

# Seamless transition to Senior Secondary

Fully prepare your students for future exam success



# Thought-provoking reading texts on current topics

STEM

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

**Reading**

You find out to most about food and nutrition. You have found a health magazine article about genetically modified food. Read the article.

**Magazine article**

**GMOs: What you need to know**

In the debate over GMOs... genetically modified organisms... it can be difficult to separate fact from misinformation. Are these crops unsafe? Or should we put our fears to rest and heed for a GMO buffet?

**Top 10 GMOs**

Rice, Corn, Potatoes, Yellow squash, Soybeans, Maize, Cattle, Alfalfa, Soybeans, Potatoes

GM crops have been around since the 1970s. The first GM crop was a tomato that was designed to last longer on the shelf. Since then, scientists have created many other GM crops. Some of the most common GM crops are corn, soybeans, and cotton. These crops are used to make many of the products we use every day, such as food, clothing, and medicine. While some people are concerned about the safety of GM crops, many others believe that they are safe and beneficial. The debate over GM crops is still ongoing, and it is important for us to stay informed and make our own decisions.

## Magazine article on GMO foods

## News article on animal cruelty

## Report on fast fashion

LaC

## Argumentative essay on the usefulness of technology

## Critical thinking questions at the end of each reading text for further discussion

**Reading**

You are going to read a report on fast fashion. You have found a report on fast fashion. Read the report.

**Report**

**Cheap fast fashion comes at a high cost**

Fast fashion has become more and more popular since the beginning of the 21st century, and fashion designers are now competing to see who can produce the most fashionable items at the lowest cost. This has led to a massive increase in the production of cheap, fast fashion. While this has made fashion more accessible to a wider range of people, it has also led to a number of problems. One of the biggest is the environmental impact of fast fashion. The fashion industry is responsible for a significant portion of the world's carbon footprint, and the production of fast fashion is a major contributor to this. Additionally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the quality of clothing, as manufacturers cut corners to keep costs low. This has led to a lot of waste, as cheap clothing is often discarded after only a few wears. Finally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the value of clothing. As more and more people buy cheap, fast fashion, the value of clothing has decreased, and this has led to a decline in the fashion industry as a whole.

**Reading**

You are going to read a report on fast fashion. You have found a report on fast fashion. Read the report.

**Report**

**Cheap fast fashion comes at a high cost**

Fast fashion has become more and more popular since the beginning of the 21st century, and fashion designers are now competing to see who can produce the most fashionable items at the lowest cost. This has led to a massive increase in the production of cheap, fast fashion. While this has made fashion more accessible to a wider range of people, it has also led to a number of problems. One of the biggest is the environmental impact of fast fashion. The fashion industry is responsible for a significant portion of the world's carbon footprint, and the production of fast fashion is a major contributor to this. Additionally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the quality of clothing, as manufacturers cut corners to keep costs low. This has led to a lot of waste, as cheap clothing is often discarded after only a few wears. Finally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the value of clothing. As more and more people buy cheap, fast fashion, the value of clothing has decreased, and this has led to a decline in the fashion industry as a whole.

**Reading**

You are going to read a report on fast fashion. You have found a report on fast fashion. Read the report.

**Report**

**Cheap fast fashion comes at a high cost**

Fast fashion has become more and more popular since the beginning of the 21st century, and fashion designers are now competing to see who can produce the most fashionable items at the lowest cost. This has led to a massive increase in the production of cheap, fast fashion. While this has made fashion more accessible to a wider range of people, it has also led to a number of problems. One of the biggest is the environmental impact of fast fashion. The fashion industry is responsible for a significant portion of the world's carbon footprint, and the production of fast fashion is a major contributor to this. Additionally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the quality of clothing, as manufacturers cut corners to keep costs low. This has led to a lot of waste, as cheap clothing is often discarded after only a few wears. Finally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the value of clothing. As more and more people buy cheap, fast fashion, the value of clothing has decreased, and this has led to a decline in the fashion industry as a whole.

