

|             |   |            |                  |               |
|-------------|---|------------|------------------|---------------|
| NAME: _____ |   |            | <b>TEENS 4</b>   |               |
|             |   |            | <b>MOD<br/>1</b> | TIME: 2 hours |
| A           | B | FINAL MARK | SET              |               |

**PART A**

**WRITE THE WORDS USING THESE CLUES** **5 x 0.2 = 1 mark**

|   |   |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1 |   | P |   |  |  |
| 2 |   | R |   |  |  |
|   | 3 | E |   |  |  |
|   |   | 4 | S |  |  |
| 5 |   | S |   |  |  |

- 1- A thing used for eating, cooking or serving food.
- 2- The words of a song.
- 3- A long period of unusually hot weather.
- 4- A set of clothes including a jacket with trousers or a skirt.
- 5- A large area of sand where it is always very hot and dry.

**CIRCLE THE CORRECT OPTION a, b or c TO COMPLETE THE BLANKS.** **5 x 0.3 = 1.5 marks**

- 1- He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ for a swim.
- 2- Have you seen the new film \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ the car is old, it still runs fast.
- 4- Don't feel sad. \_\_\_\_\_ up!
- 5- If you have a headache, you \_\_\_\_\_ lie down.

|            |            |             |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| a) going   | b) go      | c) to go    |
| a) already | b) just    | c) yet      |
| a) Despite | b) However | c) Although |
| a) Give    | b) Cheer   | c) Pick     |
| a) need    | b) should  | c) ought    |

**EXCHANGES** Match a line from A with a line from B to make short exchanges.  
Write the corresponding number from B in the box. There are two extra phrases in B. **4 x 0.2 = 0.8 mark**

| A                                          | B |
|--------------------------------------------|---|
| a Do you need any help?                    |   |
| b I think it is too late to phone him now. |   |
| c I've won the lottery.                    |   |
| d Do you want to watch a DVD?              |   |

| B                                 |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Yes, I'd love to.               |
| 2 Maybe you're right.             |
| 3 How fantastic!                  |
| 4 No, thanks. I'm just looking.   |
| 5 Give me a call soon.            |
| 6 No sorry. It's not quite right. |

**REWRITE THESE SENTENCES.** *Use the words in brackets without changing them.*

**8 x 0.4 = 3.2 marks**

- 1- 'How long have you known Mike?', Sarah said to me. (ASKED)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2- It is not necessary to have a licence to ride a moped. (HAVE)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3- The postman has just delivered our post. (BEEN)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4- We bought our tickets and then we went to the stadium. (BEFORE)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5- 'No, I haven't stolen anything,' said Paul. (DENIED)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6- Tell me where you are going to be and we won't worry. (AS LONG AS)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7- 'Children! You're making too much noise!', the teacher said. (TOLD)

\_\_\_\_\_

- 8- I can't get a better job because I don't speak English. (IF)

\_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLETE THE TEXT ABOUT PAUL GAUGIN WITH THE CORRECT TENSE OR VOICE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.** *Use the Present Simple or Continuous, the Past Simple or Continuous, the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous, the Past Perfect, the 'Going to' or the Simple Future.*

**10 x 0.25=2.5 marks**

Paul Gauguin was born in Paris in 1848. He 1) (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ part of his childhood in Peru and then from 1865 to 1871 he was at sea. After he 2) (work) \_\_\_\_\_ as a stockbroker, he became a Sunday painter, collecting the works of the Impressionists and going to their exhibitions. In 1883 he 3) (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to live in Pont-Aven to spend most of his time painting.

One summer he 4) (invite) \_\_\_\_\_ by Van Gogh to paint together in Arles, but as they did not get on well Paul left for Tahiti. By 1893 he had to go back to Paris because he 5) (run) \_\_\_\_\_ out of money. Two years later, he returned to the South Islands, but before he left France he 6) (suffer) \_\_\_\_\_ serious injuries in a fight with sailors. When he 7) (die) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1903, his health had been very poor for 9 years.

Nowadays, his early work 8) (compare) \_\_\_\_\_ to that of the Impressionists Cezanne and Pissaro. Since his death his influence on artists 9) (be) \_\_\_\_\_ enormous. Specialists 10) (consider) \_\_\_\_\_ him one of the fathers of non-naturalistic 20<sup>th</sup>-century art.

**A**

*The \$64000 Question* set the pattern for countless other television game shows, but was eventually taken off the air in 1958. It had real people winning incredible sums of money while audiences tested their own knowledge and intelligence and, more importantly, empathized with the triumphs and tragedies of each of the contestants. In that sense, it was also the predecessor of the reality shows that many people still love to watch today.

**B**

*The \$64000 Question*, which began in 1955, was the first really big television game show. It attracted big audiences in the United States and everywhere else it was shown. It counted among its winners a housewife, an eleven-year-old boy, a jockey, a shoemaker, a policeman and a psychiatrist named Dr Joyce Brothers, who later had her own television programme giving advice to viewers.

**C**

Inside their rooms, the contestants could not hear the nervous audience's reactions and whispered speculation about the answers. The TV cameras always focused on the players' anxious faces as they tried to find the answer to the question. If they managed to answer correctly, they came back to the show the following week to answer a question at the next highest level. There was only one question per contestant in each episode of the programme.

**D**

The show was really little more than a television version of a 1940s radio programme called *The \$64000 Dollar Question*. Contestants who believed themselves to be experts in particular categories answered questions on their chosen field. The more questions they answered, the more money they could potentially win, but the questions got more difficult at each level. For the highest level questions, players were escorted to "Isolation Rooms" by pretty assistants.

**Task A:** Number the paragraphs in the correct order

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | 4 |
| B |   |
| C |   |
| D |   |

**Task B** Circle T for true and F for false. Correct the false statement/s on the blank line/s below.

- 4 All sorts of people were successful on *The \$ 64000 Question*.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| T | F |
|---|---|

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- 5 The contestants always had to go into isolation rooms to answer the questions.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| T | F |
|---|---|

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**PART B**

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>WRITING</b> | <b>10 marks</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>WRITING</b> | <b>10 marks</b> |
|----------------|-----------------|

Write one composition using 110 to 140 words.

Choose either option A or option B and circle the letter corresponding to your choice.

- A- Write a STORY beginning with the following opening sentence:  
'I got off the train and waved to my brother, who was waiting on the platform.'
- B- Write a LETTER to your friend Anne, telling her about a birthday party you went to last Saturday. Tell her what you did at the party (drink beer, eat sandwiches, meet lots of friends, dance, talk), the present you took and if everybody enjoyed themselves. Mention something unexpected that happened at the party.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, typical of notebook or composition paper. The margins are consistent on all sides, and there is no handwriting or other markings present.