Second Semester

English Language

(اللغة الانجليزية)

(Questions)

سلطنة عمان
وزارة التربية والتعليم

مركز القياس والتقويم التربوي
The Center for Educational Assessment and Measurement (CEAM)

امتحان دبلوم التعليم العام
لكلية الحرس السلطاني العماني التقنية (ثنائية اللغة)
للعام الدراسي ١٤٤٥/١٤٤٦ هـ - ٢٠٢٣ / ٢٠٢٤ م - الفصل الدراسي الثاني - الدور الأول

تنبيه:
- المادة: English Language
- الأسئلة في (١٦) صفحة.
- زمن الإجابة: ثلاث ساعات.
- الإجابة في الورقة نفسها.

تعليمات مهمة:

- يجب الحضور إلى قاعة الامتحان قبل عشر دقائق على الأقل من بدء زمن الامتحان.
- يجب إحضار أصل ما يثبت الهوية وإبرازها للعاملين بالامتحانات.
- يجب الالتزام بالزي (الدشداشة البيضاء والمصر أو الكمة للذكور) والزي المدرسي للطالبات ، ويستثنى من ذلك الدارسون من غير العمانيين بشرط الالتزام بالذوق العام، ويمنع على جميع المتقدمات ارتداء النقاب داخل المركز وقاعات الامتحان.
- يحظر على الممتحنين اصطحاب الهواتف النقالة وأجهزة النداء الآلي وآلات التصوير والحواسيب الشخصية والساعات الرقمية الذكية والآلات الحاسبة ذات الصفة التخزينية والمجلات والصحف والكتب الدراسية والدفاتر والمذكرات والحقائب اليدوية والآلات الحادة أو الأسلحة أياً كان نوعها وأي شيء له علاقة بالامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن الامتثال لإجراءات التفتيش داخل المركز طوال أيام الامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن التأكد من استلام دفتر امتحانه، مغلفاً بغلاف بلاستيكي شفاف وغير ممزق ، وهو مسؤول عنه حتى يسلمه لمراقبي اللجنة بعد الانتهاء من الإجابة.
- يجب الالتزام بضوابط إدارة امتحانات دبلوم التعليم العام وما في مستواه وأية مخالفة لهذه الضوابط تعرضك للتدابير والإجراءات والعقوبات المنصوص عليها بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٥٨٨ / ٢٠١٥.
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الامتحان المقالية بقلم الحبر (الأزرق أو الأسود).
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد بتظليل الشكل (○) وفق النموذج الآتي:

س - عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:
○ القاهرة ○ الدوحة
● مسقط ○ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (●) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ● **غير صحيح** ⊖ ◉ ◔ ⊗ ✓

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Listening 1 (Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear someone talking about black-and-white movies.
Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (○) next to the correct option.

1. The speaker grew up in _____.

- ○ the UK
- ○ France
- ○ the USA

2. The speaker says that, as a teenager, he enjoyed watching movies _____.

- ○ at home on television
- ○ at the school film club
- ○ at the local cinema

3. The first successful colour movie was made in the _____.

- ○ late 1930s
- ○ 1940s
- ○ early 1950s

4. The speaker attitude towards movies was strongly influenced by _____.

- ○ his father
- ○ a teacher
- ○ his friends

5. Later, the speaker preferred taking black-and-white photos because they were _____.

- ○ easier to take
- ○ less expensive
- ○ more interesting

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Listening 1 (continued)

6. The movies known as 'film noir' were usually about _____.

- ☐ crime and violence
- ☐ love and romance
- ☐ travel and adventure

7. _____ is a good example of a 'film noir' movie.

- ☐ *'Dr Strangelove'*
- ☐ *'The Big Sleep'*
- ☐ *'Citizen Kane'*

8. In the 1950s, compared with colour, it was _____ to produce black-and-white movies.

- ☐ more expensive
- ☐ just as expensive
- ☐ less expensive

9. The speaker thinks that black-and-white helped to make 'film noir' movies more _____.

- ☐ realistic
- ☐ beautiful
- ☐ dramatic

10. Overall, the speaker _____.

- ☐ is against black-and-white
- ☐ likes colour and black-and-white equally
- ☐ is in favour of black-and-white

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Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

You are going to hear ten short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible. You will hear each text ***TWICE****.*

11. At what time will the man meet his daughter?

_____

12. Which award will Mr McAlpine receive?

_____

13. What happened to the customer's house?

_____

14. Why does the young man want to celebrate?

_____

15. How much does the boy borrow from his sister?

_____

16. What kind of disaster has just happened?

_____

Do not write in this space

Listening 2 (continued)

17. What does the woman fear will happen?

_____

18. When will they go to the restaurant?

_____

19. What type of books does the writer specialize in?

_____

20. What course does the caller wish to join?

_____

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Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

Read the following guide about Trekking Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea, one of the most famous mountaineering routes in the world. Then complete the task.

The Kokoda Track

Trekking the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea is a remarkable adventure that combines physical challenge with cultural immersion, offering breathtaking scenery and a rich historical backdrop. Spanning 96 kilometers over rugged terrain, this iconic trail holds profound significance as the site of a crucial World War II campaign between Australian and Japanese forces. Today, it attracts adventurers worldwide seeking to test their limits while exploring the original wilderness of Papua New Guinea.

Planning Your Trek

Before embarking on this journey, several key planning steps are essential. Firstly, obtaining necessary visas and permits is imperative. Tourists must secure an entry visa for Papua New Guinea and obtain permits from the Kokoda Track Authority to trek the trail. These permits regulate trekker numbers and support local communities. Additionally, selecting the optimal time for the trek is crucial; the dry season, typically from May to September, is recommended to avoid the hazardous conditions caused by heavy rainfall during the wet season from November to March. April and October can also be unpredictable.

Trekking Essentials and Safety

Packing the appropriate gear and essentials is utmost for a successful trek along the Kokoda Track. High-quality trekking boots are crucial, as they serve as the primary means of crossing the rugged terrain. Also, take lightweight clothing which is suitable for the hot and humid conditions, a waterproof jacket, and a comfortable backpack to carry essentials. Personal hygiene items, a comprehensive first aid kit containing essential medications and blister treatment, as well as ample water and energy-rich snacks, should also be included. Navigation tools such as maps, GPS, and satellite phones are essential. Additionally, ensure you have a reliable communication device, such as a personal locator beacon, in case of emergencies.

Choosing a reputable tour operator is highly recommended for a safe and enjoyable trekking experience. While independent treks are possible, guided tours offer experienced guides, porters, and logistical support, which enhance safety and comfort along the trail. Moreover, health considerations are paramount while trekking the Kokoda Track.

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Reading 1 (continued)

Acclimatization to altitude and pacing oneself are vital to prevent altitude sickness and exhaustion. Staying hydrated and well-nourished, following safety guidelines, and respecting the environment and local culture are essential for a safe and respectful trekking experience.

Trekking Experience

Embarking on the Kokoda Track is not just a physical challenge but also an opportunity for cultural immersion. Along the trail, trekkers encounter remote villages inhabited by friendly locals eager to share their way of life. Interacting with villagers and appreciating Papua New Guinea's rich cultural heritage adds depth to the trekking experience. So, lace up your boots, pack your bags, and get ready for an unforgettable journey along the Kokoda Track.

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. How far will a person walk if they complete the Kokoda Trail?

_____

22. Why was the Kokoda Trail famous in the past?

_____

23. What legal document is required specifically to hike the Kokoda Trail?

_____

24. When is the best time to hike the Kokoda, according to the guide?

_____

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Reading 1 (continued)

25. What is the most vital piece of equipment to bring on the trek?

26. What item has the guide highly recommended to pack in case there is a crisis?

27. Who should people trek with to try to reduce risk on the walk?

28. Who are a good source of traditional information while on the trek?

29. What should walkers do to ensure a safe trekking experience?

30. What can people expect to feel about the Kokoda Trail experience?

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Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) 10 marks)

Read the following article. Then complete the task.

Fashionable Diets

With just over a third of all American adults suffering from obesity, it is not surprising that many look to some kind of 'magic' diet that will solve all their problems. Sad to say, these approaches are at best completely ineffective, at worst downright dangerous!

Let's start with the Egg Diet, in which — apart from a small fruit salad twice a week — you eat nothing but eggs for six weeks. This will, it is claimed, reduce your weight by 15 kg! Supporters state, quite rightly, that eggs are very nutritious. However, they still do not provide everything the human body needs; they are lacking in carbohydrates and some essential minerals. We should also not forget that all those eggs will raise your blood cholesterol level, which in turn could damage your heart!

Another, rather more unusual, diet involves swallowing cotton balls soaked in water called Cotton Ball Diet . Unfortunately, these 'cotton' balls are not actually made of cotton, but of bleached polyester fibre! Eat enough of them and they may actually kill you! But even if you are lucky and don't die of poisoning, you will definitely suffer from severe malnutrition. Not to mention the risk of choking to death, or of suffering from a blockage of the intestines that will require surgery!

Then there is the Tapeworm Diet, which is just as disgusting as it sounds! You swallow the worms, which then stick to your intestines and eat any excess food. This will, indeed, lead to weight loss, and also allows you to eat normally. However, why would anyone want to deliberately introduce a nasty parasite into their own bodies, one that will grow larger and larger as it feeds on the food you have eaten? Tapeworms cause several very unpleasant conditions, but worst of all, they drain you of all your energy. Not surprisingly, this type of diet has now been officially banned by the American government.

Another, more fashionable, weight loss method is the HCG Diet. The theory is that the HCG hormone, given by injection, speeds up your metabolism — the rate at which your body burns calories — making it possible to lose up to 15 kg in a month. Unfortunately, there is, as yet, very little scientific evidence that this theory actually works in practice.

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Reading 2 (continued)

Meanwhile, those who are really desperate, and not very bright, can have a metal staple inserted in their ear! According to its supporters, this reduces the appetite and leads to automatic weight loss! (How anyone can fall for this nonsense, I don't know!) They even compare it with acupuncture — the only difference being, of course, that acupuncture actually works! The only 'result' you will get from Ear Stapling is an infection in your ear!

Finally, we come to the Crash Diet, which involves eating no solid food at all for two whole weeks. My wife and I have seen the consequences when our own teenage daughter collapsed after nine days of this and had to be rushed to hospital. She was only saved by the timely intervention of a nurse in the Emergency Room.

Let's face it: there is no such thing as magic! Boring as it may sound, common sense and reasonable behaviour is the best option. As for myself, I eat pretty much whatever I like, but then burn off any excess calories by jogging on the beach every morning.

For each item, shade in the bubble (○) next to the correct option.

31. In the USA, the obesity rate among adults is now about _____.

- ○ 25%
- ○ 35%
- ○ 45%

32. The _____ Diet may lead to a heart attack.

- ○ Tapeworm
- ○ Cotton Ball
- ○ Egg

33. The Tapeworm Diet causes _____.

- ○ severe exhaustion
- ○ psychological problems
- ○ serious infections

Do not write in this space

Reading 2 (continued)

34. The _____ Diet is illegal in the USA.

- ☐ Tapeworm
- ☐ HCG
- ☐ Egg

35. Supporters of the HCG Diet say that it works by _____.

- ☐ making you feel less hungry
- ☐ helping you burn more calories
- ☐ replacing the food that you eat

36. If taken to extremes, the _____ Diet may lead to death by poisoning.

- ☐ HCG
- ☐ Cotton Ball
- ☐ Egg

37. The HCG Diet promises weight loss in _____ weeks.

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 8

38. The writer considers the _____ Diet to be totally ridiculous.

- ☐ HCG
- ☐ Egg
- ☐ Ear Stapling

39. The Crash Diet is primarily characterized by _____.

- ☐ consistent solid food
- ☐ a two-week period of no solid food
- ☐ gradual weight loss over a long period

40. The writer's personal approach to maintaining a healthy weight is _____.

- ☐ regular movement and exercise
- ☐ a combination of different diets
- ☐ a strictly-controlled balanced diet

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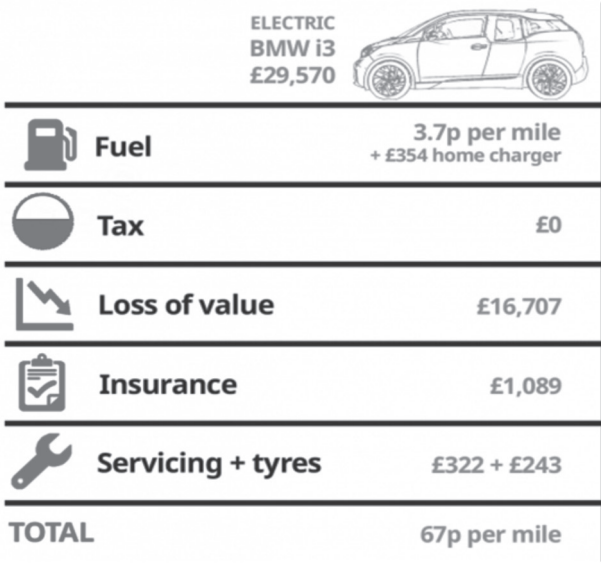
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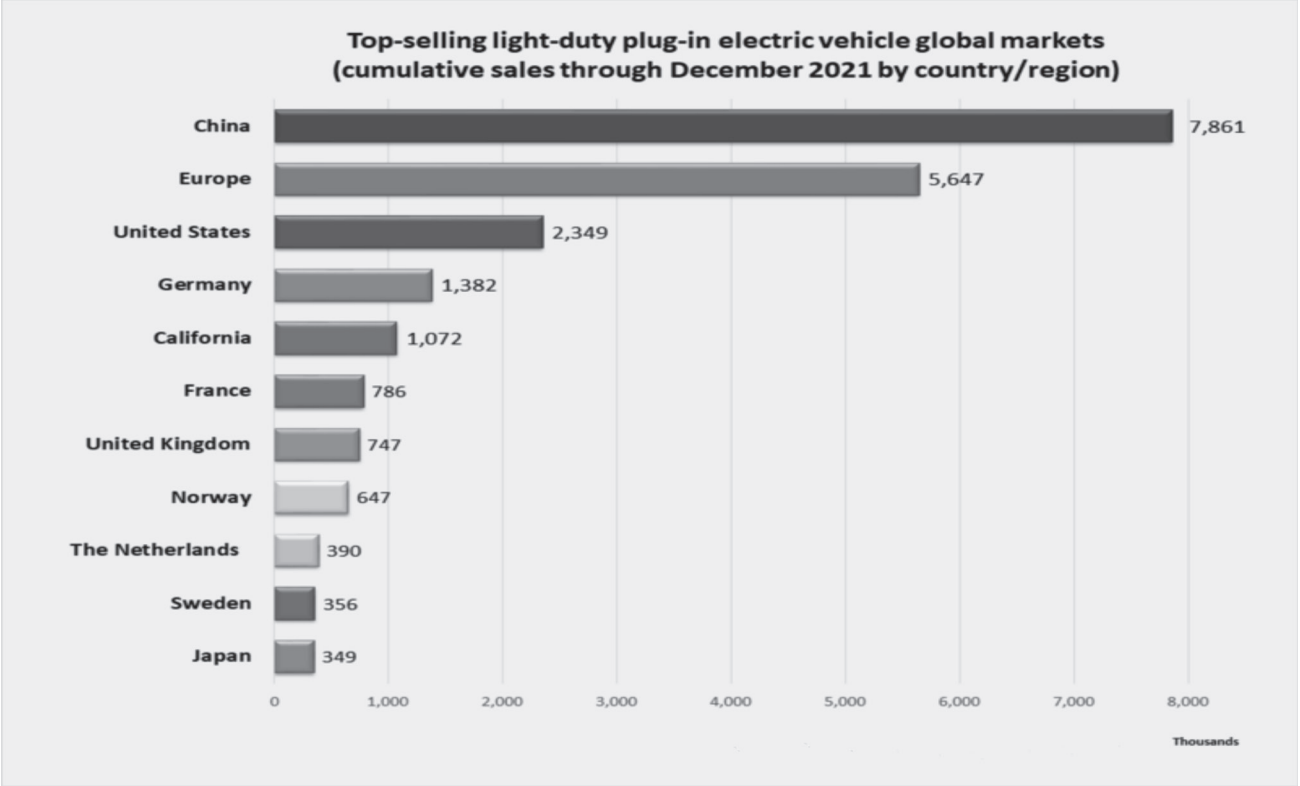
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Reading/Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following chart on electric vehicles. Then complete the task.

