





الصف الحادي عشر

أسئلة امتحان

اللغة الإنجليزية (مهارات)

{الفصل الدراسي الأول}

SULTANATE OF OMAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2023/2024

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

GRADE ELEVEN 'ELECTIVE'

Semester One
First Session

Name			
School		**Class**	

Write your answers on the Test Paper

Time: 2½ hours **Pages: 11**

ELEMENT		**Marks**		**Red Marker**	**Green Marker**	**Blue Checker**
				Name	**Name**	**Name**
LISTENING	**20**					
READING	**20**					
WRITING 1	**10**					
WRITING 2	**10**					
TOTAL	**60**					

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

You are going to listen to an interview with a climber named Ashima.

Task One: *Listen, and shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

1. Ashima is of _____ origin.
   ⬭ Canadian ⬭ American ⬭ Japanese

2. Her climbing talent was discovered when she was _____.
   ⬭ four ⬭ six ⬭ ten

3. The Rat Rock is located in the _____.
   ⬭ City Hall Park ⬭ Central Park ⬭ Shawangunk Ridge

4. She got her training in a gym in _____.
   ⬭ Brooklyn ⬭ Albani ⬭ Buffalo

5. Mr. Carrion became Ashima's coach in _____ .
   ⬭ 2006 ⬭ 2007 ⬭ 2008

6. At the age of ten, she achieved _____.
   ⬭ V10 ⬭ V13 ⬭ V12

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False****.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Ashima stopped training with Mr. Carrion due to an argument between him and her father.	⬭	⬭
8.	She was the first winner of two championships in 2012.	⬭	⬭
9.	Ashima won the Olympics in 2019.	⬭	⬭
10.	She became the first young women to climb Mount Hiei at the age of 13.	⬭	⬭

LISTENING 2 (Items11-20) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear a story of Grocery Stores in United States.
Part One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than four words**)*

11. Which American State did Clarence Saunders come from?

_____

12. How old was he when he became a salesman for a wholesale grocer?

_____

13. Why was the existing shopping system not efficient at that time?

Because_____

14. When did he move to Memphis?

_____

15. What did he name his unique grocery store?

_____

16. Which section where customers could walk and shop freely?

_____

Part Two: *For each item, complete the missing words (**not more than three words**).*

17. The storage room in the grocery is only accessible to_____.

18. _____ shopping is when people buy items they had not planned.

19. In 1916, Saunders opened _____ stores in Memphis only.

20. Saunders' brand is still memorable in the world of _____ grocery shopping.

LISTENING SCORE	
	20

READING 1 (Items 1-10) (10 marks)

Read the following Text. Then complete the tasks.

Traditional Medicine

Despite the remarkable progress in medical technology and drug industry, some people still do not like going to hospitals for treatment. In the past decade, there has been renewed attention and interest in the use of traditional medicine (TM) globally. Natural products and traditional medicine have been used for centuries in many parts of the world. Some traditional medicine, like Chinese medicine, Ayurveda in India, Kampo in Japan, and Korean medicine, have become well-established systems of healthcare. However, is traditional medicine a good thing?

Supporters of traditional medicine would argue that its history has had a deep impact on human health for centuries. Traditional medicine originated in China around 3000 years ago and spread to Korea and Japan with the influence of Chinese culture starting in the 6th century. In China, Western medicine made its initial appearance in the 16th century, but it did not gain widespread popularity until the 19th century. Before that, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) was the primary healthcare system. TCM has developed specific techniques for things like the right amount to use, how to prepare and process materials, and the best time to collect plant parts for medicine. It is interesting that TCM is becoming more similar to modern medicine. It accounts for around 40% of all health care delivered .

Moreover, it has been claimed that traditional medicine doctors are not different from any medical school doctors. For example, in China, Korea, and Japan, TM doctors are defined by law, and their activities are controlled by the government. A five-year course in TM is a must in China's universities while in Korea is a six-year program offered by eleven private universities. In medical facilities like hospitals and clinics, Korea had the highest percentage of traditional medicine (TM) doctors at 15.26%, followed by China at 12.63%. In the case of Japan, the new law of medicine forces students to study TM after studying modern medicine first which makes it harder for students to go for another five years studying TM course. As a result, only 0.65% of doctors, who are also members of a non-governmental academic society called the Japan Society for Oriental Medicine, practiced Kampo in 2008.

On the other hand, critics of traditional medicine claim that like any other medicine, TM also has some side effects. Herbal medicine can cause kidney failure and liver damage in some cases because they contain toxic chemicals. In 1999, a 34-year-old Australian woman was found dead in her house for drinking herbal tea to lose weight. After investigation, it was found that her herbal tea contained an excessive level of lead, which caused severe poisoning and led to death.

Besides, many herbal products did not have any warning labels about ingredients, side effects, and drug interactions. Therefore, Australia has issued a new rule to prevent selling any herbal products without warning labels.

So is traditional medicine better or not? Perhaps it all depends on how the individual manages the medicine itself. It is undoubtful that TM has many benefits but we cannot ignore the need for modern medicine and its theories.

READING 1 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

1. Which countries did commonly use traditional medicine in the past? (List two)

_____

2. How was traditional medicine introduced in Japan?

_____

3. When did Western medicine become widely accepted in China?

_____

4. Why does Japan score the lowest percentage of traditional medicine doctors?

_____

5. What are the side effects of traditional medicine? (List One)

_____

6. What is the new law of Australia about marketing herbal products?

_____

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Traditional medicine covers about 40% of health care in China.	⬭	⬭
8.	Korea is the first country that has used traditional medicine.	⬭	⬭
9.	In 2008, 12.63% of doctors in Japan practiced Kampo.	⬭	⬭
10.	TM doctors do not need a bachelor's degree in Japan	⬭	⬭

READING 2 (Items 11-20) **(10 marks)**

Read the text. Then complete the tasks.

The Fascinating World of Boobies Birds

1-Boobies are fascinating seabirds with unique characters and behaviours like those in forests and grasslands. They have an attractive appearance, can dive deep under water, and have interesting breeding habits. These birds are popular among birdwatchers and scientists. They are large, strong birds with long wings and powerful bodies. They have a wingspan of two meters and weight up to seven kilogrammes.

2- There are several species of boobies, but the most well-known are the Blue-footed Booby, the Red-footed Booby, and the Nazca Booby. These seabirds are primarily found in the Galápagos Islands and the coasts of Central and South America. One of the main features of boobies is their brightly coloured feet, which vary among species. For example, the blue footed booby has lively turquoise feet that play an important role in breeding rituals.

3- Boobies are popular for their exceptional diving abilities. They hunt for fish by diving from high above the water and reaching speeds of up to 120 kilometres per hour. Their smooth bodies and air sacs under the skin reduce the impact of the water and dive deep to find fish. This diving **prowess** makes them highly efficient hunters, enabling them to cover big areas of the ocean in search of food.

