

Integrated Skills in English III (C1)

Reading & Writing practice papers

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Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 1

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

ISE III is level C1 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

For examiner use only

Examiner initials	Examiner number

Integrated Skills in English III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 (Long reading text and 15 questions) tests your ability to understand a demanding text. Read for gist (general understanding) first then answer questions 1-5. Those questions will help you understand the text better.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about the development of advertising and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

It could be said that as long as there has been man, there has been some form of promotion. Signs of this promotion have been found in the ruins of ancient cities such as Pompeii and Rome, yet the very first 'advertisement' that we could reconcile with the contemporary definition of advertising can be traced back to England in 1472. This was actually a book sale announcement in the form of a sheet of paper stuck on to a shop door. There was no glitz, glamour, exciting colours or strategised targeting, rather a black and white written notice. Advertising was relatively low key for the next four hundred years, until suddenly colour and lights burst onto the scene in the 20th century when in 1917 the first electric advertisements were used in Times Square, New York and since then, advertising has continued to grow and develop at a dizzying speed.

Paragraph 2

While the look and feel of advertising has changed along with the styles of the day, it has really evolved in a much more fundamental way. The ideology of advertising is where the transformation truly lies. Early advertisements were mainly concerned with giving information about products. Often the adverts of today however, are about engaging and identifying with a brand rather than selling a specific product. Now, and particularly since the growth of the internet, adverts are targeted, personalised, and appealing to the conscious and subconscious wants and desires of a particular demographic. The question we need to answer is: how did this occur?

Paragraph 3

The adverts of the 1700s were largely informational pieces, but even though these early adverts had little design or colour about them, we can see the first seeds of marketing language within them. A perfect example of this takes the form of enlistment adverts for the US army in the 1770s. Here we can see the first persuasive advertisements, created by governments, which didn't just give information on how to sign up, but also appealed to young men in particular and their sense of patriotism and desire to protect their land. These adverts relied on persuasive language specifically to promote and sell products and ideals.

Paragraph 4

Over the next 150 years, these techniques developed and advertising agencies formed to attract audiences for their clients' products. At the start of the 20th century celebrities began to be used to promote products. Even more importantly, the form of advertising changed at this time too, as adverts moved away from print and on to road-side billboards. This was due to the mass-market production of cars. This change was more than just a transformation in location. This is the point where adverts moved from words to pictures, where 'eye-catching' overtook 'informative'. Giant roadside billboards meant that consumers could not avoid seeing advertisements. Thirty years later, during what was known as the 'Golden Age of Advertising', the start of mass ownership of televisions gave advertisers even greater access to consumers.

Paragraph 5

Such techniques are still in use today, and television is still a key advertising medium to seduce the general public. However, today the internet is beginning to rival television as the new advertising giant. The internet was the first to respond to an increasingly disinterested audience who were becoming used to the traditional approach of adverts. In this new online format, the advertiser's job was to engage their audience through techniques such as personalisation and relevance. Have you ever noticed when you're browsing online that adverts appear displaying the very items you've been looking at? The information the internet holds for advertisers is huge, and this is how they can now select the advert that is pertinent to your wants and needs. In the earlier days of advertising, this would be considered too invasive, but now this is not only an advertising standard, but an advertising necessity.

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 more title than you need.

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

You won't find these phrases in the text. Here you have to understand the meaning of the paragraphs and find the best title for each one. For example, title C is 'The birth of advertising'. So you must find the paragraph which is about the very first adverts. Only write the letter of the title, not the whole phrase.

- A The power of words
- B Appealing to the individual
- C The birth of advertising
- D The impact of television
- E A deep-rooted shift in advertising culture
- F The first captive audiences

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).

Read the statements carefully. Make sure that the ones you think are true are true according to the text, **not** according to your opinion. For example, you might think that statement D is true. Can you find evidence for that within the text? In paragraph 1, Times Square is mentioned but there is no mention of billboards there **causing** the growth of advertising. So that statement is not true.

- A There were informational and emotive adverts in the 1700s.
- B The internet is now the main medium for advertising.
- C Celebrity endorsements began with the rise of television advertising.
- D Billboards in Times Square caused the growth of advertising.
- E Views have changed over tracking a person's buying preferences.
- F The appearance of advertisements is not the key change in their evolution.
- G Images took a new significance in the early 1900s.
- H The very first advertisement took the form of a poster.

Questions 11-15

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

11. 1472 is seen as the first time an advert has matched our of advertising.
12. Identifying with a brand is now more important than sales.
13. Large scale changed the format of advertising away from the written word.
14. When the internet started, the public had become in traditional advertising.
15. The browsing data of the internet helps target adverts to a consumer's

In questions 11-15 you are being tested on interpreting the meaning of the text. You'll find the exact words or phrases you need in the text, but they will be within differently-phrased sentences. For example, look at question 13. Here you need to find where, in the text, the changing format of advertising is mentioned. You'll find that in paragraph 4. 'Mass market' means the same as 'Large scale'. So 'production of cars' is the phrase you need here. When you have found what you think is the right word or phrase, read your completed sentence and check the text again. Do they both have the same meaning?

Remember that there are four texts – two of them are on the following page.

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. tells us which technological innovation is popular nowadays?
17. mentions mind-controlled technology?
18. mentions problems with integrating different technologies?
19. talks about motion-controlled technology?
20. looks at how houses could aid health?

Read the statements carefully. Some of the phrases or words are mentioned in more than one text. For example, look at question 17. You'll see the words 'control' in texts A and B and the word 'mind' in text C. But here we need to find something which mentions controlling technology by thoughts. That is in text B; 'One day I'm sure we'll be able to control our houses by thinking.'

Text A

www.smartabode.com

SmartAbode

Delivering Smart Technology to your home, TODAY!

Do you want your home to work more for you? Here at SmartAbode we can make that happen today! Our company implements cutting-edge technology to automate, secure and entertain. Whatever your requirements, we'll offer a solution.


Home automation – Control your heating, cooling and entertainment systems via touch screen interfaces. Programme them in advance or set them to activate with movement sensors.

Home security – No need to worry about going away. Our occupancy simulator can open and close curtains and blinds and turn lights on and off automatically to give your home that lived-in look.


Home entertainment – If you want all your movies and music in every room, we can make it a reality. We can install exclusive and non-intrusive audio-visual equipment for every room with maximum access and minimum fuss.

Text B


Your views on smart homes > SMARTforum



Digiboy: I've already heard that everything in the home can be controllable by a mobile app. I don't know how well it works, or could work. The problem is incompatibility. We've all been in the situation where one gadget won't work with another or something needs an update. Imagine that happening when it is all the crucial gadgets in your house? Not being able to turn the heating on? No thanks!



Ellen276: Clever homes that can do everything for us sound like a dream, and I can't wait for it. In fact, I've already got an automated vacuum! My house vacuums itself! So much time is taken up with housework. If anything can reduce that time and make life easier, then I'm all for it. I just hope they start working more on more labour saving gadgets, rather than just entertainment gadgets.



Mr_J: I think it's the next logical step. Homes are getting smarter already. One day I'm sure we'll be able to control our houses just by thinking. Hopefully, I'll be able to just think of what I want for dinner and it appears!

Text C

Home is where the SMART is

We're at the start of a new era, the era of the intelligent home. Although it could be argued this began with the most basic automation brought by things such as washing machines, there is now a full-scale wave of technology that will make such gadgets seem stone-age in appearance.

A big switch

But, while there are many tech-savvy people comfortable with getting to grips with this kind of future, there are many who just don't want to contend with a home that offers fingerprint recognition instead of the good old switch. At the moment, only a handful of people can afford the newest technologies in which their home appliances can be managed through a mobile handset. What are these buyers looking

for in the latest technology, and what is on offer for the buyer now? As Joey Cracknell, a smart home designer, told us, "The gadget of the moment is glass that can turn opaque at the touch of the button, letting in light or creating privacy in an instant." But this isn't the only new trend we've seen in the super rich. "One man I recently did a job for had a swimming pool that converts into a rotating dance floor!"

