

**New marking scheme:**

**Grading Scale: 1 to 10 (1 to 70 points at stake)**

**Passing mark: 6 (six) (39 to 45 points)**

## **PRE-ADOLESCENTS 3 WEB SAMPLE 2020**

### **NEW MARKING SCHEME, CONTENTS & FORMAT ONE EXERCISE SHORTER!!!**

**NEW MARKING SCHEME:**

**Exercises A, B, C, D and E: 10 points each**

**Exercise F (Writing): 20 points**

**NEW FORMAT:**

**The task on mini-dialogues has been discontinued.**

**NEW MARKING SCHEME**

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

**(10)**

#### **THE BEGINNING OF THE FOOTBALL WORLD CUP**



Jules Rimet was a French football administrator and third President of FIFA. He was the one who had the initiative of starting the FIFA World Cup in 1930. He decided to play the first cup in Uruguay because the sport was very popular in South America.

But European teams thought travelling to Uruguay was too much. They had to travel by boat and the tournament plus the journey took three complete months. So, many decided not to take part. It was the only time the Cup didn't need qualification because all the countries affiliated to the FIFA were invited and only had to confirm their participation.

The countries that took part included Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, the USA, France, Belgium, Romania and Yugoslavia. So, only thirteen countries played the Cup and seven of them were South American! The winner of the 1930 FIFA World Cup was Uruguay, and Argentina came second.

Four years later, the World Cup was held in Italy because European countries wanted to participate but not to travel long distances. So, Uruguay didn't compete as a sign of protest, becoming the only champion that hasn't defended its title in the next cup.

After the France World Cup in 1938, the tournament stopped until the Second World War finished. The FIFA committee met again in 1946 in Luxembourg, but they couldn't fix a quick date for the next football cup, which had to wait until 1950. Since then, the Football World Cup has never been interrupted again.

1. What did Rimet do in 1930?

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2. Why was the first World Cup in Uruguay?

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3. How many countries participated in the first World Cup?

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4. Where did the second World Cup take place?

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5. What happened after the 1938 World Cup?

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**B. Complete the conversation with questions from the box. There are FOUR EXTRA questions.**

**NEW MARKING SCHEME**

**(10)**

A.	How long is the match?	D.	Why don't we meet at home at 1.30?	G.	How are we going to get to the club?
B.	What time does it start?	E.	Would you like to come?	H.	What can we have for lunch?
C.	Do you like tennis?	F.	Where can we meet?	I.	What about some sandwiches?

**Stella and Emma are making plans for next Saturday.**

Stella: Hi, Emma. What are you doing next Saturday?

Emma: Next Saturday? Nothing much. Why?

Stella: I've got two tickets for the local tennis final. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

Emma: I'd love to! <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

Stella: At 3 pm, but we have to be there at 2.30.

Emma: OK. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

Stella: By car. My mum will drive us. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

We can have a quick lunch together before we leave.

Emma: That sounds great. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_? I'll make them.

Stella: OK. See on Saturday then.

C. Fill in the gaps with words from the box. There are TWO EXTRA words which you do not need to use. (10)

WHO	HAVE	BUT	AS	CAN	BECAUSE
WHEN	USUALLY	THAN	SO	MUST	FAST

### Underwater rugby

'Underwater rugby' is an unusual sport. People usually think that it's similar to rugby, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it isn't. You play underwater, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you have to be able to swim well.



The game has two halves. In the middle, the game stops and the players have a break. There are two teams. One team <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ wears white and the other team wears blue or black. This is to make it easy to see <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ is on your team. Each team has 11 players. But only six people from each team can be in the water. It's very difficult to swim <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ under water for a long time. So the other five players are substitutes: they go in and play <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the other players get tired. Men and women <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ play in the same team. There are two goals, one at each end of the swimming pool. They are as big <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ baskets in basketball but they are on the bottom of the pool. To score a goal, you <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ put the ball in the basket. You mustn't attack another player. If you do, you <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to be out of the water for two minutes and your team must play with only five people, not six.

D. TENSES: circle the correct option of the verbs in brackets. (10)

### THE STRANGEST SPORT IN THE WORLD



Nowadays, many people enjoy <sup>1</sup>(DO / DOING) extreme sports. These sports <sup>2</sup>(INCLUDE / ARE INCLUDING) snowboarding, parachuting and bungee jumping. But have you ever heard of "extreme ironing"? Well, if you <sup>3</sup>(HAVEN'T / DIDN'T), here's some basic information.

