
- o avoiding repetition, using a variety of adjectives
- developing ideas and supporting them
- using appropriate tenses
- o following conventions and an appropriate style (formal/informal)
- Useful linkers to:
- 1. Express a sequence and add arguments, to make contrast, to conclude: *Firstly, Finally, In addition, On the one hand, On the other hand, In contrast, In conclusion, etc.*
- 2. Express consequence, time, contrast, reason, addition (*Therefore, and so, next, Then, but, Although, because, as, Furthermore, What is more, etc.*)
- c) Accomplishing the task described in the rubric and attracting the reader's attention to the text: Giving news Making a request Agreeing to a request Refusing a request Describing a person Telling a story Expressing an opinion Agreeing and disagreeing politely, among other ideas.
- d) Reflecting upon & checking one's writing

e) Proofreading: checking for grammatical, punctuation and spelling mistakes)

