Integrated Skills in English ISE III



The Controlled Written examination Wednesday 11 November 2009

10.00am-12.30pm

Your full name: (BLOCK CAPITALS)	
Candidate registration number:	
Centre:	

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- 1. Write your name, candidate number and centre number on the front of this examination paper.
- 2. You must not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- 3. This examination paper contains **three** tasks. You must complete **all** tasks.
- 4. Use blue or black pen, not pencil.
- 5. Write your answers on the examination paper.
- 6. Do all rough work on the examination paper. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
- 7. You must not use a dictionary in this examination.
- 8. You must not use correction fluid on the examination paper.

Information for candidates

The tasks in this examination have equal weighting.

You are advised to spend about 70 minutes on Task 1, 40 minutes on Task 2 and about 40 minutes on Task 3.

Examiner's use only							
Task 1							
Task fulfilment	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U
Accuracy and range	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U
Task 2							
Task fulfilment	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U
Accuracy and range	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U
Task 3							
Task fulfilment	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U
Accuracy and range	Α	В	С	D	E	N	U

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Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

This examination paper contains three tasks. You must complete all tasks.

Task 1 - Reading into writing task

Read the information below. Then, **in your own words**, write a report (approximately 300 words) for a parenting group:

- i) summarising the information given about British children's media habits, discussing the most relevant information **and**
- ii) expressing your views on the potential results of such a childhood, with reference to examples from your own experience.

Britain's children eat, sleep and breathe TV

A generation of 'multi-tasking' children are living their daily lives – including eating and falling asleep – to the accompaniment of the television, according to a survey of children's media habits.

The flickering of the screen accompanies most of them before they go to school, when they return home, as they consume their evening meal and then – for 63% far more than read a book each day – in bed at night. The study of 5 to 16-year-olds shows that four out of five children now have a TV set in their bedroom.

So ubiquitous has television become that many children now combine it with other activities, including social networking online, flickering their eyes from laptop to TV screen and back again. Even if they are focusing on the television, young people are now reluctant to commit to one programme, with boys in particular often flipping between channels to keep up with two simultaneous shows at once.

The findings will fuel concerns that childhood is increasingly about private space and sedentary activities and less about play, social interaction or the child's own imagination. British children now spend an average of 5 hours 20 minutes in front of a screen a day, up from 4 hours 40 minutes five years ago.

The rise may have come at the expense of reading books for pleasure, which, in a development that will alarm many parents, continues to decline as a regular pastime.

The director of market research agency Childwise, which conducted the study, said that television was 'almost woven into children's lives', but added that the quality of viewing has changed. 'A lot of television is now just part of the background, not just at home but wherever you go.'

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Research links excess TV watching to poor school skills

A study has found that 14-year-olds who watched more than three hours of TV a day were more likely to develop learning problems. It also found that they were twice as likely not to continue education post-16 as children who watched less than an hour a day. The researchers think that too much TV makes other activities such as reading and homework boring and challenging.

Key facts

- Children who consistently spend more than four hours per day watching TV are more likely to be overweight.
- Children who view violent acts are more likely to show aggressive behaviour, but also fear that the world is scary and that something bad will happen to them.
- TV characters often depict risky behaviours, such as smoking and drinking, and also reinforce gender-role and racial stereotypes.

(Sources: Adapted from www.media guardian.co.uk, www.literacytrust.org, www	v.kidshealth.org)

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Task 2 - Correspondence task

Top sports stars laughing all the way to the bank

You have read an article in a national newspaper claiming that sports stars are grossly overpaid. Write a letter (approximately 250 words) to the editor of the newspaper discussing both sides of the argument. Conclude by saying to what extent you personally believe sports stars deserve such high salaries.			

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Task 3 - Creative writing task

Write a story (approximately 250 words) for a writing competition that begins with the words, 'He'd been my role model for a long time, but when I met him for the first time the reality was far from my dreams.'				

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End of examination