Participants <sup>4</sup>(MUST / MIGHT) do an extreme outdoor activity while they <sup>5</sup>(WERE IRONING / ARE IRONING) a shirt. They <sup>6</sup>(TAKE / TOOK) their ironing boards to any place they want, for example, a cave, a forest or the top of a high mountain.

The sport <sup>7</sup>(ORIGINATED / HAS ORIGINATED) in a British garden in 1997 and, since 2002, it <sup>8</sup>(HAD / HAS HAD) a World Championship. In 2005, there <sup>9</sup>(WAS / HAS BEEN) even a documentary about it! The next World Championship <sup>10</sup>(TOOK / WILL TAKE) place in 2021.

**E. Listen to the passage and circle T or F.**

**(10)**



- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. In underwater hockey there are six players who try to score goals. | T | F |
| 2. Games have a half-time interval of three minutes.                  | T | F |
| 3. The sport started in England.                                      | T | F |
| 4. The first world championship was in 1954.                          | T | F |
| 5. There will be a new championship in Canada next year.              | T | F |

**F. Writing**

**NEW MARKING SCHEME**

**(20)**

Choose ONE of the topics below and **write about 70 – 80 words.**

- A BLOG ENTRY:** Your teacher has asked you to write a **blog entry** about your favourite sport.
  - What is the name of the sport?
  - Have you ever practised it?
  - Do you need any special equipment?
  - What are the rules of the game?
  - Are there any championships? Which ones?
- AN EMAIL:** You have recently met your favourite sports star. Write an **email** to an English-speaking friend and tell him/her all about it. You may include the following information:
  - Who did you meet?
  - When and where did you meet him / her?
  - What were you doing?
  - What did you do when you saw him / her?
  - How did you feel?

**For examiners' use only – Assessment**

**NEW MARKING SCHEME**

<b>Task achievement &amp; readability:</b> Format – Language – Content	_____/5	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Accuracy &amp; range:</b> Grammatical & Lexical	_____/5	
<b>Organization &amp; cohesion:</b> Staging and sequencing: Referencing	_____/5	
<b>Editing:</b> Punctuation, spelling & handwriting	_____/5	
<b>Final Mark:</b>	_____/20	
<b>Corrected by:</b>	<b>2nd signature:</b>	

**PREADOLESCENTS 3 – LISTENING TEXT (RECORDED ON CD)**

Another strange sport that has recently captured a lot of attention is Underwater Hockey or Octopush. In this game, two teams of six members play something similar to ice hockey on the floor of a swimming pool. As in regular ice hockey, the two teams must try to score goals with a hockey stick. Games consist of two halves of fifteen minutes and a short half-time interval of usually three minutes. At half time the two teams switch ends.

The sport originated in England in the winter of 1954 when the owner of a club invented the game to make people attend swimming classes during that cold season. At present, people play Underwater Hockey all around the world and it even has a confederation. Since 1980, there have been world championships. The next one will take place in Canada in July 2018.

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***See below.***

WEB SAMPLE 2020

## PREADOLESCENTS 3

### 2020: Go Getter 4 and/or Project Explore 3 (NEW)

<b>Pay special consideration to:</b>		
<b><i>Go Getter 4</i></b>	<b><i>Project Explore 3</i></b>	
The EXAM LANGUAGE BANK every two units. The list of IRREGULAR VERBS on SB page 127. The EXTRA ONLINE PRACTICE suggested in the workbook. The GRAMMAR SUMMARY in the workbook. (pp 98-102)	The REVISION every unit. The PROJECTS every unit for writing strategies and linking devices. The GRAMMAR SUMMARY in the workbook. (pp 68-73) The WORDLIST in the workbook. (pp 74-79)	
	<b><i>Go Getter 4</i></b>	<b><i>Project Explore 3</i></b>
<b>Grammar &amp; Structures</b>		
• Possession (apostrophe + s, possessive adjectives and pronouns)	<b>Revision</b>	<b>Revision</b>
• Uncountable nouns	<b>Revision</b>	<b>4C</b>
• Comparative and superlative adjectives; <b>as + adjective + as</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5A, 5B</b>
• Articles: an/an, the, zero article	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5C</b>
• Defining relative clauses with <i>WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHERE</i>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4A</b>
• Determiners: <i>definite and indefinite pronouns; both, all, another, other</i> . Only for recognition.	-----	<b>4B, 5C</b>
• Reflexive pronouns	<b>This topic needs to be added.</b>	<b>3C</b>
• State verbs	<b>0.1</b>	.....
• Verb patterns: Verbs followed by the gerund or the infinitive	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6C</b>
<b>Tenses</b>		
• Present Simple and Present continuous	<b>0.1</b>	<b>Introduction A</b>
• Present continuous for future arrangements	<b>0.2</b>	<b>This topic needs to be added.</b>
• Past Simple: all forms / TO BE • Past Simple subject questions	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1A</b>
• Past simple and past continuous	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1B-1C</b>
• Present Perfect with <i>ever &amp; never</i>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>This topic needs to be added.</b>
• Present Perfect with <i>just, yet &amp; already</i>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2B</b>
• Present Perfect with <i>for &amp; since</i> .	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2C</b>
• Present Perfect vs Past Simple: Contrast	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2A</b>
• Going to for plans and intentions & Future Simple (WILL) for predictions	<b>5.2</b>	<b>Introduction B</b>
• First Conditional	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6B</b>

