



7th YEAR WEB SAMPLE 2020
Exam Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes

NEW MARKING SCHEME:

Passing mark: 6 (six) (39 to 45 points)

Grading Scale: 1 to 10 (1 to 70 points at stake)

Exercises A, B, C, D and E 10 points each

Exercise F (Writing) 20 points

A. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning. (10)

1. Denise always keeps her mobile switched on because David may need to contact her.

CASE

Denise never switches her mobile _____ needs to contact her.

2. A man at the museum entrance gave us a map.

GIVEN

We _____ a man at the museum entrance.

3. 'Don't touch the plate, it's very hot,' the waitress said to me.

NOT

The waitress _____ the plate because it was very hot.

4. 'I have a plane to catch, so I ought to leave the party early,' said Fiona.

BETTER

I have a plane to catch, so I _____ the party early.

5. Sally arrived late at the conference because her flight was delayed.

TIME

If Sally's _____, she wouldn't have arrived late at the conference.

- B. Complete the text with the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. Use modals, if necessary.

NEW MARKING SCHEME

 → (10)

Settling into my seat on the plane, I felt tired, ready for a drink and looking forward to (1) (get) home. As I sipped a gin and tonic and pushed my seat back, I remember thinking, “Only a couple of hours and I’ll be home.” I’d phoned my girlfriend, Georgina, from Copenhagen before the plane took off, (2) (tell) her I was on my way. She’d said she (3) (pick) me up at Heathrow Airport but I told her not to bother. After another drink, I snoozed until I heard a flight attendant announce, “We (4) (land) at Heathrow in a few minutes.” “Better get my things together,” I thought. And that was it. I honestly don’t remember another thing until I woke up again later on. For a couple of minutes I sat wondering sleepily if we were still on our way down to Heathrow. Then I began to realize something funny (5) (go on) The two seats next to me (6) (be) empty when I fell asleep. Now a man (7) (lie) across them sleeping. There’d been a little girl in front, who (8) (smile) at me over the back of her seat. She had gone. And, weirdest of all, all the lights were off and everybody seemed to be asleep.

Slowly it began to dawn on me what (9) (happen) I simply couldn’t believe it and felt increasingly horrified. The plane (10) (land) at Heathrow, let off some passengers, taken on others and set off on the next part of its journey. And I knew where that was to – Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil!

- C. Fill in the blanks with only ONE WORD. (10)

Health on Holiday

Nobody wants to deal (1) a medical emergency when they are on holiday. In practice you may not have (2) choice in the matter, and it is best to be as (3) prepared as possible. If you’re travelling independently that means taking a medical kit.

The whole idea of the kit (4) that you can carry it around with you, therefore it needs to be both light and compact. You can buy a pre-packed kit (5) includes the main essential items, and this should be adequate in most situations. The problems that you are most likely to encounter will be minor inconveniences — cuts, stings, blisters, and so (6), and these can be sorted (7) easily by using the things in the kit.

If you do decide to put your own kit together, however, do bear (8) mind that it’s pointless including items that you don’t know (9) to use;

complicated bandages for example that only a trained nurse can put on correctly. It's much **(10)** important to buy, read and preferably pack a good basic first aid book.

D. Complete the following conversation. **(10)**

John: You look terrible. Are you all right?
Alan: Yes, thanks. I'm just very tired.
John: (1) _____ exercise lately?
Alan: Not that much. The problem is I couldn't get to sleep last night.
John: (2) _____ ?
Alan: It was the next door neighbours again. Every night they stay up late talking in loud voices and playing music.
John: (3) Have you tried _____ ?
Alan: Of course I have. They said they'd try and be a bit quieter, but it hasn't really made much difference.
John: You know, I think if I were you, (4) _____

Alan: That's not a bad idea. I could do with some proper legal advice.
John: Well, I could give you a hand, if you wish. My brother works for a law firm.
Alan: Thanks, that would be very useful. I've never (5) _____
_____ before.

E. Read the passage and answer the questions in your own words. **(10)**

NEW MARKING SCHEME

Swedish businessman Nils Yngve Bergqvist is delighted with the response to his new accommodation concept, the world's first igloo hotel. Built in Jukkasjärvi, a small town in Lapland, ARTic Hall has been attracting flocks of visitors. Soon, however, the fun will be over.

In two weeks' time Bergqvist's ice creation will be nothing more than a pool of water. Strangely enough this seems to be a cause for celebration rather than regret. "The most interesting thing is designing the igloo," he says. "We don't see melting as a big problem. I just look forward to making a bigger one to replace it."