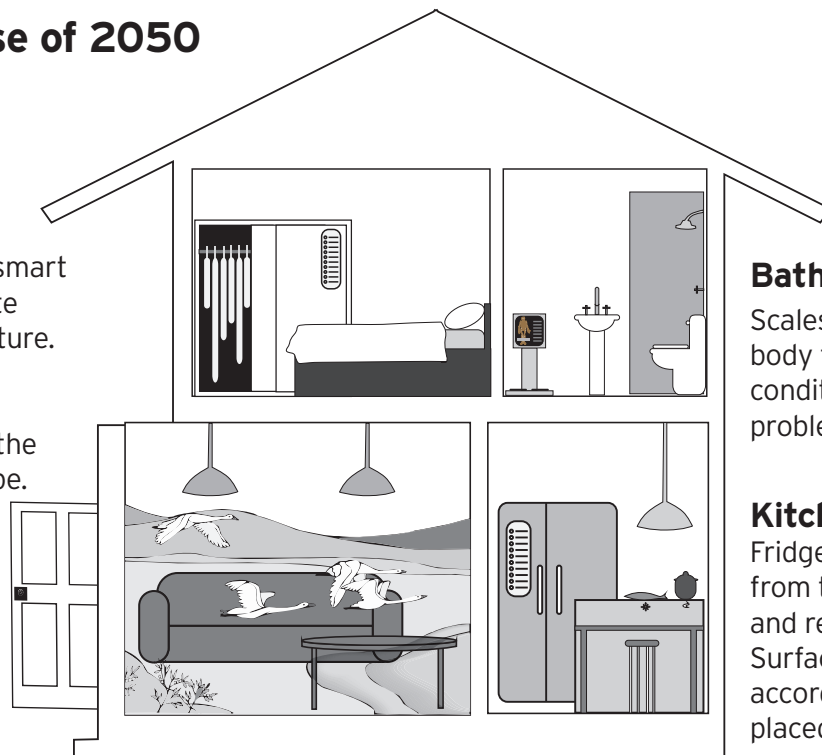
The majority of homeowners though are looking for security and practicality, rather than these extravagances. Underfloor heating, electronic gates, secure parking, and CCTV are the areas on the mind of most consumers, and these, thankfully, are already available technologies that are common in the 'smarter' homes of today. ■

Text D

The House of 2050

Bedroom

Bedding with smart fabrics regulate body temperature. New clothes automatically ordered from the smart wardrobe.



Bathroom

Scales can analyse your body to assess body condition and physical problems.

Kitchen

Fridges suggest recipes from their contents and re-order when low. Surfaces warm and cool according to what is placed on them.

Living Room

Sights, sounds and other senses in the form of 'virtual reality' replace television.

Security

Keys no longer needed as homes recognise their owners by fingerprints or voice recognition and allow them to enter the house.

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).

Make sure the statements are true according to the texts and read the statements carefully, taking notice of small words such as 'some'. For example, look at statement B. In text B, Digiboy says 'I've already heard that everything in the home can be controllable by a mobile app. I don't know how well it works, or could work.' He goes on to say that he doesn't like the idea but from what he says, we know that statement B is true, that some people already use smart phones to control their home technology.

- A Controlling home gadgets remotely appeals to consumers because it is so reliable.
- B Some people already use smart phones to control their home technology.
- C It is predicted that one day houses will be able to identify their owners.
- D Consumers are confident that controlling their homes remotely will be trouble-free.
- E Some shopping will be done more intelligently within our homes.
- F Technology can make houses appear as if people are at home.
- G Consumers feel that practical technology isn't developing as fast as entertainment technology.
- H Most people aren't focused on enhanced entertainment technology for their homes.

Questions 26-30

The notes below contain information from the texts on pages 4 and 5. Find an exact number word or phrase 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

Technology in homes

Past

- Inventions like (26.) tasks in the home.
- These were basic, now old-fashioned.

Now

- Home security has been upgraded by already (27.) technologies like closed circuit TV and automated gates.
- (28.) can be installed throughout homes and access all media.
- Some technology to reduce housework exists, eg (29.) cleaners.

Future

- All rooms will have technology, eg kitchens will have smart fridges.
- (30.) will be replaced by other forms of entertainment.

In these questions you are tested on your interpretation of the written texts. You'll find the exact words or phrases you need in the texts. They will be in sentences which are phrased differently. For example, look at question 26. It comes below the heading 'Past' and says 'Inventions like'. So you need to find a word or phrase which is about an invention in the past. In text C it says 'Although it could be argued this began with the most basic automation brought by things such as washing machines, there is now...' So 'washing machines' is the correct answer here.

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 (200-230 words) for your teacher summarising how consumers are predicted to interact with their homes in the future and the advantages and disadvantages of predicted smart home technologies.

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:

Use the ideas from the texts you read for Task 2 but don't use exactly the same language. Read the instructions carefully. Here you're asked to write about three main points; how people will use technology in their home in the future, the advantages of the new technologies and the disadvantages of them. That gives you a clear paragraph plan.

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your essay of 200-230 words on the lines below.

Task 4 – Extended writing

Write an **essay** (200-230 words) giving your opinion on whether you agree with this statement:
'When ambition ends, happiness begins.' Give examples to justify your position.

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:

This task tests your ability to express yourself in writing fluently, clearly and in a well-structured way. Here there are no prompts or reading texts to help you. Check the type of writing you're being asked to do. Here it's an essay, so write in an appropriate style. For example, the language you use should be more formal than it would be in an email. You are asked for your personal opinion and examples to back up what you're saying. Take time to plan your essay in the space provided.

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your essay of 200-230 words on the lines below.

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When you have finished your essay, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have answered the task completely and remember to check the language and organisation of your writing.

End of exam

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 1

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.
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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 III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about the development of advertising and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

It could be said that as long as there has been man, there has been some form of promotion. Signs of this promotion have been found in the ruins of ancient cities such as Pompeii and Rome, yet the very first 'advertisement' that we could reconcile with the contemporary definition of advertising can be traced back to England in 1472. This was actually a book sale announcement in the form of a sheet of paper stuck on to a shop door. There was no glitz, glamour, exciting colours or strategised targeting, rather a black and white written notice. Advertising was relatively low key for the next four hundred years, until suddenly colour and lights burst onto the scene in the 20th century when in 1917 the first electric advertisements were used in Times Square, New York and since then, advertising has continued to grow and develop at a dizzying speed.

Paragraph 2

While the look and feel of advertising has changed along with the styles of the day, it has really evolved in a much more fundamental way. The ideology of advertising is where the transformation truly lies. Early advertisements were mainly concerned with giving information about products. Often the adverts of today however, are about engaging and identifying with a brand rather than selling a specific product. Now, and particularly since the growth of the internet, adverts are targeted, personalised, and appealing to the conscious and subconscious wants and desires of a particular demographic. The question we need to answer is: how did this occur?

Paragraph 3

The adverts of the 1700s were largely informational pieces, but even though these early adverts had little design or colour about them, we can see the first seeds of marketing language within them. A perfect example of this takes the form of enlistment adverts for the US army in the 1770s. Here we can see the first persuasive advertisements, created by governments, which didn't just give information on how to sign up, but also appealed to young men in particular and their sense of patriotism and desire to protect their land. These adverts relied on persuasive language specifically to promote and sell products and ideals.

Paragraph 4

Over the next 150 years, these techniques developed and advertising agencies formed to attract audiences for their clients' products. At the start of the 20th century celebrities began to be used to promote products. Even more importantly, the form of advertising changed at this time too, as adverts moved away from print and on to road-side billboards. This was due to the mass-market production of cars. This change was more than just a transformation in location. This is the point where adverts moved from words to pictures, where 'eye-catching' overtook 'informative'. Giant roadside billboards meant that consumers could not avoid seeing advertisements. Thirty years later, during what was known as the 'Golden Age of Advertising', the start of mass ownership of televisions gave advertisers even greater access to consumers.

Paragraph 5

Such techniques are still in use today, and television is still a key advertising medium to seduce the general public. However, today the internet is beginning to rival television as the new advertising giant. The internet was the first to respond to an increasingly disinterested audience who were becoming used to the traditional approach of adverts. In this new online format, the advertiser's job was to engage their audience through techniques such as personalisation and relevance. Have you ever noticed when you're browsing online that adverts appear displaying the very items you've been looking at? The information the internet holds for advertisers is huge, and this is how they can now select the advert that is pertinent to your wants and needs. In the earlier days of advertising, this would be considered too invasive, but now this is not only an advertising standard, but an advertising necessity.

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 more title than you need.

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

- A The power of words
- B Appealing to the individual
- C The birth of advertising
- D The impact of television
- E A deep-rooted shift in advertising culture
- F The first captive audiences

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 There were informational and emotive adverts in the 1700s.
- B The internet is now the main medium for advertising.
- C Celebrity endorsements began with the rise of television advertising.
- D Billboards in Times Square caused the growth of advertising.
- E Views have changed over tracking a person's buying preferences.
- F The appearance of advertisements is not the key change in their evolution.
- G Images took a new significance in the early 1900s.
- H The very first advertisement took the form of a poster.

