

E_{PE6}

2016/2017



Marking Guidelines

Name / Surname(s):

School:

Group:

City / Town:

Date:

English Literacy

Year 6 of Primary Education

Instructions

This test consists of three parts: Listening, Reading and Writing.

Listening

We will begin with a listening test. You will hear someone speaking about a situation.

- First, read the first 10 questions (2 minutes).
- Listen carefully to the recording. You will hear the recording twice.
- After each part you will have time to answer the questions.

For each question you have to circle the right answer. *For example:*

Example 1. How many months are there in a year?

- A. 2 months.
- B. 17 months.
- ☒ C. 12 months.
- D. 10 months.

If you decide to change your answer, cross out (X) your first option and circle your new answer. *For example:*

Example 1. How many months are there in a year?

- ☒ A. 2 months.
- B. 17 months.
- ☒ C. 12 months.
- D. 10 months.

Reading

You will read 2 texts and answer several questions.

Writing

Lastly, you will write a short composition, following some instructions.



The whole test lasts 60 minutes



Listening – Visit to an Aquarium

1. Sea otters live in the ...

- A. Indian Ocean.
- B. **Northern Pacific Ocean.**
- C. South Pacific Ocean.
- D. Atlantic Ocean.

2. The sea otter _____ walk on land.

- A. never
- B. **can**
- C. used to
- D. can't

3. Walrus are eaten by...

- A. penguins.
- B. dolphins.
- C. **orcas.**
- D. squids.

4. What can you see only at the weekend?

- A. A seal show.
- B. A dolphin show.
- C. **An orca Show.**
- D. A penguin show.

5. What creatures like to live in groups of fifteen?

- A. Penguins.
- B. Sea otters.
- C. **Dolphins.**
- D. Killer whales.



6. Penguins are not scared of people because...

- A. people look like penguins.
- B. they have no predators on land.
- C. they are not afraid of anything.
- D. they live in the Southern Hemisphere.

7. Who are Spanky and Smarty?

- A. Seals.
- B. Dolphins.
- C. Penguins.
- D. Walruses.

8. The _____ will be retired and replaced soon.

- A. penguins
- B. seal show
- C. shark exhibit
- D. Big Blue Octopus exhibit

9. A _____ exhibit is coming soon.

- A. penguin
- B. jellyfish and squid
- C. shark
- D. sea otter and walrus

10. The _____ exhibit is viewable on the internet.

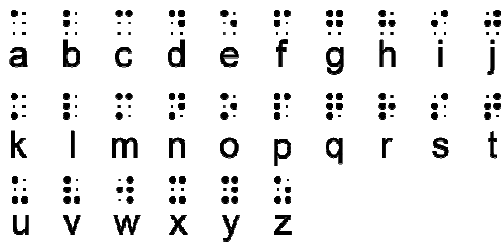
- A. penguin
- B. orca
- C. octopus
- D. seal



Reading 1 – Inventors

The Braille Alphabet - *Louis Braille (Coupvray, France, 1809 - Paris, France, 1852)*

The Braille Alphabet



Photograph from www.lighthousepasco2.files.wordpress.com

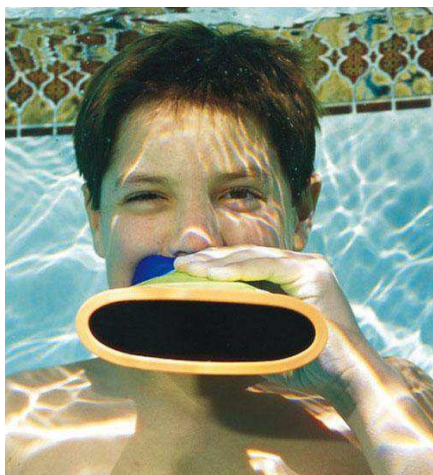


Photograph from www.famousinventors.org

Louis Braille was just 3 years old in 1812 when he was injured and lost his vision. Later on, as a teen studying at The National Institute for Blind Youth in Paris, he designed a system using raised dots in specific patterns to aid in reading. He found those blind students had books that allowed the students to use their hands to touch large raised words on the page as a means for them to read. Braille decided to create a better system using raised dots instead of raised letters. The language of Braille has become the tactile writing system used by the blind and the visually impaired around the world.

The first Braille book was released in 1829, and in 1837 Louis added symbols for math and music. Braille has been adapted for nearly every single language spoken in the world, from Arabic to Vietnamese.

