

Integrated Skills in English

ISE II

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 4

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

Candidate number:.....

Centre number:.....

Exam date:.....

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

Integrated Skills in English II

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about children's play and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

Play makes children very happy. When asked, they say they are happier when playing with friends than in any other situation. Yet the amount of time children play together without parents or teachers watching them or telling them what to do (what the experts call 'free play') is getting less and less. This trend has started to worry a number of senior psychologists and child experts. They argue that without adequate time for free play children cannot develop into confident and fully mature adults, which will eventually have a negative effect on society as a whole.

Paragraph 2

Part of the problem lies with parents. They recognise that their children play by themselves less frequently than they did, but admit that they restrict the amount of outdoor play because they worry about their safety. But another part of the problem is that we now want school to start at a very early age. Preschools and nursery schools have introduced more academic activities and many schools have even reduced break times. This doesn't mean we are against the idea of play, but it does show that we don't value play enough as part of a child's development.

Paragraph 3

Play is important because it gives children a chance to find and develop their own interests without being instructed by adults. It is here that children first learn how to make decisions, solve problems, use self-control, and follow rules. Children who don't go through this stage are likely to grow up feeling that they are not in control of their own lives and are much more likely to feel anxious as a result.

Paragraph 4

As well as making decisions, children also learn how to deal with emotions such as anger or fear when they are playing. Things like role playing and climbing trees can be a little frightening but it is the children themselves who decide how far they want to go with each activity. People who do not have the opportunity to experience and cope with such feelings will be less able to manage when they are faced with emotionally challenging situations in adult life.

Paragraph 5

Finally, play is a natural means of making friends through learning to cooperate with other children and treating them fairly. Children must think about the needs and wishes of those they play with as well as their own. If they don't, they will not be allowed to stay in the group (largely because their behaviour will cause the game to fail). Those who miss this early form of social interaction are more likely to feel socially isolated in later life.

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 Discovering yourself early in life
- B Thinking about others
- C What this means for all of us
- D Play leads to improved academic results
- E Being limited from two sides
- F Knowing when to stop

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).

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

- A Free play requires no adult to supervise.
- B Adults feel they should supervise some play activities.
- C Parents base attitudes to play on their own childhood experience.
- D Opportunities for play in schools have become fewer.
- E Free play will help children to become more obedient.
- F Play should never be frightening.
- G Play makes children less selfish.
- H Children should not forget their own needs when playing.

Questions 11-15

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

11. Today, children's play is more likely to be watched by either
..... .
12. Parents allow children less free play because of
concerns.
13. There is less time for play because early schooling has become more
..... .
14. Children who don't play are less able to cope later with situations which are
..... .
15. Early social interaction will prevent people becoming

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

In this section there are four short texts for you to read and some questions for you to answer.

Questions 16-20

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. draws attention to the unpleasant effects of waste disposal?
17. predicts that waste will increase in the future?
18. explains how national waste management can be improved by working together?
19. shows why the world needs to take action on the problem of waste?
20. describes the different stages in getting the maximum benefit from waste products?

Text A

The Netherlands is a good example of a country which manages its waste effectively. It discovered that its landfill sites, areas of land where rubbish is put, were almost full. Since then a combination of government action, positive response from industry and the determination of ordinary people to minimise waste has made the Netherlands one of the cleanest countries in Europe.

As well as finding effective ways of dealing with waste once it is produced, the emphasis has also been on creating as little waste as possible in the first place. 90% of Dutch families separate their household waste, and many companies have developed their own recycling schemes, taking out any valuable raw materials from waste products, burning anything that is left over and disposing of what is left in an environmentally friendly way.

Text B

To: jake@email.net
Subject: Recycling

Hi Jake

We visited this waste management company yesterday as part of my school project. It's amazing what they're doing. First they take out all the stuff they can recycle from the waste; then they use a special process on the rest which produces a gas that generates electricity. The solid stuff that's left over they use to produce materials for the building industry. After that there's hardly any left to throw away. They told us how important this is as the country is running out of landfill space. They are even considering digging up old landfill sites and recovering waste material from years ago to do the same process. It all depends on the costs. Ideally, we could turn into a waste-free society within a few years.