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. 1472 is seen as the first time an advert has matched our
of advertising.
12. Identifying with a brand is now more important than
sales.
13. Large scale changed the format of advertising away
from the written word.
14. When the internet started, the public had become
in traditional advertising.
15. The browsing data of the internet helps target adverts to a consumer's
.....

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

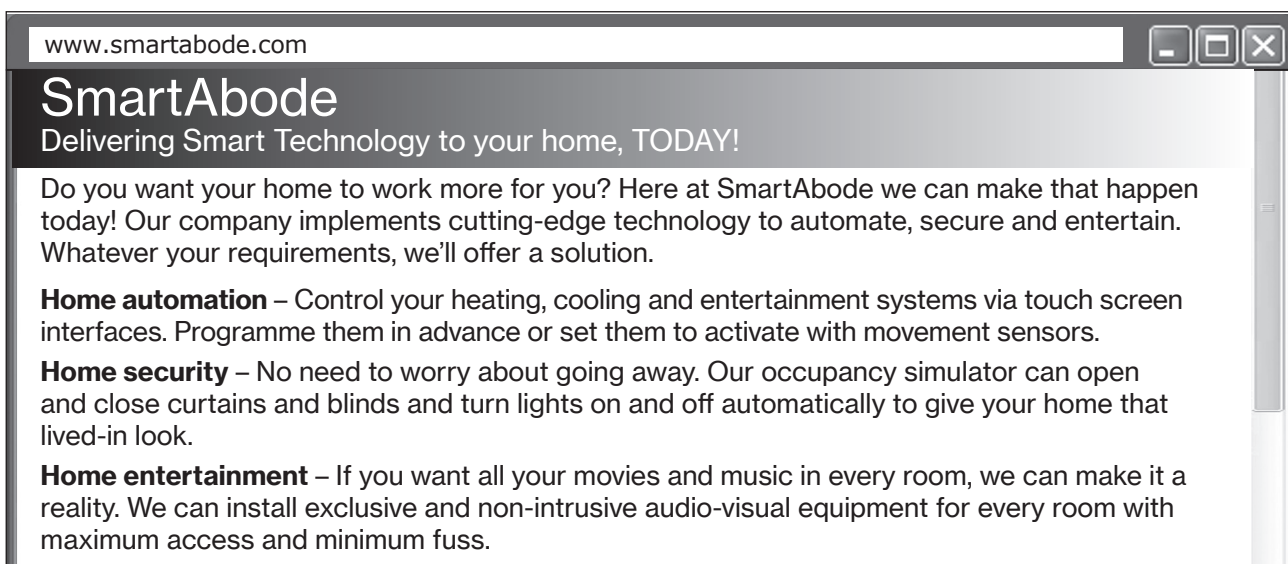
Read questions 16-20 first and then read texts A, B, C and D below the questions.

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. tells us which technological innovation is popular nowadays?
17. mentions mind-controlled technology?
18. mentions problems with integrating different technologies?
19. talks about motion-controlled technology?
20. looks at how houses could aid health?

Text A



www.smartabode.com

SmartAbode

Delivering Smart Technology to your home, TODAY!

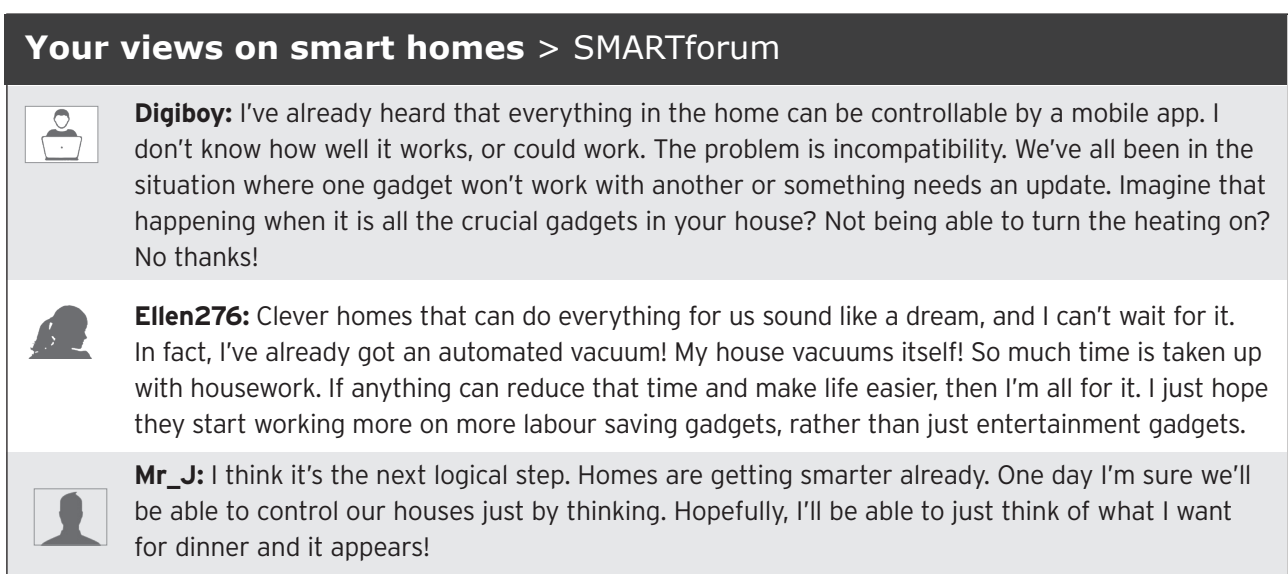
Do you want your home to work more for you? Here at SmartAbode we can make that happen today! Our company implements cutting-edge technology to automate, secure and entertain. Whatever your requirements, we'll offer a solution.

Home automation – Control your heating, cooling and entertainment systems via touch screen interfaces. Programme them in advance or set them to activate with movement sensors.


Home security – No need to worry about going away. Our occupancy simulator can open and close curtains and blinds and turn lights on and off automatically to give your home that lived-in look.


Home entertainment – If you want all your movies and music in every room, we can make it a reality. We can install exclusive and non-intrusive audio-visual equipment for every room with maximum access and minimum fuss.


Text B



Your views on smart homes > SMARTforum

 **Digiboy:** I've already heard that everything in the home can be controllable by a mobile app. I don't know how well it works, or could work. The problem is incompatibility. We've all been in the situation where one gadget won't work with another or something needs an update. Imagine that happening when it is all the crucial gadgets in your house? Not being able to turn the heating on? No thanks!

 **Ellen276:** Clever homes that can do everything for us sound like a dream, and I can't wait for it. In fact, I've already got an automated vacuum! My house vacuums itself! So much time is taken up with housework. If anything can reduce that time and make life easier, then I'm all for it. I just hope they start working more on more labour saving gadgets, rather than just entertainment gadgets.

 **Mr_J:** I think it's the next logical step. Homes are getting smarter already. One day I'm sure we'll be able to control our houses just by thinking. Hopefully, I'll be able to just think of what I want for dinner and it appears!

Text C

Home is where the SMART is

We're at the start of a new era, the era of the intelligent home. Although it could be argued this began with the most basic automation brought by things such as washing machines, there is now a full-scale wave of technology that will make such gadgets seem stone-age in appearance.

A big switch

But, while there are many tech-savvy people comfortable with getting to grips with this kind of future, there are many who just don't want to contend with a home that offers fingerprint recognition instead of the good old switch. At the moment, only a handful of people can afford the newest technologies in which their home appliances can be managed through a mobile handset. What are these buyers looking

for in the latest technology, and what is on offer for the buyer now? As Joey Cracknell, a smart home designer, told us, "The gadget of the moment is glass that can turn opaque at the touch of the button, letting in light or creating privacy in an instant." But this isn't the only new trend we've seen in the super rich. "One man I recently did a job for had a swimming pool that converts into a rotating dance floor!"