4-These birds live in groups called colonies. They build their nests on rocky cliffs or islands. The male and female share parental responsibilities, taking turns sitting on the eggs and feeding the chicks when they hatch. Boobies often have only one or two chicks per breeding season, and parents invest a significant amount of time and effort in raising them.

5-The Galápagos Islands, famous for their special and varied life, are home to many booby birds and animals such Marine iguana and turtles. These islands allow scientists to study the behaviour, life, and changes of these fascinating birds. Researchers have discovered that boobies play an important role in the ocean by affecting the spread and number of fish through their hunting activities in the island.

6- Boobies face various threats and dangerous in the wild. Human activities, such as overfishing and pollution, can hurt the ocean they live in, making it harder for them to find prey. Climate change and habitat destruction also put these seabirds at risk. Efforts have been made to protect their homes, teach people about them, and **monitor** their populations to make sure these amazing birds keep living.

7-In conclusion, boobies birds are more than just Boobies are more than just fun to watch with their colourful feet and dances. They are amazing animals with special ways of living that help the balance of the oceans they live in. Learning about these birds not only helps us understand the world around us, but it also shows how important it is to protect the beauty and variety of life on Earth.

READING 2 (continued)

Task One: *shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

11. Boobies are found near the _____.

⬭ forest ⬭ grassland ⬭ beach

12. One of the distinctive features of the Blue-footed Booby is its_____.

⬭ short wings ⬭ turquoise feet ⬭ funny face

13. The word **prowess** in paragraph 3 means_____.

⬭ inability ⬭ Feature ⬭ skill

14. Caring for chicks is mainly done by _____.

⬭ the mother ⬭ the father ⬭ both of them

15. Due to the influence of boobies, The Galápagos Islands' water is rich with_____.

⬭ fish ⬭ iguana ⬭ turtle

16. The word **monitor** in paragraph 6 means _____.

⬭ observe ⬭ increase ⬭ count

Task Two: *Match the four paragraph on the left with the headings in the box. (There are three extra texts in the box.)*

17. Paragraph **3**	___	**A.** Dangers and preservation
18. Paragraph **4**	___	**B.** Mastery in diving
19. Paragraph **5**	___	**C.** Colonies for protection
20. Paragraph **6**	___	**D.** Airspeed flying bird
		E. Parenting and nesting
		F. Surviving mechanism
		G Galapagos ecosystem

READING SCORE	
	20

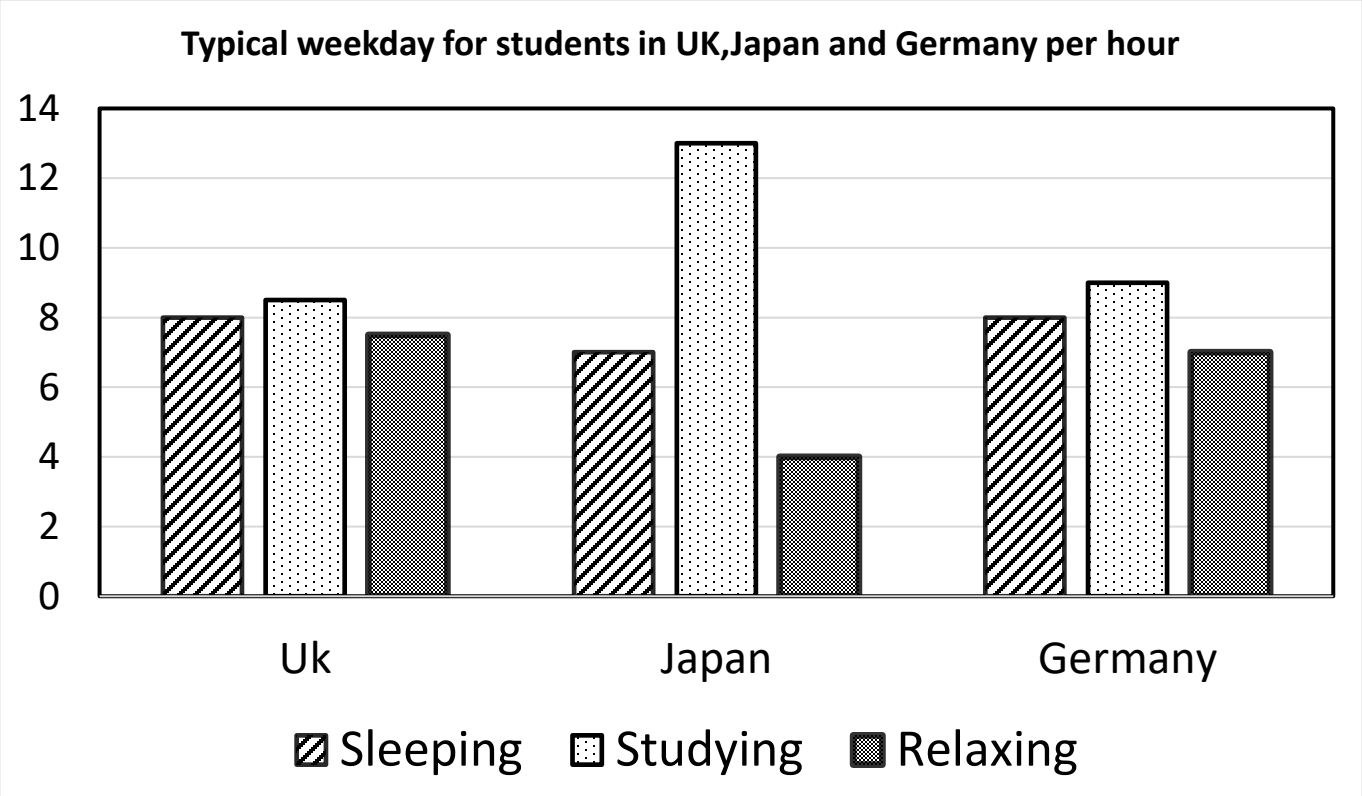
WRITING 1 **(10 marks)**

*Write a descriptive text of at least **100 words**. Use **ALL** the information.*

The bar chart shows the typical weekday for students in three different countries.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

*Your writing should be **correct** and **organised.***



Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING 2 **(10 marks)**

Complete the following task. Write ***at least 150 words****.*

Situation: Imagine you are a customer who recently experienced a problem with a smart TV you ordered online.

Task: Write a Formal **letter/** *an* ***email*** to the customer service department detailing the issue, expressing your dissatisfaction, and requesting a solution.