**Reading**

You are going to read a report on fast fashion. You have found a report on fast fashion. Read the report.

**Report**

**Cheap fast fashion comes at a high cost**

Fast fashion has become more and more popular since the beginning of the 21st century, and fashion designers are now competing to see who can produce the most fashionable items at the lowest cost. This has led to a massive increase in the production of cheap, fast fashion. While this has made fashion more accessible to a wider range of people, it has also led to a number of problems. One of the biggest is the environmental impact of fast fashion. The fashion industry is responsible for a significant portion of the world's carbon footprint, and the production of fast fashion is a major contributor to this. Additionally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the quality of clothing, as manufacturers cut corners to keep costs low. This has led to a lot of waste, as cheap clothing is often discarded after only a few wears. Finally, the fast fashion industry has led to a decline in the value of clothing. As more and more people buy cheap, fast fashion, the value of clothing has decreased, and this has led to a decline in the fashion industry as a whole.

Seamless transition to Senior Secondary



# Diversified exam-style comprehension questions

## Comprehension

**Comprehension 1** You teacher wants to know if you understand the writer's view on overconsumption. Answer the questions using information from the opinion article. For multiple-choice questions, choose the best answer and blacken ONE circle only.

- 1 What is the 'key to happiness' in paragraph 1? *Reference*  
owning more material possessions
- 2 Find a phrase in paragraph 1 that means 'impossible to think of or to believe exists'.  
*Vocabulary*  
unimaginable
- 3 i) Complete the following diagram about 'compulsive shopping' (line 20).  
*Specific information*

```

graph TD
    A[Go on a shopping spree] --> B[Feel bad after overspending]
    B --> C[Feel happier]
    C --> A
    
```

ii) What phrase did Psychologist J. Wang use to describe this cycle? *Vocabulary*  
a vicious circle (that never ends)

iii) What do you think J. Wang means? *Higher-order thinking*  
I think he/she means that one problem causes another problem which makes the cycle continue. (any reasonable answer)
- 4 i) According to the writer, how do people feel when they go shopping? *Feelings and emotions*  
They feel important and respected.  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- ii) Why does the writer think shopping is called 'retail therapy' (line 51)? *Reason*  
because it makes people believe they are better than their actual selves  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- 5 Who does the writer think are the people who should change the way they spend? *Specific information*  
people from affluent (First World) countries
- 6 Use ONE word to complete each blank.  
*Specific information/Language usage*

Overconsumption causes people's homes to become (i) cluttered with junk and their wardrobes (ii) stuffed with piles of unworn clothes.
- 7 According to paragraph 3, why do people feel depressed after spending? *Reason*  
because they are in a lot of credit card debt  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- 8 What does the writer mean by 'as clichéd as it sounds' in lines 76 & 77? *Figurative language*  
He means that even though thinking before spending is an overused piece of advice, there are still many people who do not do this.  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- 9 What are the TWO reasons that the writer prefers to shop second-hand? *Reason*
  - i) he can save money/it is more budget-friendly (any reasonable answer)
  - ii) it is better for the environment  
*(any reasonable answer)*

**Reason**

**Diagram**

**Views and attitudes**

**Open-ended**

**Main idea**

Comprehension 1

- 10 Do you agree with the saying that 'money cannot buy happiness' in lines 97 & 98? Explain your answer. *Open-ended*  
I agree because I think happiness is not about what you can buy, but rather being grateful for what you already have. I don't agree because people need basic necessities to be happy and they need money for this.  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- 11 Match the following subheadings to each paragraph. Write the paragraph number next to each subheading. One subheading is NOT used and should be left blank.  
*Main idea*

Subheading	Paragraph no.
i) The problems with overspending	<u>3</u>
ii) Some advice for moving forward	<u>4</u>
- 12 What is the purpose of the article? *Purpose*  
to give the writer's opinion about overconsumption/consumerism/materialism  
*(any reasonable answer)*
- 13 What is the writer's message?
  - ☐ A We should not believe the media.
  - ☐ B We should think for ourselves.
  - ☐ C We should be happy with our lives.
  - ☒ D We should stop buying things without thinking.
- 14 Proofread the following summary using words from the opinion article. Cross out the mistakes and write the correct words above them. Make sure the words are grammatically correct.  
*Specific information*

