

**1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.**

0 'I can't do the exercise.'

Marie said that she couldn't do the exercise.

1 'Tom doesn't understand the exercise.'

Adrian said that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.

2 'I'll finish the exercise at home.'

I said that I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise at home.

3 'Paul wants to do the exercise.'

Steve said that Paul \_\_\_\_\_ to do the exercise.

4 'Andy and Sue are doing the exercise together.'

Cathy said that Andy and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise together.

5 'I did the exercise last week.'

Mark said that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise the week before.

6 'I've done the exercise.'

Nick said that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.

7 'I'm helping Tom.'

Pam said that she \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.

8 'I won't finish the exercise.'

Charles said that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.

9 'Neil doesn't want to do the exercise.'

Ruby said that Neil \_\_\_\_\_ to do the exercise.

10 'Josie hasn't finished the exercise.'

Liz said that Josie \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.

/10

**2 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are two extra words.**analyse belong concentrate do  
memorising pass solve writing0 Can you do different sports at your school?

1 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to any clubs at school?

2 How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ for the school magazine?

3 We've got this information and we have to \_\_\_\_\_ it to see what we can learn from it.

4 I'm good at \_\_\_\_\_ facts. I know all the kings and queens of England.

5 We have to \_\_\_\_\_ this problem for homework.

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**3 Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.**

0 'I enjoy exams,' said Amy.

Amy said that she enjoyed exams.

1 'I enjoy working in a team,' said Max.

Max \_\_\_\_\_.

2 'I didn't organise my learning properly,' said Kate.

Kate \_\_\_\_\_.

3 'My brother has joined the army,' Anne told us.

Anne \_\_\_\_\_.

4 'I had to memorise a poem,' my sister told my aunt.

My sister \_\_\_\_\_.

5 'You'll have fun in the debating club,' Jake told me.

Jake \_\_\_\_\_.

6 'First aid training is important' said David.

David \_\_\_\_\_.

7 'We don't study economics at school,' said Casper.

Casper \_\_\_\_\_.

8 'Tina and Sue are playing chess,' said Paul.

Paul \_\_\_\_\_.

9 'I haven't done any voluntary work,' Emma said.

Emma \_\_\_\_\_.

10 'I can't assess my progress,' Sara said.

Sara \_\_\_\_\_.

/10

**4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in capitals.**I think the <sup>0</sup> education we get now is very good. EDUCATE

Our school cares about our personal

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, not just how well we do in exams. DEVELOPOur teachers understand that <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is an important skill - we don't work on our own all the time. COOPERATEThere's <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that the way students learn helps them in later life. Teachers also find out about their students' <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and help them to do as well as possible. EVIDENT ABLEThey understand that there are <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ between people and that we can't all learn in the same way. DIFFERENT

/5

TOTAL SCORE

/30

## Reading

1 Read the article. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Students have studied for CSE exams since 1986. \_\_\_\_
- 2 To pass a GCSE, a student must get an A, B or C grade. \_\_\_\_
- 3 Students decide which subjects to study for GCSE when they are in Year Nine. \_\_\_\_
- 4 Every student has to study maths for GCSE. \_\_\_\_
- 5 You can choose how many GCSE exams you want to study for. \_\_\_\_
- 6 Students do coursework and project work at home. \_\_\_\_
- 7 Some schools prepare their students for a different exam. \_\_\_\_

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What is the GCSE exam? It is an examination taken by British school students at the age of fifteen or sixteen. It has been used since 1986, when it replaced two exams: O levels and CSEs. Before 1986, students with a higher academic level took O levels while students with a lower academic level took CSEs. An A, B or C at O level was a pass, and a Grade 1 CSE was the same as an O level grade C. GCSEs were introduced so that all students could take the same exam. There are seven pass grades: A–G. Grades A–C are equivalent to the old O level pass grades. Grades D–G are similar to CSE grades 2–5. They are still passes, but not as good as an O level. There is also one fail grade, a U, which means ‘unclassified’. When students are thirteen or fourteen, in Year Nine of school, they choose which subjects to study for GCSE. Some subjects are compulsory; everyone has to take them. These are maths, English and science, although in some schools a foreign language is also compulsory. The number of subjects a student can choose depends on his or her ability, but most study between eight and ten subjects for two years and take exams at the end of Year Eleven.

Different subjects are graded in different ways. In some subjects, for example art, music and ICT, more than half the final mark is given for coursework or projects. Originally, this coursework was done at home but there were problems with cheating, and so now it is done by students in the classroom with a teacher watching. Students take their exams in June, but they don’t get their results until the last week in August. In the past, results were sent to the students’ school. Sometimes, the schools put all the results on posters so that students could see not only their own results but also the results of everyone else in their year. Now students get their results online using a password; this means that no one else can see them. Grades in GCSEs have been rising every year for a long time. Some people say this is because students are getting cleverer, but others say that the exams are getting easier. Some schools have even stopped using them, preferring the international GCSE (IGCSE) instead.

## Listening

2 10 Listen to someone talking about a school. Choose the best answer to the questions.

- 1 The guest:
  - a is a teacher at the school.
  - b was a student at the school.
  - c is the parent of children at the school.
- 2 The school:
  - a doesn’t teach traditional subjects.
  - b is very old.
  - c isn’t very big.
- 3 How are the projects chosen?
  - a The teachers decide.
  - b Students are free to choose.
  - c All students do the same thing.
- 4 On Wednesday afternoons, students:
  - a can choose to do Community Experience or a workshop.
  - b play sports.
  - c are free to do what they want.
- 5 The main aim of sports is to:
  - a make students competitive.
  - b teach students to work together.
  - c win competitions for the school.
- 6 Clubs will only open at the school if:
  - a students agree to attend every day.
  - b the teachers agree.
  - c enough students decide they want to join.

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## Communication

3 Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases below. There are six extra words and phrases.

all right can I excuse me hey if I  
sorry I want must be see you to you ‘ve got  
with you would it you can

A: <sup>0</sup> Hey , Tim! <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to speak <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

B: What do you want?

A: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your Jet CD?B: <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ , but I’ve stopped lending my CDs to people.A: Well, is it <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ if I come round and listen to it after school today?B: Okay. Look, I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go to see Mr Jenkins.A: Okay. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

B: Bye.

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TOTAL SCORE

120