Electric Vehicles





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Reading / Writing (continued)

Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained on the chart.*
*Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***
Your writing should be clear, concise, and accurate.

Summary on Electric Vehicles

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Reading/Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided.*
*You should write **at least 150 words**.*

EITHER:

A. **Situation**: Imagine that you are Hamad AL Farsi .You read a travel magazine article and noticed some incorrect information about your country.

Write a letter to the editor of the magazine about the article that contained the incorrect information. In your letter:

– Correct the information in the article.

– Explain why it is important for the magazine to give correct information.

– Suggest what the magazine should do about this situation to avoid mistakes like this in the future.

OR:

B. **Situation**:Imagine that you are Hamad AL Farsi. You recently borrowed an item from your friend that accidentally got damaged while in your possession.

Write a letter to your friend about having damaged the item you borrowed.

In your letter:

– Apologise to your friend about damaging the item.

– Explain what happened and how the damage occurred.

– Offer a solution about how you will fix the issue .

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

[End of Examination]

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س – عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:

○ القاهرة ○ الدوحة
● مسقط ○ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (●) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ● **غير صحيح** ▭ ◉ ◔ ✗ ✓

مُسَوَّدَة، لا يتم تصحيحها

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Listening 1(Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear a talk by an explorer about his journey across Antarctica. Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.

1. The record the speaker and his team broke during their expedition was the_____.

- ⬭ longest human-powered polar journey
- ⬭ fastest journey to the South Pole
- ⬭ longest journey on foot

2. Previously, _____ people attempted a similar expedition.

- ⬭ two
- ⬭ five
- ⬭ nine

3. The man who led the Terra Nova expedition to the South Pole was _____.

- ⬭ Robert Falcon Scott
- ⬭ Roald Amundsen
- ⬭ Ernest Shackleton

4. The primary method of transportation during Scott's expedition was _____.

- ⬭ ponies' sleds
- ⬭ petrol-driven tractors
- ⬭ dogsleds

5. The process of dragging everything by yourself is known as _____.

- ⬭ ice-trekking
- ⬭ snow-trudging
- ⬭ man-hauling

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Listening 1 (continued)

6. According to the speaker, zero visibility is called _____.

- ☐ wind chill
- ☐ white-out
- ☐ friction

7. The Beardmore Glacier is so dangerous because _____.

- ☐ it's 170 miles long
- ☐ planes can't land there
- ☐ the wind is too severe

8. The speaker's expedition took _____ days to reach the South Pole.

- ☐ 62
- ☐ 69
- ☐ 105

9. The modern amenities the team found at the American base near the South Pole included _____.

- ☐ an internet cafe
- ☐ a movie theatre
- ☐ an ice skating rink

10. According to the speaker, the crucial factor in a successful expedition is having ____.

- ☐ the right tools
- ☐ an experienced team
- ☐ strong self-belief and determination

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Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

You are going to hear ten short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.

11. What has the boy done to earn some money?

_____

12. Which part of the car still needs to be fixed?

_____

13. What country does the woman want to visit?

_____

14. What is the man's latest invention?

_____

15. What illness did Bernie O'Hara die of?

_____

16. Why is Yaqoob late coming home?

_____

17. How many chairs will be needed for the wedding party?

_____

18. Why did Salma have to leave work early?

_____

19. What kind of holiday will be on offer in this year's sale from a travel agent?

_____

20. What did the man forget?

_____

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Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

Read the following report on how infants learn language. Then complete the task.

How Babies Learn Language

During the first year of a child's life, parents and carers are concerned with its physical development. During the second year, they watch the baby's language development very carefully. It is interesting just how easily children learn language. Children who are just three or four years old, who cannot yet tie their shoelaces, are able to speak in full sentences without any specific language training.

The current view of child language development is that it is an instinct - something as natural as eating or sleeping. According to experts in this area, this language instinct is innate - something each of us is born with. But this prevailing view has not always enjoyed widespread acceptance.

In the middle of the last century, experts of the time, including a renowned professor at Harvard University in the United States, regarded child language development as the process of learning through mere repetition. Language "habits" developed as young children were rewarded for repeating language correctly and ignored or punished when they used incorrect forms of language.

Yet even though the modern view holds that language is instinctive, experts like Assistant Professor Lise Eliot are convinced that the interaction a child has with its parents and caregivers is crucial to its development especially through what is known as baby talk or caretaker speech. Baby talk is the language produced by an adult speaker who is trying to exaggerate certain aspects of the language in order to capture the attention of a young baby.

Dr Roberta Golinkoff believes that babies benefit from baby talk. Experiments show that immediately after birth babies respond more to infant-directed talk than they do to adult-directed talk. When using baby talk, people exaggerate their facial expressions, which help the baby to begin to understand what is being communicated. This exaggerated nature and repetition of baby talk helps infants to learn the difference between sounds. Since babies have a great deal of information to process, baby talk helps. Although there is concern that baby talk may persist too long, Dr Golinkoff says that it stops being used as the child gets older; that is, when the child is better able to communicate with the parents.

Professor Jusczyk has made a particular study of babies' ability to recognise sounds, and says they recognise the sound of their own names as early as four and a half months.

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Reading 1 (continued)

Babies know the meaning of Mummy and Daddy by about six months, which is earlier than was previously believed. By about nine months, babies begin recognizing frequent patterns in language. A baby will listen longer to the sounds that occur frequently, so it is good to frequently call the infant by its name.

An experiment at Johns Hopkins University in the USA, in which researchers went to the homes of 16 nine-month-olds, confirms this view. During each visit, the researchers played an audio tape that included the same three stories. They then played two groups of words. The babies listened longer to the words that had appeared in the stories, which indicated that the babies had extracted individual words from the story. When a control group of 16 nine-month-olds, who had not heard the stories, listened to the two groups of words, they showed no preference for either list.

This does not mean that the babies actually understand the meanings of the words, just the sound patterns. It supports the idea that people are born to speak, and have the capacity to learn language from the day they are born.

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. What is the modern view of child language development?

22. What was the old theory of how infants developed language?

23. What happened to children who used language correctly?

24. What is also crucial for the development of a child's language?

25. Why might an adult use baby talk with a young baby?

Do not write in this space

Reading 1 (continued)

26. How can baby talk benefit infants in learning language?

27. What is the potential concern with baby talk?

28. When do babies know the meaning of Mummy and Daddy?

29. Why is it important to call an infant by his/her name?

30. From what time do people have the capacity to learn language?

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Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) (10 marks)

Read the following article. Then complete the task.

Ownership of Cultural Artefacts

There is a fundamental question about the ownership of cultural artefacts; do they belong to the people who created them, or to the people who later find them and look after them? My own belief is that some artefacts at least should be returned to their place of origin. One clear example of this are the so-called 'Elgin Marbles' now on display at the British Museum in London.

This collection of ancient Greek statues was taken from the Parthenon in Athens by the British diplomat, Lord Elgin, between 1801 and 1805. Then, in 1816, when Elgin ran into financial difficulties, he decided to sell them to the British Parliament, who then presented them to the museum.

The Parthenon has a history which stretches back to when it was built 2500 years ago as a temple on top of a hill called the Acropolis. About a thousand years later it was converted into a Christian church; then, after another thousand years — in the 15th Century — the Ottoman Turks converted it into a mosque. Later, in the 17th Century, it was being used to store weapons when it was badly damaged by an explosion during an attack by the Venetian navy.

However, in my view, the worst damage of all was caused by Lord Elgin, a lover of the classical art of Greece and Rome! He removed about half of the statues on the walls of the Parthenon with the aim of decorating his house in Scotland. He claimed that he had received written permission from the Ottoman Sultan, but historians dispute this. The only document he ever produced was an Italian translation, and even this did not carry the signature and seal of the Sultan. So, he had no legal right to sell the statues to the British Parliament — and they had no legal right to donate them to the British Museum!

The museum, meanwhile, tries to justify all this by saying that they have taken good care of these ancient artefacts. But, the truth is, they haven't! In the 1930s, museum workers used powerful tools to remove what they believed was 'dirt' from the statues. But this was not in fact dirt — it was their original, faded colour! So now we shall never know what the Elgin Marbles really looked like.

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Reading 2 (continued)

To be fair, the British Museum has more recently done a great job in displaying the statues. They now keep them in a beautiful new hall, with walls similar to real stone artwork in Athens. However, the problem remains: it is very hard for visitors to interpret and appreciate the statues, when they are not in their original setting — and when half of them are missing!

I think it is time to give back (repatriate) to the Greeks what is rightfully theirs. They have recently built a brand-new museum on the Acropolis, which already exhibits what still remains in Athens — it would be the perfect place to also show what was once taken away!

One final point: some people argue that many other statues have at various times in history also been stolen from the Parthenon. These can be seen in museums and private collections all over the world, not just in Britain. This is perfectly true. However, it is a fact that half of the Parthenon's original statues are now in London. Britain should take the lead and set a good example, which hopefully other countries will then follow.

Task: *For each item, shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.*

31. The British Museum had the Elgin Marbles since _____.

- ⬭ 18th century
- ⬭ 19th century
- ⬭ 20th century

32. The original purpose of the Parthenon was a _____.

- ⬭ temple
- ⬭ palace
- ⬭ marketplace

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Reading 2 (continued)

33. The supposed reason for Lord Elgin's removal of the statues was to_____.

- ☐ sell them for financial gain
- ☐ decorate his estate in Scotland
- ☐ preserve them from destruction

34. The legal basis for Lord Elgin's removal of the Elgin Marbles was permission from_____.

- ☐ the British parliament
- ☐ the Greek government
- ☐ the Ottoman Sultan

35. According to text, _____ statues were removed from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin.

- ☐ about half
- ☐ almost all
- ☐ only a few

36. During the cleaning of the Elgin Marbles in the 1930s, _____.

- ☐ they were stolen
- ☐ they were broken into pieces
- ☐ their original color was removed

37. The primary argument against giving back the Elgin Marbles is _____ .

- ☐ risk of damage during transportation
- ☐ careful preservation in British institutions
- ☐ desire to maintain historical collections

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Reading 2 (continued)

38. The inferred response of the British Museum to calls for repatriation of the Elgin Marbles is _____ .

- ☐ negotiation for shared ownership
- ☐ agreement to return them
- ☐ refusal to return them

39. According to the writer, the significance of displaying the Elgin Marbles in their original place is that it_____.

- ☐ facilitates a deeper understanding of their cultural context
- ☐ promotes tourism to the country of origin
- ☐ enhances their aesthetic value

40. The writer's opinion regarding the ownership of cultural artefacts is that they should be_____.

- ☐ determined by the country in possession of the artefacts
- ☐ freely traded among museums worldwide
- ☐ returned to their country of origin

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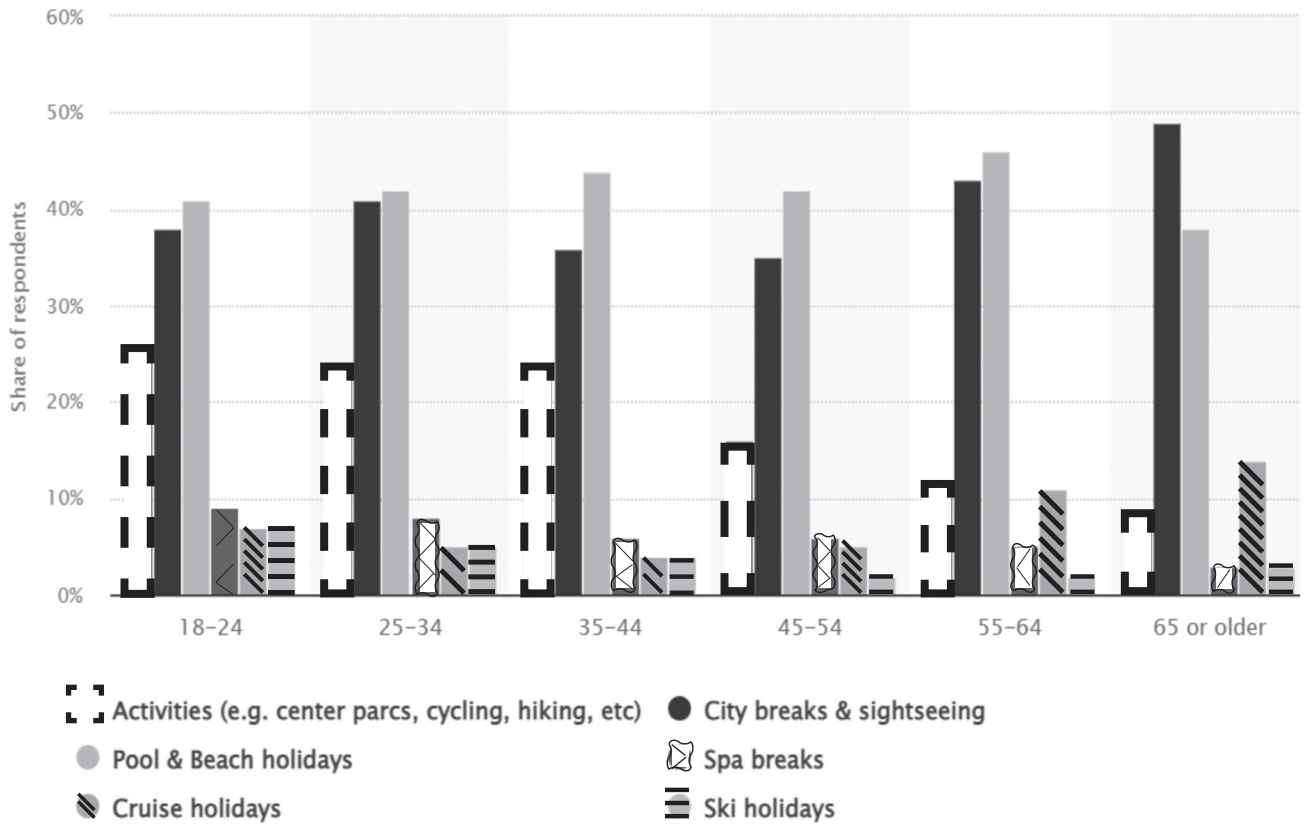
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Reading / Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following chart about holiday choices made by UK tourists. Then complete the task.

Holiday Choices by UK tourists



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Reading / Writing (continued)

Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained on the chart.*
*Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***

Your writing should be clear, concise and accurate.

Holiday Choices by UK Tourists

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Reading/Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided. You should write **at least 150 words**.*

EITHER:

A. **Situation:** Imagine that you are Hamad Al-Farsi. Your school library is seeking applicants for a job over summer break.

Write a letter to to the library manager. In your letter:

- Give a brief introduction of yourself
- Describe your experience and relevant skills
- say why you want the job

OR:

B. **Situation:** Imagine that you are Nasser Al-Riyami, a 22-year-old Omani. You have won a holiday to Hawaii with one extra ticket.

Write a **letter** to someone to invite him along with you. In the letter:

- Explain what has happened and that you would like him to come
- Give details of when the trip will take place
- Inform the person of the things he will need for the trip

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

[End of Examination]

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سلطنة عمان
وزارة التربية والتعليم

مركز القياس والتقويم التربوي
The Center for Educational Assessment and Measurement (CEAM)

امتحان دبلوم التعليم العام
لكلية الحرس السلطاني العماني التقنية (ثنائية اللغة)
للعام الدراسي ١٤٤٤ هـ - ٢٠٢٢ / ٢٠٢٣ م - الدور الأول - الفصل الدراسي الثاني

تنبيه:
- المادة: English Language
- الأسئلة في (١٦) صفحة.
- زمن الإجابة: ثلاث ساعات.
- الإجابة في الورقة نفسها.