The writer thinks that we are living in a society where the ~~environment~~ <sup>media</sup> encourages us to buy ~~more~~ <sup>less</sup> than we need. People with ~~high~~ <sup>low</sup> self-esteem are more likely to overspend and ~~save~~ <sup>splurge</sup> their money at shops to make themselves feel ~~worse~~ <sup>better</sup>. As a result, they get more ~~content~~ <sup>depressed</sup> because they have no money to pay off their ~~credits~~ <sup>debts</sup>. To avoid overspending, the writer advises people to ~~spend~~ <sup>think</sup> before they ~~think~~ <sup>spend</sup> and to understand that money cannot buy ~~confidence~~ <sup>happiness</sup>.

**Higher-order thinking**

**Summary**

**5** Find phrases from Text 1 with these meanings. *Vocabulary*

i) difficulty in controlling the need to shop (paragraph 2)	<u>compulsive shopping</u>
ii) an easy solution that is often temporary (paragraph 2)	<u>quick fix</u>
iii) the position or rank of a person within a society (paragraph 2)	<u>social status</u>
iv) a short rest in the middle of a mental or physical effort (paragraph 3)	<u>breathing space</u>
v) the need to fulfil one's desire without delay (paragraph 4)	<u>instant gratification</u>

**Challenging vocabulary**



## Reading comprehension questions analysis

**Comprehension 4**

**Question 1**

1 Which of the following are given as reasons for doing extreme sports?  
Tick (✓) TWO statements only. Reason

**Statements**

- i) They are good workouts. ☒
- ii) They are not dangerous. ☐
- iii) They are easy to learn. ☐
- iv) They are fun and exciting. ☒

In paragraph 1, it says that 'Extreme sports are a great way to stay fit for thrill seekers.' This suggests that extreme sports are good workouts and that they are exciting.

NEW

Instructions on locating answers in reading texts

**Comprehension 4**

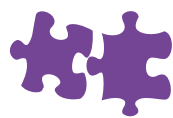
**Question 6**

6 Why do you think parkour is also called 'freerunning' (line 23)? Higher-order thinking  
Because parkour athletes do not use any equipment. (any reasonable answer)

In lines 23-26, it says 'Parkour athletes move through a city by running, jumping and climbing over and under obstacles without any equipment'. Therefore, we can infer that people call parkour 'freerunning' because 'free' also means to be 'without something'.

Detailed explanations for higher-order and critical thinking questions





# Skills development in bite-sized skills builder boxes with follow-up tasks

## Before you read

### Reading skill: Skimming and scanning

- Skimming** means to move your eyes quickly over a text to find out what it is about. Look at the type, the title, the pictures and the first line of each paragraph to get the **main idea** of a text.
- Scanning** means to read a text quickly in order to find **specific information**. Speed-read the text until you find the information or keywords you are looking for.

**Activity 3** Your teacher has given you some questions to help you practise skimming and scanning. Skim and scan Text 1 and Text 2. Then answer the questions.

Ask students to skim the text once and answer the questions, then scan the text again for specific information.

### Text 1 (pp. 36 & 37)

- What is the text type? **web article**
- What is it about? **what going to school is like in other countries**
- What is the name of Omodobu's school? **Makoko Floating School**
- How long is Juha's break time at school? **75/seventy-five minutes**
- Which country is NOT mentioned in Text 1? Tick (✓) the correct box.



### Text 2 (pp. 40 & 41)

- What is the text type? **(personal) email**
- Which country is Oscar from? **Denmark**
- What percentage of Copenhageners cycle to work or study? **(about) 50%**
- What are Oscar's favourite subjects? **Economics and English**
- Which school club does Oscar belong to? **Debating Society**

## Reading

### Vocabulary building skill: Using the suffixes -ful, -less and -ness

Point out the differences between thoughtful, thoughtless and careful/careless in the examples.

