This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School

for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03

16MAY2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	English	
Class :	6A, 6B and 6C	
Teacher :	Ms. Perla Daoud	
Duration :	1 hour	
You are to answer the questions to this exam on : This exam paper		
Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

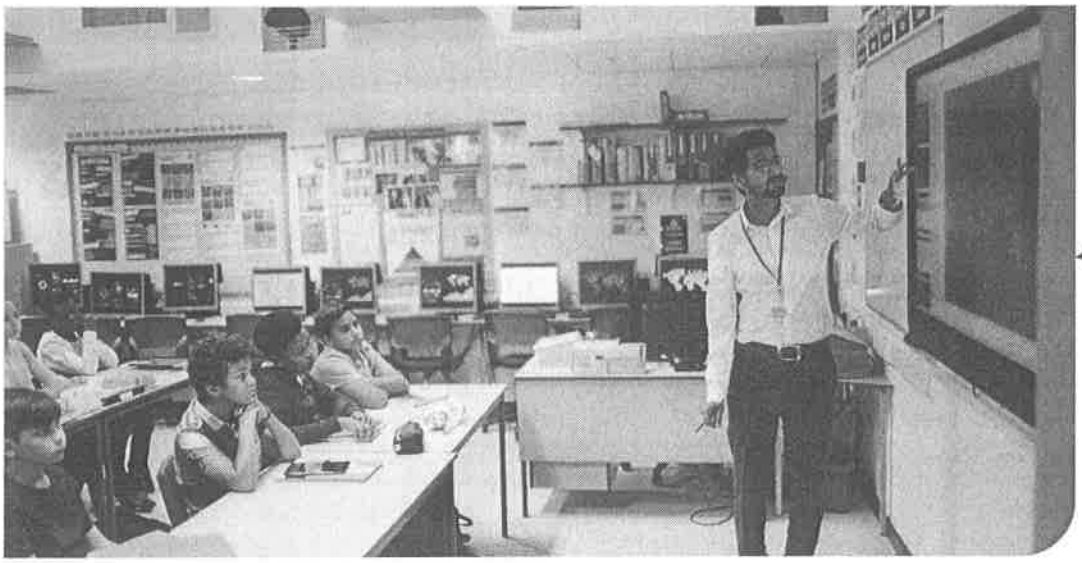
SE03/20242025/English/6ABCE

I. Comprehension:

English Language Day

a

By Henry Osborne
From The English Daily



b

Mr. Andrew Stevens in one of his language classes.

c

What is English Language Day?

English Language Day was first celebrated in 2010, alongside Arabic Language Day, Chinese Language Day, French Language Day, Russian Language Day and Spanish Language Day. These are the six official languages of the United Nations, and each has a special day, designed to raise awareness of the history, culture and achievements of these languages.

Why is English Language Day celebrated on 23 April?

d

This day was chosen because it is thought to be Shakespeare's birthday, and the anniversary of his death. As well as being the English language's most famous playwright, Shakespeare also had a huge impact on modern-day English. At the time he was writing, in the 16th and 17th centuries, the English language was going through a lot of changes and Shakespeare's creativity with language meant he contributed hundreds of new words and phrases that are still used today. For example, the words 'gossip', 'fashionable' and 'lonely' were all first used by Shakespeare. He also invented phrases like 'break the ice', 'all our yesterdays', 'faint-hearted' and 'love is blind'. Can you guess what they mean?

The origins of English

The story of the English language began in the fifth century when Germanic tribes invaded Celtic-speaking Britain and brought their languages with them. Later, Scandinavian Vikings invaded and settled with their languages too. In 1066 William I, from modern-day France, became king, and Norman-French became the language of the courts and official activity. People couldn't understand each other at first, because the lower classes continued to use English while the upper classes spoke French, but gradually French began to influence English. An estimated 45 per cent of all English words have a French origin. By Shakespeare's time, Modern English had developed, printing had been invented and people had to start to agree on 'correct' spelling and vocabulary.

The spread of English

The spread of English all over the world has an ugly history but a rich and vibrant present. During the European colonial period, several European countries, including England, competed to expand their empires. They stole land, labour and resources from people across Africa, Asia, the Americas and Oceania. By the time former British colonies began to gain independence in the mid-20th century, English had become established in their institutions. Many brilliant writers from diverse places across Africa, the Caribbean and Asia had started writing in English, telling their stories of oppression. People from all over the world were using English to talk and write about justice, equality, freedom and identity from their own perspectives. The different varieties of English created through this history of migration and colonisation are known as World Englishes.