Your writing should be ***clear*** *and* ***organised.***

WRITING 2 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING SCORE	
	20

SULTANATE OF OMAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2023/2024

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

GRADE ELEVEN 'ELECTIVE'

Semester One
second Session

Name			
School		**Class**	**11/**

Write your answers on the Test Paper

Time: 2½ hours **Pages: 11**

ELEMENT		**Marks**		**Red Marker**	**Green Marker**	**Blue Checker**
				Name	**Name**	**Name**
LISTENING	**20**					
READING	**20**					
WRITING 1	**10**					
WRITING 2	**10**					
TOTAL	**60**					

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear a conversation between a front desk receptionist and a woman asking for information over the phone.

Task One: *Listen, and shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

1. The lady will arrive on _____.
⬭ 12th February ⬭ 13th February ⬭ 14th February

2. She planned to stay in Grandview for _____.
⬭ one night ⬭ two nights ⬭ Three nights

3. She is visiting the city_____.
⬭ with her friends ⬭ with her family ⬭ alone

4. Her departure will be on Friday _____.
⬭ morning ⬭ afternoon ⬭ night

5. The closest place to the hotel is the _____.
⬭ theme Park ⬭ art museum ⬭ science museum

6. Roxanne Wilson can't visit the science museum because it is _____.
⬭ far ⬭ closed ⬭ crowded

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False****.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Roxanne Wilson doesn't like art museums.	⬭	⬭
8.	Science museum is open in winter.	⬭	⬭
9.	The mall entrance is next to the post office.	⬭	⬭
10.	Subway is the best way to reach the hotel.	⬭	⬭

LISTENING 2 (Items11-20) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear a text about Mama Sita.
Part One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS or a NUMBER**).*

11. Where was Teresita Reyes born?

_____

12. What was Teresita's mother's job?

_____

13. How many children did Teresita have?

_____

14. How much did Mama Sita charge to cook for the children's party?

_____

15. Which products was her first kitchen store famous for? (List One)

_____

16. Which culture was her style of cooking highly influenced by?

_____

Part Two: *For each item, complete the missing words (**not more than three words or a NUMBER**).*

17. Mama Sita participated in a food show in Hong Kong and _____.

18. In _____ she opened her own factory for kitchen condiments. (year)

19. Although Mama Sita had gone, her delightful _____remained in every kitchen.

20. A _____was launched by the Philippine Postal Corporation in 2013.

LISTENING SCORE	
	20

READING 1 (Items 1-10) (10 marks)

Read the following Text. Then complete the tasks.

Today, over half of the total paper used by people is collected and recycled. Paper is considered to be the major component of solid waste and makes up 50% of the garbage in landfills. Paper recycling means turning used paper into new paper products without harming trees or forests. It's an eco-friendly process that uses less energy, produces less pollution, and reduces the demand for raw materials compared to making paper from scratch. Clean paper can be recycled, but items like paper towels and napkins should be composted for natural decomposition since they are not recyclable. However, is Paper Recycling Worth It?

Recycling is an essential method to minimize waste accumulation and reduce pollution. Germany has been celebrated as a world leader in recycling paper. Based on data from the CEPI (Confederation of European Paper Industries) Germany had the highest percentage of recycling paper at 75%, followed by Sweden at 73.1% then Norway at 70.2%. In the case of Germany, about 75% of the raw materials used by the German paper industry come from wastepaper. Recycling paper reduces the energy and materials needed to produce a ton of office paper, resulting in a decrease of 4.3 tons of CO2 emissions.

Moreover, preventing waste and recycling are important for reducing the need to use new resources from forests, oil, and mines. This saves energy in making and transporting products, leading to less carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. Simply put, every time you recycle or reuse, you help cut down on greenhouse gases and protect the climate. Also, recycling not only reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills but also helps minimize the generation of methane. Methane is a dangerous gas that trapped heat and leading to global warming. By recycling paper, we can prevent methane generation.

Although, recycling paper has many advantages, still many people do not like the whole process of it. In 2022, a study of measuring the awareness of recycling importance by an environmental agency in Ohio, showed that 13% of Americans do not recycle at all. This is because they got confused about what should and should not be recycled. America had adopted a new method to encourage people to recycle but unfortuantly, it was not easy for some people. It started an 'Energiewende,' aiming for cleaner energy, and worked to highlight the importance of eco-friendly waste management to the public. Sadly, it is very expensive way and made many people pay lots of money to be part of that program.

Similar to USA, Germany made a rule that says all packaging must have a green dot if it can be recycled. Companies pay a fee to get this label. This rule is now used in many European countries and has helped recycle over 460 billion packages. The main problem for this strategy is the time consuming.

Overall, recycling paper is a good way to protect the environment and keeps the Earth clean. However, it likely costs more economically.

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS or a NUMBER**).*

1. How much paper ends up in the garbage globally every year?

_____

2. What items cannot be recycled? (List One)

_____

3. Which country leads in paper recycling?

_____

4. Why does Methane cause global warming?

_____

5. When was the study on attention to recycling conducted?

_____

6. Where did the project "*Energiewende*" take place? (Country)

_____

Task Two**: For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False.

	Statements	True	False
7.	Norway is the second country in recycling paper.	⬭	⬭
8.	About 70% of Americans do not recycle paper at all.	⬭	⬭
9.	A green dot is a project in European countries.	⬭	⬭
10.	Most Americans welcomed Energiewende program.	⬭	⬭

READING 2 (Items 11-20) (10 marks)

Read the text about. Then complete the tasks.

1. Flamingos are fascinating birds with long legs, graceful necks, large wings, and short tails. They are large birds with heights of up to 140 cm. Their most distinctive feature is their pink color which comes from eating shrimp and algae. They are found in parts of Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. There are six types of flamingos. The Chilean, Andean, and puna flamingos are found in South America. The greater and lesser flamingos live in Africa and some parts of the Middle East. The American or Caribbean flamingo is native to Mexico and the Caribbean.

2. Flamingos are social birds that live in groups near water. They are very famous for being good dancers. They twist and march in unison with a wing in one direction and a leg in another. This is their way to find a partner. Every year, thousands of flamingos **migrate** in Camargue, France. They're gathering to choose a mate. Each flamingo is looking for a partner that's just as good a dancer as they are. Scientists discovered that about nine moves of dance these birds have.

3. The American flamingo is one of the largest species of flamingo. An average adult is 1.5 meters tall and weighs 1.8-3.6 kilograms. They use their unique beaks to **filter** algae and small fish from the water for their main food.

4. Breeding habits among flamingo are influenced significantly by rainfall. Rainfall is like a signal for them, telling them when it's a good time to start the breeding process. So, if there's been a lot of rain, it is the right time for them to start building nests and having chicks. They start having babies when they're around 3 to 6 years old, but only if they're fully grown and colorful. To make baby flamingos successfully, they need big groups—like at least 50 or even better, hundreds or thousands. Nesting is important for these birds. They dig in a mud to make a small hole. Both female and male help in building the nest. The female lays a single egg. The couple takes turns keeping the egg warm for 27-31 days, and usually, they have just one set of chicks each year.