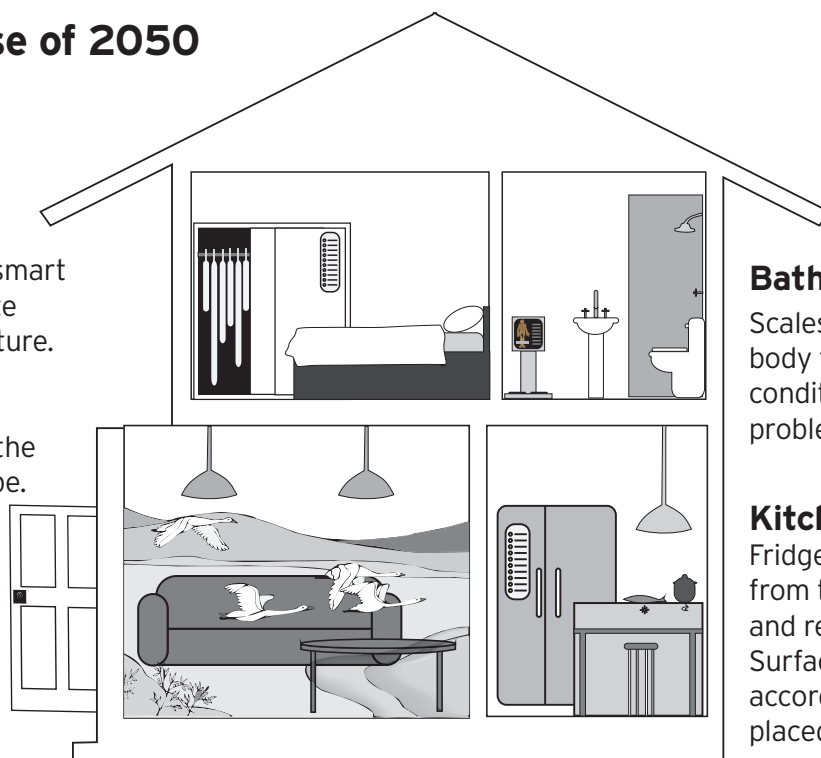
The majority of homeowners though are looking for security and practicality, rather than these extravagances. Underfloor heating, electronic gates, secure parking, and CCTV are the areas on the mind of most consumers, and these, thankfully, are already available technologies that are common in the 'smarter' homes of today. ■

Text D

The House of 2050

Bedroom

Bedding with smart fabrics regulate body temperature. New clothes automatically ordered from the smart wardrobe.



Bathroom

Scales can analyse your body to assess body condition and physical problems.

Kitchen

Fridges suggest recipes from their contents and re-order when low. Surfaces warm and cool according to what is placed on them.

Living Room

Sights, sounds and other senses in the form of 'virtual reality' replace television.

Security

Keys no longer needed as homes recognise their owners by fingerprints or voice recognition and allow them to enter the house.

Turn over page

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 Controlling home gadgets remotely appeals to consumers because it is so reliable.
 B Some people already use smart phones to control their home technology.
 C It is predicted that one day houses will be able to identify their owners.
 D Consumers are confident that controlling their homes remotely will be trouble-free.
 E Some shopping will be done more intelligently within our homes.
 F Technology can make houses appear as if people are at home.
 G Consumers feel that practical technology isn't developing as fast as entertainment technology.
 H Most people aren't focused on enhanced entertainment technology for their homes.

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**Technology in homes****Past**

- Inventions like (26.) helped complete domestic tasks in the home.
- These were basic, now old-fashioned.

Now

- Home security has been upgraded by already (27.) technologies like closed circuit TV and automated gates.
- (28.) can be installed throughout homes and access all media.
- Some technology to reduce housework exists, eg (29.) cleaners.

Future

- All rooms will have technology, eg kitchens will have smart fridges.
- (30.) will be replaced by other forms of entertainment.

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 (200-230 words) for your teacher summarising how consumers are predicted to interact with their homes in the future and the advantages and disadvantages of predicted smart home technologies.

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 200-230 words on the lines below.

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When you have finished your essay, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have answered the task completely and remember to check the language and organisation of your writing.

End of exam

ISE III Sample paper 1

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. E
8. F
9. G
10. H

11. (contemporary) definition
12. (specific) product
13. production of cars
14. disinterested
15. wants and needs

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

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

21-25 can appear in any order

21. B
22. C
23. E
24. F
25. H

26. washing machines
27. available
28. (audio-visual) equipment
29. automated vacuum
30. TV/Television

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 2

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 III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

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

Paragraph 1

The writer and Professor of Linguistics David Crystal relates the experience of a fellow linguist called Bruce Connell, who was doing some research in West Africa in the 1990s when he discovered a language that had never been studied before. The problem was that there was only one man left who spoke it. Connell was too busy to investigate further, so resolved to return the following year. By the time he got back, the man had died, and of course the language along with him. One day it existed, the next day it was extinct.

Paragraph 2

In itself, this story is not all that surprising: languages have been dying out (and new ones emerging) for as long as humans have been on the earth. More alarming is the current rate of language extinction. Professor Crystal, who has written a book called 'Language Death' as part of his campaign to raise awareness of the problem, estimates that of approximately 6,000 languages in the world, around half will disappear over the next 100 years. This means that's one language less every couple of weeks. As for endangered languages, it has been estimated that there are nearly 500 with only one speaker left, and over 3,000 with 10,000 speakers or fewer.

Paragraph 3

Does this matter? I confess that until I looked into it, I thought of this situation (if I thought about it at all) as just natural evolution. Languages come and go according to whether they meet the needs of the speakers, and of all the world's problems, this is nowhere near the most pressing. Professor Crystal, though, offers a number of reasons why we should care. Languages, he says, are interesting in themselves and teach us about language and communication in general. They contain the culture and history of those who speak them, and are a vital part of group identity. A further and more abstract argument is that diversity is necessary for evolution, or even survival, just as much in cultural terms as in biology. Speaking personally, I must say these arguments haven't converted me into a campaigner for endangered languages, but at least I'm grateful that there are people like David Crystal doing their best to keep the issue alive.

Paragraph 4

There are various reasons why languages die, including the obvious one of populations disappearing as a result of natural disasters or war, but the most common one is a gradual cultural assimilation. When one culture dominates another, there is pressure on people to adopt the dominant language. What usually happens is that, after some time, most people begin to speak both languages. This phase, however, tends to lead to a gradual decline in the 'dominated' language as younger generations stop speaking it. From then on, basic population changes take over as its surviving speakers become fewer and fewer. Later generations may look back with regret and realise that something valuable has been lost, but by then of course it's too late.

Paragraph 5

So, if we accept that disappearing languages is an important problem, can anything be done? Unsurprisingly, David Crystal is convinced that steps can be taken (and furthermore have been successful in various places). He cites examples from around the world, including the revival of Welsh, which was the result of deliberate policy decisions. Favourable conditions, however, must be in place, not least of which is the desire and willingness of the community to save their language. In cases where this doesn't exist, any efforts that are made will be doomed to failure. Beyond that, a threatened language needs to have prestige, which requires that it should be given a place in the education system and, in most cases, an agreed grammar and preferably a written form (if it doesn't already have one). None of this is cheap. One estimate is that there would be an annual cost of £40,000 per language. But when you compare that to the amount spent in other areas, perhaps it's not so much after all.

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 more title than you need.

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

- A Why disappearing languages is a big issue
- B How a language becomes dominant
- C How languages can be rescued
- D A story of a lost language
- E Rate of language extinction
- F Typical process of language extinction

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. | A The decline in world languages will slow down in the future. |
| 7. | B The writer is now convinced that he should help to make people aware of the issue. |
| 8. | C People tend to give a language more respect if it is taught in schools. |
| 9. | D Languages are always dying out and new ones are born. |
| 10. | E Some languages are lost along with the people because of natural disasters. |
| | F A researcher who returned to study a 'new' language found there were no speakers left. |
| | G The writer used to think that language death was not a problem. |
| | H It's thought that 3,000 languages will disappear in a century. |

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. The writer's view was that the survival of languages depends on if they of people.
12. According to Professor Crystal, the of languages is necessary for evolution and survival.
13. Typically, after a period of bilingualism, one language will suffer
14. Attempts to save a language are without commitment from the people who speak it.
15. A language will be easier to save if it can be down.

Turn over page

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 would be most useful for someone who:

- 16. is thinking of getting involved in beekeeping?
- 17. has never seen inside a beehive before?
- 18. wants to understand the reasons why bees are in danger?
- 19. wants to learn more about the organisation of social insects?
- 20. is interested in myths and legends about bees?

Text A

The role of the drone is to mate with the queen. They can't sting, and when winter comes, they are driven out by workers to starve to death.

The single queen lays up to 2,000 eggs a day.

Most of the bees in a colony are 'workers'. They are females who collect nectar and pollen from flowers, and maintain and defend the hive.

We rely on pollination by honeybees and other species of bee for around one third of the food we grow.

The 'waggledance' communicates the distance and location of nectar to other bees.

Text B

The Great Bee Mystery

Beekeeper Jack Walsh opens the first hive and I look inside. 'You can see the workers have gone, but the queen and the honey are still there – other bees would normally steal that, but won't touch it in a CCD hive.'

