Marking Guide

Progressive Skills 3: Post-test

Part 1: Reading

Read Section A. True or false? Write T or F.

Joseph Booth is American. He is from Chicago. He was born on November 3rd, 1954. In 1975, he got a degree from New York College of Psychology. One year later, he got a Masters from Stanford University. Stanford is in the state of California. In 1979, he obtained a PhD from the same university. In 1981, he became a professor of Psychology at Princeton University. At this university, he conducted his most famous experiment. Booth is also well known for his books on psychology and for a radio series.

| | | 1 mark each | Marks: 5 |
|----|--|-------------|-------------|
| 5. | Booth is famous. | | [] |
| 4. | Booth studied at three different universities. | | F |
| 3. | His PhD is from Stanford University. | | |
| 2. | He got his Masters in 1975. | | (F) |
| 1. | Booth was born in Chicago. | | |

Read Section B. Choose the best ending to each sentence.

Booth was very influenced by another well-known psychologist called Philip Zimbardo. In 1971, Zimbardo conducted an experiment which is now very famous. He called it the Stanford Prison Experiment. Zimbardo wanted to investigate whether people can behave in different ways depending on the situation and their role in it. In his experiment, 24 male participants were divided into two groups, one acting as prisoners and the other as prison guards. He found that people conformed to their roles in the experiment. Booth found this very interesting.

In 1990, Booth conducted a replica of Zimbardo's experiment. However, he did not copy every aspect of the previous experiment. Instead, Booth wanted to see if women were as easily led as the men in Zimbardo's experiment appeared to be.

| 6. | Booth was | | | |
|----|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| | a. | friends with Zimbardo. | | |
| | b. | at the same university as Zimbardo. | | |
| | c. | interested in Zimbardo's work. | ✓ | |
| | d. | working at the same time as Zimbardo. | | |

| 7. | The e | xperiment Zimbardo conducted was called | | |
|-----|-------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | a. | the Stanford Experiment. | | |
| | b. | the Zimbardo Experiment. | | ✓ |
| | C. | the Stanford Prison Experiment. | | ✓ |
| | d. | the Prison Experiment. | | |
| 8. | The e | xperiment involved two roles, | | |
| | a. | prisoner and prison guard. | | |
| | b. | prisoner, prison guard and participant. | | |
| | C. | prisoner and participant. | | |
| | d. | prison guard and participant. | | |
| 9. | Zimba | ardo found that | | |
| | a. | the participants acted like prisoners. | | |
| | b. | the participants did not conform to their roles. | | |
| | c. | the participants acted like prison guards. | | |
| | d. | the participants conformed to their roles. | | |
| 10. | Booth | decided to change Zimbardo's experiment by | | |
| | a. | using female participants. | | |
| | b. | using fewer participants. | | |
| | c. | using more participants. | | |
| | d. | having more guards. | | |
| | | | 2 marks each | Marks: 10 |

Read Section C. Find the best answer to each question.

The participants were split between the roles, with 12 in each. Each participant was assigned the role of prisoner or prison guard. The role assigned was not based on personality or any other characteristic but by chance. To increase the authenticity of the experience, the experiment was not conducted in the normal lecture rooms. Instead, it took place in the basement of Princeton University, which was converted into a jail. At the beginning of the experiment, the 'prisoners' were 'arrested' in the middle of the night by the 'guards' and put into the 'prison'.

Participants acting as guards were given a police uniform, mirrored sunglasses and fake guns. These items all reinforced the guards' role, especially the sunglasses, which prevented eye contact and therefore made the guards seem more impersonal. The guards also worked in shifts, just like real prison guards, further reinforcing their role. They were told that they were in charge of the prison and that they could punish the prisoners if they did not obey, although they could not use physical violence.

Participants acting as prisoners wore loose-fitting grey dresses with numbers sewn onto them. They were not given shoes. They wore bracelets on their wrists to mimic those of real prisoners. The guards always used the numbers on the dresses instead of their names.

