

6th YEAR WEB SAMPLE – NEW FORMAT

Exam Duration: 2 hs

PART I: LANGUAGE

A. Rewrite these sentences without changing their meaning.

1. "Are you afraid of flying?" the psychologist asked me.

The psychologist wanted to know _____
_____ of flying.

2. You can buy tickets online or at our offices.

Tickets _____
_____ or at our offices.

3. Although we had a long journey, we weren't tired.

In spite of _____
_____, we weren't tired.

4. It wasn't a good idea to pack so many things!

You _____
_____ so many things.

5. The flight was so long that we got really bored.

It was _____
_____ that we got really bored.

For examiner's use only
1. ____/2
2. ____/2
3. ____/2
4. ____/2
5. ____/2

Corrected by:

Total marks in this exercise: ____/10



B. Complete the text with the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets. Use modals, if necessary.

Panic over the Atlantic

At 11:35 on January 13th, 2012 British Airways flight BA0206 took off from Miami to London. It ¹(fly) _____ for about three hours, and was over the Atlantic, when suddenly a voice came out of the loudspeakers: 'This is an emergency announcement. We will shortly be making an emergency landing on water'. Immediately, panic ²(break) _____ out. One passenger on the flight later said, 'My wife and I looked at each other and we feared the worst. We imagined that we ³(crash) _____ into the Atlantic. It was awful. Everyone ⁴(scream) _____.'

But about 30 seconds later the cabin crew told us ⁵(ignore) _____ the message. They started to run up and down the aisle explaining that the message ⁶(play) _____ by accident and that everything was OK. By this time, a lot of passengers were already in tears and were trying ⁷(get) _____ their life jackets out from under their seats.

Another passenger claimed, 'The captain ⁸(not say) _____ anything about it until just before we started to land. It was traumatic. I can't think of anything worse than being told your plane's about to crash. I ⁹(never feel) _____ so terrified in my life.' Later a British Airways spokesman said, 'We would like to apologize to passengers on this flight for ¹⁰(cause) _____ unnecessary concern.'

For examiner's use only	
1.	/1.5
2.	/1.5
3.	/1.5
4.	/1.5
5.	/1.5
6.	/1.5
7.	/1.5
8.	/1.5
9.	/1.5
10.	/1.5

Corrected by:	Total marks in this exercise: _____/15
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NEW TASK



C. Fill in the blanks with words from the box. There are **five extra words** which you do not need to use.

ANY	ARE	AS	BEEN	BEING
BUT	FALL	IF	LIKE	NO
SUCH	WERE	WHICH	WHOSE	WHY



AIR BABYLON

Air Babylon is a best-selling book, co-written by Imogen Edwards-Jones and anonymous airline staff ¹ _____ identities must remain secret. It tells the 'inside story' about flying and answers questions ² _____ as 'Why is the heating often suddenly turned up halfway through a flight?' or 'Why can you sometimes smell roast chicken in a plane when they are serving you fish?'



'There is a sensible drinking policy on all airlines, which means that we ³ _____ not supposed to serve passengers if they start getting noisy, but some air crew think that if you give them enough to eat and drink, they will eventually ⁴ _____ asleep and give you ⁵ _____ trouble at all. And, ⁶ _____ every flight attendant knows, a snoring plane is a happy plane. That's the reason ⁷ _____ we like to turn the heating up half-way through a flight...'

'Birds are one of the major problems for any airport when planes are taking off and landing. Any large bird can easily cause an accident ⁸ _____ they fly into an engine. Smaller birds are less of a problem. In some cases, they can do some damage, ⁹ _____ often they are just roasted. In these cases, passengers on the plane might think that chicken is ¹⁰ _____ cooked.'