5. Flamingos are important symbols in different cultures, often representing beauty, balance, and grace. They also stand for community and teamwork because of how they live and work together. In these cultures, people see flamingos as a reminder that when individuals come together and cooperate, it creates harmony and a better community. For example, Greeks associated flamingos with life, death, rebirth, and transformation while Egyptians believed flamingos were linked to the beauty of the world.

Task One: *shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

11. Flamingos have pink coloures for eating _____.

⬭ fish ⬭ shrimp ⬭ Egg

12. The greater flamingos are found in _____.

⬭ Africa ⬭ America ⬭ Mexico

13. These birds are talented in _____.

⬭ flying ⬭ fishing ⬭ dancing

14. The word **migrate** in paragraph 2 means _____.

⬭ hunt ⬭ stay ⬭ travel

15. The word **filter** in paragraph 3 means _____.

⬭ clean ⬭ eat ⬭ Carry

16. Egyptians believed that flamingos are signs for_____.

⬭ life ⬭ harmony ⬭ beauty

Task Two: *Match the four numbers on the left with the main ideas in the box. (**There are three extra texts in the box.**)*

17. Paragraph (1) _____

18. Paragraph (3) _____

19. Paragraph (4) _____

20. Paragraph (5) _____

A. Impressive nesting behaviour
B. Flamingos' in continents
C. The American Flamingo
D. Rain and climate
E. Flamingos' beauty
F. Flamingos in Cultures
G. Story of Camargue

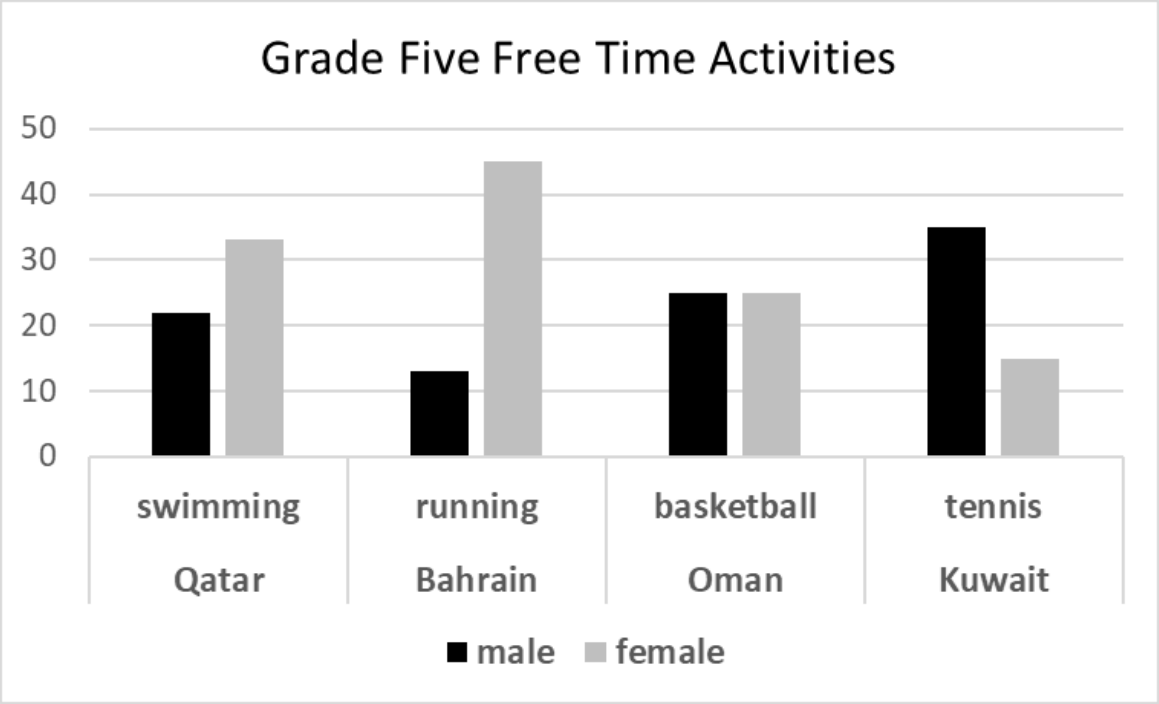
READING SCORE	
	20

WRITING 1 **(10 marks)**

*Write a descriptive text of at least **100 words**. Use **ALL** the information in the graph/figure.*

*The bar chart shows **the free time activities of grade five students in four different countries.***

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Your writing should be **correct** and **organised.**



WRITING 1 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING 2 **(10 marks)**

Complete the following task. Write ***at least 150 words****.*

Situation: Imagin you are a customer who recently had a bad experience in a restaurant with the food you order.

Task: Write a ***letter/*** *an* ***email*** to the restaurant manager detailing the issue, expressing your dissatisfaction, and requesting a solution.

Your writing should be ***clear*** *and* ***organised.***

WRITING 2 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING SCORE	
	20

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2022/2023

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GRADE ELEVEN 'ELECTIVE'

Semester One
First Session

Name			
School		**Class**	

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Time: 2½ hours **Pages: 11**

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LISTENING	**20**					
READING	**20**					
WRITING 1	**10**					
WRITING 2	**10**					
TOTAL	**60**					

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear an interview ***with Charles Long.***

Task One: *Listen, and shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

1. Charles has published an article about _____.

⬭ science ⬭ memorisation ⬭ journal writing

2. Charles said that we use _____ memory when we want to recall information.

⬭ long-term ⬭ short-term ⬭ both long and short term

3. To improve the quality of our memory, we can use word _____ to remember a concept.

⬭ equation ⬭ association ⬭ visualisation

4. According to Charles, you can use _____ to remember historical facts.

⬭ pictures ⬭ dates ⬭ lists

5. Based on Charles's article, teaching concepts to someone else reinforces _____.

⬭ studying ⬭ listening ⬭ understanding

6. If we follow these tips we will make our _____ to work better for us.

⬭ thoughts ⬭ brains ⬭ habits

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False****.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	We all use memory in the same way.	⬭	⬭
8.	Short and long term memory are different concepts.	⬭	⬭
9.	We can only use one image at a time to help us remember.	⬭	⬭
10.	Teaching helps us to memorise important information.	⬭	⬭

LISTENING 2 (Items11-20) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear a text about ***The History of Kites.***
Part One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

11. What were kites first used as?

_____

12. When was the first kite flown?

_____

13. What did the Chinese military use kites for?

_____ (List one only)

14. What materials did people use to make kites during the Tang Dynasty?

_____ (List one only)

15. Who added whistles to kites to make them produce sounds?

_____

16. Who helped make kites popular in Europe?

_____

Part Two: *For each item, completer the missing words (not more than three words).*

17. Benjamin Franklin attached a _____ to the string of a kite.	**19.** The Wright Brother's experiment helped them create the world's first _____.
18. The best-known use of a kite was in an experiment described by Benjamin Franklin in_____**. (year)**	**20.** Nowadays, kites still feature in dozens of _____ around the world.

