

Integrated Skills in English

ISE III



Reading & Writing exam

Sample paper 7

Your full name:.....
(BLOCK CAPITALS)

Candidate number:.....

Centre number:.....

Exam date:.....

Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions to candidates

1. Write your name, candidate number, centre number and exam date on the front of this exam paper.
2. You must not open this exam paper until instructed to do so.
3. This exam paper has **four** tasks. Complete **all** tasks.
4. You may highlight parts of the texts or questions with a highlighter pen.
5. Use only blue or black pen for your answers.
6. Write your answers on the exam paper.
7. Do all rough work on the exam paper. Cross through any work you do not want marked.
8. You must not use a dictionary in this exam.
9. You must not use correction fluid on the exam paper.

Information for candidates

You are advised to spend about:

- ▶ 20 minutes on task 1
- ▶ 20 minutes on task 2
- ▶ 40 minutes on task 3
- ▶ 40 minutes on task 4

For examiner use only

Examiner initials	Examiner number

Integrated Skills in English III

Time allowed: 2 hours

This exam paper has four tasks. Complete all tasks.

Task 1 – Long reading

Read the following text about graffiti and answer the 15 questions on page 3.

Paragraph 1

People disagree about the value of graffiti. Some say it is art, some that it is an act of destruction. Whatever you think, the one thing we can say about graffiti is that it's here to stay. It can be traced back to ancient Egypt where writings were found scratched onto the walls of buildings. In fact, the word graffiti comes from the Italian 'to scratch'. We can see examples of ancient graffiti on many of the oldest monuments on Earth, for example the pyramids of Egypt and the buildings of ancient Pompeii. Graffiti was a very common form of expression in ancient times, perhaps due to the lack of written language among poor people, where the only written way to communicate stories and messages was to draw them on walls. Yet, nowadays, the idea of drawing on walls doesn't always spread joy. In today's society, graffiti is often considered to be a form of vandalism and is commonly seen as ugly and destructive.

Paragraph 2

Firstly, we can say that the issue of a lack of written language does not exist anymore. It is not necessary to draw on walls to communicate our wisdom and knowledge to others. So what can be the underlying motivations for graffiti today? These are complex. Sometimes graffiti is politically motivated – a way for people to protest about things in society they don't agree with. For others, graffiti is something which can be a fun activity and gives the artist a sense of pride. Some graffiti is used to mark territory, sending a message to others that a place is symbolically 'owned'. Usually this is done by groups or gangs. Lastly, but importantly, many people do graffiti as a hobby or job; graffiti for many is a form of artistic expression.

Paragraph 3

The types of graffiti that can be seen around the world vary greatly. The most common, and one of the most basic forms of graffiti that can be seen, is the written style of graffiti, known as 'tagging'. Tagging is a written form of the artist's name, normally in a distinctive style. These tags are unique to artists and can usually be reproduced quickly, arguably because this reduces the chances of getting caught. Although there is some art in tagging, this is commonly the type of graffiti that is labelled ugly and anti-social. This kind of graffiti can be found on walls and bridges in numerous cities, and it's this style of graffiti that often leads people to assume that all forms of graffiti are no more than vandalism. But is this the case?

Paragraph 4

Not all graffiti is deemed 'offensive'. Graffiti takes numerous forms: from names to political messages, from small images to large murals. The talent and imagination that goes into some works of graffiti is undeniable. Many graffiti artists have been featured in art galleries since the early 1980s, having been identified first from their work on the streets. One of the most famous graffiti artists now is Banksy, whose work sells for thousands of dollars and is hung in many galleries, despite his street work often being removed by local authorities that see it as vandalism. Graffiti has grown so much in popularity that one IT company hired artists to spray paint the company logo throughout two US cities in a marketing campaign. The company was heavily fined for their activity. The rise in the popularity of graffiti has led to it being accepted by the art world, and increasingly by the public.

Paragraph 5

It is perhaps this recognition that has seen some governments beginning to work with graffiti artists instead of against them. Graffiti is illegal in many countries. Yet, in many other countries such as the UK, Australia and Hungary, another way has been implemented. Designated graffiti areas, which people can use instead of other public walls, have been created. These areas are often bridges or car parks, which may often be victims of 'tag and run' activity. Despite aiming to reduce graffiti in other public places, this has not been a huge success. It appears that graffiti, as it has throughout time, will remain in many forms and many places for years to come.

Questions 1-5

The text on page 2 has five paragraphs (1-5). Choose the best title for each paragraph from A-F below and **write the letter (A-F) on the lines below**. There is one title you don't need.

