



# Al Sharq Bright International School

## Model Paper for Final Exam 2017-2018

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: English Class: 10A Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 1:

**Read the following article about research into talent, and then answer the questions on the opposite page:**

In 1993, three psychologists wanted to find out more about talent. They carried out research at the Music Academy of Berlin, which has a reputation for producing world-class violinists. The project was criticised because all the participants were the same age. However, its results have led to changes in the hours of practice that talented musicians are expected to do.

The psychologists asked the teachers at the academy to select 30 violin students, and put them into three groups of different abilities. The boys and girls were all talented students, but the teachers had different expectations of each group. One group might become expert solo performers in the future. Another group was expected to become good enough to work full-time in an orchestra, and a third group had more modest ability.

The psychologists interviewed all the students individually, and found that they had many similarities. For example, they had all started music lessons at the age of eight, and by the time they were 15 years old they had all decided to have a music career. Every student spent 50 hours each week improving their music skills. This included attending music classes and performing with other students.

However, the psychologists discovered that there was a big difference in the amount of time that the students spent practising on their own. They found that the less successful students spent a much shorter time practising by themselves than the others.

Finally, the students were asked to estimate how many hours they had spent practising alone since starting music lessons at the age of eight. By 18, the 'solo performers' counted a total of 7400 hours of practice. Students in the 'orchestra' group worked out that they had completed 5300 hours. By contrast with these two groups, students in the third group said that they had spent only 3420 hours practising.

From the evidence of these findings, the psychologists concluded that the more practice people do, the better they become. They believed that what might appear to be inborn talent is the result of years of practice. However, the lead psychologist himself pointed out that this study was limited because it looked only at the students from one school.

Some critics say that, although the findings of the Berlin research may be true for musicians, they are not relevant to other areas, such as sport and fitness. Others say that the study was limited because there was no proof that the students at the music academy were accurate in estimating their hours of practice.

**Give short answers:**

- a) What is the Music Academy of Berlin famous for?
- b) What was the outcome of the research for the musicians?
- c) How did the teachers at the academy help the researchers? Give **two** details.
- d) What ambition did all the students share?
- e) What was the difference between the students of modest ability and the others?
- f) What conclusions did the psychologists make from the results of the study?  
Give **two** details.

**Exercise 2:**

A famous person recently spent a day at your school.

**Write an email to a friend, describing what happened.**

In your email, you should:

- describe the famous person
- say what they did while they were there
- explain how the school has benefited from the visit.

**Your email should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

**You will receive up to 2 marks for the content of your letter, and up to 2 marks for the style and accuracy of your language:**

**Exercise 3:**

**Read the following article about the world's smallest monkeys, golden lion tamarins, and then complete the notes on the opposite page:**

## **World's Smallest Monkeys**

Golden lion tamarins are among the most endangered animals on earth. They have fur which ranges in colour from reddish orange to golden brown. They are the smallest monkeys in the world, and they weigh only half a kilogram. The species is named after lions because of the ring of fur around their faces. Their natural habitat is the Atlantic forest in Brazil.

Sadly, it is unusual to see a golden lion tamarin nowadays. They move quickly through the forest, and there are very few of them left because they are hunted for the pet trade. Victor Wilkins, wildlife adviser, says, "They suffer terribly if they are caught and put into small cages." In addition, the rapid expansion in the human population has resulted in the need for more land to grow crops. Mr Wilkins adds, "This has had a terrible effect on their numbers. There were tens of thousands of golden lion tamarins in the past, but their numbers dropped to hundreds about thirty years ago."

Golden lion tamarins live in close family groups. In the 1970s, the Brazilian primatologist, Eduardo Figueiro, realised what was happening to this rare species, and began trying to save them. He says, “It is so important to preserve and protect this species, which evolved more than 20 million years ago. Each group of these delightful creatures needs a living space of about two square kilometres of dense forest. Deforestation has led to the animals being separated from each other and living in isolated groups of trees. The problem is that the monkeys cannot travel without tree cover, so our first task has been to plant trees in order to connect these groups. In this way, the monkeys can meet and socialise with each other.”

Meanwhile, zoos all over the world have begun breeding programmes, which have had some success. The monkeys have become one of the few primates to be successfully returned to their native home in the forest, where they live on fruit, flowers and insects. In 2002, the Brazilian government established new areas of forest as protected reserves. Special patrols have been organised in these reserves to prevent hunting and forest fires. The danger is that just one fire could destroy the entire population of golden lion tamarins.

