

This KEY is meant to be printed in colours or read from a screen as the key is in RED.

# Bilingualism

## 1. Listening Key. (6 questions x 3 marks each: total 18 marks)

USE this code to listen to the audio in YouTube or you can download the mp3 from:  
[www.uruguayeduca.edu.uy](http://www.uruguayeduca.edu.uy) or  
[www.ces.edu.uy](http://www.ces.edu.uy)



1. Lana states that she is....

- a. trilingual.
- b. multilingual.
- c. bilingual.

2. She believes she had a hard time trying to fit in because she grew up in...

- a. Brazil.
- b. L.A.
- c. Portugal.

3. By the time she started school she felt a culture shock because

- a. she didn't speak any English at all.
- b. she was surrounded by plenty of Americans.
- c. of her accent.

4. She thinks she could relate better to

- a. Koreans
- b. Brazilians
- c. Americans

5. She thinks it was a good thing to grow up

- a. being exposed to other cultures
- b. speaking only one language
- c. only making friends with bilingual kids

6. Her unique childhood helps her identify with

- a. American culture.
- b. Brazilian culture.
- c. people who grew up in a different culture.

Audio taken from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOrpRDbdMS0>

**2. Reading: Bringing up children bilingually.**  
(10 questions x 2 marks each: 20 marks)

**Which person**

1- behaved in a different way due to pressure from others?	<b>B</b>
2- feels language skills in general are more important than passing on a mother tongue?	<b>D</b>
3- uses different languages for different aspects of their life?	<b>A</b>
4- was confused by someone's reaction?	<b>C</b>
5- experienced a rapid transformation?	<b>A</b>
6- faced challenges which were different from those of their children?	<b>B</b>
7- does not sound like a native English speaker?	<b>A</b>
8- experienced similar emotions to their child?	<b>C</b>
9- has parents who never regretted leaving their country of origin?	<b>D</b>
10- Felt ashamed of their language skills?	<b>B</b>

**3. Reading: Bringing up children bilingually.**  
(7 words x 1 mark each: total 7 marks)

1. From another country or in another country	Adjective	Foreign
2. Remember something	Verb	Recall
3. To feel sorry or sad that something has happened	Verb	Regret
4. Someone who has recently started to live or work somewhere, or who has just arrived in a place.	Noun	Newcomers
5. A set of ideas, beliefs and ways of behaving of a particular society	Noun	Culture
6. The use of two languages by a person or group	Noun	Bilingualism
7. The official language of China	Noun	Mandarin

**4. Reading: True (T) or false (F). (12 marks, 2 each)**

- There are a lot of important differences between British and American grammar.  
(F) The differences are small.
- Some Americans can't understand British films. (T)
- There is only one British accent. (F) There are many British accents.
- For many students, it doesn't matter if they learn British or American English. (T)
- English, Americans and Australians are no longer the "owners" of English. (T)
- English as an International Language is a type of American English. (F)  
English as an International Language is different to both American and British English.

**5. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase. (10 marks)**

1. When I learnt Italian at school, I learnt it .....**parrot fashion**....., we only repeated what the teacher said. I never really learnt to use it correctly.
2. Nowadays, with Google Translate just few people .....**look up** ..... words in dictionaries.
3. Many people speak English in Uruguay, but Spanish is the .....**Mother tongue**
4. That actor has a very unusual .....**accent**..., it is not Australian, or British or American. Where is he from?
5. My English is not very good, but when I travelled to the USA people could ...**understand**....me pretty well.

**6. Read the following article and choose the correct word:**

**(9 marks, 1 each)**

**Learning to speak Klingon.**

The Klingons are an alien race. They first appeared in the science fiction TV (**series-campaign-screen**) Star Trek. The Klingons love violence and war. And they have their own language.

The inventor of the Klingon language was Mark Okrand. Okrand has a PhD in linguistics. He began working on Star Trek in 1982. A friend of a friend told him that they were looking for a linguist to write a short dialogue in Vulcan (the language of the famous (**character-actor-writer**) Mr. Spock). Okrand wrote the dialogue and enjoyed it. Two years later they asked him to write a few words for some scenes in Klingon. This time he didn't just write words, he invented a complete grammar. This grammar has some familiar and some unfamiliar elements. One unusual thing is (**a – an – the**) word order.

