



DELTA MODULE ONE

PAPER 1

Understanding language, methodology and resources for teaching

SAMPLE PAPER

This is the only authorised Sample Paper 1 available.

It is not permitted to use or share any other DELTA Module One past papers.
Please report any abuse to us.



Time 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on your answer booklet and on any separate answer paper used.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Complete **all** tasks.

You **must** write your answers in the answer booklet.

Write clearly in **pen**, not pencil. You may make alterations, but make sure your work is easy to read.

At the end of the test, hand in this question paper and your answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This paper consists of five tasks.

Marks allocation for each task:

Task One	6
Task Two	12
Task Three	12
Task Four	20
Task Five	50
Total	100

For examples of **Task One** and **Task Two** please refer to the handbook and earlier past papers available on this website.

Task Three (12 marks)

The extract for this task is the speaking activity below for pre-intermediate (CEFR B1) level learners.

5 In groups, talk about your childhood memories.

In order to complete this activity successfully, learners at this level would need to use the following key language features:

- verbs and nouns relating to childhood activities, e.g. *go swimming, watch cartoons, play computer games*
- back-channelling and responding to others' contributions, e.g. *Oh, really?, Yes, I did that too!*

Identify a **total of three further key language features** learners at this level would need to use. Provide an example specific to this activity to support each choice.

Write your answer in your answer booklet.

Tilbury, Clementson, Hendra, Rea, Dott (2010), *English Unlimited Pre-Intermediate Coursebook with e-Portfolio*, Cambridge University Press, 109.

Task Four (20 marks)

The text (259 words) for this task is reproduced on the opposite page. It was written by a learner in an advanced (CEFR C1) level class in response to the following task:

Write approximately 250 words.

An English-speaking friend is doing some research on changes in eating habits around the world. Your friend would like to know about changes in eating habits in your country, and has asked you to write a report briefly describing the traditional food of your region and explaining how eating habits are being influenced by factors such as advertising, changing work patterns and food technology.

Write your report.

Focusing on the areas listed below, identify a total of **four key strengths and weaknesses** of the text. Provide an example from the text of each choice. Include at least **one strength** and **one weakness** in your answer.

- Organisation
- Accuracy of grammar
- Range of lexis
- Accuracy of lexis

Write your answer in your answer booklet.

1 *Changes in eating habits in Italy*

The aims of this report are to:

- describe the traditional food in Italy*
- analyse which factors have influenced the Italian eating habits.*

5 *TRADITIONAL FOOD IN ITALY*

Although it is known that Italian people take pround of their traditional food, it is a matter of fact that their habits are remarcably changing.

Tipical Italian food is home made and requires a considerable ammount of time to be cooked. Preservatives and colourants are not used wheras byological ingredients are fully taken into consideration. In order to have a good result it is necessary to use all the ingredients that grow in Italy which have a particular and strong test.

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FACTORS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED ITALIAN HABITS TOWARDS FOOD

Even if the 80% of people still prefer their tradition food, it has emerged that several factors have led people to obtain for a totally different option. The advertaisments on television, thrown by big companies, get the message that 'food is fun' across to the people. Those and more often adverts referring to food allude to a happy message. Another factor is that nowadays only few people have actually time to cook due to their job responsibilities. Moreover grandparents do not teach any more their traditional recipes as the family lost its worth.

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20 *It has been also revield that fast food has more costumers than before, also because this king of food is available almost everywhere. Although Italian habits have changed towards the food they eat, I don't totally agree with the fact that tradition food is going to disappeared.*

Task Five (50 marks)

The text for this task is reproduced on the opposite page.

- a** The text is the short biography of a writer included for information in one of his books. Identify **five** features of the text that are characteristic of its genre. Give one example of each feature you identify.

Do **not** include more than one feature of layout.

- b** Comment on the **use** of **articles** in the following extracts from the text.

- his father worked for the Civil Service (lines 1-2)
- an experience that inspired his first novel (line 5)
- contributed reviews (line 8)
- which brought him world-wide fame. (lines 22-23)

- c** i Comment on the **form** and **meaning/use** of the verbs in **bold** in the extracts below. Do **not** comment on the lexical meaning of the verbs.

- ERIC ARTHUR BLAIR (George Orwell) **was born** in 1903 in India (line 1)
- he also **wrote** for the *Observer* (lines 19-20)
- A few days before, Desmond MacCarthy **had sent** him a message of greeting (lines 24-25)
- 'You **have made** an indelible mark on English literature' (line 26)

- ii Comment on the possible **features of connected speech** in the following extract. Do **not** comment on word or sentence stress.

- you are among the few memorable writers of your generation. (lines 26-27)

- d** Look at the following sentences taken from the text. Comment on the **form** and **use** of the words in **bold** as they are used in the text.

- Orwell entered Eton, **where** he contributed regularly to the various college magazines. (lines 3-4)
- He was admitted to a sanatorium in 1938 and **from then on** was never fully fit. (lines 14-15)
- He spent six months in Morocco and **there** wrote *Coming Up for Air*. (line 16)
- Desmond MacCarthy had sent him a message of greeting **in which** he wrote (line 25)

Write your answers in your answer booklet.

1 ERIC ARTHUR BLAIR (George Orwell) was born in 1903 in India, where his
 father worked for the Civil Service. The family moved to England in 1907,
 and in 1917 Orwell entered Eton, where he contributed regularly to the
 various college magazines. From 1922 to 1927 he served with the Indian
 5 Imperial Police in Burma, an experience that inspired his first novel, *Burmese
 Days* (1934). Several years of poverty followed. He lived in Paris for two
 years before returning to England, where he worked successively as a
 private tutor, schoolteacher and bookshop assistant, and contributed reviews
 and articles to a number of periodicals. *Down and out in Paris and London*
 10 was published in 1933. In 1936 he was commissioned by Victor Gollancz to
 visit areas of mass unemployment in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and *The
 Road to Wigan Pier* (1937) is a powerful description of the poverty he saw
 there. At the end of 1936, Orwell went to Spain to fight for the Republicans
 and was wounded. *Homage to Catalonia* is his account of the civil war. He
 15 was admitted to a sanatorium in 1938 and from then on was never fully fit.
 He spent six months in Morocco and there wrote *Coming Up for Air*. During
 the Second World War he served in the Home Guard and worked for the
 BBC Eastern Service from 1941 to 1943. As literary editor of the *Tribune*
 he contributed a regular page of political and literary commentary, and he
 20 also wrote for the *Observer* and later for the *Manchester Evening News*. His
 unique political allegory, *Animal Farm*, was published in 1945, and it was
 this novel, together with *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949), which brought him
 world-wide fame.

George Orwell died in London in January 1950. A few days before,
 25 Desmond MacCarthy had sent him a message of greeting in which he wrote,
 ‘You have made an indelible mark on English literature...you are among the
 few memorable writers of your generation.’

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