As a result of these actions, the number of golden lion tamarins in the Atlantic forest has grown to about 1500. There are also another 450 living in zoos throughout the world. Here they can be seen in close family groups, with the male taking much of the responsibility for the young.

Primatologists are hoping to build on the success that has already been achieved. Some progress has been made to save the golden lion tamarins, but the future is still uncertain and the species remains critically endangered. Zoos will continue to work to maintain a stable population of golden lion tamarins. Introducing them to other parts of the world is not possible because their natural habitat is the Atlantic forest. Experts hope to increase the population living in the forest to 10000, and this will help to ensure the survival of this endangered species.

You are going to give a talk to your biology class about golden lion tamarin monkeys. Prepare some notes to use as the basis for your talk.

Make short notes under each heading.

Physical features of golden lion tamarins:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons for decrease in numbers:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

What is being done to increase numbers:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4:**

**Read the following article about survival. Write a summary about the ways people can survive dangerous situations:**

**Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible:**

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary, and up to 5 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

John Nichols, a teenage backpacker, was spending the summer travelling around Australia when he got lost in the Australian bush. John survived for 12 days in the dense eucalyptus forest of the Blue Mountains near Katoomba, New South Wales, before being found by two walkers who raised the alarm.

Lloyd Harrison, an expert in survival skills, lives just six kilometres from Katoomba. He says, “Luckily, when John realised he was lost, he stayed where he was. The usual reaction when you are lost is to keep walking, which can be very dangerous in unknown areas. It is easier to find people if they stay in one place. He did the right thing and stopped walking. He stayed in the shade too, which protected him from the hot sun.”

Harrison believes that, in dangerous situations, some people are more likely to escape with their lives than others. He adds, “When you are in a life-threatening situation, thinking clearly helps you to survive. In emergencies, some people become so frightened that they are unable to make decisions. Those who survive, however, are often the ones who were able to react quickly to the situation. If people can avoid panic and stay calm, it is possible for them to survive some truly terrible situations.”

Human beings can survive for three weeks without food, but only three days without water. John was lucky because he had a bread roll and two small bottles of water. Although the weather was very hot and he was hungry and thirsty, he knew the importance of conserving body fluids and did not allow himself to finish all his food and water too quickly. He was aware that there was a risk of dehydration and that people should sip water slowly, so that their body can absorb it.

Harrison knows a lot about survival. He is a mountain climber who collapsed just after climbing Mount Everest. His fellow climbers struggled for eight hours to carry him

down the mountain. Eventually, thinking that he had died, they left him in the snow. They took his food pack and oxygen with them, believing that he would no longer need them. However, Harrison was deeply unconscious, but still alive. The next day, he opened his eyes to find that he was completely alone on the mountain, without any source of help. "Everything was against me: dehydration, exhaustion and lack of oxygen, but the worst of all was being completely alone." Like other survivors, thinking of a reason to stay alive motivated Harrison and kept his mind ticking over. "The only thing I could do was to think of my family, and that made me keep hoping for rescue."

Luckily for him, his friends reported the incident when they arrived back, and three days later, a team of rescuers found him. He had stayed alive by eating the snow. He had never been so relieved to see anyone in his life.

**Exercise 5:**

Some people think that museums are a waste of money, but others believe that they are important.

**Here are two comments from your friends on the subject:**

Young people want to look to the future, not the past.

Museums can teach us how our ancestors lived.

**Write an article for the school magazine, giving your views.**

The comments above may give you some ideas and you should try to use some ideas of your own.

**The article should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

You will receive up to 3 marks for the content of your article, and up to 3 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

**Exercise 6:**

**Grammar & Text**

**A. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct forms:**

1. We (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in U.S.A for two years.
2. We (play) \_\_\_\_\_ football last night.
3. I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, when you called me.
4. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to U.K next year.

**B. Write the meaning of the following words:**

Words	Meaning
1. adheres	
2. concentrate	
3. appealing	
4. modified	

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What does Conte hope to include in this future design?
2. How do we normally recognize gum?
3. What image is connected with school uniform?

**Note: This is just a model, not the exam paper.**