LISTENING SCORE	
	20

READING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

Read the following Text. Then complete the tasks.

Celebrities are everywhere nowadays: on TV, in magazines, online. Is this preoccupation with famous people harmless fun or is it bad for us? How many people are truly obsessed with modern media idols? And on the other side of the coin, can fame be harmful to the celebrities?

Studies suggest that the vast majority of teenagers do not really worship celebrities. Researchers have identified three kinds of fans. About 15% of young people have an 'entertainment-social' interest. They love chatting about their favourite celebrities with friends and this does not appear to do any harm.

Another 5% feel that they have an 'intense-personal' relationship with a celebrity. Sometimes they see them as their soulmate and find that they are often thinking about them, even when they don't want to. These people are more at risk from depression and anxiety. If girls in this group idolise a female star with a body they consider to be perfect, they are more likely to be unhappy with their own bodies.

That leaves 2% of young people with a 'borderline-pathological' interest. They might say, for example, they would spend several thousand pounds on a paper plate the celebrity had used, or that they would do something illegal if the celebrity asked them to. These people are in most danger of being seriously disturbed.

What about the celebrities themselves? A study in the USA tried to measure narcissism or extreme self-centeredness, when feelings of worthlessness and invisibility are compensated for by turning into the opposite: excessive showing off. Researchers looked at 200 celebrities, 200 young adults with Masters in Business Administration (a group known for being narcissistic) and a nationally representative sample using the same questionnaire. As was expected, the celebrities were significantly more narcissistic than the MBAs and both groups were a lot more narcissistic than the general population.

Four kinds of celebrity were included in the sample. The most narcissistic were the ones who had become famous through reality TV shows – they scored highest on vanity and willingness to exploit other people. Next came comedians, who scored highest on exhibitionism and feelings of superiority. Then came actors, and the least narcissistic were musicians. One interesting result was that there was no connection between narcissism and the length of time the celebrity had been famous. This means that becoming famous probably did not make the celebrities narcissistic – they already were beforehand.

So, what can we learn from this? People who are very successful or famous tend to be narcissists and are liable to be ruthless, self-seeking workaholics. As we can see from celebrity magazines, they are also often desperate and lonely. They make disastrous role models.

READING 1 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

1. What are the negative consequences that teenagers can have from who have an 'intense-personal' relationship with a celebrity?

_____

2. Which kind of fans are in most danger of being seriously disturbed according to the studies?

_____

3. How many celebrities were looked at by the researchers in the study?

_____

4. What was the most narcissistic group of celebrities?

_____

5. Which group of celebrities were found at the last of the results list?

_____

6. How do celebrities often appear on celebrity's magazines?

_____

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	15% of teenagers have an interest in celebrities that probably isn't a cause for concern.	⬭	⬭
8.	A study found that celebrities were more self-centred than business administration masters students.	⬭	⬭
9.	Actors were the least self-obsessed group of celebrities.	⬭	⬭
10.	The author says that celebrities tend to exhibit negative qualities and are therefore not good role models.	⬭	⬭

READING 2 (Items 11-20) **(10 marks)**

Read the text. Then complete the tasks.

Sumaya Al Siyabi

Sumaya bint Said Al Siyabi became a much-acclaimed figure in the Sultanate of Oman after news broke out that this Omani innovator had won the top honors at the prestigious Stars of Science program.

This is the first time that an Arab woman has won the first prize in the Stars of Science program, organized by the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development. Sumaya, who works at the Sultan Qaboos University, won the prize at the 14th edition of the Stars of Science program for her innovation in the environmental field, 'Bio-analysis of microplastics in a new way of biology and nanotechnology'

In the various stages of the prize programme, the Omani innovator was able to overcome several challenges and won the votes of the programme jury several times, to be able to progress through the stages and reach the final stage. Sumaya's entry into the final was also the first time that a woman scientist from GCC had reached that level. Sumaya bagged the first place with a total of 82.3 points, while the Jordanian Noureddin Al-Diri came in second with 38.9 points and the Libyan Shatha bin Nabih came in third with 33.8 points, according to the Oman News Agency (ONA). The top prize for Sumaya was US$300,000 to implement her project.

Speaking to the ONA, Sumaya said: "This coronation came as a result of the great support of various government and private institutions and members of the Omani society and from the Gulf and Arab countries through voting. I thank them all and I am happy that I was able to prove the importance of scientific innovation and its role in preserving the environment and the health of the human being."

Sumaya hoped that her project would be implemented at the local and global levels to benefit from it and will open new horizons for environmental protection. She called for support for her project by all concerned authorities in the Sultanate of Oman. Sumaya had worked for the past two years on this project at the Sultan Qaboos University. The scientific innovation of Sumaya offers a promising solution to eliminate and dispose of micro plastics in a safe and environmentally friendly manner using microbial confinement and a nano-ZnO catalyst.

Stars of Science is one of the leading programs in the Arab world and focuses on innovation to support and encourage aspiring entrepreneurs in the field of science and technology in the region. The idea is to allow the evaluation and development of innovations by progressing through several competitive rounds to qualify for the final qualification stage of the program.

Task One: *shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

11. An amount of _____ dollars were specified to enable Sumaya implement her project.

⬭ three hundred thousand ⬭ three thousand ⬭ thirty-three thousand

12. The innovation will be of a great help to _____.

⬭ women ⬭ environment ⬭ scientists

13. The duration of the work on Sumaya's project is _____.

⬭ A year ⬭ 12 months ⬭ Two years

14. The other competitors who reached the final stage with Sumaya are from _____.

⬭ Jordan & Oman ⬭ Jordan & Libya ⬭ Oman & Qatar

15. The word (**bagged**) in paragraph (**3**) means _____.

⬭ lost ⬭ established ⬭ Achieved

16. The word (**entrepreneur**) in paragraph (**6**) means someone who _____.

⬭ Starts their own business ⬭ wins in a competition ⬭ owns a lot of money

Task Two: *Match the four paragraphs on the left with the main topics in the box. (There are three extra texts in the box.)*

