Integrated Skills in English

ISE I
Reading & Writing exam
Sample paper 1

Your full name: .................................................. (BLOCK CAPITALS)

Candidate number: ........................................................................................................

Centre: ............................................................................................................................

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates
1. Write your name, candidate number, centre number and exam date on the front of this exam paper.
2. You must not open this exam paper until instructed to do so.
3. This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.
4. You may highlight parts of the texts or questions with a highlighter pen.
5. Use only blue or black pen for your answers.
6. Write your answers on the exam paper.
7. Do all rough work on the exam paper. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
8. You must not use a dictionary in this exam.
9. You must not use correction fluid on the exam paper.

Information for candidates
You are advised to spend about:
- 20 minutes on task 1
- 20 minutes on task 2
- 40 minutes on task 3
- 40 minutes on task 4

For examiner use only
Examiner initials | Examiner number
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Do not write anything here.
Integrated Skills in English I

Time allowed: 2 hours
This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about sleep and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1
Sleep is essential for human life. We can actually live longer without food than without sleep. Most people spend about a third of their life sleeping. That means during our life we will spend about twenty-five years asleep. While the average person sleeps about seven hours a night, some people can manage with as little as four hours. We don’t all need the same amount of sleep.

Paragraph 2
So what happens when we are asleep? There are five stages in a cycle of sleep. Each cycle lasts about 90 minutes and we often repeat this cycle five times a night. In the first two stages, we fall into a light sleep. In stages three and four, we are in a deep sleep and our heart rate and breathing slows down. In stage five, our brain becomes active and our eyes move around quickly. This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement. It is during REM sleep that we do all our dreaming.

Paragraph 3
We all know that sleep is good for us, but what are the benefits? One benefit is that it helps us to resist illness. Without enough sleep, our body cannot fight off colds and the flu as easily. Your sleep pattern can also affect your diet. Researchers at the University of Chicago discovered that poor sleep increased a hormone in the body that makes us hungry. This means that people who sleep badly often eat more high calorie foods and gain more weight.

Paragraph 4
Sleep also plays a part in our performance at school and at work. A number of reports have shown that children who get a good night’s sleep do better in school. Obviously, one reason for this is that if you are very tired you cannot focus. However, there is another important reason. Scientists believe that sleep is important for our memory. While we are asleep our brain deals with information we have learnt and sleep helps strengthen our memories.

Paragraph 5
Another essential part of sleep to understand is our circadian rhythm, or ‘body clock’. This is our body’s natural rhythm of sleep. Generally, our body clock tells us to sleep when it is dark and wake when it is light. However, studies now suggest that young people’s body clocks change when they become teenagers. Some scientists believe that teenagers are not lazy, but biologically programmed to go to bed later and wake up later.
Questions 1–5
The text on page 2 has five paragraphs (1–5). Choose the best title for each paragraph from A–F below and write the letter (A–F) on the lines below. There is one title you don’t need.

1. Paragraph 1 ..............................
2. Paragraph 2 ..............................
3. Paragraph 3 ..............................
4. Paragraph 4 ..............................
5. Paragraph 5 ..............................

A  The reason we dream
B  Changes in sleep routine
C  Sleep and learning
D  How much we sleep
E  Different types of sleep
F  Sleep and good health

Write the letter of the correct sentence. Don’t write the whole sentence. This task helps you to understand the text better.

Questions 6–10
Choose the five statements from A–H below that are TRUE according to the information given in the text on page 2. Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order).

A  Everyone’s need for sleep is different.
B  We are usually in a deep sleep for about seven hours.
C  We dream during stage five of the sleep cycle.
D  You sleep more when you have a cold.
E  People who sleep badly often have poor diets.
F  It is important to sleep well after you learn something.
G  Our body clock generally follows changes in light.
H  Teenagers don’t get tired very easily.

Questions 11–15
Complete sentences 11–15 with an exact word, phrase or number from the text (maximum three words). Write the exact word, phrase or number on the lines below.

11. During a lifetime, the average person will be asleep for ..............................................................
12. Your .............................................................. and heart rate get slower in deep sleep.
13. A poor .............................................................. can cause you to eat more high calorie foods.
14. Our .............................................................. get stronger when we’re sleeping.
15. Teenagers’ body clocks are different and so they need to go to bed and wake up .............................................................. than young children.