Bergqvist built his first igloo in 1991 for a local art exhibition. It was so successful that he designed the current one, which measures 1,800 square feet. Six workmen spent more than eight weeks piling 1,000 tons of snow on to a wooden base; when the snow froze the base was removed. "The only wooden thing we have left in the igloo is the front door," says Bergqvist proudly. Everything else is one hundred per cent snow.

"I decided to test out some new ideas on the igloo," he says. These include a theatre for slide shows, a jazz club, a radio station and a large ice bar. "Hot red wine with spices is popular, but I always recommend whisky before they go to bed," explains Bergqvist. "It warms them up when they get into the cold sleeping bags."

Bed and breakfast in one of the ice cubicles or the luxury bridal suite is £25-£30 per night. After their stay, all visitors receive a survival certificate recording their accomplishment. With no doors, nowhere to hang clothes and temperatures around 0°C, it may seem more like an endurance test than a relaxing hotel break. “It’s a great novelty for them,” Bergqvist explains, “as well as being a good start in survival training.” He claims that guests feel warm despite the cold because snow is such a good insulator. Maximum heat is maintained by ice walls that are about two metres thick.

The popularity of the resort is beyond doubt – it is now attracting tourists from all over the world. At least eight hundred people have stayed at the igloo this season even though there are only ten rooms. “You can get a lot of people in,” explains Bergqvist. “The beds are three metres wide and can fit at least four at one time.”

Bergqvist is already excited about his next hotel, which will take more than 1,500 tons of snow to construct. “We’re going to concentrate on the architectural features this time,” he says. With summer on its way Bergqvist will soon be holding his annual contest to predict when the igloo will fall. Last year’s winner received a large painting from ARTic Hall exhibition. “It’s great,” says Bergqvist, “we all sit in a big tent nearby, drinking beer and waiting for it to melt.”

1. Why does Bergqvist seem to regret the fact that the igloo will soon have melted?

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.....

2. What makes the giant igloo so attractive for people all over the world?

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.....

3. How does Bergqvist feel about his creation? Justify your answer.

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.....

4. Who will be given a prize at Bergqvist’s annual contest?

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.....

5. Would you like to spend some days at this resort? Why/Why not?

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.....

F. **WRITING.**

NEW MARKING SCHEME



(20)

Choose ONE of the following questions. Write your answer in about 180 words in an appropriate style.

1. Your English teacher has asked each student in your class to write a **short story**. The best story will be included in the school magazine. The title is: “An Unforgettable Journey.”

2. This is part of a letter you have received from a friend in another country.

*We're doing a project at school about how tourism has affected different countries and places. Please could you write me a **report** on your country to include in the project?*

Write about the changes caused by tourism and how people feel about them.

For examiners' use only – Assessment

Task achievement & readability: Format – Language – Content	_____/5	Comments
Accuracy & range: Grammatical & Lexical	_____/5	
Organization & cohesion: Staging and sequencing: Referencing	_____/5	
Editing: Punctuation, spelling & handwriting	_____/5	
Final Mark:	_____/20	
Corrected by:	2nd signature:	

7th Year Grammar & Structures

Tenses

- Revision of tenses: Present simple, present continuous and present habits. Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous. (1)
- Past simple and past continuous. Past habits (*used to / would*). Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous. (2)
- Future forms: be going to, will, present continuous and present simple for future. Future continuous. Future perfect simple and future perfect continuous. (3)
- Future in the past: *was / were going to, would, was / were about to, was / were + to infinitive*. (10)

Modal Verbs (5)

- Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition and advice (present): have to, don't have to, must, mustn't, need to, don't need to / needn't, be allowed to, can't, should, shouldn't, ought to, had better
- Modal verbs of obligation, prohibition and advice (past): *had to, didn't have to, needed to, didn't need to, needn't have + past participle, wasn't / weren't allowed to, couldn't, should / shouldn't / ought to have + past participle*
- Modal verbs of speculation and deduction (present and future): *must, may, might, could, may not, might not, can't*
- Modal verbs of speculation and deduction (past): *must, may, might, could, may not, might not, can't + have + past participle*

Gerunds and infinitives (1 - 9)

- gerunds as the subject / object of a sentence
- gerunds with *go* to talk about physical activities
- gerunds after prepositions
- gerunds after verbs of liking or disliking
- gerunds after verbs like *admit, avoid, consider, involve, risk, suggest*
- infinitive to explain why somebody does something
- infinitive immediately after adjectives



- infinitive after *too, enough, the first, the last*
- infinitive after verbs like *agree, appear, arrange, ask, decide, expect, forget, help, learn, manage, need, promise, try, want*
- gerund or infinitive after verbs with no change of meaning: *begin, can't bear, can't stand, continue, hate, love, prefer, start*
- gerund or infinitive after verbs with change in meaning: *stop, remember, forget, like*

Comparisons (4)

- Comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs
- As ... as / not as ... as / not so ... as
- Double comparative (The faster I run the more tired I feel.)
- Comparative AND comparative (Things are getting better and better.)