تعليمات مهمة:

- يجب الحضور إلى قاعة الامتحان قبل عشر دقائق على الأقل من بدء زمن الامتحان.
- يجب إحضار أصل ما يثبت الهوية وإبرازها للعاملين بالامتحانات.
- يجب الالتزام بالزي (الدشداشة البيضاء والمصر أو الكمة للذكور) والزي المدرسي للطالبات ، ويستثنى من ذلك الدارسون من غير العمانيين بشرط الالتزام بالذوق العام، ويمنع على جميع المتقدمات ارتداء النقاب داخل المركز وقاعات الامتحان.
- يحظر على الممتحنين اصطحاب الهواتف النقالة وأجهزة النداء الآلي وآلات التصوير والحواسيب الشخصية والساعات الرقمية الذكية والآلات الحاسبة ذات الصفة التخزينية والمجلات والصحف والكتب الدراسية والدفاتر والمذكرات والحقائب اليدوية والآلات الحادة أو الأسلحة أياً كان نوعها وأي شيء له علاقة بالامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن الامتثال لإجراءات التفتيش داخل المركز طوال أيام الامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن التأكد من استلام دفتر امتحانه، مغلفاً بغلاف بلاستيكي شفاف وغير ممزق ، وهو مسؤول عنه حتى يسلمه لمراقبي اللجنة بعد الانتهاء من الإجابة.
- يجب الالتزام بضوابط إدارة امتحانات دبلوم التعليم العام وما في مستواه وأية مخالفة لهذه الضوابط تعرضك للتدابير والإجراءات والعقوبات المنصوص عليها بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٥٨٨ / ٢٠١٥.
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الامتحان المقالية بقلم الحبر (الأزرق أو الأسود).
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد بتظليل الشكل (○) وفق النموذج الآتي:

س - عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:

○ القاهرة ○ الدوحة
● مسقط ○ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (●) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ● **غير صحيح** ▭ ◉ ◒ ✗ ✓

مُسَوَّدَة، لا يتم تصحيحها

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Listening 1 (Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear a man speaking about his experience of an earthquake in Afghanistan. Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (○) next to the correct option.

1. The strength rating of the earthquake in Afghanistan was _____ magnitude.

- ○ 8
- ○ 2.5
- ○ 5.9

2. A total number of _____ people lost their lives throughout the whole country.

- ○ 1500
- ○ 1150
- ○ 40

3. Afghanistan hasn't experienced an earthquake of this strength in _____ years.

- ○ five
- ○ ten
- ○ twenty

4. On _____, the impact of the earthquake was the least.

- ○ Thursday
- ○ Wednesday
- ○ Friday

5. In Abdullah's area, only _____ were not completely destroyed.

- ○ the roads
- ○ homes
- ○ buildings

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Listening 1 (continued)

6. The majority of the people who volunteered were _____.

- ☐ medical Staff
- ☐ ordinary people
- ☐ police officers

7. The most severely injured people were transported by _____.

- ☐ ambulances
- ☐ helicopters
- ☐ citizen's cars

8. The biggest threat facing the Afghan people now is _____.

- ☐ sickness
- ☐ homelessness
- ☐ food security

9. Currently, _____ of the Afghan people are living in poverty.

- ☐ 80%
- ☐ 17%
- ☐ 97%

10. You can donate money to _____ if you want to support health care.

- ☐ the Red Crescent
- ☐ UNICEF
- ☐ the International Rescue Committee

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Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

*You are going to hear **ten** short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

11. What will Tom be doing this evening?

_____

12. What change was made to the passengers' travel plans?

_____

13. What type of sources do students need to have for their assignment?

_____

14. What advantage is associated with the hotel's loyalty programme?

_____

15. What will the temperature be during the night?

_____

16. Where does the customer usually go running?

_____

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Listening 2 (continued)

17. Why does the coach think that the player can improve defensively?

18. What does the town of Willamsburg function as now?

19. What does Tom suggest as a possible alternative source of energy?

20. What activity helped Ahmed to lose more weight?

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Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

*Read the following news article about **"Bees are at risk"**. Then complete the task*

Bees are at risk

The blue skies and blooming flowers bring with them bees, who emerge from their hives in search of pollen. While small in size, their contributions to our ecosystems are huge. Over the past century, bee populations have drastically declined. Some have even been labeled as endangered, leaving their ecosystems - and our food chains - at risk.

Why are bees endangered?

Scientists have estimated that globally, 1 in 6 bee species is regionally extinct and more than 40 percent are vulnerable to extinction. According to the scientists, Bees are at risk of extinction largely due to human activities. Agriculture is the main reason. Changes in land use and the use of pesticides have contributed to destroying their food sources. Global warming is also dangerous for the bee population. Rising temperatures, increased flooding, droughts and changes in blooming seasons of flowering plants affect the bees' habitat. Most species of bees have seen population loss over the past 300 years. Currently, eight species of bees have been declared as endangered.

Why are bees important?

Bees are one of the best pollinators. They have a symbiotic relationship with flowers and other plants, meaning that both the plant and bee benefit from their interaction. The bees help plants reproduce by spreading the pollen (which they catch on their tiny hairs) from flower to flower. In exchange, the bees also eat pollen, which is an important part of their diets. However, bees pollinate more than just flowers. Many of our favourite fruits and vegetables require the help of bees to pollinate them. It is estimated that about 80 percent of pollination of flowering plants happens with the help of bees. Bees are a critical part of our food systems, supporting over 35 percent of global agricultural land. Their disappearance would likely result in a food crisis for people. Supplies of foods such as apples, berries, avocados, coffee and onions would fall drastically since they require the help of bees to reproduce. With a decrease in these food supplies, the prices of these foods would increase, making them impossible to get for most people. In addition, the loss of these plants would have secondary effects on other animals that rely on them for food sources, resulting in larger biodiversity loss.

How can we help bees?

Fortunately, there are many ways to protect bees. First, we can avoid using pesticides and prevent habitat loss by planting flowers and plants that attract bees. Buying local honey is another way to help the plants and the bee communities in your area. Let us recognise the importance of these beautiful and small creatures, whose activities help preserve life on Earth. The decline of their populations should remind us of the negative effect of human activity, which is possible to prevent and correct.

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Reading 1 (continued)

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. How has agriculture caused the bee population to decline?

22. How has global warming affected bees' habitat?

23. How many species of bees are endangered?

24. What does "symbiotic relationship" mean?

25. How do bees help plants reproduce?

26. What percent of flowering plants are pollinated by bees?

27. How much global farmland is pollinated by bees?

28. What would happen to food prices if bees disappeared?

29. What can people do to protect bees?

30. How can we support bees in our local area?

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Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) (10 marks)

Read the following article. Then complete the task.

How CGI Ruined Modern Cinema

Before the invention of Computer-Generated Images, or CGI, movie makers came up with original and inventive ways to create the proper effects for scenes. Directors often utilised various camera tricks and hand-painted backgrounds to accentuate their film's visuals, and such effects had to be balanced with the cost and difficulty of using processed film. Nowadays however, CGI seems to be the first choice that studios go to when creating things, even the actors themselves!

Computer animation in film began in the 1970s as visual effects and short animations were crafted using the layering of 2D images. In 1972 Pixar co-founders, Ed Catmull and Fred Park, created the first prototype of a digitally-rendered 3D hand using a technology that would be the foundation for countless effects.

Then, in 1973, the newest way of creating visual effects hit the big screen. Michael Crichton's sci-fi western, *Westworld*, was the first movie to utilise the nascent technology, and, in doing so, the cinematic world was changed forever. The movie's use of digital imaging set a precedent for future films despite only lasting several seconds. Three years later, *Westworld's sequel*, *Futureworld* (1976), became the first film to use 3D images that were digitally generated.

Nearly fifty years later, the use of CGI is now expected by most audiences, in effect ruining the quality of modern cinema. Movie makers are relying too heavily on special effects and not enough on creating a moving plot, showing true character development, portraying honest human emotion. As a result, the quality of the acting often takes a back seat.

For example, the top two most recent movies to be named the highest grossing film in box office history are *Avatar* (2009) and *Marvel's Avengers: Endgame* (2019). Sixty percent of *Avatar*, which made $2,789,000,000 during its time in theatres, was made up of computer-generated images alone. On an even larger scale, *Avengers: Endgame*, which earned just over $2,796,000,000 and, had 96 percent of their scenes created using digital imaging. Even in the *Lord of the Rings* and The *Hobbit* franchise, for example, which earned over $5,200,000,000, more than 75 percent of the films, including about 200,000 soldiers, was created partly on computers.

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Reading 2 (continued)

The hit Netflix show *Stranger Things* is a perfect example of how CGI changes cinematic emphasis. The first season of the show focused on the characters and, in doing so, built an intricately stunning plot. In turn, the audience loved it, and both the Rotten Tomatoes and Audience ratings were near perfect. Visual effects began to take a forefront during the second and third seasons of the show, however, leaving the plot somewhat wanting. Consequently, the ratings dropped.

Supporters argue that the introduction of CGI has improved modern cinema by increasing the divide between what's seen in movies and the realities of life. The technology allows directors to make worlds so vastly different from our own that one can more easily escape his or her troubles for a few hours. However, this distracts from the fundamental purpose of the art: getting to the heart of human emotion and examining life's most pressing questions through stories.

CGI in Hollywood has three 'levels' right now. You have altering the actual actor to look slightly different such as Voldemort or Samuel L. Jackson in *Captain Marvel*, you have changing a stunt double to look like someone else, like Paul Walker, and you have making an actor look much younger or older like young Will Smith in *Gemini Man*.

The latest decade has seen CGI go from strength to strength in a gradual uprising engaging both grown-ups and youngsters. Today's CGI dominates movies and is also changing the universe of gaming. In the future, music videos and marketing will likely be CGI dominated. CGI has been a standout amongst the most discussed innovations to date in our society.

However moving forward, movie makers may need to cut back on their use of CGI and return to the classic style of film to ensure that the true nature of the art form is not lost in the flames of a computer-generated explosion.

Task: *For each item, shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.*

31. Before CGI, _____ were not used to create visual effects in movies.

- ⬭ painted backgrounds
- ⬭ camera tricks
- ⬭ actors

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Reading 2 (continued)

32. The first CGI movie was called _____.

- ☐ Westworld
- ☐ Avatar
- ☐ Futureworld

33. The first film to use digitally created 3D images was released in _____.

- ☐ 1972
- ☐ 1973
- ☐ 1976

34. _____ has the most CGI effects.

- ☐ Lord Of the Rings
- ☐ Avengers: Endgame
- ☐ Avatar

35. The _____ can suffer as a result of CGI effects.

- ☐ acting
- ☐ income
- ☐ entertainment

36. _____ of Stranger Things had the highest ratings.

- ☐ Season 1
- ☐ Season 2
- ☐ Season 3

Do not write in this space

Reading 2 (continued)

37. According to the text, _____ earned the most money.

- ☐ Avengers: Endgame
- ☐ Lord of the Rings
- ☐ Avatar

38. Some people believe that CGI has improved movies because it _____.

- ☐ makes movies more emotional
- ☐ creates movies that are more realistic
- ☐ offers a break from real life

39. CGI is not currently used for _____.

- ☐ changing an actor's appearance
- ☐ replacing actors completely
- ☐ making doubles look like actors

40. According to the article, CGI already had a massive effect on _____.

- ☐ music
- ☐ marketing
- ☐ gaming

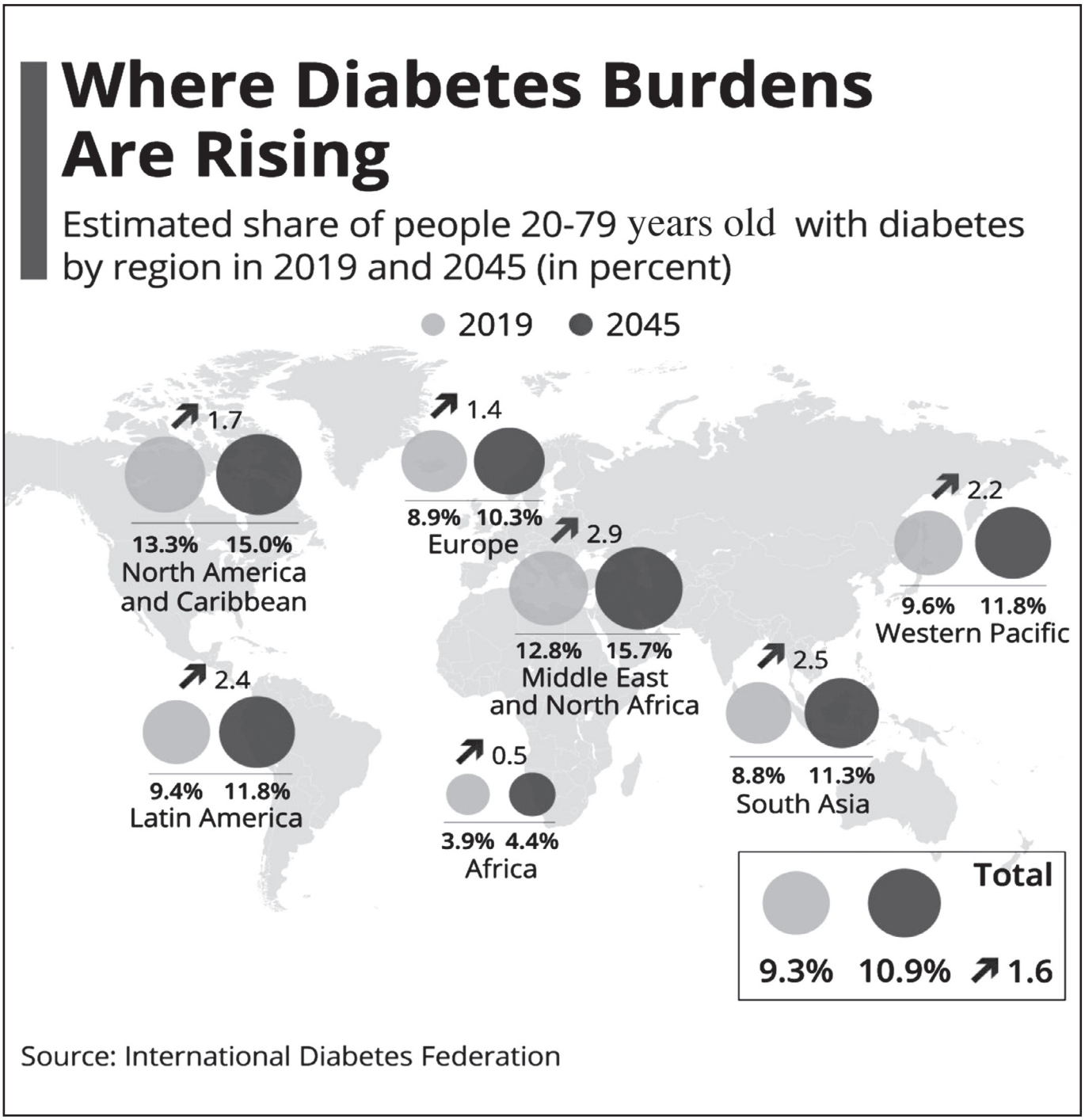
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Reading / Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following chart on diabetes by region. Then complete the task



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Reading / Writing (continued)

Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained in the chart. Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***

Your writing should be clear, concise and accurate.

Where Diabetes Burdens Are Rising

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Reading/Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided.*
*You should write **at least 150 words.***

EITHER:

A. Imagine that you are Hamed. Write an email to your principal about having healthier food in school campus cafeteria.

– Describe the current food options.
– Suggest improvements that can be made.
– Highlight the benefits of making these changes.