Mark

Text C

Say 'NO' to Audley

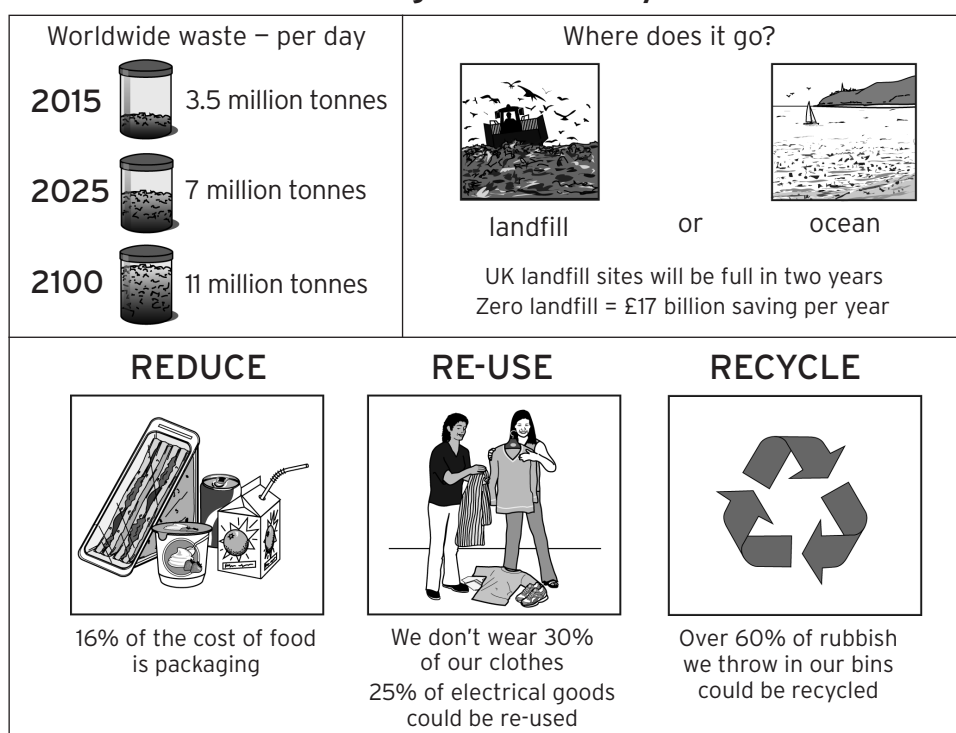
The news that the operators of Audley landfill site have submitted an application to extend the life of the site by ten years is a serious threat to the area. The operators say the site is needed, but none of the waste is from our area. We say to the authorities that we have had twenty years of noisy lorries entering and exiting the site all day and twenty years of smells and fumes, which damage our peaceful neighbourhood. So join us in a demonstration against the application this Friday. Bring cars, vans and bikes to block access to the site by rubbish trucks, and demand that our protest is heard.

For full details, see 'Action against Audley' on our website.

From the team at the 'No-To-Audley-Landfill' campaign

Text D

Breaking the waste cycle



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).

21.
22.
23.
24.
25.

- A Food packaging is expensive for the customer and the environment.
- B With modern methods it's possible to put almost all waste to good use.
- C It would be too expensive to take waste out of old landfill sites.
- D We should put as much effort into reducing waste as we do into managing it.
- E Commercial waste is more of a problem than domestic waste.
- F The most frequent protests are against landfill sites in residential areas.
- G We could recycle over half of the waste we currently put in our dustbins.
- H The demonstration aims to stop vehicles getting into the landfill site.

Turn over page

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.

Notes**Community effort**

- Politicians, businesses and citizens can **(26.)**
- Households separate rubbish and companies have **(27.)**

Waste management

- Take out recyclable goods
- Produce electricity using **(28.)**
- Aim: to become a **(29.)** in a short time

Problems of landfill sites

- Running out
- Lorries cause:
 - noise
 - **(30.)**

The future

- 7 million tonnes of rubbish by 2025

Task 3 – Reading into writing

Use the information you read in texts A, B, C and D (pages 4 and 5) to write an essay (150-180 words) about the problem of waste and how to solve it.

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

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:

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your essay of 150-180 words on the lines below.

Turn over page

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.

Turn over page

ISE II Sample paper 4

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. F
5. B

6-10 can appear in any order

6. A
7. B
8. D
9. G
10. H

11. parents or teachers
12. safety
13. academic
14. emotionally challenging
15. (socially) isolated

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

16. C
17. D
18. A
19. D
20. B

21-25 can appear in any order

21. A
22. B
23. D
24. G
25. H

26. minimise waste
27. recycling schemes
28. a special process / gas
29. waste-free society
30. smells and fumes