For examiner's use only	
1.	/1
2.	/1
3.	/1
4.	/1
5.	/1
6.	/1
7.	/1
8.	/1
9.	/1
10.	/1

Corrected by:	Total marks in this exercise: _____/10
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NEW TASK



D. Complete the following conversation.

At the airport

Zoe: I can't wait for our plane to take off. Aren't you excited?
 Amy: Well, yes...
 Zoe: What's the matter, Amy? You don't sound very excited.
 Amy: The thing is...I'm afraid of flying!
 Zoe: You must ¹ _____!
 Amy: I'm not.
 Zoe: You should ² _____. We could have bought bus tickets instead.
 Amy: That would have been silly! Besides, I have to face my fears.
 Zoe: I wish ³ _____. Is there anything I could do?
 Amy: Thanks, Zoe, but I just need to relax.
 Zoe: Have you tried ⁴ _____?
 Amy: Yes, but pills make me feel dizzy. They don't really work for me.
 Zoe: What would you say if we ⁵ _____?
 Amy: Yes! That's a great idea. I suppose that could help me relax.

For examiner's use only	
1.	/2
2.	/2
3.	/2
4.	/2
5.	/2

Corrected by:	Total marks in this exercise: _____/10
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PART II: READING

E. Read the passage and answer the questions ***in your own words***.

Miracle on the Hudson

The story of US Airways Flight 1549

On January 15th, 2009, the world witnessed the 'Miracle on the Hudson,' when US Airways Flight 1549 made an emergency water landing on the Hudson River after flying into a flock of Canada geese which took out both engines during take-off from LaGuardia airport in New York.



At roughly a hundred seconds into the flight, passengers could hear a 'colossal bam' when the birds were sucked into the engines and flames could be seen coming from the



left engine. They didn't know then that not one, but both engines had gone. However, in an extraordinary display of aviation skill, Captain Chesley 'Sully' Sullenberger safely managed to glide his disabled plane onto the freezing waters of the Hudson River, saving every life on board.

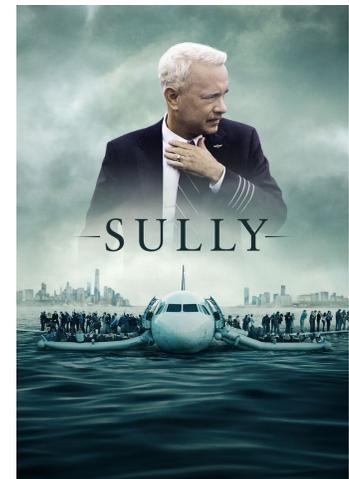
Sully's forced-landing on the Hudson was indeed miraculous. To get the water landing right and not end in disaster, Captain Sully had to bring the 66-ton Airbus A320 down at the perfect speed and angle. But even then, the passengers feared they might drown after surviving the water landing. Either that or die from hypothermia. This didn't happen, though, and as Captain Sully walked the plane twice to make sure all the passengers had got out safely, all 155 survivors scrambled onto the wings and the emergency inflatable exit ramps, and waited to be rescued by the NYC ferry boats that quickly came to the aid of the sinking plane.

The story of the miracle on the Hudson River is now told in the brilliant film *Sully: Miracle on the Hudson*, directed by Clint Eastwood and starring Tom Hanks. Only this time, the film explores a different side of the story, revealing what life was like for the now retired pilot in what he calls the traumatic months following the events. Because, even as Sully was being heralded as a hero by the public and the media for his unprecedented feat of aviation skill, an investigation was being conducted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that threatened to destroy his reputation and his career.

As part of their investigations nearly two dozen emergency simulations were flown at the Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, France, in which pilots consistently managed to return to the closest LaGuardia airport. As a result, Sully was faced with harsh criticism from the National Transportation Safety Board, who accused him of putting passengers in more danger than necessary.

However, in the simulations the decision to turn back was made immediately after the engines blew. The simulated scenarios didn't account for the "human factor", essentially the 30 seconds it took the pilot to decide what to do. There could be no guarantee that the passengers' jet could have made it back to LaGuardia airport. 'I had to be certain we could make it,' Sully wrote in his statement to the safety board. 'Who knows how many more people besides the ones on the plane would have been killed on the ground if we didn't.'

In the end, after examining whether Sully could have safely turned back to New York's LaGuardia Airport, the safety board determined the captain's split-second decision to force landing on the Hudson River was the most appropriate action.