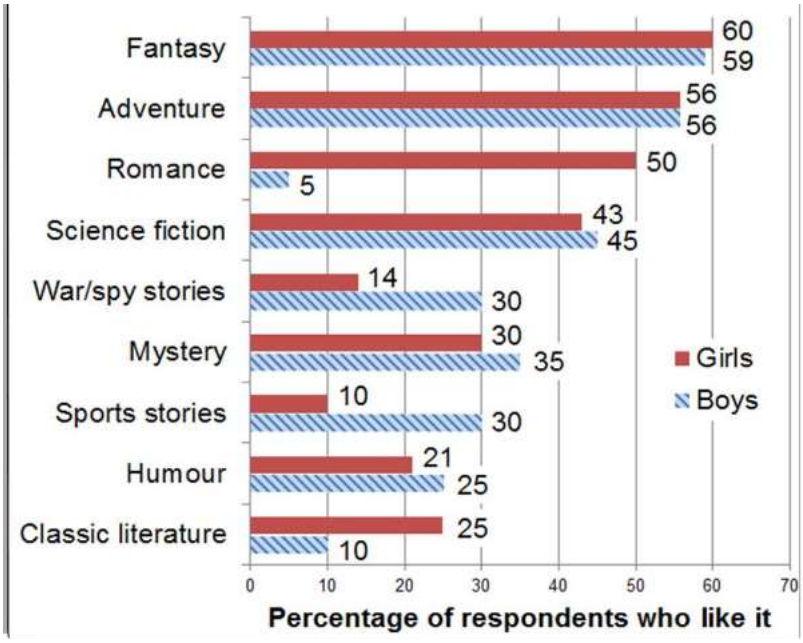
Paragraphs		Sub-headings
17. Paragraph (1)	___	**A.** Award of competition
18. Paragraph (4)	___	**B.** The first Arab woman to win the prize
19. Paragraph (5)	___	**C.** Future hopes
20. Paragraph (6)	___	**D.** Breaking News
		E. Obstacles and competitors
		F. Role of Stars of Science program
		G Importance of voting in supporting Sumaya

READING SCORE	**20**

WRITING 1 **(10 marks)**

*Write a descriptive text of at least **100 words**. Use **ALL** the information in the graph/figure.*

The bar chart below shows teenagers' favorite fiction genres by gender. Summarize the information in the chart by selecting the main features. Make comparisons where relevant.



*Your writing should be **correct** and **organised.***

WRITING 1 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING 2 **(10 marks)**

Complete the following task. Write ***at least 150 words****.*

Situation: you started working in one of the companies and you don't feel comfortable in the department you are in.

Task: Write a Formal **letter/** *an* ***email*** to the manager of the company explaining to him why you are not happy working in that place and suggest another department to move to.

Your writing should be ***clear*** *and* ***organised.***

WRITING 2 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING SCORE	
	20

SULTANATE OF OMAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2022/2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

GRADE ELEVEN 'ELECTIVE'

Semester One
First Session (Afternoon)

Name			
School		**Class**	

Write your answers on the Test Paper

Time: 2½ hours **Pages: 11**

ELEMENT		**Marks**		**Red Marker**	**Green Marker**	**Blue Checker**
				Name	**Name**	**Name**
LISTENING	**20**					
READING	**20**					
WRITING 1	**10**					
WRITING 2	**10**					
TOTAL	**60**					

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear ***a dialogue between two colleagues at the university.***
Task One: *Listen, and shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

1. Ali thinks that their study group consists of _____

⬭ three members ⬭ four members ⬭ five members

2. There are _____ students who can do the first meeting of the study group.

⬭ three ⬭ four ⬭ five

3. Chris can't join the study group because _____

⬭ He has another study group ⬭ He has different plan ⬭ He dislikes study groups.

4. They don't want to meet in their current place because they _____

⬭ aren't allowed to be there ⬭ don't want to talk to other people ⬭ might disturb other people

5. They decide to meet _____

⬭ next to the cafeteria. ⬭ in the library. ⬭ next to the study hall

6. They should make a meeting _____

⬭ every week ⬭ every two weeks ⬭ every three weeks

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False****.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Their study group will take one hour and half	⬭	⬭
8.	Dina will be the meeting coordinator	⬭	⬭
9.	Their final examination has been already arranged	⬭	⬭
10.	Dina has already prepared her list for the online meeting	⬭	⬭

LISTENING 2 (Items11-20) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear short ***biography of an author called Charles Dickens.***
Part One: *For each item, write a short answer (****not more than FOUR WORDS****).*

11. When Charles John was born?

_____

12. How many brothers and sister did he have?

_____

13. What was his father's job?

_____

14. Why did he start working in a factory?

_____

15. When was his first writing published?

_____

16. What was the name of his first successful serial publication?

_____

Part Two: *For each item, completer the missing words (****not more than three words****).*

17. He was famous of his sense of _____ and keen observation of the characters.

18. He was inspired by _____places.

19. After returning from Italy, he founded a _____ for homeless women.

20. At the age of 58 Charles suffered _____ and died.

LISTENING SCORE	
	20

READING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

Read the following Text. Then complete the tasks.

Making a change How easy is it for us to change our lives and why?

In 1990, a young American named Christopher McCandless gave up his career plans, left behind everyone he knew, including his family, and went off on an adventure. He was 22 at the time. In an act of kindness, he donated all his savings to the famous charity, Oxfam International, and hitchhiked his way through America to Alaska. His decisions were so unusual for his age that Jon Krakauer wrote a book about them called ***Into the Wild***, and Sean Penn directed a film that had the same title.

Of course, this is an unusual story. Most college graduates would not do quite the same thing. However, studies do show that in teenage years, people are more likely to try out new experiences. Instead of following the family career path, for example, and working his way up the same organization like his grandfather did, a 15-year-old may dream about becoming a traveler - only to find in his early 20s that this fascination with new places is declining and change is less attractive. This age-related trend can be observed in all cultures.

The reason why people all over the world become less keen to change as they get older may be because people's lives generally follow similar patterns and involve similar demands. Most people, wherever they are, aim to find a job and a partner. As they get older, they may have young children to look after and possibly elderly family members. These responsibilities cannot be achieved without some degree of consistency, which means that new experiences and ideas may not have a place in the person's life. New experiences may bring excitement but also insecurity, and so most people prefer to stay with their parents.

However, not every individual is the same. One toddler may want to play a different game every day and get fed up if nothing changes at the nursery. Another may seek out and play with the same children and toys on every visit. Young children who avoid new experiences will grow up to be more conventional than others. Psychologists argue that those who have more open personalities as children are more open than others might be when they are older. They also suggest that young men have a greater interest in novelty than women, although, as they age, this desire for new experiences fades more quickly than it does in women.

The truth is that, as we get older, we prefer the things we know. We tend to order the same meals in restaurants, sit on the same side of the train when we commute to work, go on holiday to the same places and construct our day in the same way. If you are older than 20, remember that your openness to new experiences is slowly declining.

So you are better off making a new start today than postponing it until later.