OR:

B. Imagine that you are Hamed. Write a letter to your neighbour explaining that you will be hosting an upcoming event which may continue late into the evening.

– Explain what the event will be and when it will take place.
– Apologise for any inconvenience it may cause.
– Invite your neighbour to attend the event.

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

[End of Examination]

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سلطنة عمان
وزارة التربية والتعليم

مركز القياس والتقويم التربوي
The Center for Educational Assessment and Measurement (CEAM)

امتحان دبلوم التعليم العام
لكلية الحرس السلطاني العماني التقنية (ثنائية اللغة)
للعام الدراسي ١٤٤٤ هـ - ٢٠٢٢ / ٢٠٢٣ م - الدور الثاني - الفصل الدراسي الثاني

تنبيه:
- المادة: English Language
- الأسئلة في (١٧) صفحة.
- زمن الإجابة: ثلاث ساعات.
- الإجابة في الورقة نفسها.

تعليمات مهمة:

- يجب الحضور إلى قاعة الامتحان قبل عشر دقائق على الأقل من بدء زمن الامتحان.
- يجب إحضار أصل ما يثبت الهوية وإبرازها للعاملين بالامتحانات.
- يجب الالتزام بالزي (الدشداشة البيضاء والمصر أو الكمة للذكور) والزي المدرسي للطالبات ، ويستثنى من ذلك الدارسون من غير العمانيين بشرط الالتزام بالذوق العام، ويمنع على جميع المتقدمات ارتداء النقاب داخل المركز وقاعات الامتحان.
- يحظر على الممتحنين اصطحاب الهواتف النقالة وأجهزة النداء الآلي وآلات التصوير والحواسيب الشخصية والساعات الرقمية الذكية والآلات الحاسبة ذات الصفة التخزينية والمجلات والصحف والكتب الدراسية والدفاتر والمذكرات والحقائب اليدوية والآلات الحادة أو الأسلحة أياً كان نوعها وأي شيء له علاقة بالامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن الامتثال لإجراءات التفتيش داخل المركز طوال أيام الامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن التأكد من استلام دفتر امتحانه، مغلفاً بغلاف بلاستيكي شفاف وغير ممزق ، وهو مسؤول عنه حتى يسلمه لمراقبي اللجنة بعد الانتهاء من الإجابة.
- يجب الالتزام بضوابط إدارة امتحانات دبلوم التعليم العام وما في مستواه وأية مخالفة لهذه الضوابط تعرضك للتدابير والإجراءات والعقوبات المنصوص عليها بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٥٨٨ / ٢٠١٥.
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الامتحان المقالية بقلم الحبر (الأزرق أو الأسود).
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد بتظليل الشكل (○) وفق النموذج الآتي:

س - عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:

○ القاهرة ○ الدوحة
● مسقط ○ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (●) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ● **غير صحيح** ▭ ◉ ◒ ✗ ✓

مُسَوَّدَة، لا يتم تصحيحها

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Listening 1 (Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear a lecturer talking about dust storms. Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.

1. The USA 1930s dust storms occurred in the _____ .

- ⬭ Southern Plains
- ⬭ East Coast
- ⬭ West Region

2. According to scientists, the main cause of 1930s dust storms was _____ .

- ⬭ economic
- ⬭ cultural
- ⬭ agricultural

3. According to the speaker, farming impacted dust storms by _____ .

- ⬭ doing more constructions
- ⬭ using vehicles off road
- ⬭ cutting more grasslands

4. As a result of the dust storms, the name _____ was given to the 1930s.

- ⬭ Black Blizzard
- ⬭ Dirty Thirties
- ⬭ Black Sunday

5. During the 1934 huge dust storm an estimated _____ million acres of land was use less for farming.

- ⬭ 3
- ⬭ 35
- ⬭ 125

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Listening 1 (continued)

6. The worst dust storm in US history occurred in _____ .

- ☐ 1931
- ☐ 1934
- ☐ 1935

7. During dust blows many people died from _____ .

- ☐ dust pneumonia
- ☐ dust coating on skin
- ☐ dust coating on food

8. An estimated _____ people migrated to California in only one year.

- ☐ 86,000
- ☐ 440,000
- ☐ 500,000

9. The dust bowl landscapes were painted by _____ .

- ☐ John Steinbeck
- ☐ Dorothea Lange
- ☐ Alexander Hogue

10. The economic effects of dust bowls lasted until _____ .

- ☐ the 1930's
- ☐ the 1940's
- ☐ the 1950's

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Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

You are going to hear ten short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.

11. What aspect of his favorite cafe does the speaker like best?

_____

12. What is the biggest problem with the speaker's class timetable?

_____

13. What movie do the speakers choose?

_____

14. Where do the people decide to go on holiday?

_____

15. What is the speaker's current hobby?

_____

Do not write in this space

Listening 2 (continued)

16. What do the people decide to do at the weekend?

17. Where can you find children's books in the public library?

18. What is the fastest route to the beach?

19. When can the speaker start his new job?

20. How can Paul be contacted at this time?

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Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

Read the following report on the effect of the war in Ukraine on energy prices. Then complete the task.

The Effect of the War in Ukraine on Energy Prices

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has had a significant impact on energy prices both in the region and globally. The conflict has disrupted energy supplies, causing prices to fluctuate and, in most cases, rise. Global energy prices have been steadily rising since mid-2021 as pent-up demand spurred by the post-pandemic recovery fueled considerable tightness in the energy market. This dynamic was particularly pronounced in Europe where Russia's invasion of Ukraine added unprecedented pressure to the European energy market. Between 23 February, the day before the start of the conflict, and 31 July, European oil, gas, and electricity wholesale prices increased by 86%, 115% and 237%, respectively.

In 2019 Russia's energy production accounted for 12% of the global supply of oil, 5% of coal and 16% of gas. In 2021 the country was the largest supplier of energy commodities to the Euro area, constituting 23% of total energy imports. However, the Euro area is particularly dependent on natural gas imports from Russia, which in 2019 amounted to 35% of Euro area gas imports.

Currently, the war has resulted in disruptions to the supply of energy from Ukraine to Europe. Ukraine serves as a transit country for a significant portion of Europe's natural gas, oil and coal supplies and the conflict has caused many problems. Tankers, trucks and trains have been unsettled as routes cannot be relied upon The only reliable route for energy supply is via gas pipelines that run through the country, but even those have been affected. This has resulted in a decrease in the supply of natural gas to Europe, and caused prices to rise.

In the long term, the conflict in Ukraine could have a lasting impact on energy prices. The disruption to energy supplies could lead to a shift in the global energy market, with countries looking to diversify their sources of energy and reduce their dependence on the region. This will result in increased investment in alternative energy sources, such as renewable energy like solar and wind energy, and a decrease in demand for fossil fuels.

Europe has vowed to cut its reliance on Russian fossil fuels by 2027 by scaling up renewable energy. This transition away from oil and gas was already a key goal before the war in Ukraine as the EU is seeking to become 85% climate neutral by 2040 and 100% by 2050. But how realistic and affordable are the latest plans? It's estimated that it will cost 210 to 220 billion euros, but major investment is needed as only between 35 and 40 billion has been secured thus far.

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Reading 1 (continued)

However, the conflict could also impact the development of new energy infrastructure, such as pipelines, in the region. The rising prices brought on by the instability and uncertainty caused by the conflict may deter investment in new energy projects, leading to a slowdown in the growth of the energy sector. This is especially true of investment made by European countries.

Until February 2022, Russia's gas exports far exceeded that of the second highest gas exporting nation, Qatar, and of the third highest, the USA. Unlike its competitors, three-quarters of Russia's gas exports were concentrated in a single market: Europe. Now this 60-year relationship seems irrevocably changed. At the end of 2022, Russian pipeline gas exports to Africa increased while exports to Asia exceeded exports to Europe for the first time, making it the largest importer of Russia's natural gas. Russia has already announced plans to connect its western gas grid, which currently serves Europe and Central Asia, with Asian markets, offering it flexibility to flow gas by pipeline either west or east.

In conclusion, the conflict in Ukraine has had a significant impact on energy prices and could continue to do so in the future. The disruption to energy supplies and uncertainty in the region could result in rising prices, a shift in the global energy market, and a slowdown in the development of new energy infrastructure. To mitigate these impacts, it will be important for international actors to find a resolution to the conflict and to support the development of a stable and predictable energy market in the region.

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. How has the war in Ukraine affected energy prices?

_____

22. What type of energy had the greatest change in price in Europe?

_____

23. What percentage of gas was imported from Russia by European countries in 2019?

_____

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Reading 1 (continued)

24. How is gas transported through Ukraine to the rest of Europe?

25. What type of energy will countries invest less in due to raising energy costs?

26. When does the EU hope to reach its goal of becoming completely climate friendly?

27. What is the maximum predicted cost for Europe's renewable energy plans?

28. What will new energy investors be worried about in Europe?

29. Which country was the third largest exporter of natural gas at the beginning of 2022?

30. Where does Russia export the majority of its gas to nowadays?

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Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) (10 marks)

Read the following article. Then complete the task.

Cyberbullying

According to ***stopbullying.gov***, cyberbullying is bullying that takes place over digital devices like cellphones, computers, and tablets. While cyberbullying occurs through all of these media, cellphones account for the highest proportion of bullying activity due to their accessibility. Studies show that over half of adolescents and teens have been the victim of cyberbullying, while just under half of this age group have personally engaged in cyberbullying.

In today's society, we have devices that can save everything that is being said or seen forever, even if it is deleted. This means the majority of these cyberbullying incidents are being 'screenshotted', saved, and sent out to many people. With websites such as Twitter, you don't even have to follow people to see the "drama", and while we have the option to make our pages private, there are few people in the Twitter community who do this.

Social media has become one of the biggest technological advancements. Almost 76% of Facebook's users use the website daily. The significance of this is that Facebook has 2.32 billion active users this year on its website. In 2012, Facebook had 1 billion active users across all platforms. It is quite amazing that communicating with others and having the urge to post things has brought a lot of us together, more than we may have ever imagined. However, one of the biggest problems is how we communicate with each other.

While online, many people gain confidence that they may not have had before because social media allows us to hide things about ourselves. Social media has given a voice to everyone, even those who may feel like they are unheard. Unfortunately, when it comes to allowing everyone to post what they want, you may sometimes come across people who are negative, and that's how cyberbullying occurs. The primary intention of making social media sites was to connect with others in a positive way and gain stronger connections with everyone around the world, but sometimes it does more harm than good, especially when it comes to younger people. This problem is being experienced worldwide. The United States has the highest rate of cyberbullying in the world but not all cases are reported. However, in 2021, India reported the highest number of cyberbullying cases.

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Reading 2 (continued)

Social media exposes young children to too many things that they may not understand. Moreover, it can negatively affect young children because it exposes them to a vast amount of information while they are still immature. It allows them to see a lot of their friends and classmates' lives before they are fully developed. Therefore, if an immature student is a bully in the classroom (which is common), it is not unlikely that this student will become a bully online. Perhaps most importantly, social media enables many people to bully without any type of consequences.

So, what can be done to help to prevent cyberbullying? Clearly, people should avoid or block the person, but that does not always work. Logically, the easiest way to put a halt to cyberbullying is when websites take some accountability for the information being communicated on their pages. If these sites really care about the people affected by cyberbullying, they should stop as much of it as possible. If the owners and corporate executives associated with social media see that cyberbullying is a problem, and make an effort to prevent it, this will be a huge step in the fight against online bullies.

Recently, a number of anti-bullying organisations have announced plans to address different form of bullying. For example, 'Stomp Out Bullying' works to educate and raise awareness and teaches effective solutions on how to respond to all forms of bullying. Another one is the 'Kind Campaign' established by two students who experienced cyberbullying. They tour the country talking about the impact of cyberbullying. ***DoSomething.org*** provides details about how to prevent and respond to cyberbullying and includes tips for parents and teachers for how to handle cyberbullying.

In conclusion, I believe that a key step to prevent cyberbullying is to develop a policy on bullying through consultation over a period of time, which needs to be distributed and implemented effectively.

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Reading 2 (continued)

31. Most cyberbullying is carried out using a _____.

- ☐ tablet
- ☐ computer
- ☐ phone

32. _____ of young people have engaged in cyberbullying.

- ☐ Over 50%
- ☐ 50%
- ☐ Below 50%

33. On social media sites like Twitter, there are few people who _____.

- ☐ make their pages private
- ☐ follow other profiles
- ☐ delete their pages

34. Currently, Facebook has _____active users.

- ☐ 76 million
- ☐ 1 billion
- ☐ 2.32 billion

35. According to the text, cyberbullying happens because of people's _____.

- ☐ negative behaviour
- ☐ positive attitudes
- ☐ stronger beliefs

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Reading 2 (continued)

36. The writer states that the main goal of social media was to _____.

- ☐ connect people
- ☐ protect people
- ☐ give people confidence

37. The country with the highest number of reported cyberbullying cases is _____.

- ☐ the United States
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ India

38. The type of children who become bullies because of social media are those who _____.

- ☐ lack self-confidence
- ☐ are not mature enough
- ☐ are afraid of being bullied

39. To help prevent cyberbullying, the writer recommends that social media sites should _____.

- ☐ be shut down
- ☐ have accountability for their pages
- ☐ restrict use by children

40. 'Stomp out Bullying' teaches victims how to _____.

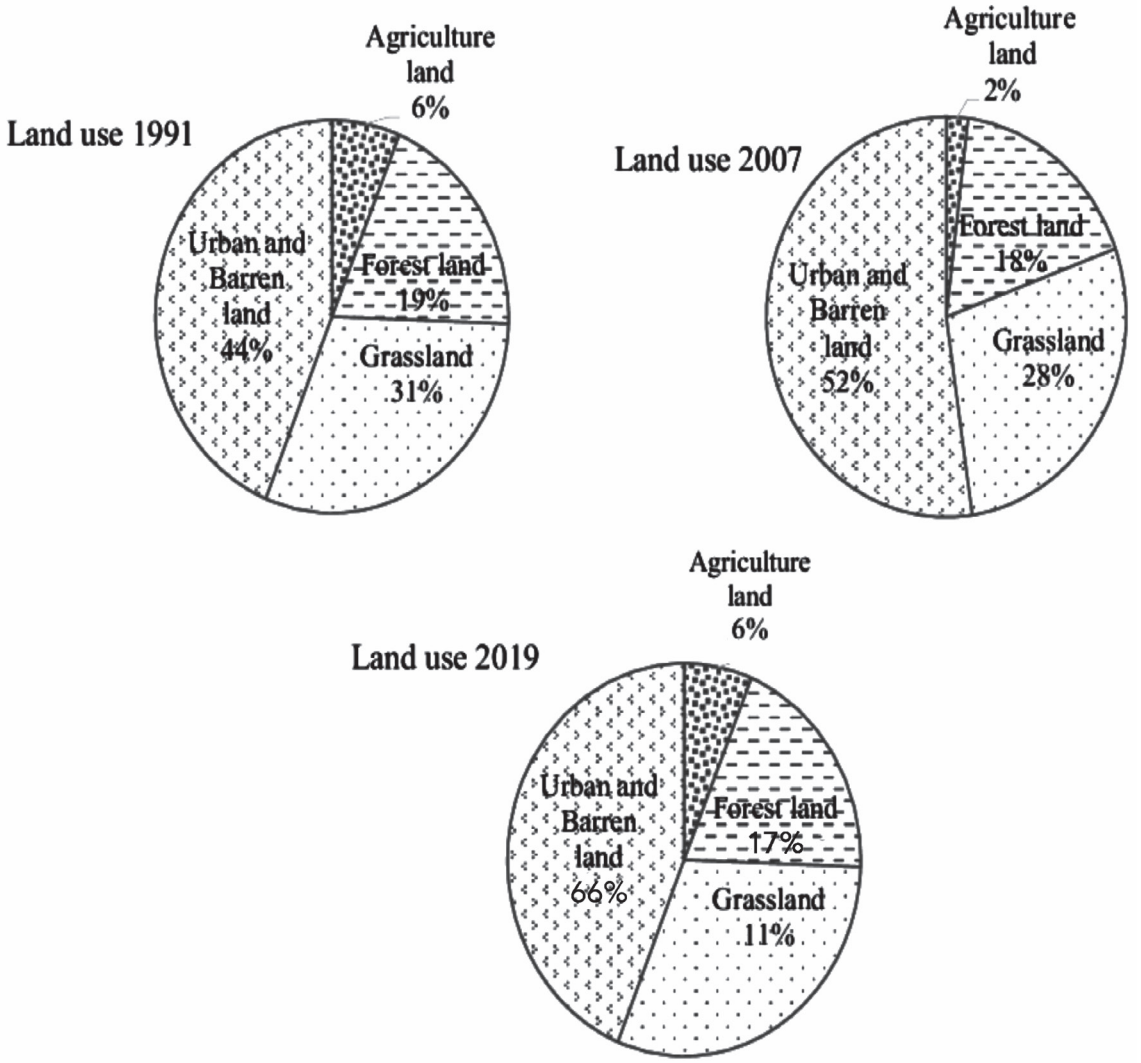
- ☐ fight bullies
- ☐ stop bullying
- ☐ react when cyberbullied

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Reading / Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following pie charts. Then complete the task.