Booth found the same results as Zimbardo and stopped the experiment after three days.

| 11. | How | many participants were there? | |
|-----|------|--|----------|
| | a. | 24. | ✓ |
| | b. | 12. | |
| | c. | 36. | |
| | d. | 48. | |
| 12. | How | were the roles assigned? | |
| | a. | Depending on gender. | |
| | b. | Based on personality. | |
| | C. | Depending on age. | |
| | d. | Randomly. | |
| 13. | Wher | e did the experiment take place? | |
| | a. | In an area under Princeton University. | ✓ |
| | b. | In Princeton Jail. | |
| | C. | In the basement of a local jail. | |
| | d. | In the normal lecture rooms. | |
| 14. | How | did the experiment distinguish between prisoners and guards? | |
| | a. | The guards could hit the prisoners but the prisoners were not allowed to hit the guards. | |
| | b. | The prisoners worked in shifts but the guards were on duty all the time. | |
| | C. | The prisoners had loose clothes while the guards had police uniforms. | ✓ |
| | d. | The prisoners were not allowed to look at the guards. | |
| 15. | How | did the experiment make the prisoners feel like prisoners? | |
| | a. | The mirrored sunglasses so they could not make eye contact. | |
| | b. | The grey clothes, the numbers and the bracelets. | |
| | C. | The grey clothes and night-time arrests. | |
| | d. | The physical punishment from the guards. | |
| | | 2 marks each Ma | rks: 10 |
| | | | |

Part 2: Grammar

will be solved

would solve

would be solved

b.

(c.)

| 1. | Rese | archers have shown why repetition is important in vocabulary | learning. |
|----|--------|---|-------------|
| | a. | why is important repetition | |
| | b. | why repetition is important | |
| | c. | why is repetition important | |
| | d. | why it is important repetition | |
| 2. | I ofte | en forget how to spell words. | |
| | a. | how spell | |
| | b. | how I spell | |
| | Č.) | how to spell | |
| | d. | how are spelt | |
| 3. | Some | e parents don't let their children make any decisions. | |
| | a. | don't let their children make | |
| | b. | aren't letting their children to make | |
| | C. | don't let make their children | |
| | d. | don't let their children to make | |
| 4. | I don | 't think that's true and neither does Bob | |
| | a. | neither does Bob think | |
| | b. | so thinks Bob | |
| | c. | so Bob thinks | |
| | đ. | neither does Bob | |
| 5. | If the | e government changed the law, they Would solve | the problem |
| | a. | will solve | |

1 mark each Marks: 5

| В | Writ | te one word in e | ach space. | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | 1. | Working people | didn't | use to be | able to read or write | | |
| | 2. | Eric Berne is the | psychiatrist who | | _ wrote <i>Games Peop</i> | ole Play. | |
| | 3. | It is known | that there | was a lot of | water in the Sahara | at one time. | |
| | 4. | Do you know <u></u> | vhere | the library is | ? | | |
| | 5. | Gaia is an idea <u>l</u> | which | _ was put for | ward by James Lovel | ock. | |
| | | | | | | 2 marks each | Marks: 10 |
| c | Writ | te the correct for | rm of the verb in b | orackets in t | he space. You may | need two or thre | ee words. |
| | 1. | The average tem | nperature has risc | 2N b | oy 0.5 °C since 1990. | . (rise) | |
| | 2. | The population o | of the world is gro | wing | by about one per cen | t every year at the m | noment. (grow) |
| | 3. | Most of the Eart | h's water is store | i d i | n the oceans. (store) | | |
| | 4. | Before going | to univ | ersity, she wo | orked in a bank. (go) | | |
| | 5. | I told him †0 s @ | 26 the | tutor. (see) | | | |
| | | | | | | 2 marks each | Marks: 10 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| A | | art 3: Voc | cabulary | Tick in the | correct column. | | |
| A | | | | Tick in the People | correct column. Remembering | Living things | Natural processes |
| A | | | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things | |
| A | Whi | ich set does each | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things | |
| A | Whi | ich set does each adolescent | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things | |
| A | Whi | ich set does each adolescent analysis | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things \(\sum_{\limits} \) | |
| A | 1. 2. 3. | adolescent analysis | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things | |
| A | 1. 2. 3. 4. | adolescent analysis ape bacteria | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things | |
| A | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. | adolescent analysis ape bacteria carnivore | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} \tilde{\chi} | |
| A | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. | adolescent analysis ape bacteria carnivore condensation | n word belong to? Essays, reports | | | Living things \tilde{\chi} | |