<b>Modals</b>		
• Used to	-----	<b>1A Only for recognition.</b>
• MODAL VERBS: <i>must, mustn't, have to, don't have to,</i>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>Add <i>must</i> &amp; <i>mustn't</i>.</b>
• MODAL VERBS: <i>had to, didn't have to, could, couldn't.</i>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3A, 3B</b>
• Modal verbs: <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> for future possibilities.	-----	<b>3C</b>
<b>Vocabulary &amp; topics</b>		
<p><b>Go Getter 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime (5.3)</li> <li>• Describing clothes (1.1)</li> <li>• Feelings (8.6)</li> <li>• Jobs and professions (2.1)</li> <li>• Life stages (4.5)</li> <li>• Music styles and instruments (5.1)</li> <li>• Natural events (6.6)</li> <li>• Personality adjectives (1.6)</li> <li>• Sports verbs and equipment (3.1, 3.5, 3.6)</li> <li>• Technology (7.6)</li> <li>• The environment (6.1)</li> <li>• The weather (0.5)</li> <li>• Types of films and books (4.1)</li> <li>• Wild animals and their habitats (6.1)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Project Explore 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> or <i>-ing</i> (6B)</li> <li>• Descriptive adjectives and adverbs (4B)</li> <li>• Feelings (2B)</li> <li>• Film and book genres (6A)</li> <li>• Idioms for strong emotions (4A)</li> <li>• Illnesses, injuries and treatments (3C)</li> <li>• Large numbers, distances and speed (5C)</li> <li>• Life stages (1A)</li> <li>• Parts of the body (3A)</li> <li>• Phrasal Verbs for relationships (2A)</li> <li>• Space (5A)</li> <li>• Verbs of movement (1B)</li> </ul>	
<b>Communication</b>		
<p><b>Go Getter 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telling a story: (U1)</li> <li>• <i>Creating interest &amp; Reacting</i></li> <li>• <i>Asking for and giving advice</i> (U2)</li> <li>• <i>Asking for and giving instructions - Ordering instructions</i> (U3)</li> <li>• Making and accepting apologies (U4)</li> <li>• Asking and talking about plans. Reacting to plans. (U5)</li> <li>• Persuading and responding (U6)</li> <li>• Asking for clarification and checking understanding (U7)</li> <li>• Sympathising (8)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Project Explore 3 - Everyday English</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and <i>Responding to</i> news: (U1)</li> <li>• Making and <i>Responding to</i> invitations: (U2)</li> <li>• Making a call: (U3)</li> <li>• Expressing surprise: (U4)</li> <li>• Agreeing and disagreeing - <i>Giving opinions</i> (U5)</li> <li>• Expressing certainty and uncertainty: (U6)</li> </ul>	

**Linkers and sequencers:**

- And, or, but, so, because
- First, Then, After that, Finally
- Last week, suddenly, at first, then, in the morning, the next day

## Writing Text Types

### **A story; An email; A blog post or forum; A review**

- Describing a friend/a member of the family/ a celebrity / a person you admire
- Describing clothes for special occasions
- Describing a school/your ideal school/classroom
- Describing a holiday/ a day at the park
- Describing a sport/extreme sports/ a hobby/ a challenge
- Describing a film/TV programme/book (a review)
- Describing a festival
- Describing a place/a city
- Describing a problem and asking for advice / replying giving advice and making suggestions (problem page)
- Narrating an anecdote/incident/event

### **Other text types:**

- An email asking for information
- A magazine article
- A short story