



**BØRNE- OG
UNDERVISNINGSMINISTERIET**
STYRELSEN FOR
UNDERVISNING OG KVALITET

Engelsk FP9

Folkeskolens prøver

Hæfte 1

Dette hæfte består af opgaver i lytte- og læseforståelse

Tidsforbrug til opgaver i lytteforståelse er ca. 25 minutter

Tidsforbrug til opgaver i læseforståelse er ca. 35 minutter

Tirsdag den 7. december 2021
Kl. 9.00-10.00

Elevens UNI-Login:
Skolens navn:
Tilsynsførendes underskrift:

Listening Comprehension

Section 1

Interview with Maja

You will hear Maja's interview twice.

Put x in the right box.

1.0 The purpose of Maja's visit to Kenya was

- to take part in a safari.
- to travel through Africa.
- to catch up with a friend.

1.1 Maja's friends got the cats

- from a pet shop.
- on the street.
- at a cat sanctuary.

1.2 The kittens were

- house-trained.
- helpless.
- very skinny.

1.3 Maja's travel companions were

- experienced pet owners.
- concerned animal lovers.
- successful cat breeders.

1.4 According to Maja, Mombasa is

- on the mainland.
- Kenya's biggest city.
- by the sea.

1.5 The three travellers decided to

- find a safe haven for the kittens.
- postpone their trip temporarily.
- adopt the kittens for themselves.

1.6 Buses in Kenya are

- well organised.
- poorly maintained.
- very unreliable.

Listening Comprehension

Section 2

Maja tells the rest of her story

You will hear Maja's story only **ONCE**.

There is one example.

There are five other **TRUE** sentences.

Put **x** in the right boxes.

2.0 The kittens were near the bus driver.

2.1 Maja went to the front of the bus to make sure the kittens were OK.

2.2 The kittens were being disturbed by the passengers on the bus.

2.3 The friends had to interrupt their journey to take care of the kittens.

2.4 Luckily, all the kittens were still healthy after the journey.

2.5 Matatus in Kenya are small buses.

2.6 The matatu was uncomfortable and very crowded.

2.7 One of Maja's friends felt unwell at the end of the bus journey.

2.8 The boat journey was very boring because it was so dark.

2.9 There was no conversation on the boat as they travelled to Lamu.

2.10 Someone on the island was willing to adopt the kittens.

Listening Comprehension

Section 3

John Callaghan gives a talk

You will hear John Callaghan's talk **TWICE**.

Put **x** in the right box.

3.0 What is John Callaghan doing?

- He is teaching a class of students.
- He is introducing a school meeting.
- He is addressing a parents' meeting.

3.1 The exchange students at Claremount

- are the first the school has ever had.
- will stay for a maximum of 4 months.
- are valued for their presence at school.

3.2 The students are at the meeting

- to find out how to join school clubs.
- to get information about school subjects.
- to meet other people in the same clubs.

3.3 How has Mr Callaghan organized the meeting?

- He will describe all the clubs to help students decide.
- Students will ask each other questions about clubs.
- Pupils can ask about individual clubs after his presentation.

3.4 How much does it cost to be in a club at Claremount?

- All activities are completely free.
- Students pay for some activities.
- There is a fee to join the clubs.

3.5 The swimming and soccer teams at Claremount

- have achieved some important wins.
- are looking for students with experience.
- are the only clubs with real prestige.

3.6 When Mr. Callaghan has finished, another person

- will come on stage to give a brief speech.
- will also talk to the students about clubs.
- will register students' personal details.

Listening Comprehension

Section 4

Radio News

You will hear the news **TWICE**.

Put **x** in the right box.

4.1 The United Airlines flight

- made an emergency landing at Newark.
- had to return to the airport it had just left.
- was delayed for a quarter of an hour.

4.2 The flight had to land

- for reasons that have still not been established.
- because someone on board had been hurt.
- after a fire broke out in the plane over the sea.

4.3 The high school

- is often flooded by extremely high tides.
- has been forced to close by the public.
- risks being affected by severe weather.