**More info**  
For nouns and adjectives ending in -y, we replace the -y with -ful or -less, e.g. **heavy** → **ful** → **beautiful**, **empty** → **ness** → **emptiness**.

- Suffixes are letters that we can add to the end of a word to make another word.
- We can put **-ful** and **-less** at the end of nouns to make **adjectives**, e.g. **truthful** and **selfless**.
- We can put **-ness** at the end of adjectives to make **nouns**, e.g. **kindness** and **fairness**.

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ful	full of	thought (noun) → <b>thoughtful</b> (adjective) care (noun) → <b>careful</b> (adjective)
-less	without	thought (noun) → <b>thoughtless</b> (adjective) care (noun) → <b>careless</b> (adjective)
-ness	the state/quality of	selfish (adjective) → <b>selfishness</b> (noun) fit (adjective) → <b>fitness</b> (noun)

**Vocabulary practice 3** Your cousin is writing about his role models, but he is having trouble with the suffixes. Help him complete his article with the correct form of the words from the box.

### Role models in the family

Many people have famous people as their role models. But I believe the best role models are right in our own homes.

For example, my big sister is very **helpful**. She is always willing to help me with my homework. She never gets frustrated with me, no matter how many questions I ask. Her patience is **endless**. I am very **thankful** for her help.

My mum is a great role model too. She shows us how important **kindness** is. Whenever charity organizations ask for volunteers, she is always the first in line! In fact, she is one of the most **selfless** people I know!

I look up to my dad as well. Our **happiness** is very important to him, so he is always doing his best to make sure we have everything we need. Whenever I feel down and think things are **hopeless**, he cheers me up and teaches me to look for the silver lining.

Since I have such **wonderful** role models in my own home, why would I need to admire celebrities?



## Vocabulary building

## Listening

### Listening skill: Listening for gist

**Skills builder**

- The gist is the **general meaning** of what people are saying.
- Pay attention to the **context and situation**. Why are the speakers having this conversation or discussion?
- Listen for **keywords**, e.g. **He is famous because ...**
- Listen to the **tone of voice**. Is the tone positive or negative?

**Task 1** Ms Wu has given you a podcast about inspiring people to help you get ideas for your presentation. Listen to the podcast and complete the quiz. Choose the best answer and blacken ONE circle only.

- Steve Jobs is famous for .....  
A starting the Apple company  
B managing a number of businesses  
C inventing new technologies  
D being a good businessperson and inventor
- Erica feels inspired by Steve Jobs because .....  
A he designed amazing products  
B he was a determined person  
C he was a creative person  
D he started several companies

A B C D

A B C D



- Malala Yousafzai is fighting for .....  
A all girls in the world to have a chance at education  
B all children to go to school every day  
C governments to put more money into education  
D girls to go to school in safer countries

A B C D

- James feels inspired by Malala Yousafzai because .....  
A she is ambitious and committed  
B she is selfless and humble  
C she is kind and passionate  
D she is brave and intelligent

A B C D



## Speaking

### Speaking skill: Saying -ed endings

**Skills builder**

There are three ways to pronounce words ending in -ed. Look at the base word to determine how to pronounce these words.

**More info**  
When you say a voiced consonant, your throat vibrates. When you say a voiceless consonant, your throat does not vibrate.

Pronunciation	Base word ending with ...	Example
/ɪ/	a voiceless consonant sound, e.g. /p/, /k/, /t/ and /s/	<b>helped, barked, laughed, kissed</b>
/ɪd/	a vowel sound	<b>died, enjoyed, played, showed</b>
/ɪd/	a voiced consonant sound, e.g. /b/, /n/, /v/ and /z/	<b>rubbed, cleaned, lived, buzzed</b>
/ɪd/	the /d/ or /t/ sound	<b>decided, needed, adopted, wanted</b>

**Speaking task 1** Read the following text about an unforgettable experience with an animal abroad and label the '-ed' endings with the correct pronunciations from the table above. One has been done for you as an example.

