

Integrated Skills in English

ISE I

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 1

'Integrated Skills' means skills which work together. This exam tests reading and writing.

The ISE I exam is level B1 on the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) for languages.

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

Do not write anything here.

For examiner use only

Examiner initials	Examiner number

Integrated Skills in English I

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

There are 15 questions on this text. Questions 1-5 test your general understanding of the paragraphs. Read the text first before you look at the questions. Don't worry about any words you don't understand. The questions will help you understand the text better.

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

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

- 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

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.
- You will find the information you need in the text on page 2. The language in the text is a little different to the language in these statements. For example, 'We don't all need the same amount of sleep' means 'Everyone's need for sleep is different.' Therefore statement A is true. Remember that the statements must be true in the text. You might think that the statement 'You sleep more when you have a cold' is true, but does it say that in the text? Always check the text before you decide.

- 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.**'

Turn over page

There are four texts in this task. Texts A and B are on page 4 and texts C and D are on page 5.

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

Read the four short texts about foreign languages and answer the 15 questions on pages 4-6.

Questions 16-20 test your general understanding of the four texts.

Questions 16-20

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

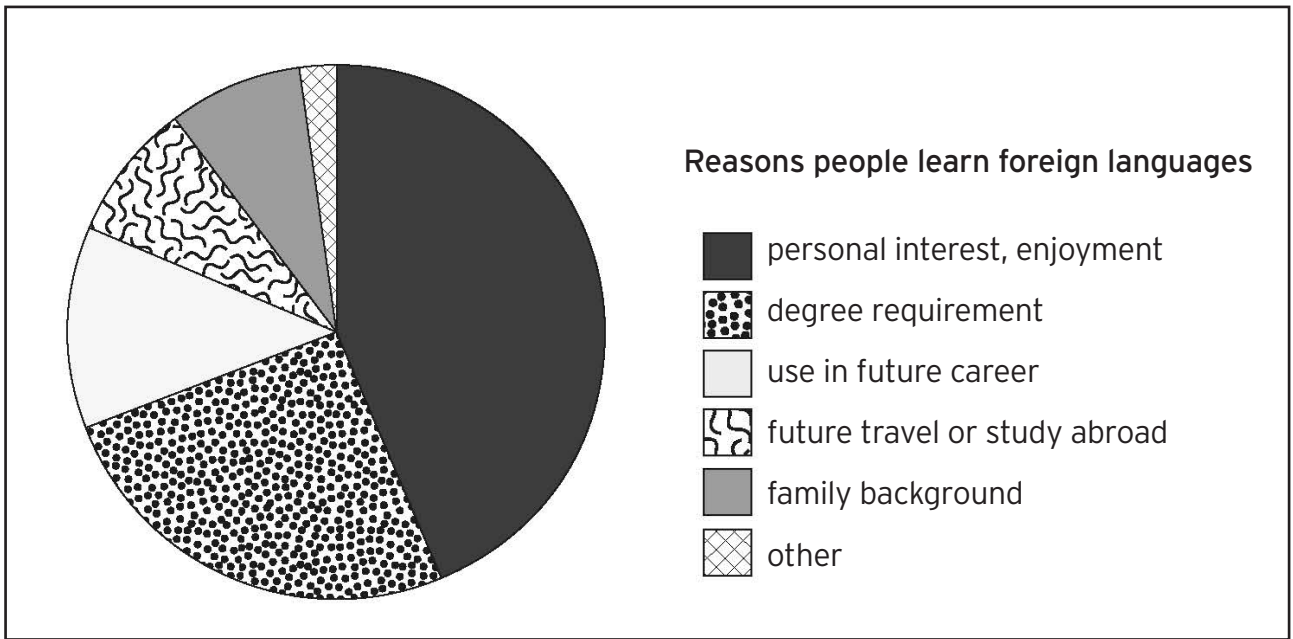
As you read each text, decide which text each question refers to. Choose one letter – A, B, C or D – and write it on the lines below. You can use any letter more than once.

Which text

- 16. 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?

Read the questions carefully. Here it asks which text **advises** language learners to travel. In text A, travel is mentioned. But the text does not **advise** learners to travel. In text D, it says 'You should definitely go and live abroad.' So the correct answer here is D.

Text A




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.


Text C


STUDENT NAME: Maria Coates
CLASS: 4A
LANGUAGE EXPERIMENT
Today our class conducted an experiment based on research about learning languages. Researchers at the University of Edinburgh's Reid School of Music have discovered that learners' memory skills are much better when learning language to music.
Our class decided to test whether music helped us learn languages. In our school experiment, we tried to remember phrases in Greek, and repeat them fifteen minutes later. It was of course important to choose a language no one knew. We were divided into three groups. Each group listened to the Greek phrases and repeated them but each group did this in a different way. The first group heard the phrases spoken, the second group heard phrases set to a rhythm, and the third group heard phrases in a song. The singing group was able to remember far more Greek than the other two groups. Our conclusion was that learning language in a song does help you remember language more easily.

Text D


What is the best way to learn a foreign language?


Iksung, South Korea: You should definitely go and live abroad. The best way to learn a language is to be with native speakers and not speak your own language.


Alexei, Russia: I use the internet all the time. It's a really cheap and easy way to learn. You have to be careful though as not all websites are good.


Cara, Italy: I think watching films with English subtitles is very helpful. My friends listen to English music but I don't think that's a very good way to learn.

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).

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.

- 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.

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.

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

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.

Turn over page