4.4 The teachers at the school

- are getting support from other groups of people.
- have persuaded local authorities to take action.
- will have to work until the problem has been solved.

4.5 Jean-Jacques Savin

- travelled with his friend, Alain.
- went on a military exercise in the Atlantic.
- was well-equipped for his journey.

4.6 After the trip, researchers will

- investigate new shipping routes across the Atlantic.
- analyse how people react to isolation from human contact.
- examine dietary requirements for long journeys.

4.7 The kitchen staff

- were trying to smuggle in an illegal substance.
- knew that they might be stopped at Gatwick.
- did not expect to have problems at the airport.

4.8 As a result of the episode, police

- told the kitchen staff not to travel with white powder again.
- asked the café workers to be more informative on the next trip.
- requested that the cooks share the cake recipe with them.

Reading Comprehension

Section 5

Put x in the right box.

Welcome to
**Tooting Common Lakeside
Play Space**

This children's play space is for everyone to enjoy but parents and carers are requested to supervise their children appropriately

- Please respect other users and neighbours of the play space
- Adults allowed when accompanied by a child
- This is a dog free area

   

This play area is patrolled by Parks Police
To report an incident phone (020) 8871 7532 or
email parkspolice@wandsworth.gov.uk
In an emergency phone 999
Please enjoy your visit


THE BRIGHTER BOROUGH
Wandsworth

5.1 When using Tooting Common Lakeside Play Space,

- only young people are allowed in the play area.
- grown-ups must have a young person with them.
- young people must have a grown-up with them.

Reading Comprehension

Section 6

Put x in the right box.

●●●● O2 4G 5:12 PM 75%

[← Messages](#) **Simon** [Details](#)

Fancy coming down the youth club this evening?

Grounded until the end of the week.

Bummer - why?

Youth club do last Friday -stayed out too late.

No chance of sweet-talking your Mum?

She's not budging on this one.

What if you told her you were out collecting for Save the Children like last time?

Worked last time - but don't like lying to her.

Just online then?

Have to be - send me an invite, I'll join you.

Text Message

6.1 Simon and Milly decide to

- play a computer game.
- raise money for a charity.
- go to a center for teens.

Reading Comprehension

Section 7

Captain Tom to the rescue

A ninety-nine-year-old war veteran raised more than twenty-three million pounds for the UK National Health Service during the coronavirus lockdown. With the aid of a walking frame, he completed one hundred laps of the twenty-five meter loop in his garden. Initially, Captain Tom had aimed to raise one thousand pounds for NHS Charities, but he

was left speechless when over one million people donated money to his JustGiving page. Amongst other things, Captain Tom's sudden rise to fame led to a knighthood, a Freedom of the City of London award, a deal for an autobiography and a number one hit single with a new version of You'll Never Walk Alone.

7.1 According to this newspaper article, Captain Tom

- published a book on his life.
- raised less than he had hoped.
- became a recording artist.

Reading Comprehension

Section 8

Old Maid

To play Old Maid you will need:

A deck of cards

2 or more participants

Before you play:

Remove three of the four queens from the deck of playing cards.

The queen that is left is now the Old Maid.



How to play:

Deal all the cards face down to each player. Players then sort their cards, keeping them hidden from all other players. If there are pairs of matching cards, with the same number or picture, they should put them down face up. If anyone has three matching cards, they only put down one pair and keep the spare card. If anyone has four matching cards, they put down two pairs.

The player to the left of the dealer then fans his remaining cards in his hand so he can see them all, although he keeps them hidden from the other players. He offers them to the player on his left, who cannot see them. The second player takes a random card from the fan. If the card he picks matches any he already has, he puts down the pair. If not, he keeps it in his hand. Then, he fans his cards and offers them to the player on his left.



This continues until all the cards have been put down in pairs, except the Old Maid, which is left alone and cannot be paired. The person left holding this card is the Old Maid, and loses the game.

Put x in the right box.

8.1 In the Old Maid card game,

- the aim is to try and avoid ending up with the single remaining queen.
- the winner is the player with the most matching pairs in front of them.
- players take it in turns to take a card from a player of their choice.