CCD, or Colony Collapse Disorder, has wiped out over a third of the UK's hives, and some believe up to 70% could be threatened. The phenomenon involves the sudden abandonment of a hive, and is yet to be explained, although, as Dr Karen Marsh at the University of London told me, various theories are being examined: 'The chief suspect is the varroa mite,

a tiny parasite which sucks the bees' blood and carries a number of diseases. However, to stay healthy, bees also need a varied diet, but nowadays many farms grow just one crop. Plus, some pesticides may interfere with the bees' navigation system. The only consensus is that a number of factors play a role.'

Jack Walsh blames modern methods: 'We need to get back to basics, so no more antibiotics, or transporting bees hundreds of miles for pollination.'

Text C

Bees in folklore – What traditions have you heard?
Joe: My granddad told me bees can recognise their beekeeper!
Alex: Here they say that if someone in the family gets married, you have to ‘tell the bees’ and leave them some wedding cake, or they’ll get annoyed.
Luis: Because honey was the main sweet food in the old days, quite a few cultures say bees originated with the gods.
Helen: @Alex – Yes, but the same goes for bad news – they like to feel part of the family!
Rashid: I’ve heard they don’t sting at night. Is it true?
Silvio: @Joe – Tell him it’s not just an old wives’ tale – there’s research that says they might be able to tell faces apart.
Silvio: @Rashid – No, they’ll sting you any time if they’re threatened.
Benjamin: @Alex – I read that they’ve always been seen as a model for a good family – the way they all play their part and work hard and all that. So I suppose the belief is that if you include them in your family, that’ll be harmonious too.

Text D

The Newbie Beekeeper’s blog	10 December
Starting out	
<p>After studying a few books, I bought my first hive – a new one (it’s best to avoid second-hand ones because of risk of disease) – and a small colony of workers with a queen. I found a second-hand veil and jacket, and a cheap smoker for calming down the bees before opening the hive – the smoke makes them think they need to evacuate the hive, so they quickly eat as much honey as they can, which makes them sleepy and slow. A local farmer was happy to have the hive on his land as long as it was away from his horses, as for some reason bees don’t like them.</p> <p>I got stung a lot more than I expected at first, until an experienced beekeeper watched me open the hive, and advised me to keep my movements much more calm and gentle. Oh, and to zip up my veil all the way – I learnt that lesson the hard way!</p>	

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. | A There is an old tradition that you should share news of the family with the bees. |
| 22. | B Research studies have shown that bees only sting people during the daytime. |
| 23. | C A certain proportion of the beehive colony will not survive from one year to another. |
| 24. | D The spread of CCD risks causing a major problem for the UK’s farm and food production. |
| 25. | E The smell that the bee colony produces is determined by the specific flowers which they visit. |
| | F More research is needed to confirm whether the varroa mite is the main cause of CCD. |
| | G Anecdotal and scientific evidence suggest bees can recognise human facial features. |
| | H CCD means that beehives now have to be moved around the country for pollination. |

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**How to keep bees****Essential equipment needed:**

- A beehive, ideally a **(26.)** one
- A bee colony, including **(27.)**
- Suitable protective clothing, ie **(28.)**
- An instrument for calming the bees, ie a smoker

Choice of location:

- On a piece of land near nectar-bearing plants, eg flowers, crops
- At a safe distance from other animals, eg **(29.)**

Other considerations:

- Keeping the hive healthy, ie ensuring a varied diet and avoiding **(30.)**
- Getting advice from experienced beekeepers
- Keeping up-to-date with the latest research

ISE III Sample paper 2

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

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

6-10 can appear in any order

6. C
7. D
8. E
9. F
10. H

11. meet the needs
12. diversity
13. (language) extinction / a gradual decline
14. doomed (to failure)
15. written

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

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

21-25 can appear in any order

21. A
22. C
23. D
24. F
25. G

26. new
27. workers (and) queen (in either order)
28. veil and jacket (both required in either order)
29. horses
30. pesticides OR antibiotics / use of antibiotics

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 3

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 III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

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

Paragraph 1

I've lost count of the number of times I've heard my friends claim that they are not influenced by adverts. When I question the truth of their claim, they get annoyed. They insist. So do I. I back this up by pointing out that it just wouldn't make sense for US advertising companies to invest 70 billion dollars in an industry that was totally ineffective. Whatever else advertising companies may be, they're not stupid. This fact initially creates a short burst of interest in my friends, who think briefly about their claim. It is, without any doubt, a huge amount of money. But, like a lot of people, they still imagine they are too clever to be fooled by advertising. What people seem to imagine is that adverts are designed to make us go out and buy a product immediately, but this isn't how it works. In fact, a successful advertising campaign rarely tries to do this, because it's well known that consumers can actually react negatively if they feel that they are being forced to do something against their will.

Paragraph 2

What I have noticed in my friends is that, although they protest loudly that they have not been affected by ads in the slightest, they are surprisingly able to recall certain adverts in great and vivid detail. They can describe the series of ads for a particular hot beverage popular years ago, involving animals that are able to speak and act like humans. They easily differentiate between a number of ads for a certain well-known soft drink, featuring young people joyfully singing and dancing or cute kids playing. They can sing the songs line by line, word for word. They are even able to recite the irritating slogans for various chocolate bars and remember the context for the slogans. This recall can, amazingly, go back many years. And, when my friends are pressed, they will even admit to having bought the products.

Paragraph 3

In fact, rather than provoke an immediate reaction, what the best adverts do is to create a more generally positive impression. Not only are they memorable, but they promote warm feelings in us that build up an effect over time. They alter our behaviour quite slowly and, because we haven't leapt out of our armchairs and rushed out to buy the product, we don't even realise it is happening to us. But, and this is the key point, we may well decide to buy the product later on, or we might talk about it to other people, and spread the positive message this way.

Paragraph 4

It is quite clear that our emotions guide our buying choices very strongly. Scientists specialising in this area have found that emotion is the essential factor in our decision-making. When we are faced with having to decide on something, this gives rise to emotions from various connected experiences we have had in the past. These sentiments combine, creating preferences which result in our final decision. This emotional effect explains why customers tend to go for brand names rather than for cheaper products sold under the name of a supermarket. This happens even though it is generally known that the supermarket versions contain exactly the same ingredients, and also cost a lot less. The consumer has developed an emotional attachment to the brand.

Paragraph 5

This probably explains why many advertisers have sometimes struggled in the past to find the best way to publicise products. They focused on and highlighted information about the features and advantages of the product, rather than the feelings provoked by it, and they tried to persuade people of the many benefits of having the latest model fast. This may appear to be reasonable, but human reactions to such things are unpredictable. What might appear to be new and exciting to some will leave others cold. We humans are emotional beings and any advertisers who still haven't realised the importance of this fact will have to change their way of thinking. And if my friends, the ones who claim to be too clever for adverts to influence them, could be bothered to listen to me as I explain all this, they might see my point!

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 more title than you need.

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

- A The need for a different approach
- B Loyalty to certain products
- C Evidence of being influenced
- D Denials are strongly challenged
- E Wasted investment in advertising
- F A gradual and unnoticed process

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 Many think that the aim of an advert is to make people buy a product straight away.
- B Outlining the benefits of goods is not the most effective advertising method.
- C Our most recent experiences have the greatest effect on our purchases.
- D The writers' friends are interested in her ideas about advertising.
- E When we make a decision, our feelings are always key.
- F The writer's friends are not influenced by advertising.
- G People tend to prefer more expensive versions of the same product.
- H All of the writers' friends are able to describe several adverts.

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. Too much pressure to buy can make people to adverts.
12. People's memories of adverts may decades.
13. Good impressions of a product may be as a result of people's conversations.
14. When we need to decide something, several different feelings in traditional advertising.
15. How people will behave when they see an informative advert is

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. gives details of how rapidly mobile phone photography has grown?
17. gives an example of the changing role of media photographers?
18. explains the need to understand the equipment you are using?
19. explores the idea of the financial worth of particular image taken on a phone?
20. expresses that traditional photographers may need to change their ideas?

Text A

Professional photographers are becoming alarmed at the rise in popularity of photographs taken on mobile phones. An extreme view is that although photography is more popular than it ever was, with more people doing photography courses, the idea of photography as an art form is being destroyed. Others think that what might be happening is simply that photography is moving on.

Photographers can no longer make large sums of money photographing events like weddings. We can photograph events like these ourselves, even if the results may not be as impressive as hiring an expensive photographer. And photo-journalists often face fierce competition from people who just happen to be passing as a dramatic event takes place. These mobile phone photos taken by amateurs can capture the immediacy of the event.

