

**English ab initio – Standard level – Paper 1**  
**Anglais ab initio – Niveau moyen – Épreuve 1**  
**Inglés ab initio – Nivel medio – Prueba 1**

Tuesday 3 November 2015 (morning)  
 Mardi 3 novembre 2015 (matin)  
 Martes 3 de noviembre de 2015 (mañana)

Candidate session number  
 Numéro de session du candidat  
 Número de convocatoria del alumno

1 h 30 m

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**Question and answer booklet – Instructions to candidates**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all the paper 1 questions.
- Refer to the text booklet which accompanies this booklet.
- Answer all of the questions in the boxes provided. Each question is allocated **[1 mark]** unless otherwise stated.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

**Livret de questions et réponses – Instructions destinées aux candidats**

- Écrivez votre numéro de session dans les cases ci-dessus.
- N'ouvrez pas ce livret avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Ce livret contient toutes les questions de l'épreuve 1.
- Référez-vous au livret de textes qui accompagne ce livret.
- Répondez à toutes les questions dans les cases prévues à cet effet. Sauf indication contraire, chaque question vaut **[1 point]**.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est de **[40 points]**.

**Cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas – Instrucciones para los alumnos**

- Escriba su número de convocatoria en las casillas de arriba.
- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todas las preguntas de la prueba 1.
- Consulte el cuaderno de textos que acompaña a este cuaderno.
- Conteste todas las preguntas en las casillas provistas. Cada pregunta vale **[1 punto]** salvo que se indique lo contrario.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es **[40 puntos]**.



**Text A — Pupils collect £17 000 in charity expedition**

Answer the following questions. Base your answers on **lines 1–4**.

1. What was the purpose of the expedition?

.....

2. Which words tell us that the expedition was successful?

.....

The sentences below are true or false. Tick [✓] the correct answer. Justify your answer by using words from the text. Both parts are required for [1 mark]. Base your answer on **lines 1–19**.

	True	False
<b>Example: The pupils hiked.</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Justification:** ..... teenagers who trekked .....

3. The journey lasted a month.

**Justification:** .....

4. The team continues to receive money.

**Justification:** .....

5. Everyone finished the trip.

**Justification:** .....



True False

6. Only one bike broke down.

Justification: .....

The words in the left hand column are taken from the text. Find the words in the right hand column that are closest in meaning to each of the words on the left. Write the letter in the box. **Note:** there are more words than you need.

Example: target (line 4)  D

A. challenging

7. good causes (line 14)

B. journey

8. tough (line 19)

C. travel

9. trip (line 20)

D. **goal**

E. people

F. wet

G. charity

Answer the following question. Base your answers on **lines 24–26**.

10. Mr Nichol said “the weather was awful”. Give **two** examples from the text of awful weather.

(a) .....

(b) .....



**Text B — Love Nature? Join The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)**

Replace the gaps in the summary below with exact words from **Part 1**.

The RSPB is a [ - X - ] responsible for the conservation of wildlife both in the UK and [ - 11 - ]. It was created in the 19th century to stop the killing of birds for their [ - 12 - ]. In order for the charity to continue its work, the RSPB needs [ - 13 - ] from citizens.

**Example:** [ - X - ] ..... **charity** .....

11. [ - 11 - ]

12. [ - 12 - ]

13. [ - 13 - ]

Answer the following questions. Base your answers on **Part 2**.

14. When can a small action have a very big result?

15. What happens in the Big Garden Birdwatch?



Based on **Part 3**, match the questions with the answers in the text. Write the letter in the box.  
**Note:** there are more questions than you need.

**Example:** [ - X - ]  **H**

16. [ - 16 - ]

17. [ - 17 - ]

18. [ - 18 - ]

- A. Who will contact me?
- B. What support will I receive as a volunteer?
- C. How old do you have to be to volunteer?
- D. Do I have to travel to volunteer?
- E. What do I need to do to be a volunteer?
- F. Will it cost me anything to become a volunteer?
- G. Can I stop volunteering when I want to?
- H. **Is there an upper or lower age limit for volunteering?**



**Text C — An interview with Charlie Higson**

Answer the following questions. Base your answers on **lines 1–10**.

**19.** What was Charlie Higson’s first profession?

.....

**20.** Which word tells us that Charlie Higson used to imagine a world without adults?

.....

**21.** What does the disease do to people?

.....

Each of the words below refers to someone or something in the text. In the space provided, indicate to whom or to what they refer.

In the phrase...	the word...	refers to...
<b>Example:</b> <u>he</u> has gone on to write (line 2)	“he”	..... <b>Charlie Higson</b> .....
<b>22.</b> I decided to use zombies to make <u>it</u> more lively (line 7)	“it”	.....
<b>23.</b> <u>they</u> are not dead people (lines 16–17)	“they”	.....
<b>24.</b> I know that a lot of <u>them</u> (lines 21–22)	“them”	.....



Based on the information in **lines 11–23**, match the first part of the sentence in the column on the left with the appropriate ending on the right. Write the letter in the box. **Note:** there are more endings than you need.

**Example: If children like his books...**  **C**

**25.** The zombies Charlie Higson created...

**26.** If many characters die...

**27.** The author has to feel frightened...

- A.** if he wants the reader to feel frightened.
- B.** rule the world.
- C. Charlie Higson will write more.**
- D.** to be scared.
- E.** to enjoy writing the stories.
- F.** the series will end.
- G.** are not like any other zombies.
- H.** the books will frighten the readers.

Answer the following question. Base your answers on **lines 21–23**.

**28.** Which word tells us that the author likes the characters he creates?

.....

From statements A to D, select the **two** that are true according to **lines 25–31**. Write the letters, in any order, in the boxes. [2 marks]

**29.** The author tells us that...

**Example:**  **E**

- A.** the reader knows as much as the children know.
- B.** the main theme of the series is fighting the disease.
- C.** as the kids get older, most catch the disease.
- D.** all the zombies die in the end.
- E. the kids will finally learn the cause of the disease.**



**Text D — The Australian new-age dad**

**30.** From statements A to F, select the **three** that are true according to **lines 1–17**. Write the letters, in any order, in the boxes. [3 marks]

The new-age father...

**A.** looks after his children as much as his father did.

**B.** does not have time to learn some of the practical skills his father had.

**C.** will have a bigger family than his father had.

**D.** knows how to repair his car.

**E.** has different skills from his father.

**F.** spends most of his time each day looking after his children.

Answer the following question. Base your answer on **lines 12–17**.

**31.** Give **one** of the examples of a traditional skill, according to Claire Madden.

.....

Based on the information in **lines 18–20**, match the first part of the sentence in the column on the left with the appropriate ending on the right. Write the letter in the box. **Note:** there are more endings than you need.

**32.** Almost half of fathers...

**A.** feel that they are always in a hurry.

**B.** do not work outside the home.

**33.** One third of the fathers...

**C.** know how to cook.

**D.** do more than an hour of housework each day.





For each gap, fill in the missing word or phrase. Choose your answers from the words given below. Each word or phrase can be used only once. **Note:** there are more words and phrases than you need.

- ALSO                      BOTH                      HOW                      LIKE                      WHEN
- AS WELL AS              BUT                      INSTEAD OF              OUTSIDE                      WHILE

Example: [ - X - ] ..... **also** .....

34. [ - 34 - ]

35. [ - 35 - ]

36. [ - 36 - ]

37. [ - 37 - ]



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