Molly is our dog. Mum **trained** (1) **/ɪd/** her to do many tricks. I wanted (2) **/ɪd/** to teach her some tricks too, so I **looked** (3) **/ɪd/** on the Internet for ideas. I **decided** (4) **/ɪd/** to teach her to jump through a hoop. I **started** (5) **/ɪd/** by putting the hoop near the ground and teaching Molly to walk through it. Every day, I **raised** (6) **/ɪd/** the hoop a little higher off the ground. One week later, Molly easily **jumped** (7) **/ɪd/** through it. I didn't tell Mum though. I **saved** (8) **/ɪd/** it as a surprise and **performed** (9) **/ɪd/** the trick on Mum's birthday. She was really **amazed** (10) **/ɪd/** and **laughed** (11) **/ɪd/** happily! I was so proud of myself and Molly!



### Step 2: Develop

#### Writing skill: Using a friendly tone

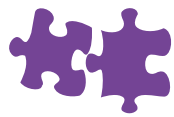
**Skills builder**

- Use **friendly and informal expressions**. Expressions that start with the personal pronoun I can make your email sound more personal, e.g. **I'm sorry to hear that you're worried about the coming exams.**
- Use **questions** to make suggestions, e.g. **Why not ...?** and **Why don't you ...?**
- Give **well wishes** and be encouraging, e.g. **All the best to your exams!** and **I'm sure things will get better soon.**

Read the email. In pairs, identify and underline phrases that help create a friendly tone.

Dear Serena,  
I'm sorry that you're having a tough time at home. Don't blame yourself because your parents quarrel. I'm sure you're not the problem.  
Tell your parents how you feel. They may not know it upsets you so much when they fight. If you're shy to express your feelings verbally, why not write them a letter?  
Your sister is probably upset about the situation too. So, don't be angry with her when she says mean things to you. She may not even know you feel hurt. Why don't you ask her what is bothering her?

## Writing



# Cross-curricular support to aid understanding in non-language subjects



STEM

**Cross-curricular support**

**Unit 1**

**Mathematics: Using the simple present tense**

You are reading an article in a teen magazine. Read the article.

*Teen Magazine* Issue 20


What do we use the simple present tense to talk about? That's right. We use it to talk about things that are always true, things that are true now, things that we do regularly, as well as feelings, opinions and preferences.

Maths problems often describe things that are true at the moment. That's why we usually use the simple present tense in Maths. Let's look at an example.

Billy has two apples. Karen has three apples. How many apples do they have altogether?

In this example, it is true at the moment that Billy has two apples and that Karen has three apples. Therefore, we use the simple present tense in the problem.

In 2015, a famous Maths question went viral on the Internet. The simple present tense was used in that problem too. It is about Cheryl and her new friends, Albert and Bernard. She does not want to tell them her birthday directly, so she gives them a list of ten possible dates. She tells Albert the month and Bernard the day of her birthday. Albert and Bernard each say something that they think they know about Cheryl's birthday. Search the Internet for the tricky question and see if you can solve it yourself!



**Maths**

A13

**Unit 7**

**PE: Fun facts about sports and athletic events**

Your cousin has lent you a sports magazine. Read the fun facts and answer the questions.



Many people consider the Olympic Games to be the ultimate sports competition. How much do you know about the Olympics? The ancient Olympic Games date all the way back to 776 BC. In those days, the Games were held to honour the Greek god Zeus. Interestingly, some of the competitions from those early Games are still a major part of the modern Games, such as foot races, throwing contests and wrestling matches.

The modern Olympic Games began again in Athens, Greece in 1896. This time, nations from all over the world were invited to compete. Fencing and swimming were some of the events that year. Women, however, were not allowed to compete in the Olympics until 1900.

In the past, some of the events were quite different from how they are today. For example, in the shooting competition in 1900, athletes shot live pigeons. They killed nearly 300 pigeons in the event. Nowadays, athletes shoot clay targets.