Photographers as artists are also suffering from people using apps that can enhance even the duller of their shots. Admittedly, some of the results of this technique are pretty awful, but some mobile phone photos do have a great deal of artistic merit. The new mobile photography awards have produced some memorable images.

Perhaps what's actually happening is that photography is becoming more democratic and less exclusive, which could be seen as a positive development. In response, photographers may need to undergo a shift in attitude.

Pete Morgan

Text B

-
□
×

Tips on taking effective photos on your phone

Cameras on our phones are becoming more sophisticated all the time. It's possible that soon they will be able to produce photos to equal those of even the most expensive cameras. In the meantime, though, it's not enough just to use an app to enhance photos later. You need to control how your photo looks at the time when you're taking it.

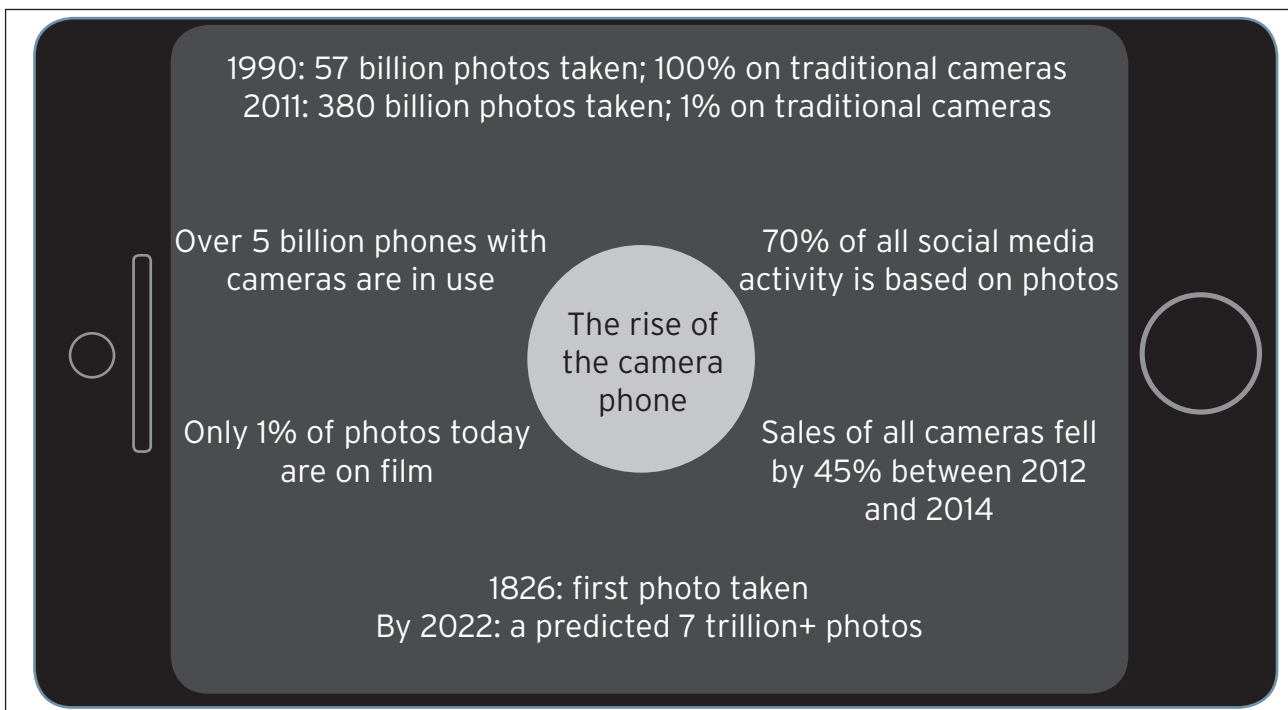
1. Make sure you know how to control the focus and light exposure. You should use the camera software like it's second nature, so that you don't have to stop and think about it. You don't want to miss an event or the chance of a great shot while you're fiddling with buttons.
2. Learn the basics of picture composition. This may sound boring, but it's vital, and it will make all the difference to your photos. You can find lots of advice about this online.
3. Do what photographers call 'working the scene'. Don't just take one shot, but try it from different angles or different distances. After all, the great advantage of digital photos is that you can delete any that don't work out as you intended.

Try following these tips and you could produce some really great images with your phone camera.

Text C

	Jen: The rise of the mobile phone camera has definitely affected me professionally. I find that nowadays I'm having to work harder to persuade people to use my services.
	Carl: What makes a huge difference for me is the fact that nowadays any image can be reproduced endlessly. It means that individual photos are losing their value. But people's everyday snapshots can hardly be called art, can they?
	Jen: My most popular shot recently was one that I took on my mobile phone and shared on social media. It's had thousands of viewings so far. Imagine if someone liked it and bought it without knowing how it was taken. Would they think it was less valuable if they discovered later that it had been taken on my mobile phone?
	Carl: Yes, maybe they would. It's certainly an interesting thought, isn't it? But surely the value of a photo should be for what it is, not the method used to take it.

Text D



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. | A People are less willing to pay for photographs of special occasions by professionals. |
| 22. | B Mobile phones are already producing photos of the same quality as the best cameras. |
| 23. | C Camera sales are reported to have fallen by around a half in a two-year period. |
| 24. | D Using an app to improve photos cannot make up not having skill. |
| 25. | E People entering competitions have taken great photos using phones. |
| | F Carl believes that the main problem is the ease of copying pictures these days. |
| | G Journalists are finding that the use of mobile phones helps them to photograph dramatic events. |
| | H Pete Morgan thinks photos taken on mobile phones are all of similar quality. |

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**Some facts**

- 1826 – first photo taken. In 2022 over 7 trillion predicted.
- Over 5 billion people use camera phones.
- Photos represent over half of all **(26.)**

What photographers fear

- Photography as a form of art is being destroyed.
- Passers-by with cameras are **(27.)** for photo journalists.
- Apps available to **(28.)** very boring photos.
- Value of photographs as works of art in question.

The upsides

- People on the street **(29.)** of something happening at that moment.
- The quality of mobile phone photos is surprising – they can have a lot of **(30.)**
- More people taking up creative photography.
- People are learning how to take great photos.

Task 3 – Reading into writing

Use the information you read in Texts A, B, C and D (pages 4 and 5) to write an article (200-230 words) for an arts magazine on the impact of the rise in popularity of photos taken with a mobile phone.

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:

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your article of 200-230 words on the lines below.

ISE III Sample paper 3

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

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

6-10 can appear in any order

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

11. react negatively
12. go back
13. spread
14. combine (creating preferences)
15. unpredictable

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

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

21-25 can appear in any order

21. A
22. C
23. D
24. E
25. F

26. social media activity
27. (fierce) competition
28. enhance
29. capture the immediacy
30. artistic merit

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

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 III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about a festival in England and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

The city of Bristol in the south west of England has long been associated with street art, or graffiti. It is now also home to Europe's largest street art festival, called Upfest. About 300 graffiti artists from all over the world take part, and the city also welcomes about 35,000 visitors who come specifically for the festival in the last week of July. The artists paint on Saturday and Sunday and the following Monday is viewing day when people can wander around town and see the finished artwork. Monday also serves as a back-up painting day if it has been too wet to paint over the weekend. There are also street art workshops for kids, musical performances and food stalls.

Paragraph 2

Upfest was launched in 2008. It was started by art gallery owner Stephen Hayles and was initially held indoors on quite a small scale. However, it was so popular that the following year it moved out onto the streets where artists painted shop fronts, walls and other buildings. Now it's a multi-venue festival, with most activity centred around North Street in the south of the city. The paintings extend for about 1.3km. There isn't enough wall space for everyone to paint on, so temporary boards are specially erected for the festival. Some of the best paintings are left on permanent display. Hayles is proud of the way the festival has grown, but confesses that he looks back fondly on the early, stress-free years when it was much smaller!

Paragraph 3

Grffiti artists have not always had an easy relationship with Bristol City Council or the police. However, the council have now realised that their city's international reputation as a centre for street art gives Bristol a unique character and helps to attract visitors, and therefore money. This change in attitude is demonstrated by the case of Banksy, a graffiti artist from Bristol, who is now one of the most well-known artists in the world. In June 2006, he created an image of a man hanging out of a window on a wall in the centre of Bristol. The image sparked a heated debate and the city council were unable to decide whether to remove the image because it was graffiti or leave it because it was a tourist attraction. In the end, they decided to let the public decide. An internet discussion and survey were conducted and 97% of the local people surveyed supported the picture. It was left on the wall and is now one of the most photographed landmarks in Bristol.