Water Talkie - *Richie Stachowski (Orinda, California USA 1985)*



Photograph from www.millennialentrepreneurs.com

In 1996, 11-year-old Richie Stachowski went on a trip to Hawaii with his family. "I was surfing with my dad when we dove under. There were so many beautiful things to see. I wished we could talk underwater," said Stachowski. After finding out that there were no inventions for this kind of sub-aquatic communication, Stachowski started researching underwater acoustics and trying out prototypes in the family pool. Eventually, he invented the Water Talkie – a conical device with a blow valve and plastic membrane that enables swimmers to talk with one another underwater from as far as 5 meters away.

Next, Stachowski went to New Jersey and showed his idea to Toys“R”Us. In few months, he had an order for 50,000 units. With the help of his mom, Stachowski started a company called Short Stack LLC (named in honor of his love for pancakes) and went on to invent other successful pool toys.

The Ice Cream Maker - Nancy Johnson (1795 -1890 USA)



Photograph from www.one.org



Photograph from www.inventricity.com

In 1843, Nancy became one of the most important women in history by patenting a design that made ice cream, which is still used to the current day! We don't know what more to say other than thank you, Nancy Johnson. Thank you. No one knew where she was from, but people say Washington D.C., Philadelphia, and even New Jersey.

Nancy Johnson's invention enables people to make ice cream, but also to sell them. We can buy ice cream almost everywhere.

The first 100 % solar powered house - Maria Telkes (Hungary 1900 - USA 1995)



Photograph from www.one.org



Photograph from www.tinyhousetalk.com

In 1947, Maria Telkes, a Hungarian scientist invented the thermoelectric power generator to provide heat for Dover House, a wedge-shaped structure. She conceived the idea together with architect Eleanor Raymond. Girl power indeed!

She designed the first residential solar heating system and invented many patented solar-powered devices. She was known as the "Sun Queen" during her career due to her many inventions including one of the first successful solar ovens, solar heating systems, and a solar water cleaning system for making seawater potable.

Immigrating to the United States in 1925, Telkes took a position in solar energy research and development at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and became an Associate Research Professor in 1945 in the field of metallurgy. It was during her time at MIT that she became widely known for her research in solar energy.

11. Before Braille's invention, what reading system was used by people with visual difficulties?

- A. Storytelling.
- B. Raised dots.
- C. Listening.
- D. Raised letters.

12. Which is the oldest invention?

- A. The Braille Alphabet.
- B. The Water Talkie.
- C. The ice cream maker.
- D. The solar powered house.

13. Who were children or teenagers when they became inventors?

- A. Nancy Johnson and Louis Braille.
- B. Maria Telkes and Nancy Johnson.
- C. Richie Stachowski and Louis Braille.
- D. Louis Braille.

14. Richie Stachowski had his idea while he was _____ in Hawaii.

- A. talking
- B. snorkelling
- C. windsurfing
- D. surfing

15. Where did Stachowski start the researching in underwater acoustics?

- A. In the bath.
- B. In a river.
- C. In the pool.
- D. At the sea.

16. What's the shape of the Water Talkie?

- A. Conical.
- B. Triangular.
- C. Hexagonal.
- D. Spherical.

- 17.** _____ is still alive and he is the inventor of a variety of toys that can be used in water.

Marking criteria	
Marks	Answer
0	An incorrect or incomplete response.
1	<i>Richie Stachowski</i>

- 18.** What is Nancy Johnson's invention exactly for?

- A. Freezing ice cream.
- B. Making and selling ice cream.
- C. Giving colour to the ice cream.
- D. Making ice cream cones.

- 19.** What type of invention can we buy in a food shop or a supermarket?

- A. An ice cream.
- B. A solar powered house.
- C. The Water Talkie.
- D. The Braille Alphabet.

- 20.** What invention would you feel thankful if you feel hungry?

- A. The water Talkie.
- B. A solar powered house.
- C. An ice cream.
- D. A book written in Braille system.

- 21.** Some other solar inventions by Maria Telkes are...

- A. ovens, water distilling or heating systems.
- B. heating systems and mobile phone chargers.
- C. ovens, heaters and streetlights.
- D. water and spirit distilling systems.

22. Maria Telkes carried out her Dover House heating project co-working with

Marking criteria	
Marks	Answer
0	An incorrect or incomplete response.
1	<i>Eleanor Raymond / Architect Eleanor Raymond</i>

Reading 2 – Irati Forest touristic brochure

Irati Forest



Photograph from www.amaelur.com

The Irati Forest is the second largest and best preserved beech and fir tree forest in Europe, an immense green forest of 17,000 hectares that still remain wild. Located in Pyrenees of Navarre, it is a natural treasure. There are two ways to access



Photograph from www.amaelur.com

the Irati Forest: on the western side from Orbaizeta and on the eastern side from the pretty village of Otsagabia.