READING 1 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

1. How old was Christopher when he went off on his adventure?

_____

2. What did Christopher McCandless did with his saving money?

_____

3. Where did the story of ***Into the wild*** inspired from?

_____

4. How do people can achieve their responsibilities?

_____

5. According to psychologist, who have greater interest in novelty?

_____

6. Why some people prefer to live with their families?

_____

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Teenagers are more ready to get the experience than adult	⬭	⬭
8.	All people grow up with same interest and then they change	⬭	⬭
9.	Children who dislike new experiences become more adventurous than others as adults.	⬭	⬭
10.	If you want to change something in your life, you should avoid delay	⬭	⬭

READING 2 (Items 11-20) (10 marks)

Read the text. Then complete the tasks.

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like one-use items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of complaints and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved $55,000.

READING 2 (continued)

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

Task One: *shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

11. British people spend ..... of their income on clothes

⬭ 4% ⬭ 5% ⬭ 6%

12. A word in the text means **"***to be under obligation to pay or repay in return for something received"*

⬭ owe ⬭ disposable ⬭ trend

13. People donate their unwanted clothing to ……

⬭ Fashion shops ⬭ Recycling companies ⬭ Charities

14. "The buy nothing trend" first appeared in .....

⬭ Canada ⬭ UK ⬭ China

15. The initiative of Buy Nothing helps to save…….

⬭ $55 million ⬭ $55 hundred ⬭ $55 thousand

16. ''…….." is a word in the text means **"***admirable and great."*

⬭ Consumerist ⬭ Impressive ⬭ Willing

Task Two: *Match the four paragraphs on the left with the sub-headings in the box. (There are three extra texts in the box.)*

Paragraphs		Sub-headings
17. Paragraph (1)	___	**A.** The buy nothing trend
18. Paragraph (2)	___	**B.** Traditional shopping
19. Paragraph (3)	___	**C.** The positive impact on the environment
20. Paragraph (4)	___	**D.** Influencers on social media
	___	**E.** Easy online shopping
	____	**F.** problems of disposable clothing
	____	**G.** Shopping in Oman

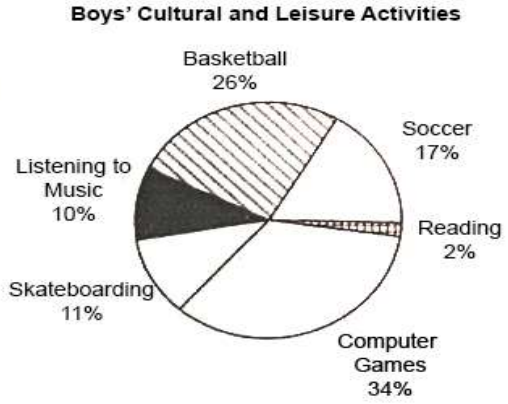
READING SCORE	**20**

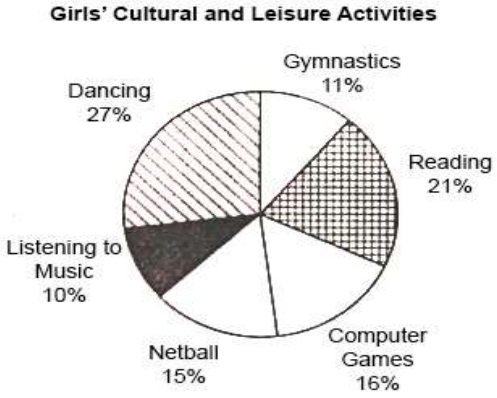
WRITING 1 **(10 marks)**

*Write a descriptive text of at least **100 words**. Use **ALL** the information in the graph/figure.*

The pie graphs below show the result of a survey of children's activities. The first graph shows the cultural and leisure activities that boys participate in, whereas the second graph shows the activities in which the girls participate.

Write a report describing the information shown in the two pie graphs.





Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

*Your writing should be **correct** and **organised.***

WRITING 1 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING 2 (10 marks)

Complete the following task. Write ***at least 150 words****.*

Situation: You are a citizen in a rural city and you are planning to start your own business which is **"Opening a small book shop".**

Task: Write a Formal **letter***/ an* ***email*** to the Minister of Trade and Industry asking for a loan of 15,000 OR to start the business. In your letter:

-- Explain why you want to start this business
-- What kind of books and services you would offer
-- How your business is special and distinguished

Your writing should be ***clear*** *and* ***organized.***

WRITING 2 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING SCORE	
	20

SULTANATE OF OMAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

2022/2023

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST

GRADE ELEVEN 'ELECTIVE'

Semester One
Second Session

Name			
School		**Class**	

Write your answers on the Test Paper

Time: 2½ hours **Pages: 11**

ELEMENT		**Marks**		**Red Marker**	**Green Marker**	**Blue Checker**
				Name	**Name**	**Name**
LISTENING	**20**					
READING	**20**					
WRITING 1	**10**					
WRITING 2	**10**					
TOTAL	**60**					

LISTENING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear ***an interview with a young inventor****.*

Task One: *Listen, and shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

1. Iman's team achieved the _____ prize.

⬭ first ⬭ second ⬭ third

2. Iman is in grade _____.

⬭ ten ⬭ eleven ⬭ twelve

3. The vacuum will help most the _____.

⬭ females ⬭ males ⬭ children

4. The unique feature of the vacuum is the _____.

⬭ colour ⬭ size ⬭ shape

5. The vacuum's name is similar to _____.

⬭ a bird ⬭ a plant ⬭ an insect

6. They got the recent researches from the _____.

⬭ library ⬭ internet ⬭ university

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is* ***True/False****.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	Their parents provided them with some useful books and studies.	⬭	⬭
8.	They spent three years working on the project.	⬭	⬭
9.	The most challenge is to find the suitable sensors.	⬭	⬭
10.	The robot works by itself without maps.	⬭	⬭

LISTENING 2 (Items11-20) **(10 marks)**

You are going to hear short ***biography of a comedian called Chris Rock.***
Part One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

11. Name one job of Rock?

_____

12. What was his father's job?

_____

13. Why did he drop out of high school?

_____

14. Where did he work after he left school?

_____

15. Where did Rock start his career as a comedian?

_____

16. How did Murphy help Rock in his career?

_____

Part Two: *For each item, completer the missing words (**not more than three words**).*

17. He became a member of popular sketches comedy series called _____.

18. In the late _____ Rock began receiving major parts in films.

19. His first documentary name was _____

20. Rock have _____ daughters.

LISTENING SCORE	
	20

READING 1 (Items 1-10) **(10 marks)**

Read the following Text. Then complete the tasks.

Video games are perhaps the most popular and widespread form of entertainment at present. Companies that develop video games earn billions of dollars and constantly invest in research aimed to make virtual reality look like reality. Their products become more and more sophisticated, and they attract a wide audience. However, despite all the joy that video games can bring to children and teenagers, who are the main target audiences of game developing companies, actively engaging in video games at such a young age can produce adverse effects.