Worldwide Land Use in 1991, 2007 and 2019



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Reading / Writing (continued)

Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained on the pie charts.*
*Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***
Your writing should be clear, concise and accurate.

Worldwide Land Use in 1991, 2007 and 2019

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Reading / Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided.*
*You should write **at least 150 words**.*

EITHER:

Situation: Imagine that you are Hamad. Your internet has recently been installed but the connection has been slow and intermittent and even though you have called about the problem, nothing has happened.

A. Write a letter to your internet service provider to complain. In your letter you should:

– Describe the problem and why you are unhappy.

– Arrange for an engineer to visit your home.

– Request a reduction in your bill.

OR:

Situation: Imagine that you are Hamad. You are working in a big organisation, and you are also a second year part-time student at Sultan Qaboos University (SQU), completing your Master's Degree in Engineering. As this is your final year, you realise time is not enough for you to focus on both work and studying.

B. Write a letter to your manager (work). In your letter

– Ask for some time off to complete the qualification and give good reasons.

– Say how the qualification helps your job or company.

– Explain how you will compensate the time off given later if it is granted. e.g. work extra hours, or during weekends and public holidays

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

[End of Examination]

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مُسَوَّدَة

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سلطنة عمان
وزارة التربية والتعليم

مركز القياس والتقويم التربوي
The Center for Educational Assessment and Measurement (CEAM)

امتحان دبلوم التعليم العام
لكلية الحرس السلطاني العماني التقنية (ثنائية اللغة)
للعام الدراسي ١٤٤٣ هـ - ٢٠٢١ / ٢٠٢٢ م - االدور الأول - الفصل الدراسي الثاني

تنبيه:
- المادة: English Language
- الأسئلة في (١٦) صفحة.
- زمن الإجابة: ثلاث ساعات.
- الإجابة في الورقة نفسها.

تعليمات مهمة:

- يجب الحضور إلى قاعة الامتحان قبل عشر دقائق على الأقل من بدء زمن الامتحان.
- يجب إحضار أصل ما يثبت الهوية وإبرازها للعاملين بالامتحانات.
- يجب الالتزام بالزي (الدشداشة البيضاء والمصر أو الكمة للذكور) والزي المدرسي للطالبات ، ويستثنى من ذلك الدارسون من غير العمانيين بشرط الالتزام بالذوق العام، ويمنع على جميع المتقدمات ارتداء النقاب داخل المركز وقاعات الامتحان.
- يحظر على الممتحنين اصطحاب الهواتف النقالة وأجهزة النداء الآلي وآلات التصوير والحواسيب الشخصية والساعات الرقمية الذكية والآلات الحاسبة ذات الصفة التخزينية والمجلات والصحف والكتب الدراسية والدفاتر والمذكرات والحقائب اليدوية والآلات الحادة أو الأسلحة أياً كان نوعها وأي شيء له علاقة بالامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن الامتثال لإجراءات التفتيش داخل المركز طوال أيام الامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن التأكد من استلام دفتر امتحانه، مغلفاً بغلاف بلاستيكي شفاف وغير ممزق ، وهو مسؤول عنه حتى يسلمه لمراقبي اللجنة بعد الانتهاء من الإجابة.
- يجب الالتزام بضوابط إدارة امتحانات دبلوم التعليم العام وما في مستواه وأية مخالفة لهذه الضوابط تعرضك للتدابير والإجراءات والعقوبات المنصوص عليها بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٥٨٨ / ٢٠١٥.
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الامتحان المقالية بقلم الحبر (الأزرق أو الأسود).
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد بتظليل الشكل (▭) وفق النموذج الآتي:

س - عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:

▭ القاهرة ▭ الدوحة

■ مسقط ▭ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (■) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ■ **غير صحيح** ▭ ◉ ◔ ✗ ✓

مُسَوَّدَة، لا يتم تصحيحها

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Listening 1 (Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear a text about Abdulrahman Ibn Sori.
Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.

1. Thomas Foster owned a _____ farm in Mississippi.

- ⬭ cattle and potato
- ⬭ tobacco and cattle
- ⬭ cotton and potato

2. Sori was sold as a slave and shipped to _____.

- ⬭ America
- ⬭ Guinea
- ⬭ Ireland

3. Sori was sold to Thomas Foster in _____.

- ⬭ 1788
- ⬭ 1807
- ⬭ 1866

4. Sori studied _____ at the University of Timbuktu.

- ⬭ Languages
- ⬭ Law and Philosophy
- ⬭ Agriculture

5. Long hair in Guinea was a sign that Sori was _____.

- ⬭ wealthy
- ⬭ knowledgeable and skilled
- ⬭ of royal blood

Do not write in this space

Listening 1 (continued)

6. Thomas Foster called Sori the _____.

- ☐ Royal Prince
- ☐ Prince
- ☐ Prince Slave

7. Sori returned to Foster after running away because _____.

- ☐ he was recognized by all the people living in the town
- ☐ the slave hunters caught him and brought him back
- ☐ he had no choice but to accept his new life as a slave

8. Sori made Foster a rich man by persuading him to grow _____.

- ☐ cotton
- ☐ tobacco
- ☐ potatoes

9. Sori and Dr. John Cox knew each other because _____.

- ☐ they had studied together at the University of Timbuktu
- ☐ Sori's family had looked after Dr. Cox when he was shipwrecked
- ☐ Dr. Cox and Sori had previously met each other in Morocco

10. Sori died when he was _____.

- ☐ 26
- ☐ 40
- ☐ 67

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Do not write in this space

Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

You are going to hear ten short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.

11. What aspect of his favourite movie does the speaker like best?

_____

12. What is the biggest problem with the speaker's new furniture?

_____

13. What class do the speakers choose?

_____

14. Where did the people decide to eat?

_____

15. What is the speaker's current profession?

_____

16. What do the people decide to do on the wet day?

_____

Do not write in this space

Listening 2 (continued)

17. What type of ticket allows you to immediately enter the Roman baths?

_____

18. Where does the Eurostar train stop?

_____

19. When can the speaker change her major?

_____

20. Who was upset when Ali painted the car red?

_____

Do not write in this space

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Do not write in this space

Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

Read the following article about replanting trees in Africa. Then complete the task.

The Great Green Wall of Africa

The Great Green Wall of the Sahara and the Sahel is a project led by the African Union. It was initially conceived as a way to combat desertification in the Sahel region and stop the expansion of the Sahara desert, by planting a wall of trees stretching across the entire Sahel. Wangari Maathai was the driving force behind the initiative and devoted her life to protecting Africa and its people. In order to achieve this ambition, she completed a Bachelor's in Biology, a Master's in Biological Sciences and a Doctorate in Veterinary Anatomy.

The Great Green Wall initiative aims to restore an 8,000 km strip of savanna along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert into a green belt. A 100 million hectares of land are to be restored and 10 million jobs created. Green is not the first colour you would typically associate with the arid Sahel region in Africa but, a pan-regional initiative could change this significantly by 2030, following a pledge of more than $14 billion that will be used to fund the project.

Stretching coast-to-coast from Senegal to Djibouti, the Great Green Wall aims to regenerate an area that has been seriously affected by land degradation and desertification. The semi-arid Sahel, from the dry Sahara in the north to the humid savannas in the south, suffers from recurrent droughts, lack of rainfall and deteriorating soil quality and biodiversity. Diseases such as Ebola, and food, water and energy insecurities significantly hinder its development. It is hoped that once completed, the Great Green Wall would become a new Wonder of the World - overtaking the Great Barrier Reef as the largest living structure on Earth.

Making progress with land restoration

Progress so far has been slow, with the United Nations (UN) reporting that the initiative had only covered 16% of its target area. But, it has already benefitted close to 500,000 people, both through training and job creation. In Ethiopia, 15 million hectares of land have been restored, while in Senegal, 12 million drought-resistant trees have been planted in less than a decade.

In January 2021, the project received a pledge for additional funding from donors including the World Bank, France and the African Development Bank. The Great Green Wall Accelerator announced that it will cover around 30% of the $33 billion needed for the Great Green Wall to meet its 2030 goals.

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Reading 1 (continued)

To put this region on a more secure, equitable and sustainable footing is an opportunity not to be missed, according to Ibrahim Thiaw, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). He told the Davos Conference that securing the necessary funding for Great Green Wall will create opportunities for people "to stay at home, do business at home, grow crops at home, and enjoy their time at home, rather than embarking on dangerous journeys to find work in Europe and the Middle East."

To support these efforts, 1t.org and UpLink have recently launched the Trillion Trees Challenge. It is calling for successful and innovative restoration projects to contribute to the vision of the Great Green Wall Initiative and deliver sustainable development for all in the Sahel Region.

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. What environmental issue is the Great Green Wall project trying to prevent?

22. What was the main purpose of Wangari Maathai's life?

23. What did Wangari Maathai study for her highest educational qualification?

24. What size area of land does the initiative hope to fill with trees?

25. What issues are delaying the project? (List two)

Do not write in this space

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Reading 1 (continued)

26. What percentage of the target area has already been covered by this initiative?

27. How has the project helped the region's human population?

28. What is the name of the project's European donor?

29. What issues would be addressed by making the Sahel region more secure?

30. How will the Trillion Trees Challenge benefit the Sahel region?

Do not write in this space

Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) (10 marks)

Read the following article. Then complete the task.

Animal Testing

Testing on animals has been a much debated issue for over a hundred years. First documented around 2,000 years ago, it became prominent in the second half of the 19th century. In the mid-1900s, the rapid expansion of the pharmaceutical and chemical industries gave rise to using animals for the purpose of research. Types of research on animals include conventional forms of research: physiological and psychological. The most recent includes agricultural research, directed towards intensive farming methods and increasing the efficiency of raising animals for food production. Safety or toxicology testing, is another common type of research wherein medicines and various other chemical products are tested on animals for safe human use.

Medical research on animals has dramatically improved the health of the human race. It has contributed to coming up with various ways to cure many diseases that previously resulted in death. Consequently, many lives have been saved. The California Biomedical Research Association states that nearly every medical breakthrough in the last 100 years has resulted directly from research using animals. Experiments in which dogs had their pancreases removed led directly to the discovery of insulin, critical to saving the lives of diabetics. The polio vaccine also tested on animals, reduced the global occurrence of the disease from 350,000 cases in 1988 to 223 cases in 2012.

Despite these benefits, many people believe that animals should not be used for testing. They argue that it is cruel. In spite of what animal activists think, researchers like myself treat animals humanely, both for the animals' sake and to ensure reliable test results. Moreover, animal research has been regulated by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) since 1966.

While accurate global figures for animal testing are extremely difficult to obtain, estimates indicate that anywhere from 50 to 100 million animals are used in experiments every year. Mice are 98% genetically similar to humans so they are the most commonly used animals. They are also popular for their size, low cost, ease of handling and fast reproduction rates. Rabbits, fish, monkeys, cats, dogs, sheep and horses are also used. Opponents of animal testing say that the number of animals used is far too high. However, researchers would argue that this is necessary to get accurate test results.

Researchers face a lot of opposition from animal activists. The latter have even used violence. Many animal protection groups have broken into laboratories illegally to 'rescue' animals which they then release into the wild. These activists have also damaged medical equipment, and in the most serious cases, they have used bombs. By engaging in these illegal activities, animal rights campaigners are actually hindering medical progress.

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Reading 2 (continued)

Many of us appreciate the concerns of animal rights groups. Most scientists and governments state, publicly at least, that animal testing should cause as little suffering to animals as possible, and that animal tests should only be performed when necessary. The guiding principles for the use of research animals in most countries are known as the 'three Rs'; replacement, reduction and refinement. They are designed to minimise the use of animals in scientific research by replacing animal testing with other types of research when possible, by reducing the number of animals used, and by refining research techniques to reduce the pain and distress caused to animals.

31. Research using animals _____.

- ☐ emerged in the second half of the 19th century
- ☐ started around two thousand years ago
- ☐ was non-existent prior to 1850

32. The latest area of animal testing is concerned with _____.

- ☐ physiological and psychological research
- ☐ safety or toxicology testing
- ☐ improving the productive capacity of farms

33. Testing on _____ resulted in the successful treatment of diabetes.

- ☐ dogs
- ☐ mice
- ☐ sheep

34. The writer is _____.

- ☐ an animal activist
- ☐ a government official
- ☐ a researcher

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Reading 2 (continued)

35. Treating animals badly in research _____.

- ▢ affects test results
- ▢ ensures tests are reliable
- ▢ helps save people's lives

36. The number of animals used in testing is _____.

- ▢ stable
- ▢ on the increase
- ▢ hard to quantify

37. The main reason for researchers using mice is their _____.

- ▢ speed and aptitude
- ▢ reproductive rates
- ▢ genetic make-up

38. Some extreme animal activists use _____ to support their case.

- ▢ brutal force
- ▢ persuasion
- ▢ protests

39. The writer _____ the animal activists' case.

- ▢ expresses an understanding of
- ▢ disapproves of
- ▢ offers to assist with

40. 'Replacement' in the 'three Rs' refers to the substitution of _____.