Did you know that tug of war was once an Olympic event? Two teams had to pull a rope...

point. Interestingly, Great Britain and Sweden won the most medals in this event. Could you imagine what it would be like if a king or queen took part in the Olympics? Well, it has happened before. In 1928, Olav V, the King of Norway, participated in and won the sailing competition. And again, 32 years later in 1960, the King of Greece accomplished the same feat. That was not the only strange thing to happen in 1960. That year, an Ethiopian ran barefoot and won the gold medal in the marathon!

The first Winter Olympic Games took place in 1924. Before that, events like figure skating and ice hockey were part of the Summer Olympic Games. Interestingly, the 2016 Summer Games, which were held in Brazil, actually took place in winter! Do you know the reason why?



**Electives—Sports Communication**

A17

**Unit 3**

**Visual Arts: Types of visual arts**

Your friend Tommy has given you a leaflet. Read the leaflet.



**Shine Learning Centre**

Our learning centre offers a variety of courses in different visual arts. Which ones interest you?

Learn how to take stunning photos with a digital camera. In our **photography** courses, you will learn about lighting, exposure, which type of lens to use and how to take care of your camera. You will learn how to take professional-looking portraits, wide-angle nature shots and fast-paced sports action photos. Your friends will surely be amazed and all your photos on social media will certainly get a lot of likes!



Learn how to make beautiful pots, plates, bowls and other objects in our **ceramics** courses. We will guide you through the entire process, from generating ideas for your design to putting your ceramics in the kiln. At the end of the course, you can even take your creation home!

Learn how to paint beautiful works of art in our **painting** courses. You will learn everything from landscape painting to portrait painting and different painting techniques and styles. Don't worry if you have never painted before. We have courses for both beginners and advanced students!



Do you want to learn how to make a beautiful blanket or scarf? In our **crafts** courses, you will be equipped with many useful techniques to help you make amazing crafts. You will learn about sewing, weaving and so much more!

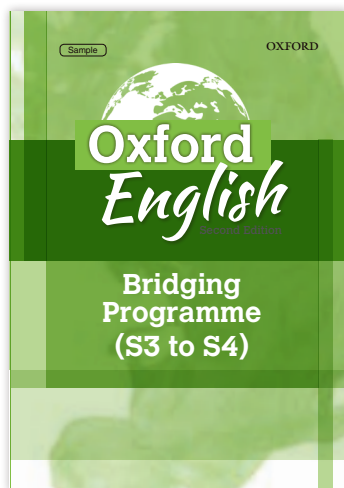


**Arts**

A17



# Bridging programme to prepare students for the Senior Secondary curriculum



Bridging Programme—Lesson 1

**Lesson 1 Overview of the HKDSE English Language exam**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The HKDSE English Language exam

Familiarize yourself with the following information about the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) English Language exam.

The HKDSE English Language exam comprises the following:

Public examination	Weighting	Time
Paper 1: Reading	20%	1½ hours
Paper 2: Writing	25%	2 hours
Paper 3: Listening and integrated skills	30%	about 2 hours
Paper 4: Speaking	10%	19 minutes

School-based assessment (SBA) 15%

For school candidates only

Bridging Programme—Lesson 1

**Checkpoint**

Answer the questions below to see how well you understand the HKDSE English Language exam. For multiple-choice questions, choose the best answer and blacken ONE circle only.

- Match the following components to each paper in the HKDSE English Language exam. Write the paper next to each component.
  - i) Writing \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) Speaking \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii) Listening and integrated skills \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv) Reading \_\_\_\_\_
- Number the following components in order of weight in the HKDSE English Language exam. Write 1–5 on the lines (1 has the least weight).
  - i) Writing \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) Speaking \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii) School-based assessment \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv) Listening and integrated skills \_\_\_\_\_
  - v) Reading \_\_\_\_\_
- What does 'SBA' stand for? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many tasks are there in Paper 3? \_\_\_\_\_
- According to the information about the HKDSE English Language exam, are the statements True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG)?
 

Statements	T	F	NG
i) Candidates are expected to complete Part A, Part B1 and Part B2 in Paper 1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>