The harm of video games causes many negative effects. They can have effects on physical health. Though the fans of video gaming claim that such games increase concentration, and muscle coordination. In reality, teenagers who spend a huge amount of time playing games experience effects that are not so beneficial.

There is a possibility of the loss of sight. Spending hours on a computer or in front of a TV is one of the main causes of blurred vision among youth. In addition, sacrificing healthy physical activities in favor of video gaming may become a risk factor for obesity. Gamers often do not want to interrupt their playing for meals. They eat right in front of the monitor, and their rations often consist of products that can be easily cooked or eaten immediately, such as crisps, chocolate bars and fast foods. All of this definitely does not contribute to the proper and healthy development of a young, growing body.

Individuals who spend excessive hours playing video games may lack the capability to distinguish between reality from fantasy. Video games often offer simplified and conditional models of environments, relationships, friendships, and rivalries. Gamers use these models to learn to interact with the world around them, and they often lack skills that would be developed by real-life experience instead of the simulation. Therefore, it can be implied that another negative effect caused by video games is the inability of social adaptation on the part of the gamers.

It can be concluded that video games are a form of entertainment which is not suitable for children and teenagers. This assessment is based on a number of negative consequences that excessive video gaming causes. Young people who spend an inexplicable sum of hours playing video games are observed to be prone to sight loss and obesity. In addition, they tend to be more aggressive than their peers who do not play video games, and they experience difficulties with social adaptation. Also, video games can lead to addictions that are no less serious than alcoholism or drugs, as evidenced in recent media stories reporting on deaths among inveterate video gamers. This collection of facts contributes to the negative evaluation of video games as an unwholesome activity for children and teenagers.

READING 1 (continued)

Task One: *For each item, write a short answer (**not more than FOUR WORDS**).*

1. Which feeling does video games bring?

_____

2. Who are the main target audience of video games companies?

_____

3. Which of individuals' sense is affected by video games and TV screens?

_____

4. Which word in the text means "the state of being very fat"?

_____

5. How do video games players treat their friends?

_____

6. What is the writer attitude toward video games?

_____

Task Two: *For each item, shade in the bubble ⬭ to indicate whether the statement is **True/False**.*

	Statements	True	False
7.	The developers of video games get much money.	⬭	⬭
8.	Teenagers eat badly because of the video games.	⬭	⬭
9.	Gamers are having good social skills.	⬭	⬭
10.	Video games can lead to drugs addiction.	⬭	⬭

READING 2 (Items 11-20) **(10 marks)**

Read the text. Then complete the tasks.

How humans evolved the language

Thanks to the field of linguistics, we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human developed to be able to use language.

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even the most intelligent animals like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognize when these rules are broken.

If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had **evolved** the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using basic sounds.

Another question is, what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other **primates**? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face.

It's too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA.

Task One: *shade in the bubble ⬭ next to the correct option.*

11. Linguistics can describe the changes in the _____ forms of the language

⬭ spoken ⬭ written ⬭ spoken and written

12. _____ helps human to communicate nouns and concepts easily.

⬭ Emotion ⬭ Grammar ⬭ Sound

13. Humans had **evolved** the ability to create complex sounds. The word evolved means_____

⬭ developed ⬭ contained ⬭ encouraged

14. The word **primates** in paragraph 4 means _____

⬭ bases ⬭ species ⬭ foundations

15. Scientists' guess that humans 100,000 years ago, used _____ to communicate.

⬭ basic sounds ⬭ complex sounds ⬭ gestures

16. The role of genetic in language capacity is_____

⬭ not clear ⬭ obvious ⬭ determined

Task Two: *Match the four paragraphs on the left with the sub-headings in the box. (There are three extra texts in the box.)*

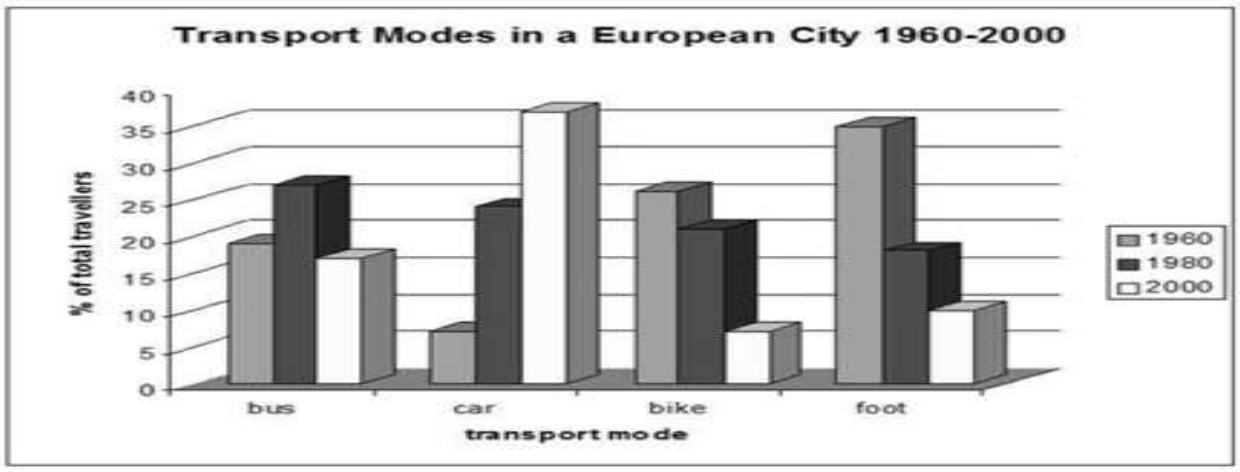
Paragraphs		Sub-headings	
17. Paragraph (1)	___	**A.**	The tiny change that may separate us from primates
18. Paragraph (2)	___	**B.**	The complexity of human language.
19. Paragraph (3)	___	**C.**	The linguistic and human's brain evolution
20. Paragraph (4)	___	**D.**	The development of chimpanzees' brains
		E.	The Prior knowledge of language development.
		F.	The physical evidence of human language ability
		G	The evidence of early human civilization

READING SCORE	
	20

WRITING 1 **(10 marks)**

*Write a descriptive text of at least **100 words**. Use **ALL** the information in the graph/figure.*

The following bar chart shows the different modes of transport used to travel to and from work in one European city in 1960, 1980 and 2000.



Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

*Your writing should be **correct** and **organised.***

WRITING 1 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING 2 **(10 marks)**

Complete the following task. Write ***at least 150 words****.*

Situation: You have read an advertisement in a magazine recently. A company needs a human resource manager with an experience of at least 3 years and BA degree.

Task: Write a Formal **letter/** *an* ***email*** to the company apply for the job including your qualification, skills and abilities.

Your writing should be ***clear*** *and* ***organised.***

WRITING 2 (continued)

Marker A	Marker B	Average

WRITING SCORE	
	20