- ▢ painful techniques
- ▢ animal species
- ▢ research methods

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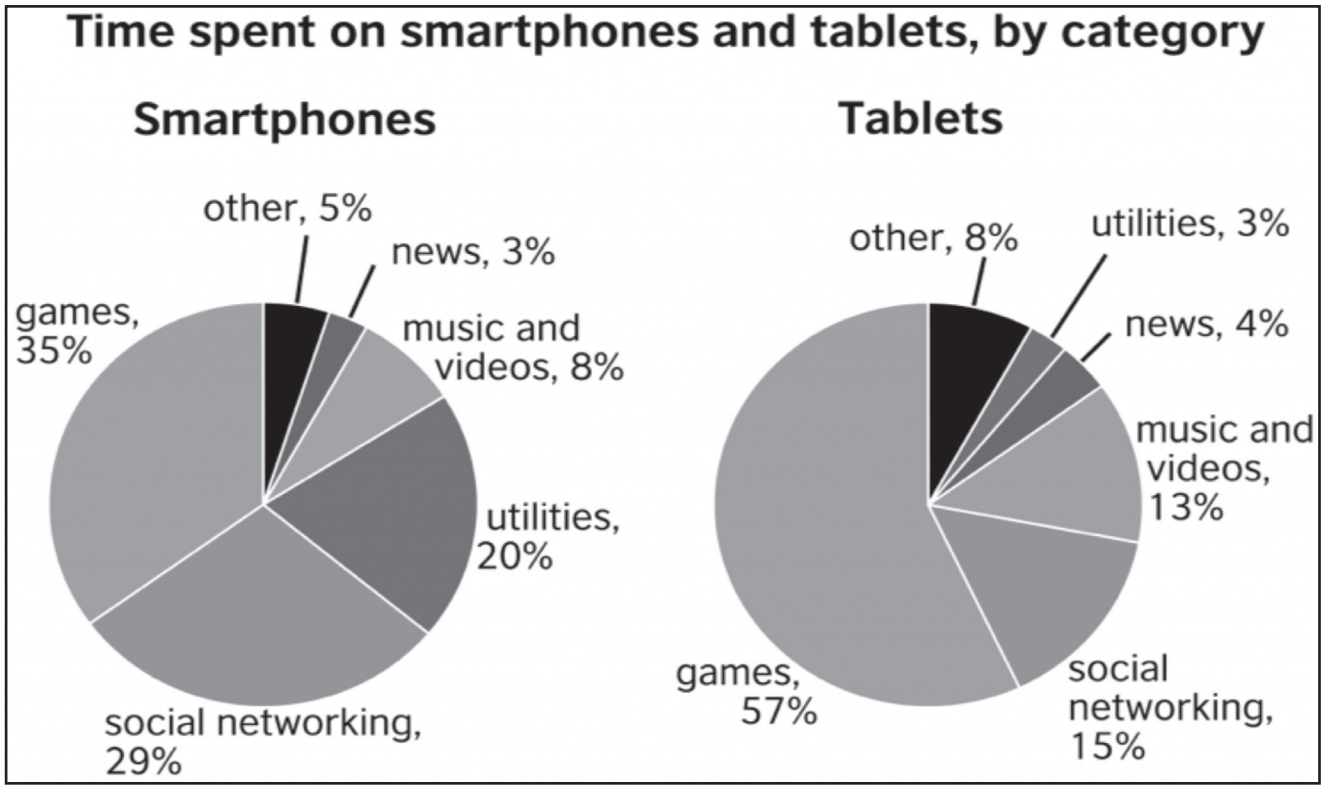
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Reading / Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following pie charts. Then complete the task.

Smartphone and Tablet Usage



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Reading / Writing (continued)

Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained in both pie charts.*

*Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***

Your writing should be clear, concise and accurate.

Smartphone and Tablet Usage

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Reading/Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided.*

*You should write **at least 150 words.***

Situation: *Imagine that you are a university student who wishes to change his/her accommodation arrangements for the next semester.*

EITHER:

A. ***Write an email / letter to the accommodation officer.***

– Explain why you are writing.

– Describe in some detail the problems you are experiencing.

– Suggest possible solutions to your problems

OR:

Situation: *Imagine that you are an employee of a company who is requesting paid leave to do a work-related training course.*

B. ***Write an email / letter to the manager of the company.***

– Explain why you are writing.

– Describe the course in detail and explain how you would benefit from it

– Explain why the company should grant you paid leave to attend the course.

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

[End of Examination]

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سلطنة عمان
وزارة التربية والتعليم

مركز القياس والتقويم التربوي
The Center for Educational Assessment and Measurement (CEAM)

امتحان دبلوم التعليم العام
لكلية الحرس السلطاني العماني التقنية (ثنائية اللغة)
للعام الدراسي ١٤٤٣ هـ - ٢٠٢١ / ٢٠٢٢ م - الدور الثاني - الفصل الدراسي الثاني

تنبيه:
- المادة: English Language
- الأسئلة في (١٤) صفحة.
- زمن الإجابة: ثلاث ساعات.
- الإجابة في الورقة نفسها.

تعليمات مهمة:

- يجب الحضور إلى قاعة الامتحان قبل عشر دقائق على الأقل من بدء زمن الامتحان.
- يجب إحضار أصل ما يثبت الهوية وإبرازها للعاملين بالامتحانات.
- يجب الالتزام بالزي (الدشداشة البيضاء والمصر أو الكمة للذكور) والزي المدرسي للطالبات ، ويستثنى من ذلك الدارسون من غير العمانيين بشرط الالتزام بالذوق العام، ويمنع على جميع المتقدمات ارتداء النقاب داخل المركز وقاعات الامتحان.
- يحظر على الممتحنين اصطحاب الهواتف النقالة وأجهزة النداء الآلي وآلات التصوير والحواسيب الشخصية والساعات الرقمية الذكية والآلات الحاسبة ذات الصفة التخزينية والمجلات والصحف والكتب الدراسية والدفاتر والمذكرات والحقائب اليدوية والآلات الحادة أو الأسلحة أياً كان نوعها وأي شيء له علاقة بالامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن الامتثال لإجراءات التفتيش داخل المركز طوال أيام الامتحان.
- يجب على الممتحن التأكد من استلام دفتر امتحانه، مغلفاً بغلاف بلاستيكي شفاف وغير ممزق ، وهو مسؤول عنه حتى يسلمه لمراقبي اللجنة بعد الانتهاء من الإجابة.
- يجب الالتزام بضوابط إدارة امتحانات دبلوم التعليم العام وما في مستواه وأية مخالفة لهذه الضوابط تعرضك للتدابير والإجراءات والعقوبات المنصوص عليها بالقرار الوزاري رقم ٥٨٨ / ٢٠١٥.
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الامتحان المقالية بقلم الحبر (الأزرق أو الأسود).
- يقوم المتقدم بالإجابة عن أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد بتظليل الشكل (○) وفق النموذج الآتي:

س - عاصمة سلطنة عمان هي:

○ القاهرة ○ الدوحة
● مسقط ○ أبوظبي

ملاحظة: يتم تظليل الشكل (●) باستخدام القلم الرصاص وعند الخطأ، امسح بعناية لإجراء التغيير.

صحيح ● **غير صحيح** ⊖ ◉ ◒ ⊗ ☑

مُسَوَّدَة، لا يتم تصحيحها

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Listening 1 (Items 1 – 10) (10 marks)

You are going to hear a talk about a marine archaeologist.
Listen, and for each item shade in the bubble (⬭) next to the correct option.

1. Leonardo finds clues for hidden treasure in _____.

- ⬭ TV documentaries
- ⬭ newspaper reports
- ⬭ ancient documents

2. Leonardo has been working as a researcher in Portugal for _____ years.

- ⬭ fifteen
- ⬭ eighteen
- ⬭ forty-one

3. Leonardo makes money by _____.

- ⬭ selling his research results
- ⬭ raising Portuguese wrecks
- ⬭ trading in gold and silver

4. Leonardo is _____.

- ⬭ Spanish
- ⬭ Mexican
- ⬭ French

5. The main problem for Leonardo's private clients is the _____.

- ⬭ uncertainty about who owns the wrecks
- ⬭ fees demanded by governments
- ⬭ large sums of money involved

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Listening 1 (continued)

6. Haiti plans to retrieve chests of gold and silver from _____ Portuguese galleons.

- ☐ less than forty
- ☐ approximately forty
- ☐ more than forty

7. The government of Haiti will use the treasure to _____.

- ☐ build a research centre
- ☐ pay Leonardo's fees
- ☐ pay back its National debt

8. The amount of gold and silver found as a result of Leonardo's research is _____.

- ☐ very little
- ☐ a well-kept secret
- ☐ around one billion dollars

9. Leonardo's research led to the discovery of old gold _____ in Guatemala.

- ☐ companies
- ☐ chambers
- ☐ mines

10. Most of the gold and silver taken from South America to Europe in the 16th century belonged to _____.

- ☐ the Incas and the Aztecs
- ☐ the Spanish and the Portuguese
- ☐ international mining companies

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Listening 2 (Items 11 – 20) (10 marks)

You are going to hear ten short texts. Listen, and answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.

11. What does the speaker like best about her favourite movie?

_____

12. What is the man complaining about?

_____

13. Why didn't the rider have time to think about winning her first race?

_____

14. What is the lecturer talking about?

_____

15. What is the woman complaining about?

_____

16. What is the man going to do?

_____

17. What did the man buy the woman?

_____

18. What concerns does the man have about the new dishwasher?

_____

19. Why does the woman want the scissors?

_____

20. What type of pillows did the woman buy?

_____

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Reading 1 (Items 21 – 30) (10 marks)

Read the following article about the possibility of life on Mars. Then complete the task.

Should Humans Go to Mars?

(November 18, 2021) A human mission to Mars once seemed like something straight out of a science fiction novel. But thanks to major technological advancements, reaching Mars and surviving on it, could become a reality in our lifetime. NASA, the U.S space agency, and several private companies are already developing the technology to make such a trip possible.

But while most experts agree that we will one day be able to send humans to Mars, not all scientists agree. Since 1965, NASA has been sending robots to study and collect information about Mars. Their findings have inspired scientists to continue asking important questions, such as: Did life once exist on Mars? Does it exist there today? Could humans eventually live on Mars? What can Mars tell us about Earth's past, present, and future?

In February 2021, three spacecraft arrived on Mars having departed from different launch sites on Earth seven months earlier in July 2020. These missions seek to understand this planet and unlock the secrets of its past by using robotics to collect information that may be of some help in any future exploratory missions. The three missions - China's Tianwen-1, the United Arab Emirates' Hope Probe and NASA's Perseverance Rover - took advantage of an alignment between Mars and Earth that occurs every 26 months. This enabled the three spacecraft to reach Mars faster than it would normally take as both planets were on the same side of the sun.

The Hope Probe will stay in orbit for a Martian year - equivalent to 687 days on Earth -to gather data about Mars' atmosphere. The Tianwen-1, whose name means "Quest for Heavenly Truth," is orbiting the planet before landing a rover on the surface, so that it can gather important information about the soil, geological structure, environment, and atmosphere. It will also check for any signs of water. NASA's Perseverance Rover is searching for signs of ancient life on Mars and will collect samples that will be returned to Earth.

Although robots have been extremely helpful in studying Mars -they discovered ice below the planet's surface- many scientists believe that only human explorers can answer these questions. For one thing, humans can make decisions quickly as they do not have to rely on commands from scientists on Earth, like robots. Humans can also move around much faster. The robots, which are exploring Mars, can only travel about the length of a football field in one day. However, getting humans to Mars and keeping

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Reading 1 (continued)

them safe will require major technological advances not only because of the distances involved, but also because they would need air, water and protection from the sun's intense heat. A round-trip to Mars would take about eighteen months, and current spacecraft could not carry all the food, water, and other essential items that humans would need to survive. That is why NASA is looking for ways to utilise the soil, water, and other resources on Mars.

Space is a hazardous place for humans. Space radiation - especially galactic cosmic rays (GCRs)- is dangerous. GCRs are energetic particles that come from faraway exploding stars. Without the protection of a thick atmosphere like what we have on Earth, these particles can cause cancer and even brain damage. The longer astronauts are in space, the more exposed they are to these particles and the more at risk they become.

For now, scientists prefer to send people to another planet called Titan. This is considered a safer destination for humans. Saturn's moon Titan, located 745 million miles from Earth, has a thick atmosphere that provides protection from dangerous radiation. Titan has many Earth-like qualities that could help us learn more about our own planet. Titan has lakes and seas, as well as wind, and seasons similar to Earth's, and many other resources that would enable humans to build a self-sustaining settlement there.

It is an enormous challenge to get humans safely to anywhere in space. We should only take this giant scientific leap when we are fully prepared. We should not expose our brave astronauts and the success of the mission to any risk whatsoever. For these reasons it is my opinion that any dreams we have of living on Mars may not be realised any time soon as there are too many risks involved.

Task: *Answer the questions. Make your answers as brief as possible.*

21. What did people in the past think about humans going to Mars?

_____

22. Who is developing the technology to make a trip to Mars possible?

_____

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Reading 1 (continued)

23. When did scientists start studying Mars?

24. What technology are scientists currently using to gather information about Mars?

25. Why were the three spacecraft launched at the same time in July 2020?

26. How long will the UAE's Hope Probe stay in orbit?

27. What is Tianwen-1's assignment on Mars? (List one reason)

28. Why are Galactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs) dangerous for humans?

29. Why is Titan a safer destination for humans?

30. What is the writer's opinion about sending humans to Mars?

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Reading 2 (Items 31 – 40) (10 marks)

Read the following about a sport called Parkour. Then complete the task.

A Very Dangerous Sport

Parkour is defined as an activity or sport that involves moving rapidly through an area while negotiating obstacles by running, climbing and jumping without any support.

In 1902, a volcano erupted on the Caribbean island of Martinique. After the volcanic eruption, a French naval officer, Lt. George Hebert, managed to rescue approximately 700 people on the island. During the rescue, George noticed how the local people's ability to navigate the terrain and obstacles had a significant impact on their chances of survival. George was a well-travelled individual who through his extensive trips around the world had become aware of the skills indigenous people possessed when it came to getting across their local landscape. Based on these experiences, George developed a training discipline which he called 'The Natural Method'. This technique focused on the ability to run, climb and jump to avoid or navigate any obstacle an individual might come across. Later on this life-saving discipline was adopted by the French military and became known as 'Parcours du Combattant' or 'The Path of the Warrior'.

Raymond Belle practised this discipline when he served with the French army in Vietnam in the 1950s. He was a fantastic athlete and the skills he learned earned him a reputation as an elite soldier. Later on, he returned to France and taught his son David who then combined it with gymnastics and martial arts and renamed it Parkour.

Parkour involves a multitude of moves, although none are specifically defined. It involves jumping, vaulting and landing in such a way as to absorb the impact. The activity also involves landing on very small areas such as window ledges and climbing walls without any support.

David went on to form a group of Traceurs called the Yamikasi, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', with his friend, Sebastian Foucan. Over the years, these two friends began to promote very different versions of parkour. David focused on getting from one location to another as efficiently as possible while Sebastian developed his own more creative style which would become known as free running.

In the early 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread to England and David and Sebastian helped bring parkour to a wider audience through various television appearances and interviews. A film called 'Jump London' was released in 2003, and as a result free running became popular in the UK, especially London. However, it was with the arrival of YouTube in 2005, that free running videos were available for masses of people around the world to watch and enjoy. Two years later in 2007, the first major free running and parkour competition was held in Vienna, Austria.

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Reading 2 (continued)

As parkour requires hardly any facilities, people can practise it in both rural and urban areas, typically in parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs have a motto 'leave no trace' so they are extremely respectful of the environment. As a result, there have been very few complaints regarding damage to property. However, law enforcement and safety officials such as fire and rescue teams have expressed their concerns regarding the sport as it is most definitely a life threatening activity for its participants, especially when it takes place at great heights. In response to these concerns, practitioners of the sport maintain that injuries are rare and parkour advocates believe that it is safer and wiser to rely on one's own hands and feet, rather than on things that are out of one's immediate control, such as ice in skiing and wheels in motor racing.

31. George Hebert developed 'The Natural Method' because he _____.

- ☐ saw indigenous people doing it
- ☐ realised it could save lives
- ☐ wanted to be a soldier

32. 'The Natural Method' _____.

- ☐ was adopted by the French military
- ☐ was developed in Vietnam
- ☐ replaced George's training discipline

33. Raymond Belle _____.

- ☐ was a practitioner of 'Parcours du Combattant'
- ☐ gave the discipline a new name
- ☐ was trained by George Hebert

34. The person who combined parkour with gymnastics is_____.

- ☐ Raymond Belle
- ☐ George Hebert
- ☐ David Belle

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Reading 2 (continued)

35. A traceur is _____.

- ☐ an obstacle in a parkour course
- ☐ a move in parkour
- ☐ a person who practices parkour

36. Free running is different from parkour because it is _____.

- ☐ faster
- ☐ more efficient
- ☐ more creative

37. _____ made parkour and free running popular all over the world.