Sit down in the heart of the forest and enjoy nature; the silence is broken only by the sound of water. Admire the crystalline colour of the Irati river that turns turquoise in the Irabia reservoir and listen to the sounds of the fauna.

This place is the habitat of multiple wild animals, birds and fish such as: foxes,

wild boars, roe deers, stags, goldcrests, chaffinches, robins, black woodpeckers, white-backed woodpeckers and trouts.

The variety of colour is amazing in autumn when brown, yellow and red leaves decorate the tops of the trees.

Activities



Photograph from www.enetural.com

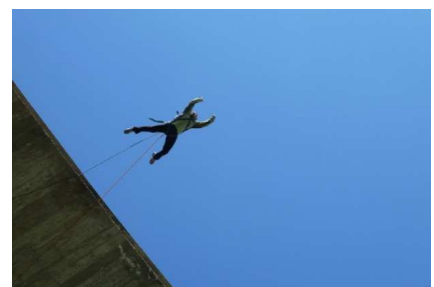
Mountain biking

There are incredible cycling trails and tracks all around the Irati Forest, suitable for children and families (green line), of moderate difficulty for people in general (blue line), or of advanced difficulty for risky, adventurous people (red line).

Bungy jumping

One jump full of emotion. Bungee jumping is like a giant pendulum as we jump from one point on the bridge and the ropes are attached at the opposite end. Jumping from the Orbara bridge (100 meters high) is one of the most exciting experiences you can feel, it's a 7 seconds free fall!

To practice bungee jumping at Irati Forest, please contact www.iratiaventura.com



Photograph from www.viajealpirineo.com

Where to sleep

There are campsites, hotels or touristic apartments, but the rural guesthouses are the best option in the area. There are lots of them, sorted by price, location or number of rooms at navarrabooking.com. Here you have some examples:

Photographs from www.turismo.navarra.es



Iratienea

ORBARA. (The Pyrenees)

Tel.: 618279393

casa.iratienea@avired.com

Type: **Rural House (Entire)**

Weekend from **325.00 €**

Number of places: **6**

Distance **4 Km.**



Ertegi

ARIA. (The Pyrenees)

Tel.: 630457108

ertegietxea@gmail.com

Type: **Rural House (Entire)**

Weekend from **395.00 €**

Number of places: **8**

Distance **7 Km.**

For a cheaper option, you can also check the following campsite:



Asolaze

ISABA. (The Pyrenees)

Tel.: 948893034

info@asolazecamping.com

Type: **Campsite**

Adult from **5.50 €**

Number of places: **400**

Distance **27 Km.**

23. The Irati Forest is a 17,000 hectares...

- A. wild oak and beech forest.
- B. preserved beech and fir garden.
- C. immense beech and fir forest.
- D. first largest forest in Europe.

24. When the Irati river reaches _____, it changes its colour getting a beautiful blue.

Marking criteria	
Marks	Answer
0	An incorrect or incomplete response.
1	<i>The Irabia reservoir</i>

25. There are different sounds that you can listen to at this forest, like...

- A. cars and lorries.
- B. the fauna or the water.
- C. the trees.
- D. rural houses.

26. Where can you sleep if you want to be the closest possible to the forest?

- A. In Orbara.
- B. In Aria.
- C. In Erro.
- D. In Isaba.

27. You can follow the _____ line tracks for an easy itinerary appropriate for children.

Marking criteria	
Marks	Answer
0	An incorrect or incomplete response.
1	<i>Green / Green line</i>

28. Where can you spend a night if you are on holidays with your parents, twin sisters, grandparents, an uncle and three cousins?

- A. Asolaze.
- B. Ertegi.
- C. Iratienea.
- D. At navarrabooking.com.

29. The entrance to the Irati Forest is possible from two villages: Otsagabia and Orbaitzeta.

Marking criteria	
Marks	Answer
0	An incorrect or incomplete response.
1	<i>Orbaitzeta</i>

30. How tall is the Orbara Bridge?

- A. 110 meters tall.
- B. 107 m.
- C. Taller than 90 meters.
- D. 332 m.

31. Which is a type of fish you can find at this nature reserve?

- A. A woodpecker.
- B. A hake.
- C. A trout.
- D. A deer.