International English

More than 1.75 billion people speak English worldwide – that's around 1 in 4 people around the world. English is being used more and more as a way for two speakers with different first languages to communicate with each other, as a 'lingua franca'. For many people, the need to communicate is much more important than the need to sound like a native speaker. As a result, language use is starting to change. For example, speakers might not use 'a' or 'the' in front of nouns, or they might make uncountable nouns plural and say 'informations', 'furnitures' or 'co-operations'.

Are these variations mistakes? Or part of the natural evolution of different Englishes? 'International English' refers to the English that is used and developed by everyone in the world, and doesn't just belong to native speakers. There is a lot of debate about whether International English should be standardised and, if so, how. What do you think? If you're reading this, English is your language too.

Read the magazine article carefully before answering the following questions in full sentences.

1. Write which feature of a magazine article each letter refers to. (4 points)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

2. Which feature of a magazine article is not present in the above? (1 point)

_____

_____

3. What information follows the title? (2 points)

_____

_____

4. What is the author's purpose in this text? Explain. (2 points)

_____

_____

5. State whether each statement is true or false by refering to the article. (8 points)

a. Portuguese is one of the official languages of the United Nations. _____

b. Shakespeare was born and died on the same day. _____

c. Shakespeare invented many new words and phrases. _____

e. In the fifth century, French was the official language in Britain. _____

f. English came to be spoken in many countries of the world because of migration and colonisation.

_____

g. People from former British colonies took English and used it to describe their own experience.

_____

h. About a quarter of the people in the world speak English. _____

i. Everyone agrees that it's a bad thing to have many varieties of English. _____

II. Grammar:

A. Put in 'will' or 'be going to'. (5 points)

1. A: We don't have any bread.

   B: I know. I _____ get some from the shop.

2. A: We don't have any bread.

   B: Really? I _____ get some from the shop then.

3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?

   B: I _____ visit my mother in Scotland next month.

4. A: I'm really cold.

   B: I _____ turn the heating on.

5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight?

   B: Yes. Are you going too? I _____ give you a lift.

B. Ask the questions to which the bold type words are the answers. (8 points)

Pamela has been in Paris **for two years**. She lives **in the suburbs**. She studies at the **University of Paris**. She wants to be **an English teacher**. **Pamela's** sister rarely visits. Her mother, Lisa, however, visits **three times a year**. **Pamela** loves Lisa. Lisa loves **Pamela**.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

C. Fill in the blanks using correct prepositions (5 points)

1. Andrew lives _____ 810 John F. Kennedy Street.
2. The course begins _____ 8 June and ends _____ October.
3. Peter is _____ class 2 B.
4. Peter goes to school _____ Monday _____ Friday.
5. Pedestrians can only walk _____ the street if the road light is green.
6. Sheila gets up _____ 6.30 every morning.
7. Mike and his family go for a walk _____ the evenings.
8. Hurry up! We are going to the cinema _____ five minutes.

SE03 – Grade 6 – Answer Key

Comprehension:

1. a. Title **(1point)**
   b. Visual Aid / Photograph / Picture **(1point)**
   c. Caption **(1point)**
   d. Subheadings **(1point)**
2. The feature of a magazine that is not present in the above is the sidebar. **(1point)**
3. The information that follows the title is the author's name **(0.5 points)**, Henry Osborne **(0.5 points)**, and the source **(0.5 points)**, The English Daily **(0.5 points).**
4. The author's purpose in this text is to inform **(1 point)** because the author is providing information about English Language Day. **(1 point)**
5. a. False **(1point)**
   b. True **(1point)**
   c. True **(1point)**
   d. False **(1point)**
   e. True **(1point)**
   f. True **(1point)**
   g. True **(1point)**
   h. False **(1point)**

Grammar:

A. 1. am going to **(1point)**
   2. will **(1point)**
   3. am going to **(1point)**
   4. will **(1point)**
   5. will **(1point)**

B. 1. How long has Pamela been in Paris? **(1point)**
   2. Where does she live? **(1point)**
   3. Where does she study? **(1point)**
   4. What does she want to be? **(1point)**
   5. Whose sister rarely visits? **(1point)**
   6. How often does her mother / Lisa visit? **(1point)**
   7. Who loves Lisa? **(1point)**
   8. Who does Lisa love? **(1point)**

C. 1. at **(0.5 points)**
   2. on **(0.5 points)** – in **(0.5 points)**
   3. in **(0.5 points)**
   4. from **(0.5 points)** - to **(0.5 points)**
   5. across **(0.5 points)**
   6. at **(0.5 points)**
   7. in **(0.5 points)**
   8. in **(0.5 points)**