1. Paragraph 1
2. Paragraph 2
3. Paragraph 3
4. Paragraph 4
5. Paragraph 5

- A Graffiti becomes respectable
- B Graffiti as basic communication
- C Cutting down on illegal activity
- D Motives of graffiti artists
- E Graffiti and emotions
- F Simplistic graffiti forms

Questions 6-10

Choose the **five statements** from A-H below that are **TRUE** according to the information given in the text on page 2. **Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order)**.

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

- A Lack of literacy may have caused graffiti to develop.
- B Written-word graffiti is more common than image-based graffiti.
- C Tagging is the main reason why many people criticise graffiti.
- D Some of Banksy's work is still considered illegal.
- E Contemporary artists do not accept graffiti as art.
- F Some governments allow graffiti in restricted areas.
- G Nowadays, people do not earn money from graffiti.
- H Allowing graffiti in certain areas has decreased the amount of graffiti elsewhere.

Questions 11-15

Complete sentences 11-15 with an exact number, word or phrase (maximum three words) from the text. **Write the exact number, word or phrase on the lines below**.

11. Some people see graffiti as mindless while others see it as art.
12. Some gangs use graffiti in order to
13. To avoid, some graffiti is done in a quick written tag style.
14. A marketing campaign backfired when it was for using graffiti-based methods.
15. Governments have had limited success in trying to illegal graffiti in public places.

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

Read the four short texts about wild salmon and answer the 15 questions on pages 4-6.

Questions 16-20

Read questions 16–20 first and then read texts A, B, C and D below the questions.

As you read each text, decide which text each question refers to. **Choose one letter – A, B, C or D – and write it on the lines below.** You can use any letter more than once.

Which text

16. rejects the arguments set out by an earlier report?
17. explains the journey wild salmon make during their lifetime?
18. considers other forms of sea and river life?
19. supports the case for salmon farming generating vital jobs?
20. mentions the end consumer?

Text A

Recent investment has helped the salmon industry in Scotland to expand, bringing much-needed jobs to remote areas and leading to greater investment in local communities, according to data from the Scottish Salmon Producer’s Association.

Regular work can be particularly difficult to come by in these regions of the country. Due to the government programme of investment in the salmon farming industry, employment has risen substantially over the last few years, with a total 90% increase in employees’ gross pay in the last decade.

The impact of this is wide-reaching, extending far beyond the direct employment indicated. A government formula suggests that for every £1 that fish farm employees earn, a further £4.58 will be generated for the local economy.

Scottish salmon is a hugely popular export, bringing economic and even tourism benefits to the whole country. Demand looks set to continue growing for the foreseeable future, making the investment a profitable one for the long term.

Text B

A recent report from the local government in British Columbia, Canada, an area which invests heavily in aquaculture (fish farming), indicated that the salmon farming sector accounted for \$371 million in total economic activity, as compared to \$447 million for the wild commercial salmon sector and wild salmon sport fishing sector combined.

But the report told only half the story. Salmon farming is highly efficient, meaning that relatively few jobs are required compared to those in the wild salmon fishing industry. Worse still, it failed to mention that this wild industry is under threat as a result of salmon farming.

The threat comes from several sources. One major problem is that salmon escape from farms: between 20% and 40% of all fish caught by ‘wild’ salmon

fishermen are in fact escaped farmed salmon, containing high amounts of antibiotics and vaccines. These can interbreed with wild salmon, potentially decreasing their genetic diversity and adaptability, as well as competing with them for food sources. It is also possible that the farmed salmon may bring new diseases with them.

The biggest threat to wild salmon, however, is sea lice. Sea lice can be extremely harmful to salmon, and they thrive in any area with a large salmon population – ie salmon farms. These lice can travel from the fish farm into the open sea, harming the wild salmon population.

So the question that governments should be asking is whether salmon farming causes more problems than it solves.

Text C

Fred: I've just been learning about the life cycle of a salmon – it's incredible!

Jo: Yes, they're amazing creatures. It's a shame they're under threat from salmon farms. Of course, farmed salmon don't go through that cycle you've learned about, Fred. They just get moved from incubation tanks to fish pens on the coast. Wild salmon play a key role in transporting nutrients from the ocean to the rivers, supporting the ecosystem there.

