

LEARNING ASSESSMENT

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| SCHOOL YEAR: | 2020-2021 | TERM N°: | 1 | SUBJECT: | Language Arts |
| TEACHER/S: | Vicente Suárez | DATE: | | GRADE: | 9 th |
| | | | | CLASS: | "A" |

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| UNITS' NAMES: | Who am I? Look at me, Let's get together, A day in the life, Home sweet home, and The place to be. | | | | |
| DESTREZAS CON CRITERIO DE DESEMPEÑO A SER EVALUADAS | | | INDICADORES ESENCIALES DE EVALUACIÓN CONSIDERADOS EN LA EVALUACIÓN | | |
| <p>EFL 4.1.1. Compare and contrast oral traditions, myths, folktales and literature from Ecuador and international regions and cultures and identify similarities and differences and universal cultural themes.</p> <p>EFL 4.1.2. Recognize and demonstrate an appreciation of some commonalities and distinctions across cultures and groups (differentiated by gender, ability, generations, etc.) including the students' own.</p> <p>EFL 4.1.9. Recognize the consequences of one's actions by demonstrating responsible decision-making at school, online, at home and in the community, while considering ethical standards, safety concerns, social norms and mutual respect.</p> <p>EFL 4.1.5. Apply self-correcting and self-monitoring strategies in social and classroom interactions. (Example: asking questions, starting over, rephrasing, exploring alternative pronunciations or wording, etc.).</p> <p>EFL 4.1.6. Seek and provide information and assistance, orally or in writing and in online or face-to-face interactions, for personal, social and academic purposes.</p> | | | <p>Learners can appreciate and show respect for individual and group differences by establishing and maintaining healthy and rewarding online and face-to-face interactions REF (I.EFL.4.5.1.). (J.3, S.1, S.4) Learners can follow and understand short straightforward spoken audio texts set in familiar contexts when the message is delivered slowly and there is other contextual support. (Example: rules for a game, classroom instructions, a dialogue in a scene from a cartoon or movie, etc.) Learners can use other classmate's contributions in class as models for their own. REF (I.EFL.4.7.1.) (I.2, I.3, S.4)</p> <p>I.EFL.4.11.1. Learners can understand main ideas and some details in short simple online or print texts on familiar subjects, using contextual clues to help identify the most relevant information. (Example: title, illustrations, organization, etc.) (I.2, I.4)</p> <p>I.EFL.4.15.1. Learners can convey information and ideas and describe feelings and opinions in simple transactional or expository texts on familiar subjects in order to influence an audience, while recognizing that different texts have different features and showing the ability to use these features appropriately in one's own writing. (I.3, I.4, S.3, J.2)</p> | | |

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| GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: | <p>You have 60 minutes to complete the exam.</p> <p>Read the instructions for each section carefully before answering the questions.</p> <p>Once you have answered all the questions, make a revision and send it.</p> |
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Reading

A Read the article about schools in Finland.

Going to school in Finland



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Schools in Finland are different from many schools around the world. Children don't wear uniforms and they call their teachers by their first names, not by their titles and surnames. Children start school when they are seven years old, and they spend a lot of time playing outside.

The school day starts quite early, and in winter it is often still dark when students arrive at school. Before they go into their classrooms, they have to take off their big coats, extra trousers, hats and gloves, because it's so cold outside. Lessons are 90 minutes long, but every 45 minutes, there is a 15-minute break. And every time there is a break, children put all their warm clothes back on and run outside to play. They go outside when it's sunny, when it's raining and when it's snowing!

In Finland there aren't any exams until students are 18 years old. They then take the 'Matriculation Exam'. This is like a graduation exam but also an exam to get into university. Before that, there are lots of tests so that students can see if they are doing well or if they need more help. Students don't only learn subjects like maths, science and history; they also learn to do things like

cooking, making things with wood, and helping around the school. They water plants, help in the kitchen, and learn to do some cleaning.

Nobody takes sandwiches to school for lunch in Finland. There is a hot lunch for everybody at school. It is free and usually delicious. Students and teachers eat together. Then after lunch, there is a longer break and children can go out to play again or they sit on the sofa and do some reading until lessons start. There is often a nice fire to keep everyone warm.

After school, the little children go to a different playground close by, where they can play some more. Grown-ups are there to look after them until their parents come to collect them. Most parents work full-time in Finland, so in winter it is dark again when the children go home. For the older children, there are lots of after-school clubs. There are music clubs, art clubs and even language clubs where they can learn Japanese or Arabic, for example. And of course, they can go outside again and do sports or play. It's fun going to school in Finland!