Writing – Holidays



Photograph from www.statravel.co.uk



Photograph from www.youngacademic.co.uk

Have you ever had a **perfect holiday**?

Do you remember some of the things you did during the holiday?

Write about it, and enjoy imagining it...

Here you have some ideas or things to take into account:

Where did you go? When did you go? Who did you go with? What did you see and do there? Where did you stay? What places did you visit? Did you try any new kind of food or drink during your holidays? Etc.

Notes & draft box (to write ideas or key words). This planning is not scored.

[illegible]

<i>This part is only for the teacher</i>	
	Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation	
Spelling	
Grammatical structures	
Relevance and coherence	
Vocabulary	
Item 32 – Total:	

HOW TO MARK THE COMPOSITION

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – WRITING

	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points
Presentation	Poor first impression. No capital letters. Lack of margins. Poor punctuation.	Some words are crossed out, illegible. Poorly defined margins and paragraphs. Some words are too close together.	Good first impression Capital letters are used. One or two words are crossed out.	Well presented text. Well defined margins. Correct use of paragraphs. Legible hand-writing.
Spelling	Mistakes in every sentence.	Most sentences have a mistake or two.	Most sentences are correct but there are two or three. Sentences with mistakes.	Most or all words spelt correctly.
Grammatical structures <i>Ver anexo DECRETO FORAL 60/2014 páginas 92, 93 punto 4</i>	Incorrect use of grammar. Word order is wrong. Incomplete sentences.	Very limited use of grammar. Mistakes in structures.	Shows awareness of different grammatical structures, although some are used incorrectly.	Correct use of a variety of grammatical structures.
Relevance and coherence	Many errors in sentence structure make meaning unclear.	Tries to answer the question but misses some important information or includes some irrelevant information.	Makes writing meaningful and easy to read. Meaning is still is clear.	Very easy to understand. Answers the question. Well developed ideas.
Vocabulary	Very limited grade level vocabulary.	Limited variety of grade level vocabulary.	Enough grade level vocabulary to express ideas but not a wide range.	Wide range of grade level vocabulary.

ANEXO: DECRETO FORAL 60/2014, páginas 92, 93 (punto 4 – Estructuras sintácticas)

1. Expresión de relaciones lógicas:
 - a. conjunción (*and*);
 - b. disyunción (*or*);
 - c. oposición (*but*);
 - d. causa (*because*);
 - e. finalidad (*to- infinitive*, e. g. *I did it to help her*);
 - f. comparación (*as Adj. as; smaller (than); the biggest*).
2. Relaciones temporales (*when; before; after*).
3. Afirmación
 - a. *Affirmative sentences*;
 - b. *Yes (+ tag*
4. Exclamación (*What + noun*, e. g. *What fun!*; *How + Adj.*, e. g. *How nice!*; *exclamatory sentences*, e. g. *I love salad!*).
5. Negación
 - a. *Negative sentences with not, never, no (Adj.), nobody, nothing*;
 - b. *No (+ negative tag)*.
6. Interrogación
 - a. *Wh- questions*;
 - b. *Aux. questions*.
7. Expresión del tiempo:
 - a. pasado (*simple past; present perfect*);
 - b. presente (*simple present*);
 - c. futuro (*going to; will*).
8. Expresión del aspecto:
 - a. puntual (*simple tenses*);
 - b. durativo (*present and past continuous*);
 - c. habitual (*simple tenses (+ Adv., e. g. always, everyday)*);
 - d. incoativo (*start -ing*);
 - e. terminativo (*finish -ing*).
9. Expresión de la modalidad:
 - a. factualidad (*declarative sentences*);
 - b. capacidad (*can*); posibilidad (*may*);
 - c. necesidad (*must; need*);
 - d. obligación (*have (got) to; imperative*);
 - e. permiso (*can; may*);
 - f. intención (*going to; will*).
10. Expresión de
 - a. la existencia (*there is/are*);
 - b. la entidad (*nouns and pronouns, articles, demonstratives*);
 - c. la cualidad (*very + Adj.*).
11. Expresión de la cantidad
 - a. *Singular/plural*;
 - b. *Cardinal numerals up to four digits*;
 - c. *Ordinal numerals up to two digits*.
 - d. *Quantity: all, many, a lot, some, (a) few, (a) little, more, much, half, a bottle/cup/glass/piece of*.
 - e. *Degree: very, too, enough*).
12. Expresión del espacio:
 - a. (*prepositions and adverbs of location, position, distance, motion, direction, origin and arrangement*).
13. Expresión del tiempo
 - a. (*points (e. g. quarter past five)*);
 - b. *divisions (e. g. half an hour, summer)*,
 - c. *and indications (e. g. now, tomorrow (morning)) of time*;
 - d. *duration (e. g. for two days)*;
 - e. *anteriority (before); posteriority (after)*;
 - f. *sequence (first...then)*;
 - g. *simultaneousness (at the same time)*;
 - h. *frequency (e. g. sometimes, on Sundays)*.
14. Expresión del modo (*Adv. of manner*, e. g. *slowly, well*).