Articles and intensifiers (4)

- Definite, indefinite and zero articles
- So + adjective / adverb
- Such + noun
- Too + adjective / adverb
- Adjective / adverb + enough

Conditional sentences (6)

- Zero, first, second and third conditionals
- Unless, as long as, provided / providing (that), in case
- Wishes: I wish / If only + simple past, past perfect, would / wouldn't + infinitive
- Mixed conditionals (10) (mixture of 2nd and 3rd conditionals)

Reported speech (7)

- Statements and questions
- Other reporting verbs: add, admit, agree, announce, claim, complain, explain, promise (similar to say); remind, warn (similar to tell).
- Other reporting structures:
- Verb + infinitive: agree, claim, offer, promise, refuse
- Verb + object + infinitive: advice, ask, instruct, invite, order, recommend, remind, tell, warn
- Verb + gerund: admit, advise, deny, recommend, regret, suggest
- Verb + preposition + gerund: apologise for, confess to, insist on, object to
- Verb + object + preposition + gerund: accuse sb of, congratulate sb on, criticize sb for, warn sb against

Passive voice (8)

- Verbs with two objects: bring, buy, give, lend, offer, owe, pay, promise, refuse, send, show, teach, tell
- The passive with say, believe, claim, expect, know, report, say, think in the following structures:
- It + be + past participle + that (impersonal);
- Subject + be + past participle + to + infinitive (present) or have + past participle (past events)

Relative clauses (9)

- Defining and non-defining relative clauses (with *who / that, which, whose, where, when* and *why*)

Questions (10)

- Indirect questions
- Question tags

Phrasal verbs

- Connected with work (2)
- Connected with money and shopping (5)
- Connected with technology and computers (9)

Communication

- Giving personal information: preferences (*prefer, would prefer, would rather*). (1)
- Negotiating and collaborating: *What do you think about? Do you agree? Don't you think so? I see what you mean. I think you're right. I suppose so, but... I agree up to a point, but...* (2 – 6)
- Answering questions (See Unit 2 for details)
- Presentations / Giving your point of view: *It is true that... You can't deny that... I would still say that... Even so, I still believe that...* (10)
- Giving explanations (See Unit 4 for details)
- Talking about photos: *both photos show... One similarity is that... One big difference between the photos is that... The first photo shows ... whereas / while the second photo shows... It looks / seems like / as if... In the background,... At the top,... In my opinion...* (3 – 5)
- Discussing: *You have to remember that... I'm totally convinced that... You can't deny that... I really do think that... What about the case of...? You only have to think of... Just to give you an idea... Do you get what I'm saying? Are you with me? No, that's not quite what I mean. If I understand you correctly,... Could you go over that again? I don't understand what you're getting at.* (7 – 9)
- Talking about statistics (See Unit 8 for details)
- Comparing ideas (See Unit 8 for details)

Vocabulary & Topics

- Life at university
- Working life
- Transport and travel
- Personality
- Buying and selling
- Money and banking
- Health and illness
- Music and films
- The media
- Natural disasters
- Technology
- The news
- DO and MAKE (1)
- Prefixes (3)
- Noun suffixes (4)
- Compound noun and adjectives (7)

Writing Text Types

- An informal email
- A formal letter / email of complaint
- An opinion essay
- A for-and-against essay
- A story
- An article
- A review
- A report

Linking expressions and discourse organizers:

Sequencers	Expressing opinions	Reason	Contrast
At first, Next, Then, After that,	In my opinion, Personally,	Because As	However, Nevertheless,

Finally, In the end	As far as I'm concerned	Since Due to the fact...	On the one hand, In contrast, In spite of / Despite Although Even though Whereas While
Consequence	Addition and listing	Concluding	
Therefore, And so Consequently As a result	Firstly, Secondly, In addition, Not only but also What is more, Furthermore, Moreover, Finally, Lastly	In conclusion, All things considered, To sum up All in all,	

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