1. How were the two engines damaged?

2. What potential risks did passengers face after the emergency landing?

3. Why was Sully's decision to land on the river criticized by the safety board?

4. What crucial variable didn't the FAA investigation consider at first?

5. How did Captain Sully explain his decision to land on the Hudson River?

For examiner's use only
1. ___/5
2. ___/5
3. ___/5
4. ___/5
5. ___/5

Corrected by:	Total marks in this exercise: ___/25
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**THE VOCABULARY TASK HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED.
CHECK NEW TASKS 'C' AND 'D' IN THE EXAM.**

PART III: WRITING

F. Choose ONE of the following questions. Write your answer in **about 150 words**.

1. You have recently flown back from your holiday destination and feel rather disappointed by the poor service and amenities on the plane, which made your flight quite uncomfortable.
Write an email to your English-speaking friend, telling him / her about the experience and advising them not to fly with the same airline in the future.

Write your **email**.



2. You see this advertisement on an English language website:

Film reviews wanted!
Have you seen a film recently, in the cinema or on TV, which you really liked?

Send us your review! Tell us about the story, characters and any special features of the film. Would you recommend it to other people of your age?
We will publish the best reviews on our website.

Write your **review**.

WEB SAMPLE 2018

6th Year Contents - Beyond B2

Grammar & Structures

- **Articles and other determiners (1)**
 - o *a/an, the*, zero article, *all, most, some, no, both, many, a few, few, no, either, neither, each, every*
- **Phrasal verbs (3, 6, 10)**
 - o Three-word phrasal verbs: transitive and inseparable (e.g. come up with, get away with)
 - o Two-word phrasal verbs: transitive and intransitive (e.g. start up, take over, carry on)
- **Comparisons (5)**
 - o Comparatives, superlatives, (not) as...as, comparing nouns (more, less, fewer), intensifiers (a lot, far, much, a bit, a little, slightly), repeated comparatives
- **Gerunds and infinitives (5)**
 - o Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive: e.g. enjoy, keep, deny, suggest, dream about, choose, hope, advise.
 - o Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive with same/similar meaning: e.g. like, love, prefer, begin, continue, start
 - o Verbs followed by –ing or infinitive with different meaning: e.g. stop, forget, remember, try, mean
- **Question tags (9)**
- **Intensifiers (10)**
 - o Adverbs of degree: rather, remarkably, totally, utterly
 - o *So / such ... that*
 - o *Slightly / way + too + adjective / adverbs*
 - o Adjective / adverbs + *not enough*
 - o *(not) enough + noun*
- **Relative clauses:** defining and non-defining relative clauses (6)
 - o –ing clauses
 - o –ing and –ed clauses as relative clauses
- **Conditional sentences:**
 - o First conditional with *if, unless, provided/ providing that* and *so /as long as* (4)
 - o Second and Third conditionals (4)
- **Wishes, regrets and complaints: (4)**
 - o I wish / If only + Past Simple/ Past Perfect;
 - o I wish / If only + would + infinitive
- **Passive Voice: (8)**
- All tenses
- With modal verbs
- Infinitives and gerunds
- Have / get something done
- **Reported Speech: (9)**
- Statements, questions, commands, requests and reporting verbs
- **Verb patterns with reporting verbs**
 - Verb + that + clause: e.g. claim, predict
 - Verb + infinitive (with to): offer, promise, threaten



- Verb + sb + infinitive (with to): encourage, remind, warn
- Verb + ING: e.g. *admit, suggest*
- Verb + preposition + -ing: insist on
- Verb + sb + preposition + -ing: accuse sb of

Tenses

- Revision of tenses: Present simple, continuous, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous, state verbs (1)
- Narrative tenses: Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous (2)
- Futures review: present simple, present continuous, be going to, will, be likely to, be about to, will be able to (3)
- Future Perfect (simple and continuous) and Future Continuous (3)
- Future in the past: would, was/were going to, was about to, was supposed /meant/expected to (7)