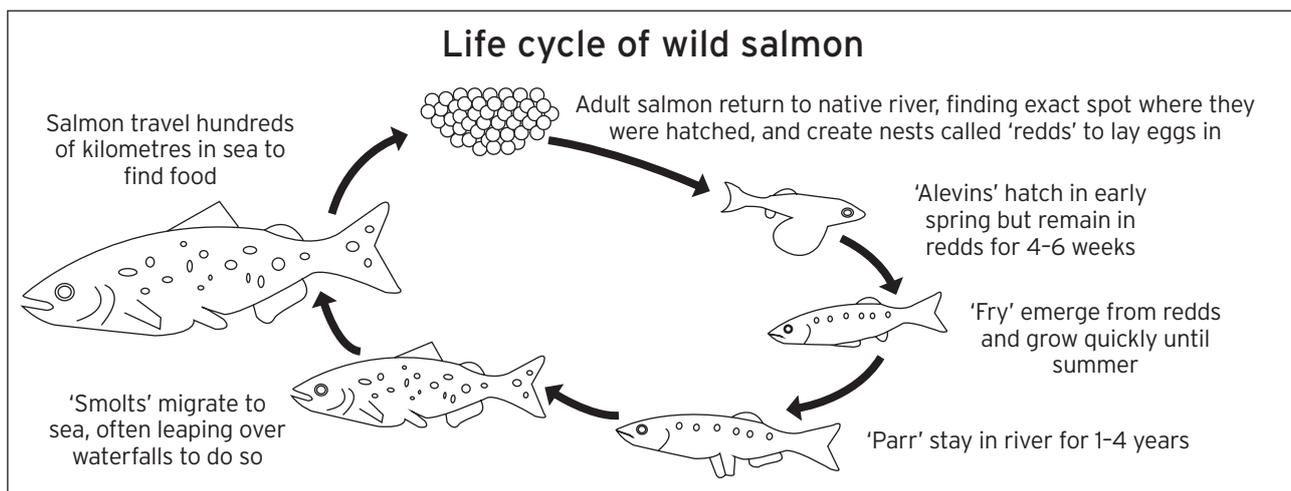
Saeed: I'm pretty sure regulations are stricter these days to prevent so many farmed salmon from escaping. I know sea lice are supposed to be an issue, but we don't actually know what impact they'll have yet.

Gina: It's not just wild salmon under threat. There's a lot of waste from salmon farming that leaks out into the surrounding ocean. It could have a significant impact on local sea life. And don't forget all those seals that are attracted to the salmon farms and are then killed by the farmers!

Jan: I think this is all a bit out of date! Here in Norway lots of salmon farms have voluntarily signed up to the programme for ethically farmed salmon.

Akiko: That's good news, Jan. And farmed salmon is more affordable for less well-off people. Salmon is a very healthy food, so it's great that it can be included in more people's diets.

Text D



Questions 21-25

Choose the **five statements** from A-H below that are **TRUE** according to the information given in the texts above. **Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order).**

- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.

A The report states there has been a 90% increase in work in Scottish salmon farming.

B It is predicted that Scottish salmon exports will increase.

C The British Columbian authorities claim that the wild salmon sector generates more money than the salmon farming sector.

D Farmed salmon are susceptible to catching sea lice from wild salmon.

E Jo believes that the way farmed salmon are transported prevents nutrients from reaching rivers.

F In Norway there is legislation that requires salmon to be ethically farmed.

G When salmon are at the 'smolt' stage they make the journey from their native river to the ocean.

H 'Fry' leave their nests in late spring.

Questions 26-30

The notes below contain information from the texts on pages 4 and 5. Find an exact number, word or phrase (maximum three words) from texts A-D to complete the missing information in gaps 26-30.

Write the exact number, word or phrase on the lines below.

Notes**Salmon farming****General considerations**

- Wild salmon – delicately balanced life cycle, vital to
(26.) of local habitat
- Economic success?

Reasons for danger

- Escaped farm salmon:
 - Have usually been given (27.)
 - Might bring disease
 - Can compete for food
- (28.) are a serious threat – grow in huge numbers, can be dangerous to salmon

Responses to these claims

- Salmon farming brings many economic benefits including local and national income and employment in (29.)
- New schemes and regulations create improved farming conditions
- Healthy food source made (30.) to those on low incomes

ISE III Sample paper 7

Answers

Task 1 – Long reading

1. B
2. D
3. F
4. A
5. C

6-10 can appear in any order

6. A
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. F

11. destruction/vandalism
12. mark territory
13. getting caught
14. (heavily) fined
15. reduce

Task 2 – Multi-text reading

16. B
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. C

21-25 can appear in any order

21. B
22. C
23. E
24. G
25. H

26. (the) ecosystem
27. antibiotics and vaccines / antibiotics / vaccines
28. sea lice
29. Remote areas
30. (more) affordable