B Complete the Exam Task.

Read the article about schools in Finland again. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each question.

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| <p>1 When they talk to their teachers, students in Finland don't use ... A surnames and titles. B first names. C addresses.</p> <p>2 Students don't have to go to school ... A when they are seven. B after they are seven. C before their seventh birthday.</p> <p>3 Children in Finland have to ... A wear a lot of clothes in winter. B play inside in winter. C play outside in winter.</p> <p>4 Breaks in the middle of lessons are ... A quite long. B quite short. C always outside.</p> <p>5 In winter if it's very cold ...</p> | <p>A children always play inside. B children usually play outside. C the playground is not open.</p> <p>6 When students are 18 years old, they ... A go to university. B don't do any more tests. C have to do an exam.</p> <p>7 At school in Finland ... A it's possible for children to learn how to cook. B children always do the washing up. C children never do woodwork.</p> <p>8 When the school day in Finland finishes ... A children stay at school until their parents collect them. B children play in the school playground. C children go to clubs or to another playground near the school. (_ / 8 marks</p> |
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Vocabulary and Use your English

A Complete the Exam Task.

Exam Task

Read the definition of some adjectives you can use to describe people. What is the word for each one?

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| <p>1 not interesting</p> <p>2 not sad, often smiling</p> <p>3 not hard-working, sitting around a lot</p> <p>4 when you enjoy being with people</p> <p>5 very nice, thinking of other people</p> <p>6 often afraid of meeting new people</p> <p>7 not normal, strange</p> | <p>b _ _ _ _</p> <p>c _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>l _ _ _</p> <p>s _ _ _ _ _</p> <p>k _ _ _</p> <p>s _ _</p> <p>w _ _ _ _</p> |
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(_ / 7 marks)

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B Complete the sentences using *out* (x3), *with* (x2) or *up* (x3).

- 1 I'm going to put _____ some new curtains in the living room.
- 2 I don't want to play football right now. Let's just go to the park and chill _____.
- 3 I get on very well _____ Antonia. She's always so cheerful and fun to be with.
- 4 Oh, no! We've run _____ of eggs. There aren't any in the fridge.
- 5 They look _____ to their uncle because he's brilliant at sports and always plays football with all the kids in the family.
- 6 Sorry, I can't come to your party. I've come down _____ a very bad cold.
- 7 Does Andy still hang _____ with Joe and Clive? Are they still good friends?
- 8 I'm going to take _____ a new sport next year, maybe basketball or tennis.

(___ / 8 marks)

C Complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task

Read the sentences about a friend's house. Choose the best word (**A**, **B** or **C**) for each answer.

- 1 Their house is quite big, but you can't play football in their _____ because it is very small.
A patio **B** shed **C** backyard
- 2 They have solar panels and a satellite _____ so they can watch TV.
A chest **B** dish **C** plate
- 3 There are four bedrooms with large _____ for clothes.
A shelves **B** wardrobes **C** pillows
- 4 Everyone in the family has a laptop, but they like watching TV together in the _____ room.
A villa **B** hallway **C** living
- 5 Before they came here, they used to live in a small _____ in town without a garden.
A flat **B** villa **C** shed
- 6 The washing machine and tumble dryer are in the _____ room.
A useful **B** using **C** utility
- 7 To get to the house, you turn right at the lights, go _____ on, then turn right again. It's the second house on the left.
A right **B** left **C** straight
- 8 When I grow up, I don't want to live in a house like this. I want to be an _____ and build my own skyscraper.
A architect **B** engineer **C** mechanic

(___ / 8 marks)

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Listening

A Listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task

You will hear a woman asking a man about a holiday camp. Listen and complete the notes.
You will hear the conversation twice.

Kids Creative

Starts: Monday 21st

Finishes: Friday (1) _____ of _____

Club times: (2) _____ to _____

Sports: basketball, football, (3) _____, and _____

Painting Club on (4) _____ at _____

Music club on (5) _____ and _____ from 2.30pm to 4pm

Cost of music club: £ (6) _____

(____ / 6 marks)

B Listen and complete the *Exam Task*.

Exam Task

You will hear six short conversations. You will hear each conversation twice.
There is one question for each conversation. For each conversation, choose the right answer (A, B or C).

1 How do you spell the man's surname?

A

B

C

2 What does the girl's sister look like?



A



B



C

3 Who does the boy hang out with?



A



B



C

4 What does the boy usually do on Saturday mornings?



A



B



C

5 What did the boy buy for his mother?



A



B



C

6 Where does the girl live now?



A



B



C

(____ / 6 marks)

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The exam will be graded over 10 marks