Modal Verbs

- Past habits: Used to – Would: Contrast (2)
- Modals of obligation, prohibition and advice (present and past): *must, have to, don't have to, needn't, be allowed to, should, ought to, had better* (7)
- Modals of speculation and expectation (8)
(present/future and past): *will/ won't, must, may, might, could, might not /can't, couldn't*

Communication

- Making conversation (1)
E.g. *Go on. / What were you going to say? / That's interesting*
- Describing an experience (2)
E.g. *It was really amazing / funny / strange. Hang on. I haven't finished. / So what did you do / say / think? / Wow. That's scary. / You're joking / kidding.*
- Expressing certainty, probability and doubt (3)
E.g. *Absolutely. Definitely. It's very unlikely. I doubt it.*
- Expressing and reacting to opinions (4)
E.g. *What do you make of it? What do you reckon? If you ask me,... The way I see it, ... I see what you mean, but... I'm not sure I agree. I think that's true up to a point, but...*
- Interacting with other people in a conversation (5)
E.g. *Interrupting: Actually,... hang on. I'm sorry but... Changing the topic: By the way,... Returning to a topic: What were you saying? As I was saying,...*
- Asking polite questions (6)
E.g. *Could I possibly...? Do you mind if I...? Would you mind telling me...? I was wondering if I could...?*
- Expressing likes and dislikes (7)
E.g. *It was awesome / brilliant. It lived up to my expectations. I'm a huge fan of... I wasn't disappointed. I couldn't stand... It didn't do anything for me. It was a complete waste of time. It's not my cup of tea. I can't make up my mind about it. I don't really know how I feel.*
- Taking part in a debate (8)
E.g. *Let's hear what ... has to say. Who'd like to begin? Can I just add something there? Shall I start? Can I just finish what I was saying? Let him/her finish.*
- Softening what you say (9)
E.g. *It's just that... I'm really sorry but... I'm probably not the best person to ask. Better luck next time. I'm not quite sure how to tell you this.*
- Describing a picture (10)



E.g. in the top left / right-hand corner. In the background / foreground. On either side. On both sides. I can't quite make it out. I'm not sure what it is.

Vocabulary & Topics

- Names
- Word families
- Types of story
- Character adjectives
- Adjectives + preposition
- Verbs + noun + preposition
- Abstract nouns
- Verbs to describe change
- Goals and achievements
- Buildings and architecture
- Usual and unusual adjectives
- Compounds
- Three-word phrasal verbs
- Film words
- Adjective + noun collocations
- World trade
- Buying and selling
- Generations
- Prefixes
- Idioms
- Languages and learning
- Colloquial phrases

Writing Text Types

- A report
- A story
- A formal letter or email
- An informal email
- A review
- An article
- A description
- A website / blog post
- An essay (Possible contexts: a website asking its readers for opinions, the opinion column of an online newspaper / magazine, the school website (after a class discussion). Some sample topics may include (but are not limited to) the internet, mobile phones, vegetarianism, city life, etc.)

Writing skills

- Presenting statistical information (1)
E.g. Using percentages and fractions. / Using adjectives / adverbs: almost, approximately and prepositions: over, under
- Avoiding repetition (2)
E.g. using pronouns and adverbs; using synonyms or similar words; using a variety of time conjunctions (when, while, as soon as, as)
- Contrasting ideas (4)
E.g. Although, though, even though. While, whereas. However, nevertheless. In spite of, despite.
- Giving impressions in a description (6)
E.g. *look* + adjective, *look / sound / behave / seem like / as if* + subject + verb, *give the impression that, come across as*
- Making suggestions and expressing preferences (7)
E.g. *What about* + verb + ing. *Have you considered / thought about...? I suggest you... I'd prefer / I'd rather ... (than)*
- Developing an argument (8)
E.g. *My feeling is that... I wonder if... One / another reason. That's why... Because, since, because of, due to. As a result / consequence... So, Therefore. What's more, In addition, Moreover. To sum up, In conclusion, For all the reasons above, On balance.*



- Expressing strong views (10)
E.g. using intensifiers and inversion. Using adverbs: *Frankly, Admittedly, Unfortunately*. Using the negative form of words: *unacceptable, unfair, injustice*.

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