Over 300,000 people bought The Klingon Dictionary, (**has written-wrote-written**) by Okrand. But there are probably only 2,000 people in the world who can speak Klingon. Many of these people only know a word or two. But some invent poems and stories or write translations, including translations of Shakespeare.

But it's one thing to write Klingon, and it's another thing to speak it. There are only 20 or 30 people (**who-where-what**) can have conversation in Klingon. There is an annual Klingon conference and it is one of the few places where people (**must-should-can**) have these conversations. I went to one of their conferences in 2007.

On the first afternoon of the conference, I saw a small group of people (**around-on-in**) a table. They were talking in Klingon slowly and using dictionaries a lot, but they were communicating. I sat and listened. I was happy when, at last, I understood my first spoken Klingon (**word-sentence-paragraph**): Ha'DibalHviSophe' ('Animal I it eat not'=I'm a vegetarian)

Later at the conference, I met two people who were chatting in Klingon. They were captain Krankor and his girlfriend Agniesxka. When he is wearing his Klingon costume, Krankor only (**speaks-has spoken-spoke**) Klingon. He travels with a guitar and sings Klingon translations of the Beatles and The Rolling Stones!

Articles taken from: Spencer, D. (2011). *Gateway* (2011 ed.). Oxford: Macmillan.

**7. Writing: Write an essay using all the notes. Write between 120 / 130 words.**

**(24 marks)**

Essay question:

**LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE OPENS UP A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITIES. DO YOU AGREE?**

**NOTES:**

- 1. More career opportunities.**
- 2. Learn about another culture.**
- 3. Helps to communicate with people while travelling.**

**Writing rubric.**

The teachers will use this rubric to evaluate your essay.

	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 / 5 points
Content	Content is not relevant to the task. The notes are not considered.	Content is somewhat irrelevant. Only two notes are considered.	There are minor irrelevances. The three notes are developed. The third point is out of topic.	Message is relevant to the task. All three notes are discussed.	Message is very clear. The reader is clearly informed. All three notes are appropriately discussed. (4/5 points)
Organisation	There are no linkers. Paragraphs are not recognizable.	Only two or three really basic linkers are used (and, but...) Paragraphing doesn't fit the task.	Basic linkers are fairly used. Paragraphing may fit the task, but can be improved.	The text is coherent and uses different types of linkers correctly. Paragraphs are clearly organized and developed.	The text is coherent from beginning to end. Linkers are perfectly used. Paragraphs fit the task and are clearly developed. (4/5 points)
Language use: vocabulary	Vocabulary below the expected level. (A1/A2). Very limited grammar forms.	Vocabulary below the expected level. (A1/A2). Only simple grammar forms.	Vocabulary ranges between A2 and B1. A correct balance of grammar forms.	Vocabulary within the expected level (B1). A correct and varied use of grammar structures.	Vocabulary exceeds the expected level (B1+/B2). A varied use of grammar structures shows a very good command of the language. (4/5 points)
Language Use: spelling	More than 13 spelling mistakes	From 10 to 12 spelling mistakes.	From 7 to 9 spelling mistakes.	From 4 to 6 spelling mistakes.	From 0 to 3 spelling mistakes. (max 4 points)
Communication	Errors impede communication.	The reader must put a lot of effort to understand the message.	The reader can easily understand the message (despite the mistakes)	Communication is not compromised by minor mistakes. The reader needs a little effort to understand.	Communication is not impeded at all. There is no effort from the reader. (4/5 points)

**Marking Scale for Written Component.**

Calificación	Porcentaje
12	97 - 100
11	91 - 96
10	85 - 90
9	81 - 84
8	74 - 80
7	67 - 73
6	60 - 66
5	51 - 59
4	41 - 50
3	31 - 40
2	16 - 30
1	1 - 15

**Speaking Component of exam.**

Please, refer to this document before the "Speaking" sessions:

<https://goo.gl/VRSRku>