SOME SAMPLE MARKED COMPOSITIONS

Below are six authentic samples of marked compositions written by year 6 of Primary Education pupils and the marks given.

SAMPLE N° 1

My family and my go to Paris city. Is the city of the love And have got very beautiful parks and beach. Why go to Paris the one of January. Why go to visit the tower Eiffel, is very big and has got very beautiful place. Why go to the supermarket of Paris to buy food and some drink to the hotel. And now Where are in London. Why look the big ben and the London eye. Why come in five of March.

<i>This part is only for the teacher</i>		Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation		1
Spelling		1
Grammatical structures		0
Relevance and coherence		0
Vocabulary		1
Item 32 – Total:		3

SAMPLE N° 2

This holidays I go to Cadix to play basketball champions of Spain. Lets go to Salamanca for see the city.

In tarragona my family go to the beach and a aquatic park. Home of lets go to Killarney for career.

My friends and I go to San Sebastian to surfing

I go to Villanova for a campus of basketball.

This part is only for the teacher

	Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation	2
Spelling	1
Grammatical structures	1
Relevance and coherence	1
Vocabulary	1
Item 32 – Total:	6

SAMPLE N° 3

The last year was in Paris with my family.
We where in a Hôtel near the Eiffel tower
The first day We went in Disney Land Paris.
Its amazing! The second day we went visited
Paris. Also we went to the Louvre. Its a little
very boring. We climbed the Eiffel tower. Its
We bought lot of things (presents, ~~croissant~~ delicious
for my grand parents.

This part is only for the teacher

	Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation	2
Spelling	2
Grammatical structures	2
Relevance and coherence	1
Vocabulary	1
Item 32 – Total:	8

SAMPLE N° 4

I ~~go~~ every holidays go to ~~less~~ (there)
the town of my grand mother. I normally go
to it in summer. I go with my father,
my mother, my sister and my dog, it is so
cute. I normally go to the pool or to
the river with my parents, my cousin and
my sister. My father and my normally goes
one time on a week at the mountains, is
very funny. My grand mother always do
a lot of food and the food is very good.

<i>This part is only for the teacher</i>	
	Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation	2
Spelling	2
Grammatical structures	2
Relevance and coherence	2
Vocabulary	2
Item 32 – Total:	10

SAMPLE N° 5

This last holidays, I went to "Cerdeña", an island not very far from Italy. I went in the last week of July, to the first week of August, and I went with 2 of my best friends and with our parents. We saw very beautiful seas, and places like museums, shops... We was operated in a pretty hotel with the sea over the window. We visited a village called "Polau" that was like a circus. We played a lot in that circus. Also, you have opportunities to eat special kind of food that here you don't eat. And another things that also are here. Like the famous Pizza or the very jummy spaghettis. This are the best holidays, with my friends joking on the hotel's pool, or in the turquoise sea. Next year, I want holidays like this. But in New York that I like it so much!

A Kiss from Iruba,
Amagria.

<i>This part is only for the teacher</i>		Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation		2
Spelling		3
Grammatical structures		2
Relevance and coherence		3
Vocabulary		2
Item 32 – Total:		12

SAMPLE N° 6

This summer I went to a camping near the Roda de Bará village. The camping is called Playa Bará. I went in August with my family and five more friends.

The beach was near the camping, so we went to the beach everyday. There were rocks under the sea and lots of fishes near the rocks. We snorkelled there and we saw a lot of rare types of fishes. One day, we went walking to the port to eat in a restaurant.

At the camping, we played minigolf and we went bowling. We met a lot of friends and we saw the night shows with them.

We went to a village near Roda de Bará. There were "Castellers" and they danced a typical dance from Catalunya. After that, we came back to the camping. We stayed for ten days there and then, we came back to Pamplona.

This part is only for the teacher

	Mark 0, 1, 2 or 3
Presentation	2
Spelling	3
Grammatical structures	3
Relevance and coherence	3
Vocabulary	3
Item 32 – Total:	14