Reading Comprehension

Section 9

Choose a heading for each paragraph and write the letters on the lines.
There are more headings than you will need. There is an example at the beginning.

The Wimbledon Championships

9.0 E

The Championships at Wimbledon is the oldest, and perhaps the most well-known and most prestigious tennis tournament in the world. It has been held at the All England Club in Wimbledon, London, since 1877. The tournament was initially planned to raise money to repair the equipment used to roll the lawns at the club. At the time, no one knew what the future would bring for Wimbledon.

9.1 ____

Wimbledon is the only major championship to require a dress code of its players. Any player entering the tournament must dress “almost entirely in white” and a player can be disqualified for not following this rule. But why white? When the code was written in the 1880s, sweat stains were considered inappropriate and distasteful. It was therefore decided that the players should wear white so the sweat stains were less visible.

9.2 ____

Wimbledon is one of the Grand Slam tennis tournaments. There are four tennis Grand Slams that you should know about: Wimbledon, the U.S. Open, the French Open and the Australian Open. These tournaments are the most highly profiled tennis events of the year, representing the pinnacle of professional tennis. Each Grand Slam is played on different surfaces, Wimbledon being the only tournament to be played on grass courts.

9.3 ____

The first Wimbledon championship had only one event, the Gentlemen’s Singles, where 22 men entered, paying a mere 21 shillings to take part. Women were not allowed to enter the tournament until 1884, when it was agreed to open the Championship for both sexes. Women’s future participation at Wimbledon was thereby established. Shortly after this, Lottie Dodd became the youngest woman ever to win the title at the age of 15.

9.4 ____

Have you ever wondered how long a tennis match really is? The answer is simply that tennis matches do not have a specific length, but play continues until a winner is found. Matches are played as the best of three or five sets, with adverse weather conditions affecting match length. The longest match so far played at Wimbledon took place in 2010 between John Isner and Nicholas Mahut. The players competed for 11 hours and needed 183 games before a winner was found. Isner won the match.

9.5 ____

Even though the tournament is played on British ground, not many British players have managed to win the Wimbledon title since the tournament began. Maud Watson was the first Brit to win the ladies’ singles championship in 1884 and, in 1936, Fred Perry took home the men’s singles championship. Andrew Murray is the first British man to have won a Grand Slam since Fred Perry, winning the tournament in 2013 and 2016. However, Roger Federer from Switzerland and Martina Navratilova from the USA have won most Wimbledon titles in modern times.

9.6 ____

Professional players were allowed to compete in Wimbledon from 1968, the year prize money was first awarded. At that time, the winner of the men’s title received £2,000 and the winner of the ladies’ £750. In 2007, Wimbledon decided to pay both men and women the same amount. Since then, prize money has climbed to higher levels each year, with both men and women champions netting more than £2 million each.

Read the text “The Wimbledon Championships” in Teksthæfte, choose a heading for each paragraph (1-6) and write the correct letter in the space provided.

There are more headings than you will need. There is an example at the beginning.

The Wimbledon Championships

A. PAST CHAMPIONS

B. HIGHEST PAID SPORTSMEN

C. NEW ERA IN TENNIS

D. OBLIGATORY OUTFITS

E. FUNDRAISER

F. EQUALLY REWARDED

G. POPULAR SPECTATOR SPORT

H. UNPREDICTABLE DURATION

I. PRESTIGIOUS EVENTS

Reading Comprehension

Section 10

Some sentences have been removed from the text.

Choose the one which fits the gap from sentences A-J.

There are two extra sentences that you do not need to use.

There is an example at the beginning.

Super Humans

What makes humans so special? Most people would probably answer that it is our well-developed brains.

10.0 A.

Humans are outstanding in many ways, but not always in terms of physical attributes when compared to animals. **10.1** _____. Many other species jump higher and run faster. So what would be the result if we participated in the Animal Olympics? **10.2** _____.

But please don't write humans off so quickly. There would be two events in which we would have excellent chances of a gold medal - sprint and javelin. **10.3** _____.