Paragraph 4

There's always been a fine line between graffiti and art, and a minority of Bristol residents are worried that the tolerance of graffiti encourages vandalism. Bristol's growing reputation means a lot more graffiti artists are attracted to the city, and not all of them respect the laws regarding where or what they can paint. Removing unwanted graffiti from public buildings costs the city council a fortune, and police struggle to prevent 'tagging' – people illegally spraying their signature on others' property. One proposal is to make more 'legal walls' available for artists to paint on, but impose tougher penalties for tagging. It is hoped this will discourage destructive graffiti whilst allowing street art to flourish.

Paragraph 5

If you're an artist and you want to be part of Upfest, you'll need to apply through the website. Those lucky enough to be offered a place will be given a small amount of free paint on arrival in Bristol, as well as the option to buy more at a discounted rate. Artists can also sell artwork during the festival. Profits are split, with 50% going to the artist and 50% contributing to the festival running costs. If painting's not your thing, organisers are also keen to hear from musicians who'd like to perform during the weekend, or you might like to work as a volunteer helping to organise the event. It's completely free to visit but people are encouraged to buy a festival brochure, the profits from which are given to charity.

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 Too much freedom?
- B A packed programme
- C Growing success
- D Getting involved
- E Attitude of the police
- F From problem to asset

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 About 35,000 people visit Bristol every year.
- B Artists sometimes have an opportunity to paint on the Monday of the festival.
- C Upfest became an outdoor event in its second year.
- D Most of the artwork is removed after the festival.
- E The city council believe the street art is a source of income for Bristol.
- F The Banksy picture was left on the wall because tourists liked it.
- G Most people who live in Bristol accept the street art.
- H Graffiti is no longer illegal in Bristol.

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. Monday is normally reserved for the new artwork.
12. Most of the artists paint on buildings or in the street.
13. Bristol now has a for its street art.
14. Some people think there should be for artists who break the law.
15. The profit made by selling festival programmes goes

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. outlines the way a system works?
17. describes a change of opinion?
18. expresses concerns about lack of communication?
19. compares the attitudes of different generations?
20. comments on the benefits of focusing on just one thing?

Text A

A few years ago, singer and guitarist Peter Frampton made headlines after seizing a fan's mobile phone and throwing it across the stage at a concert. The fan, sitting in the front row, had been taking flash photos of Frampton throughout his performance, despite being told to stop. Eventually, Frampton approached the fan and asked for the phone, then threw it to the back of the stage. The rest of the audience broke into loud applause and Frampton resumed playing.

The incident highlights the growing frustration that many musicians and other performers feel about mobile phones being used at their gigs. Comedians are especially affected. Whereas most people are happy to hear the same song again and again, jokes are only funny on the first hearing. Having your

funniest material posted online before the audience has seen the show can be not only annoying but also damaging for ticket sales. So much so that US comedian Chris Rock decided to completely ban the use of phones during his tour of the UK by insisting that everyone in the audience either leave their phone at home or keep it in a special case called a 'Yondr pouch' for the duration of the show.

This may be a practical solution for performers like Rock who tend to attract an older audience, but artists whose fans are mostly in their teens and twenties might have a harder time asking them to live without their phones for a few hours. Many people of this age would probably think there was no point going to a show if they couldn't share it online.

Text B

Gabi's music blog

30th October 2017

Last night's concert was undoubtedly one of the best I've been to in years. The band were on top form and the venue was great, but the thing that really made it stand out from all the other gigs I've been to recently was that no one in the audience was recording it. All our phones were put into locking cases as we arrived. I admit that, like everyone else at the concert, I thought it was a ridiculous idea. There was a lot of grumbling as we stood in line like naughty schoolchildren waiting to be given the cases. For the first few minutes of the concert I was frustrated at not being able to check my phone, but after a while I realised I was really enjoying the music. It was great not being distracted by messages from friends or missing things happening on stage because I was trying to film them. I reckon more bands should do this. It makes the relationship between them and their fans much more intense — the friends I was with agreed that they felt much more involved in the music. And it also means your view of the stage isn't blocked by hundreds of phones being held in the air to record the show.

Text C

Meg: Really looking forward to seeing the show with you guys on Saturday. But did you know they're using Yondr pouches?

Sam: What? Oh no!

Meg: There'll be an even bigger queue than usual to get in — it takes ages for everyone to get their pouches and put their phones in.

Ed: That's not fair! I wanted to film the show. We've paid a fortune for the tickets, so we deserve to take home some memories for that price!

Sam: Yeah, and I promised Julie I'd film some and stream it live for her. She can't make it.

Jenny: And what if we get separated? We won't be able to find each other.

Simon: And what if my mum needs to send an urgent message? I can't keep leaving every few minutes to check whether she's called!

Cath: Well, I was only going so I could post photos and show my ex-boyfriend what a good time I'm having without him. Anyone want my ticket?

Text D

Concert goer arrives at venue and is handed a Yondr pouch

The pouch is locked at a 'locking station'

Concert goer enters the venue. They keep their phones but the phone is locked in the pouch.

STAGE

LOCKED

Locking station

The pouch stays locked inside the circle. You can visit the 'locking station', where someone will unlock the pouch, then you can use your phone in the rest of the theatre.

pouch image: <http://overyondr.com/>

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 Frampton was annoyed by the noise from the fan's phone.
 B The rest of the audience supported Peter Frampton's way of dealing with the annoying fan.
 C The article says that musicians make less money if their show is broadcast online.
 D The reviewer thinks most people were happy to put their phones in pouches at the beginning of the concert.
 E Meg thinks that using Yondr pouches will cause a delay on entering the concert.
 F Ed thinks that paying a lot of money for a ticket gives him the right to film the show.
 G Sam and Cath both wanted to put the concert on social media.
 H Once your phone is in the Yondr pouch, you can keep it with you throughout the concert.

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**Yondr pouches**

- Prevent shows being (26.)
- Phones in pouches before show
- Pouches automatically (27.) in performance area
- Can use phones in other areas

Pros

- Artists and fans not (28.) phones
- Protect artists' material
- Better connection between fans and artists

Cons

- May cause queues before concerts
- Some fans don't see the (29.) of experiences they can't record
- Friends need to contact each other if they (30.) during concert
- Miss urgent messages

Lined area for writing, consisting of 30 horizontal dotted lines.

Turn over page

ISE III Sample paper 4

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

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

6-10 can appear in any order

6. B
7. C
8. D
9. E
10. G

11. viewing
12. (temporary) boards
13. (growing) reputation
14. (tougher) penalties
15. to charity

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

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

21-25 can appear in any order

21. B
22. E
23. F
24. G
25. H

26. posted online
27. locked
28. distracted by
29. point
30. get separated

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III

Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 5

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 III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about a smart city in South Korea and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

In a fast-paced modern world, time has become a precious resource and any advances in society that can make life more convenient are not just welcome additions to everyday life, they are essential components of it. The best example of this is smart technology and gadgetry. Want to find out the latest match result or have a bit of time to catch up on your favourite TV programme while you're out and about? Look no further than your smartphone. Planning to compete in a race and keen to monitor your heart rate and track your distance all at the touch of a button? Get down to your nearest retailer (or go online) and opt for one of a range of smart watches. Want to pop into the busy town centre without the hassle of having to find a parking space and interested in saving the planet? Invest in a smart e-bike.

Paragraph 2

If technology's your thing and you've always dreamed of living in a high-tech, cutting-edge place, then you could do much worse than move to the smart city in South Korea called Songdo. Known as the 'city-in-a-box', Songdo is a ready-made city model that can be bought and reproduced anywhere else in the world for the eye-watering sum of 40 billion dollars. Some countries, like China, have already signed up to build their own versions of Songdo.

Paragraph 3

Songdo is the technology fan's dream for more than one reason. For a start, high-speed Wi-Fi is accessible in practically every corner of the city. What is also impressive about it is that many of the innovations are designed with the environment in mind, such as the remarkable system to dispose of waste. Rather than having refuse pile up before it is collected from dustbins that are left outside houses once a week, all household rubbish goes from each person's kitchen directly to eco-friendly waste processing centres through an immense subterranean tunnel network.

Paragraph 4

It is no longer necessary to leave home with a collection of different cards; each resident is in possession of a smartcard. According to the city's primary developer, Stanley Gale, this single card enables people to pay for a multitude of activities, ranging from using the subway to parking your car or hiring one of the city's public bikes. Should you need to travel a little further afield, the smartcard can even get you across town in an electric smart car.