- ☐ TV interviews
- ☐ YouTube videos
- ☐ A documentary film

38. The first parkour and free running competition took place in _____.

- ☐ 2003
- ☐ 2005
- ☐ 2007

39. According to safety officials, parkour is _____ sport.

- ☐ a life-threatening
- ☐ a well-controlled
- ☐ not an environmentally-friendly

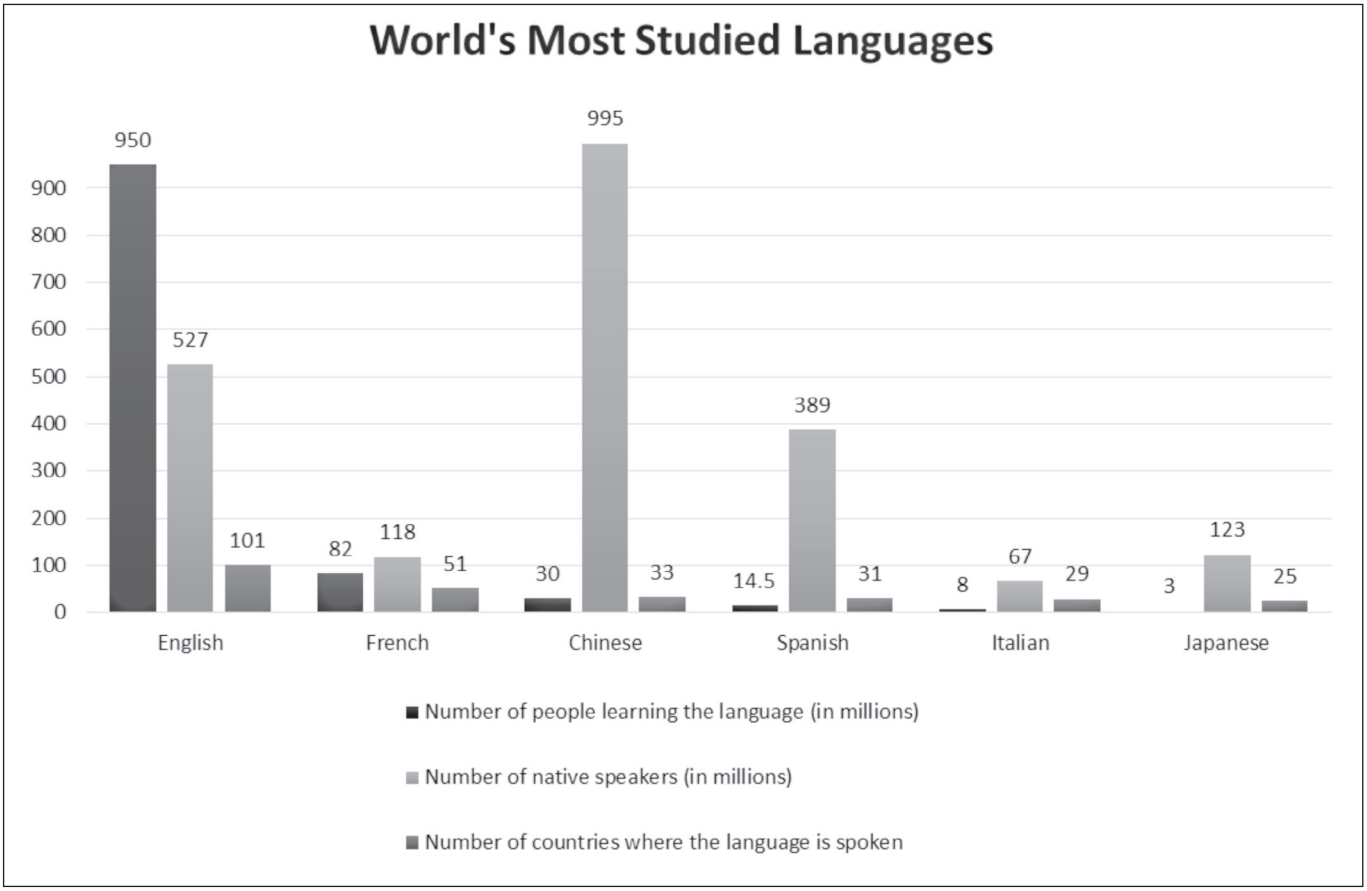
40. People who do parkour and free running _____.

- ☐ rely on their own bodies
- ☐ do not take any risks
- ☐ use a lot of equipment

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Reading / Writing (10 marks)

Consider the following graph which gives information about some of the world's most studied languages. Then complete the task.



Task: *Write a **summary** of the information contained in the graph.*
*Do **not** write **more than 100 words.***
Your writing should be clear, concise and accurate.

World's Most Studied Languages

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Reading/Writing (continued)

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WRITING (20 marks)

*Answer **either A or B**. Write your answer in the space provided.*

*You should write **at least 150 words.***

EITHER:

A. Situation: *Imagine that you are Mr. Hamed and you recently bought a used car from the Smart Automotive Company.*

Write an email/ letter to the manager describing the vehicle's poor performance and the inadequate after-sales service offered to you by both the company and its staff.

– Explain the problems you have had with the car since you bought it.

– Explain why you are dissatisfied with the service and the staff.

– Suggest possible solutions to this problem.

OR:

B. Situation: *Imagine that you are Ahmed and your friend Sami is planning to buy a new laptop that he needs for both work and leisure. He wrote asking for your advice prior to purchasing it. He also mentioned that his budget is 500 RO.*

Write a reply email/ letter:

– Suggest where he can purchase the laptop as some stores might have good discounts and/or promotions.

– Inform him about the best brands that he can get for his budget.

– Provide him with details about the specifications/applications he needs for both work and leisure activities.

Option: _____ *(Indicate here which option you have chosen.)*

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Writing (continued)

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Writing (continued)

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Second Semester

English Language

(اللغة الانجليزية)

(Answers)

****

LISTENING 1 (10 mks)	
1. ● the UK ○ France ○ the USA	**6.** ● crime and violence ○ love and romance ○ travel and adventure
2. ○ at home on television ● at the school film club ○ at the local cinema	**7.** ○ *'Dr Strangelove'* ● *'The Big Sleep'* ○ *'Citizen Kane'*
3. ● late 1930s ○ 1940s ○ early 1950s	**8.** ○ more expensive ○ just as expensive ● less expensive
4. ○ his father ● a teacher ○ his friend	**9.** ○ realistic ○ beautiful ● dramatic
5. ○ easier to take ○ less expensive ● more interesting	**10.** ○ is against black-and-white ○ likes colour and black-and-white equally ● is in favour of black-and-white

Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. 2:30	**16.** volcanic eruption/molten lava near the city
12. manager of the month	**17.** her jewelry might get stolen /break in/robbery
13. was flooded	**18.** Sunday night/Sunday
14. passed his driving test	**19.** children's books friendly monsters /Grimbo's stories
15. 10 rials/ten	**20.** public speaking
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. 96km	**26.** Personal locator beacon
22. WWII / military campaign/ww2 battle between Australia and Japan	**27.** Tour operator /guides
23. Permit/ Kokoda Trial Authority permit/visa	**28.** Local villagers
24. Dry season/May-September	**29.** Follow guidelines
25. Trekking boots	**30.** Challenging yet rewarding/ unforgettable
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)	
31. ○ 25% ● 35% ○ 45%	**36.** ○ HCG ● Cotton Ball ○ Egg
32. ○ Tapeworm ○ Cotton Ball ● Egg	**37.** ● 4 ○ 6 ○ 8
33. ● severe exhaustion ○ psychological problems ○ serious infections	**38.** ○ HCG ○ Egg ● Ear Stapling
34. ● Tapeworm ○ HCG ○ Egg	**39.** ○ consistent solid food ● a two-week period of no solid food ○ gradual weight loss over a long period
35. making you feel less hungry ● helping you burn more calories ○ replacing the food that you eat	**40.** ● regular movement and exercise ○ a combination of different diets ○ a strictly-controlled balanced diet
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY (10 mks)	
10	– Task achievement very good – All important points included – Clear, orderly grouping and sequencing – Almost entirely own words
8	– Task achievement good – Almost all important points included – Grouping and sequencing reasonably clear – Largely own words
6	– Task achievement uneven – Some important points not included – Attempts at grouping and sequencing, but not very successful – Some reliance on copying
4	– Task achievement limited – Several important points not included – Limited sense of clarity and order – Reliance on copying
2	– Task achievement very limited – Many important points not included – Obvious lack of clarity and order – Heavy reliance on copying
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Completely irrelevant. OR Text simply copied straight from the question paper OR No writing at all, or not written in English OR Complete nonsense

Notes:

- *This task should be marked for language, not content, but (as noted above) if the content is entirely irrelevant to the task, a mark of zero should be awarded.*
- *However, if a student has **genuinely attempted the task**, but their answer is only **partly** relevant, then a **reduced** mark (not zero) should be awarded.*
- *Count the words and indicate when the 100-word limit has been reached. Students should not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, **but should not be penalised for exceeding it.** .*

WRITING (20 mks)		
	LANGUAGE (10 mks)	**TASK ACHIEVEMENT (10 mks)**
10	– Uses a good range of structures, with few grammatical errors. – Makes appropriate and correct use of a good range of vocabulary.	– Message to the intended reader(s) is very clear. – Writing clearly succeeds in achieving its intended purpose. – The points made by the writer are logically organised and very clear.
8	– Grammar is reasonably correct, but rather limited in range. – Uses a reasonable range of vocabulary, mostly in an appropriate way.	– Writing has reasonable success in achieving its intended purpose. – Discusses the topic reasonably well, but use of supporting arguments is not fully effective. – The points made by the writer are reasonably well organized and mostly clear.
6	– There are quite frequent grammatical inaccuracies. – Vocabulary is generally used appropriately, but is limited in range.	– Writing has partly achieved its intended purpose. – Expresses opinions with some use of supporting arguments, but only in a limited way. – The writer makes an attempt to organise his/her points, but this is only partly effective.
4	– There are frequent serious grammatical errors, which sometimes obscure meaning. – Vocabulary is very limited in range and some words are wrongly used.	– Writing only has very limited success in achieving its intended purpose. – Makes an attempt to discuss the topic, but the result is unconvincing and clearly inadequate. – Weak organization makes it difficult to follow the points being made by the writer.
2	– The grammar used is extremely limited and/or distorted. – Vocabulary is extremely limited and many words are wrongly used.	– Writing clearly fails to achieve its intended purpose. – A very feeble attempt to discuss the topic. Very little relevant content. – The points made by the writer are confused and disjointed.
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Irrelevant. (Completely unrelated to the topic) OR Hardly any writing at all, or not written in English. OR Complete nonsense.	

SEE ALSO: *'ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES'* on ***page 6*** of this Marking Guide.

ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES

LISTENING & READING sections: In these two sections, all student responses are of the objectively-marked, right-or-wrong type. So there should never be any discrepancies in the marks awarded.

There are two different procedures for ensuring that no such discrepancies occur:

1) No action required: With (machine-marked) 'multiple choice' items (LST 1, RDG 2), discrepancies are automatically excluded by the *ePen* marking system.
2) Action required: With 'short answer' items (LST 2, RDG 1), there may be (accidental) discrepancies in the scores awarded by the two markers. The Supervisor/ Adjudicator should be on the lookout for any such discrepancies. (Note: This is now done automatically by the *ePen* marking system.). If they occur, read the students' response and award the correct mark.

READING/ WRITING & WRITING sections: In these two sections, student responses are independently marked by two markers using their judgement (based on the wording of the ***Rating Scale*** provided). As a result, differences may sometimes occur between the two scores awarded.

In such cases, there are two possible procedures:

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CALCULATION OF AVERAGES:

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY		WRITING (Language)		WRITING (Task Achievement)	
Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score
10 / 8	9	10 / 8	9	10 / 8	9
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6 / 4	5	6 / 4	5	6 / 4	5
4 / 2	3	4 / 2	3	4 / 2	3
2 / 0	1	2 / 0	1	2 / 0	1

IMPORTANT NOTE: As in previous years, ***individual*** markers should ***only*** award the marks specified in the relevant Rating Scale* (as in 'pair of scores' above). 'In-between marks' (as in 'final score' above) can ***only*** be awarded when two (differing) individual marks are combined by the Supervisor/ Adjudicator. [* Note: This means that, even though the computer screen shows all the possible final scores, ***individual*** markers should ***only*** use those scores which are mentioned in the scale.]

****

LISTENING 1 (10 mks)

1.	● longest human-powered polar journey ○ fastest journey to the South Pole ○ longest journey on foot	**6.**	○ wind chill ● white-out ○ friction
2.	○ two ○ five ● nine	**7.**	○ It is 170 miles long ● planes can't land there ○ the wind is too severe
3.	● Robert Falcon Scott ○ Roald Amundsen ○ Ernest Shackleton	**8.**	● 62 ○ 69 ○ 105
4.	● ponies' sleds ○ petrol-driven tractors ○ dogsleds	**9.**	○ an internet cafe ● a movie theatre ○ an ice-skating rink
5.	○ ice-trekking ○ snow-trudging ● man-hauling	**10.**	○ the right tools ○ an experienced team ● strong self-belief and determination

Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. Clean cars	**16.** (Minor) car accident
12. brake pads /brakes	**17.** 550
13. Canada	**18.** her son was not well/her son is sick
14. new kind of paper not made of tree	**19.** adventure
15. cancer	**20.** his daughter's concert
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. it is natural learning process/ instinct/ is innate/ born with it	**26.** the exaggerated nature and repetition help them to learn sounds
22. learning language through repetition	**27.** might persist / may be used for too/so long.
23. they are rewarded.	**28.** when they are six months old.
24. interaction with parents through baby talk.	**29.** because babies listen longer to the sounds occur frequently. /learn sounds frequently
25. to capture attention of young baby.	**30.** from the day they are born/ from their birth
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)			
31.	○ 18th century ● 19th century ○ 20 th century	**36.**	○ they were stolen ○ they were broken into pieces ● their original color was removed
32.	● temple ○ palace ○ marketplace	**37.**	○ risk of damage during transportation ● careful preservation in British institutions ○ desire to maintain historical collections
33.	○ sell them for financial gain ● decorate his estate in Scotland ○ preserve them from destruction	**38.**	○ negotiation for shared ownership ○ agreement to return them ● refusal to return them
34.	○ the British Parliament ○ the Greek government ● the Ottoman Sultan	**39.**	● facilitates a deeper understanding of their cultural context ○ promotes tourism to the country of origin ○ enhances their aesthetic value
35.	● about half ○ almost all ○ only a few	**40.**	○ determined by the country in possession of the artefacts ○ freely traded among museums worldwide ● returned to their country of origin

Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY (10 mks)	
10	– Task achievement very good – All important points included – Clear, orderly grouping and sequencing – Almost entirely own words
8	– Task achievement good – Almost all important points included – Grouping and sequencing reasonably clear – Largely own words
6	– Task achievement uneven – Some important points not included – Attempts at grouping and sequencing, but not very successful – Some reliance on copying
4	– Task achievement limited – Several important points not included – Limited sense of clarity and order – Reliance on copying
2	– Task achievement very limited – Many important points not included – Obvious lack of clarity and order – Heavy reliance on copying
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Completely irrelevant. OR Text simply copied straight from the question paper OR No writing at all, or not written in English OR Complete nonsense

Notes:

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- *Count the words and indicate when the 100-word limit has been reached. Students should not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, **but should not be penalised for exceeding it.***

WRITING (20 mks)		
	LANGUAGE (10 mks)	**TASK ACHIEVEMENT (10 mks)**
10	– Uses a good range of structures, with few grammatical errors. – Makes appropriate and correct use of a good range of vocabulary.	– Writing clearly succeeds in achieving its intended purpose. – Discusses the topic in a lively, interesting way, making effective use of supporting arguments. – The points made by the writer are logically organised and very clear.
8	– Grammar is reasonably correct, but rather limited in range. – Uses a reasonable range of vocabulary, mostly in an appropriate way.	– Writing has reasonable success in achieving its intended purpose. – Discusses the topic reasonably well, but use of supporting arguments is not fully effective. – The points made by the writer are reasonably well organized and mostly clear.
6	– There are quite frequent grammatical inaccuracies. – Vocabulary is generally used appropriately, but is limited in range.	– Writing has partly achieved its intended purpose. – Expresses opinions with some use of supporting arguments, but only in a limited way. – The writer makes an attempt to organise his/her points, but this is only partly effective.
4	– There are frequent serious grammatical errors, which sometimes obscure meaning. – Vocabulary is very limited in range and some words are wrongly used.	– Writing only has very limited success in achieving its intended purpose. – Makes an attempt to discuss the topic, but the result is unconvincing and clearly inadequate. – Weak organization makes it difficult to follow the points being made by the writer.
2	– The grammar used is extremely limited and/or distorted. – Vocabulary is extremely limited and many words are wrongly used.	– Writing clearly fails to achieve its intended purpose. – A very feeble attempt to discuss the topic. Very little relevant content. – The points made by the writer are confused and disjointed.
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Irrelevant. (Completely unrelated to the topic) OR Hardly any writing at all, or not written in English. OR Complete nonsense.	