Initially, the idea that we are best at running seems unlikely. Usain Bolt can run at a maximum velocity of 45 kilometres per hour for 10 seconds. **10.4** _____. Up to 10,000 metres, other animals are also faster than humans. However, at a marathon distance, humans can compete with the best. A top-tuned athlete can run 20 kilometres an hour for several hours. **10.5** _____. Over 2 million years, humans have developed into running machines.

The javelin event is another certain human gold medal in the Animal Olympics. **10.6** _____. Only humans can launch a projectile such as a spear or rock with power and precision, and this ability is due to two unique anatomical features. **10.7** _____. The wrist, too, seems uniquely adapted for a throwing motion.

The human body has, of course, evolved to survive in varying conditions and not necessarily to compete against animals in Olympic disciplines.

Read the text “Super Humans” in Teksthæfte.
Some sentences have been removed from the text.
Choose the one which fits the gap from sentences A-J.
There are two extra sentences that you do not need to use.
There is an example at the beginning.

Super Humans

- | | |
|----|--|
| A. | The body, on the other hand, is rarely mentioned. |
| B. | The shoulder faces forward and can freely rotate. |
| C. | This results in a weaker performance. |
| D. | Other primates can throw objects with force but somewhat inaccurately. |
| E. | We would inevitably finish near the bottom of the medals table. |
| F. | Cheetahs, the fastest land mammal, can double that. |
| G. | Both require talents proving that the human body is a remarkable piece of machinery. |
| H. | The stronger-willed humans would have an advantage in these events. |
| I. | This is comparable to nature’s endurance specialists: wild dogs and antelope. |
| J. | A chimp, for example, is pound for pound four times as strong as a man. |

Reading Comprehension

Section 11

Put x in the right box.

What Makes an Activist?

1 When we look at the world around us, we are often impressed by the energy of people who campaign actively to make political or social change. These activists, both young and old, demonstrate again and again that they care about events that affect the world we all live in. For example, one of the oldest activists ever was 100-year-old Captain Tom. He raised money for the British national health service during the COVID-19 pandemic by walking around his garden. And one of the youngest must be Scottish schoolgirl Martha Payne. She was just nine years old when she started a blog to show people how unhealthy and unappetizing school lunches can be.

What makes these people “tick”? How do you become an activist? Do you just wake up one morning, hear something on the news and decide to start a campaign? Or is there more to it than that?

For one thing, it turns out that your parents, and the way they brought you up, have an influence.

Whether you like it or not, your parents’ attitude affects you and helps form your opinions and reactions. If your parents think that it is appropriate to attend demonstrations against injustice, then you are more likely to start doing the same thing yourself. So perhaps you are not quite as much of a rebel as you thought!

Secondly, are you personally concerned about the local or global challenges that you hear about? Then you are more likely to become involved in efforts to do something about them. Most of us, unfortunately, tend to think about such events only for a short period of time. Then we go back to our daily lives without doing anything to make a difference.

And finally, psychologists say that doing something for other people gives activists a sense of personal satisfaction. We experience a heightened feeling of having done something worthwhile. We would probably not have this feeling if we had acted only for our own personal benefit.

Reading Comprehension

Section 11

Read the text “What Makes an Activist?” in Teksthæfte.

Put x in the right box.

11.1 According to text, when we see activists, we usually

- think they are wasting their time.
- admire them for their actions.
- worry that they are too political.

11.2 According to the text,

- anyone can make a difference if they try.
- activism is necessary to have an influence.
- young and old should always work together.

11.3 According to the writer, your parents influence you

- by telling you what to do as you grow up.
- through their ideas and their behaviour.
- because we always rebel against them.

11.4 The writer claims that

- activists panic too much about world problems.
- using a lot of energy does not affect people's opinions.
- many people do nothing about global challenges.

11.5 This is an article about

- what motivates people's activism.
- how to raise funds from activism.
- why activism is important today.

11.6 “Unappetizing” in line 15 means

- uneatable
- unattractive
- unseasoned

11.7 “Appropriate” in line 26 means

- suitable
- exciting
- important

11.8 “Heightened” in line 41 means

- extended
- sharpened
- moderated