10. memorize

| | | Essays, reports and surveys | People | Remembering | Living things | Natural processes |
|-------|-------------------|---|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. | parent | | \checkmark | | | |
| 12. | participant | | ✓ | | | |
| 13. | photosynthesis | | | | | ✓ |
| 14. | plant | | | | | |
| 15. | propose | | | | | |
| 16. | recall | | | ✓ | | |
| 17. | recommendation | ✓ | | | | |
| 18. | remind | | | \checkmark | | |
| 19. | respiration | | | | | \checkmark |
| 20. | retain | | | ✓ | | |
| 21. | retrieval | | | ✓ | | |
| 22. | sum up | ✓ | | | | |
| 23. | thesis | ✓ | | | | |
| 24. | thief | | \checkmark | | | |
| 25. | transpiration | | | | | \checkmark |
| | | | | | ′2 mark each ¹/3 mark each | Marks: 10 |
| B Com | anlete each sente | nce with a word | from the box | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | 9 | orbid greening ha ychiatrists radiatio | | | perception | |
| 1. | Green plants are | producers | which mea | ns they convert su | | |
| 2. | | prioritize | | - | | |
| 3. | | n of people | | | | |
| 4. | • | rbid | | - | _ | |
| 5. | | r and nutrients from | _ | | 9-,, | 9 |
| 6. | | treat people w | | | | |
| 7. | | from the Sun | | | ected back into sr | oace. |
| 8. | | ad some success in | | | | |
| 9. | | has estimated | | | | |
| 10. | | alternative sources | | | | - |
| | | | • | | | |

1/2 mark each Marks: 5

| | Write the | correct form | of the w | vard in hr | ackate to | complete | each sentence. |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| • | vviite tile | Correct form | or the v | voia iii bi | ackets to | complete | each sentence. |

10. This survey looks at Internet **Usage** by teenagers. (use)

| 1. | I find people talking loudly on mobile phones very annoying . (annoy) |
|----|---|
| 2. | British people apologize a lot, even if they are not to blame. (apology) |
| 3. | There is a great deal of evaporation from lakes and rivers in hot countries. (evaporate) |
| 4. | In some cultures, people ask for forgiveness when they have done something wrong. (forgive) |
| 5. | In English, you must use formal language in letters and e-mails to strangers. (form) |
| 6. | We can't solve this problem. It's impossible . (possible) |
| 7. | The manager obtained agreement from all the staff for the new work procedures. (agree) |
| 8. | Some people have a <u>preferred</u> learning style – for example, they need to hear new information or see it written down. (prefer) |
| 9. | There is an enormous varietv of vegetables. (vary) |

1 mark each Marks: 10

Part 4: Writing

A Rewrite each word with the correct spelling.

| 1. | valadate | <u>validate</u> |
|-----|------------|-----------------|
| 2. | visulize | visualize |
| 3. | supplie | supply |
| 4. | freqency | frequency |
| 5. | evidance | evidence |
| 6. | genarate | generate |
| 7. | cumbustion | combustion |
| 8. | altenative | alternative |
| 9. | alowd | aloud/allowed |
| 10. | afect | affect |

1/2 mark each Marks: 5

| D | B. Mariella and Company | 241 41 | | 241.41 | |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| к | Rewrite the sentences | with the same | meaning Regii | า with the | words diven |
| _ | ite ville the sellectices | With the same | meaning begin | | TTOIGS GITCIII |

1. It is possible that Sahara is a Sanskrit word.

Sahara may be a Sanskrit word.

2. How do scientists know about early humans? We're going to find out.

We're going to find out how scientists know about early humans.

3. Is language learning just grammar and vocabulary. We'll find out.

We'll find out if language learning is just grammar and vocabulary.

4. Because it is difficult to pronounce new words, you should repeat them many times.

It is difficult to pronounce new words, so you should repeat them many times.

5. Some researchers believe that global warming is not man-made.

According to some researchers, global warming is not man-made.

2 marks each

Marks: 10

C Dictation

Please read the script three times. On the <u>second time only</u>, add the pauses shown: / = short pause; // = longer pause.

Some people think / that anthropology / is all about / the past. // But, in fact, / it can help us / to live / in the present. // Many conflicts / are caused by problems / between cultures. // If we understand other cultures, / we can accept them / and we may even admire them. // This is particularly important / in multicultural societies / where several cultures / live side by side.

Use negative marking. The item is worth 10 marks. Take off a 1/2 mark for each omitted word. Po not take off marks for spelling if the word is recognizable in context, e.g., festval. Po not mark for punctuation.

Marks: 10