SEE ALSO: '***ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES'*** on ***page 6*** of this Marking Guide.

ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES

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CALCULATION OF AVERAGES:

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY		**WRITING (Language)**		**WRITING (Task Achievement)**	
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****

LISTENING 1 (10 mks)	
1. ○ 8 ○ 2.5 ● 5.9	**6.** ○ medical Staff ● ordinary people ○ police officers
2. ○ 1500 ● 1150 ○ 40	**7.** ○ ambulances ● helicopters ○ citizen's cars
3. ○ five ○ ten ● twenty	**8.** ● sickness ○ homelessness ○ food security
4. ● Thursday ○ Wednesday ○ Friday	**9.** ● 80% ○ 17% ○ 97%
5. ● the roads ○ homes ○ buildings	**10.** ○ the Red Crescent ○ UNICEF ● the International Rescue Committee
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. Relaxing at home	**16.** On the road
12. The gate was changed/boarding at gate A12	**17.** too many goals/scores from other team/other team scored a few times
13. Both primary and secondary sources	**18.** A living museum
14. the points can be used for discounts/for future discount	**19.** Solar energy
15. the mid-50's	**20.** playing football
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. Change in land use/use of pesticides	**26.** 80%
22. rising temperature/ increased flooding /droughts/changes in blooming season	**27.** 35%
23. 8	**28.** They would increase
24. Both sides benefit interaction	**29.** Avoid using pesticides and plant flowers and plants that attract bees
25. Spreading the pollen	**30.** Buying local honey
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)	
31. ○ painted backgrounds ○ camera tricks ● actors	**36.** ● Season 1 ○ Season 2 ○ Season 3
32. ● Westworld ○ Avatar ○ Futureworld	**37.** ● Avengers: Endgame ○ Lord of the Rings ○ Avatar
33. ○ 1972 ○ 1973 ● 1976	**38.** ○ makes movies more emotional ○ creates movies that are more realistic ● offers a break from real life
34. ○ Lord of the Rings ● Avengers: Endgame ○ Avatar	**39.** ○ changing an actor's appearance ● replacing actors completely ○ making doubles look like actors
35. ● acting ○ income ○ entertainment	**40.** ○ music ○ marketing ● gaming
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY (10 mks)	
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WRITING (20 mks)		
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4	– There are frequent serious grammatical errors, which sometimes obscure meaning. – Vocabulary is very limited in range and some words are wrongly used.	– Writing only has very limited success in achieving its intended purpose. – Makes an attempt to discuss the topic, but the result is unconvincing and clearly inadequate. – Weak organization makes it difficult to follow the points being made by the writer.
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CALCULATION OF AVERAGES:

LISTENING 2 (Note-taking)		**WRITING (Language)**		**WRITING (Task Achievement)**	
Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score
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****

LISTENING 1 (10 mks)	
1. ● Southern Plains ○ East Coast ○ West Region	6. ○ 1931 ○ 1934 ● 1935
2. ○ economic ○ cultural ● agricultural	7. ● dust pneumonia ○ dust coating on skin ○ dust coating on food
3. ○ doing more constructions ○ using vehicles off road ● cutting more grasslands	8. ● 86,000 ○ 440,000 ○ 500,000
4. ○ Black Blizzard ● Dirty Thirties ○ Black Sunday	9. ○ John Steinbeck ○ Dorothea Lange ● Alexander Hogue
5. ○ 3 ● 35 ○ 125	10. ○ the 1930's ○ the 1940's ● the 1950's
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. It's close by	**16.** Go to a mall
12. The classes start early	**17.** The first floor
13. A comedy	**18.** Route 5
14. Doha	**19.** In two weeks
15. filmmaking	**20.** By email
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be **clearly** and **convincingly** correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. Prices have gone up/increase	**26.** 2050
22. Electricity	**27.** 220 billion Euros
23. 35%	**28.** Instability and uncertainty
24. by pipelines	**29.** The USA
25. Fusel fuels	**30.** Asia
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be **clearly** and **convincingly** correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)			
31.	○ tablet ○ computer ● phone	**36.**	● connect people ○ protect people ○ give people confidence
32.	○ Over 50% ○ 50% ● Below 50%	**37.**	○ the United States ○ Russia ● India
33.	● make their pages private ○ follow other profiles ○ delete their pages	**38.**	○ lack self-confidence ● are not mature enough ○ are afraid of being bullied
34.	○ 76 million ○ 1 billion ● 2.32 billion	**39.**	○ be shut down ● have accountability for their pages ○ restrict use by children
35.	● negative behaviour ○ positive attitudes ○ stronger beliefs	**40.**	○ fight bullies ○ stop bullying ● react when cyberbullied

Notes: One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY (10 mks)	
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8	– Task achievement <u>good</u> – Almost all important points included – Grouping and sequencing reasonably clear – Largely own words
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****

LISTENING 1 (10 mks)	
1. ○ cattle and potato ● tobacco and cattle ○ cotton and potato	**6.** ○ Royal Prince ● Prince ○ Prince Slave
2. ● America ○ Guinea ○ Ireland	**7.** ○ he was recognised by all the people living in the town ○ the slave hunters caught him and brought him back ● he had no choice but to accept his new life as a slave
3. ● 1788 ○ 1807 ○ 1866	**8.** ● cotton ○ tobacco ○ potatoes
4. ○ Languages ● Law and Philosophy ○ Agriculture	**9.** ○ they had studied together at the University of Timbuktu ● Sori's family had looked after Dr. Cox when he was shipwrecked ○ Dr. Cox and Sori had met each other previously in Morocco
5. ○ wealthy ○ knowledgeable and skilled ● of royal blood	**10.** ○ 26 ○ 40 ● 67
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. Special effects	**16.** Watch a movie at home
12. Wrong sofa/ wrong colour/ damaged sofa / not the sofa he bought.	**17.** Group tickets
13. Art class	**18.** City centre.
14. Café Roof Terrace/ Café at the park	**19.** Next semester
15. Physiotherapist /Doctor / Sport health specialist	**20.** Ali's mother
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. Desertification / expansion of the Sahara desert	**26.** 16% / sixteen percent
22. Protecting the planet/ protecting Africa and its people.	**27.** Job creation
23. Veterinary Anatomy	**28.** France
24. 100 million hectares	**29.** Stop migration/ stay in the country and develop it/ people needn't make dangerous journeys to Europe/the Middle East
25. Disease/Food/Water/Energy problems	**30.** Sustainable development for all the Sahel region.
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)	
31. ○ emerged in the second half of the 19th century ● started around two thousand years ago ○ was non-existent prior to 1850	**36.** ○ stable ○ on the increase ● hard to quantify
32. ○ physiological and psychological research ○ safety or toxicology testing ● improving the productive capacity of farms	**37.** ○ speed and aptitude ○ reproductive rates ● genetic make-up
33. ● dogs ○ mice ○ sheep	**38.** ● brutal force ○ persuasion ○ protests
34. ○ an animal activist ○ a government official ● a researcher	**39.** ● expresses an understanding of ○ disapproves of ○ offers to assist with
35. ○ affects test results ● ensures tests are reliable ○ helps save people's lives	**40.** ○ painful techniques ○ animal species ● research methods
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

READING & WRITING: SUMMARY (10 mks)	
10	– Task achievement very good – All important points included – Clear, orderly grouping and sequencing – Almost entirely own words
8	– Task achievement good – Almost all important points included – Grouping and sequencing reasonably clear – Largely own words
6	– Task achievement uneven – Some important points not included – Attempts at grouping and sequencing, but not very successful – Some reliance on copying
4	– Task achievement limited – Several important points not included – Limited sense of clarity and order – Reliance on copying
2	– Task achievement very limited – Many important points not included – Obvious lack of clarity and order – Heavy reliance on copying
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Completely irrelevant. OR Text simply copied straight from the question paper OR No writing at all, or not written in English OR Complete nonsense

Notes:

- *This task should be marked for language, not content, but (as noted above) if the content is entirely irrelevant to the task, a mark of zero should be awarded.*
- *However, if a student has **genuinely attempted the task**, but their answer is only **partly** relevant, then a **reduced** mark (not zero) should be awarded.*
- *Count the words and indicate when the 100-word limit has been reached. Students should not be assessed on anything they have written after this limit, **but should not be penalised for exceeding it.***
- **SEE ALSO**: ***'ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES'*** on ***page 6*** of this Marking Guide.

WRITING (20 mks)		
	LANGUAGE (10 mks)	**TASK ACHIEVEMENT (10 mks)**
10	– Uses a good range of structures, with few grammatical errors. – Makes appropriate and correct use of a good range of vocabulary.	– Message to the intended reader(s) is very clear. – Writing clearly succeeds in achieving its intended purpose. – The points made by the writer are logically organised and very clear.
8	– Grammar is reasonably correct, but rather limited in range. – Uses a reasonable range of vocabulary, mostly in an appropriate way.	– Writing has reasonable success in achieving its intended purpose. – Discusses the topic reasonably well, but use of supporting arguments is not fully effective. – The points made by the writer are reasonably well organized and mostly clear.
6	– There are quite frequent grammatical inaccuracies. – Vocabulary is generally used appropriately, but is limited in range.	– Writing has partly achieved its intended purpose. – Expresses opinions with some use of supporting arguments, but only in a limited way. – The writer makes an attempt to organise his/her points, but this is only partly effective.
4	– There are frequent serious grammatical errors, which sometimes obscure meaning. – Vocabulary is very limited in range and some words are wrongly used.	– Writing only has very limited success in achieving its intended purpose. – Makes an attempt to discuss the topic, but the result is unconvincing and clearly inadequate. – Weak organization makes it difficult to follow the points being made by the writer.
2	– The grammar used is extremely limited and/or distorted. – Vocabulary is extremely limited and many words are wrongly used.	– Writing clearly fails to achieve its intended purpose. – A very feeble attempt to discuss the topic. Very little relevant content. – The points made by the writer are confused and disjointed.
0	*No attempt at the task:* EITHER Irrelevant. (Completely unrelated to the topic) OR Hardly any writing at all, or not written in English. OR Complete nonsense.	

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ARRIVING AT FINAL SCORES

LISTENING & READING sections: In these two sections, all student responses are of the objectively-marked, right-or-wrong type. So there should never be any discrepancies in the marks awarded.

There are two different procedures for ensuring that no such discrepancies occur:

1) No action required: With (machine-marked) 'multiple choice' items (LST 1, RDG 2), discrepancies are automatically excluded by the *ePen* marking system.

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2) Unacceptable differences: However, if the difference between the two scores is substantial, i.e. ***more than one level,*** the Supervisor/Adjudicator should read the student's response and, after due consideration, decide on an appropriate mark.

CALCULATION OF AVERAGES:

LISTENING 2 (Note-taking)		**WRITING (Language)**		**WRITING (Task Achievement)**	
Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score	Pair of scores	Final score
10 / 8	9	10 / 8	9	10 / 8	9
8 / 6	7	8 / 6	7	8 / 6	7
6 / 4	5	6 / 4	5	6 / 4	5
4 / 2	3	4 / 2	3	4 / 2	3
2 / 0	1	2 / 0	1	2 / 0	1

IMPORTANT NOTE: As in previous years, ***individual*** markers should ***only*** award the marks specified in the relevant Rating Scale* (as in 'pair of scores' above). 'In-between marks' (as in 'final score' above) can ***only*** be awarded when two (differing) individual marks are combined by the Supervisor/ Adjudicator. [* Note: This means that, even though the computer screen shows all the possible final scores, ***individual*** markers should ***only*** use those scores which are mentioned in the scale.]

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LISTENING 1 (10 mks)	
1. ○ TV documentaries ○ newspaper reports ● ancient documents	**6.** ○ less than forty ○ approximately forty ● more than forty
2. ○ fifteen ○ eighteen ● forty-one	**7.** ○ build a research centre ○ pay Leonardo's fees ● pay back its National debt
3. ● selling his research results ○ raising Portuguese wrecks ○ trading in gold and silver	**8.** ○ very little ● a well-kept secret ○ around one billion dollars
4. ○ Spanish ● Mexican ○ French	**9.** ○ companies ○ chambers ● mines
5. ● uncertainty about who owns the wrecks ○ fees demanded by governments ○ large sums of money involved	**10.** ● the Incas and the Aztecs ○ the Spanish and the Portuguese ○ international mining companies
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

LISTENING 2 (10 mks)	
11. The friendship between the two characters	**16.** Call the supplier to check on the spare parts.
12. The condition in which the sofa was delivered./ Part of the sofa's cover was torn / The filling was coming out.	**17.** Headphones/ Earplugs
13. She had to work the next morning. / It was late at night and she had to go to work at 5a.m. the next morning.	**18.** It is more expensive / environmentally unfriendly.
14. Swords /trade in swords /fighting swords from Greece.	**19.** To cut a cardboard box
15. the shop losing her roll of film/ the shop's offer of a replacement roll.	**20.** Filled with natural material/ filled with real feathers
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 1 (10 mks)	
21. It was just science fiction/ not real /fantasy (imagination)	**26.** A Martian year/ 687 days
22. NASA (US Space Agency) and private companies/China/the UAE	**27.** Provide information about soil/ geological structure/ environment/ atmosphere/water
23. 1965	**28.** Because its particles can cause cancer/ brain damage
24. Robots /Robotics	**29.** Because it's thick atmosphere provides protection from dangerous radiation.
25. Because of the alignment between Mars and Earth / Both planets were on the same side of the sun that day.	**30.** The writer doesn't believe humans can be sent to Mars anytime soon/ Life cannot exist on Mars / Living on Mars could be just a dream/ It's not safe to send humans to Mars.
Notes: *One mark each. Complete accuracy in grammar & spelling is not required, but answers must be* ***clearly*** *and* ***convincingly*** *correct.*	

READING 2 (10 mks)	
31. ○ saw indigenous people doing it ● realised it could save lives ○ wanted to be a soldier	36. ○ faster ○ more efficient ● more creative
32. ● was adopted by the French military ○ was developed in Vietnam ○ replaced George's training discipline	37. ○ TV interviews ● YouTube videos ○ A documentary film
33. ● was a practitioner of 'Parcours du Combattant' ○ gave the discipline a new name ○ was trained by George Hebert	38. ○ 2003 ○ 2005 ● 2007
34. ○ Raymond Belle ○ George Hebert ● David Belle	39. ● a life-threatening ○ a well-controlled ○ not an environmentally-friendly
35. ○ an obstacle in a parkour course ○ a move in parkour ● a person who practices parkour	40. ● rely on their own bodies ○ do not take any risks ○ use a lot of equipment
Notes: *One mark each. Responses must be indicated clearly.*	

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