You will find the exact words you need in the text on page 2. You don’t need to change the words. The sentences are different so you have to understand the general meaning of questions 11–15. For example, look at question 11. In the text it says ‘That means during our life we will spend about twenty-five years asleep.’ That means the same as ‘During a lifetime the average person will be asleep for twenty-five years.’
Questions 16-20 test your general understanding of the four texts.

Read questions 16-20 first and then read texts A, B, C and D below the questions.

As you read each text, decide which text each question refers to. Choose one letter — A, B, C or D — and write it on the lines below. You can use any letter more than once.

Which text

16. explains that learning languages can help you learn other skills?
17. advises language learners to travel?
18. says that music helps us learn?
19. shows that more people choose to learn a language for pleasure than work?
20. suggests that people who learn more than one language do better at school?

Text A

Reasons people learn foreign languages

- personal interest, enjoyment
- degree requirement
- use in future career
- future travel or study abroad
- family background
- other

Text B

Scientists believe learning a second language increases brainpower. Researchers from University College London studied the brains of 105 people. 80 of these people were bilingual. They found learning other languages changed the part of the brain which processes information. They compared this change to the way in which exercise builds muscles. Studies show that people who regularly speak more than one language are better at problem solving. In addition students who study foreign languages often score better in tests than students who only speak one language. This is particularly true in maths, music, reading and understanding vocabulary.
Questions 21–25

Choose the five statements from A–H below that are TRUE according to the information given in the texts above. Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order).

A The most common reason for learning a language is to understand films and music.
B More people learn another language because of their studies rather than their family.
C People who speak more than one language are often better at subjects with numbers.
D Language learning boosts the brain when you speak the second language often.
E The University of Edinburgh tested different ways of learning music.
F It is easier to remember words when you sing them.
G Reading words on a screen can help you learn a language.
H Any website can be a good place for language learning.

In this task you can find the true statements in texts A–D but the language is not exactly the same. Read the statements very carefully. For example, look at statement E. In text C you will see the words The University of Edinburgh and music. But statement E is not true. The University of Edinburgh tested different ways of learning languages, NOT music.
Questions 26-30

The notes below contain information from the texts on pages 4 and 5. Find an exact number, word or phrase (maximum three words) from texts A–D to complete the missing information in gaps 26–30. Write the exact number, word or phrase on the lines below.

You will find the exact words or phrases you need in texts A–D. Read the Summary notes here carefully. The language in the notes is different from the language in the texts. For example, in text A we can see that some people learn languages as a ‘degree requirement’. This means the same as ‘The language is required in order to study for a degree.’

Notes

The benefits of studying a second language:
• pleasure – something enjoyable and interesting to learn
• the language is required in order to study for a (26.) ..............................................................................
• get a better job and progress in a career
• (27.) .............................................................................. is increased by learning languages
• foreign language students often get higher marks in (28.) ..............................................................................

Effective ways of learning:
• listen to a (29.) .............................................................................. to help learn new language
• (30.) .............................................................................. and practise with native speakers
• use technology, eg language learning websites
• television, eg practise reading and listening with subtitled films
Task 3 — Reading into writing

Write an article for your school magazine (100-130 words) about why more students should learn languages.

Use the information you read in texts A, B, C and D (pages 4 and 5) to:

- explain how language learning will help students in the future
- suggest how learning a foreign language could help their performance at school and
- advise students on useful methods for learning foreign languages.

Do not copy from the texts. Use your own words as far as possible.

You should plan your article before you start writing. Think about what you are going to write and make some notes to help you in this box:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(No marks are given for these planning notes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now write your article of 100-130 words on the lines below.
This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.
When you have finished your article, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have covered all three bullet points. Remember to check how you made use of the reading texts, as well as the language and organisation of your writing.
Task 4 – Extended writing

Write an essay (100-130 words) for your teacher about a festival in a country you know. You should:

- give examples of what happens at this festival and
- explain why this festival is important.

You should plan your essay before you start writing. Think about what you are going to write and make some notes to help you in this box:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your essay of 100-130 words on the lines below.
When you have finished your essay, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have answered the task completely. Remember to check how you made use of the reading texts, as well as the language and organisation of your writing.

End of exam