Paragraph 5

It will be some time before smart cities like Songdo catch on and start appearing in more countries, not least because of the sheer scale of the project that building a city like this would entail. Two additional potential pitfalls may also put people off. Strangely enough, one of these is, in fact, the advanced digital infrastructure in place in Songdo. Some argue that, with so much accessible at the touch of a button and the possibility of CCTV cameras everywhere, a person's every move is potentially being recorded, which may lead to a surveillance society where privacy is infringed. The other is that, in a brand new city, there is no established culture or history to draw on, and so a smart city might seem lacking in character compared with a city with years of life behind it already. Whatever your feelings about Songdo, the ambition and bold vision of the city's developers are to be admired. For all its potential drawbacks – and these will need to be addressed at some stage – Songdo appears to be the closest we have managed to get so far to realising the techie's dream place to live.

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 Getting around town made easy
- B Staying connected and being green have never been easier
- C Too good to be true?
- D Songdo residents welcome smart technology
- E A different gadget to suit any situation
- F Smart town planning doesn't come cheap

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 The writer suggests it can be challenging to go to typical city centres by car.
- B Smart cities can only be built in South Korea.
- C Smart cities like Songdo utilise systems that help keep the planet green.
- D It is implied that conventional waste disposal is not as efficient as it could be.
- E Songdo residents don't have to pay to travel within the city.
- F Surveillance technology could be used to monitor people's behaviour in smart cities.
- G Cities that aren't smart may seem boring and uninteresting compared with those like Songdo.
- H The writer is more positive than negative about Songdo.

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. A range of different hi-tech products can be bought from a local or on the internet.
12. Songdo is likely to be in other countries.
13. One of the advantages of Songdo is that the internet is in most places throughout the city.
14. Inhabitants of Songdo are a travel-card which can be used for several different purposes.
15. Although the highly sophisticated of Songdo provides technological advantages, it may also create new problems.

Turn over page

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. presents conflicting theories about music and learning?
- 17. describes the short and long-term effects of music?
- 18. reflects a range of learning experiences?
- 19. offers a range of options to improve mental activity?
- 20. suggests that making the brain work hard will eventually improve your ability to remember things?

Text A

www.soundscape.com

SoundScape – only you and your thoughts

SoundScape is a sound-generating program designed to help you sink into a state of pure concentration. We believe that listening to relaxing sounds can boost your brainpower. To get you in the mood for concentration, choose the background sound to focus your mind. Choose from:

- simple tones and chords to keep your brain engaged at a lower, subconscious level, providing stimulation without being distracting
- waves breaking on the shore, leaves rustling in the breeze, birds singing at dawn, or the gentle babbling of a stream – sounds like this get you working in a trance-like state of deep relaxation.

Continuous background sound helps to reduce the distraction of other noises such as other people’s conversation. Imagine how torchlight is in a dark room – when the light is switched on, the torch itself becomes less noticeable. Continuous sound has a similar effect.

Download SoundScape for a free 30-day trial. Get in touch with your thoughts.

Text B

<p>In any university library, the number of students with headphones testifies to the popularity of listening to music while studying. But what kind of music is actually beneficial to learning?</p> <p>Numerous studies claim that classical music is the wise choice. It apparently activates both sides of the brain, thus increasing learning capacity and information retention. The baroque music of composers such as J.S. Bach has been singled out as the most effective, and especially pieces with a moderate pace of 60 beats per minute.</p> <p>Meanwhile, some studies claim that fast music is more beneficial and speeds up your brain</p>	<p>function, making you more productive. Jazz has been found to have similar properties to classical music, although it is supposedly more suitable for creative tasks.</p> <p>In order to remain alert, it is apparently best to avoid music that is too rhythmically repetitive, as this can, according to one study, lull the brain into a trance-like state, producing a sleepy feeling. Volume-wise, a moderate level has been found to help with creative tasks; while not loud enough to be intrusive, it causes the brain to work faster, leading to higher levels of creativity.</p>
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Text C

Do you listen to music while you study?

Robert: I keep reading that listening to music helps you remember stuff, but you can't listen to music during exams, so how does that work? Best to get used to doing without it.

Anneke: Music makes me look forward to studying and stick at it for longer – I just turn it off for really tough maths problems and things like that.

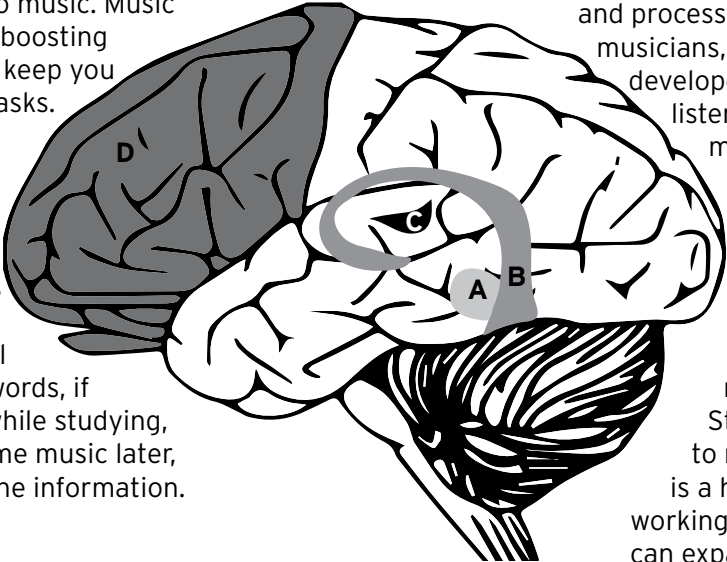
Sam: If I've got music on, I can't concentrate on anything but the music. So, boring as it is, I've got to resist the temptation of having it on.

Dylan: Solo cello gets me in study mode – if there are any lyrics to listen to, or even more than one instrument, my mind starts to wander.

Luisa: @Robert I find silence really off-putting – it just makes me uneasy somehow. I don't care what it is but I've got to have noise!

Elena: Depends on the task I'm tackling. If I'm brainstorming or reading, I need complete quiet. It's odd, but when I'm writing, background music helps me get in the flow.

Text D



A: The **amygdala** determines your emotional reaction to music. Music often triggers mood-boosting chemicals which can keep you focused on tedious tasks.

B: The **hippocampus** is involved in the storage of contextual memories. In other words, if you listen to music while studying, then listen to the same music later, it is easier to recall the information.

C: The **auditory cortex** perceives and processes sounds. In musicians, this area is more developed which means their listening skills and verbal memory are enhanced.

D: The **prefrontal cortex** is where the brain's working memory is located. Studying and listening to music simultaneously is a heavy load for the working memory, and this can expand it over time.

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. | A Slow classical music helps you to get more work done. |
| 22. | B Listening to songs with words can be distracting. |
| 23. | C Listening to music while studying improves listening skills. |
| 24. | D Sounds from nature can have a calming effect. |
| 25. | E The auditory cortex is the part of the brain in which music is connected to feelings. |
| | F Certain types of noise make distracting sounds less obvious. |
| | G Listening to music is not recommended when studying difficult maths. |
| | H Both the right and left sides of the brain are stimulated by listening to jazz. |

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**Music and learning**

- Music stimulates the brain to produce (26.) which help you concentrate
- Software available to (27.) mental capacity and focus, using simple tones
- Music can trigger recall – but can't listen to music in exams
- Repetitive music lulls the brain, producing sleepiness
- Classical music played at a (28.) aids the storage of knowledge

Using music effectively**Best volume?**

- Music played at a high volume can be (29.) : inhibits creativity

Best speed?

- Faster music may speed up brain activity
- Total quiet can be (30.) – makes some feel uncomfortable

Best music?

- Classical music is the best music for studying

Task 3 – Reading into writing

Use the information you read in texts A, B, C and D (pages 4 and 5) to write an article (200-230 words) for a student website, explaining how music affects the learning process and evaluating what types of music are most effective while studying.

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:

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your article of 200-230 words on the lines below.

Turn over page

Task 4 – Extended writing

Your country is hosting an international event. You have been asked to suggest who should give the opening speech at the event. Write a letter (200-230 words) to the organising committee saying who you think should be chosen and why, giving examples of the person's achievements.

You should plan your letter 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 letter of 200-230 words on the lines below.

ISE III Sample paper 5

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

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

6-10 can appear in any order

6. A
7. C
8. D
9. F
10. H

11. retailer
12. reproduced
13. accessible
14. in possession of
15. (digital) infrastructure

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

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

21-25 can appear in any order

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

26. chemicals
27. boost
28. moderate pace
29. intrusive
30. (really) off-putting