**LEVEL ASSESSMENT SHEET**

**Name**:

**Contact number**:

**Email id**:

**Score**:

* Listening :
* Reading :
* Writing :
* Speaking :

**Listening:**

* 40 questions: 4 sections
* 35-40 minutes  + *10 minutes to transfer answers into main answer sheet*
* Question type -
* MCQ’s
* Fill in the blanks
* Label the diagram
* Match the information

**Reading**

* 40 Questions : 3 reading paragraphs
* 60 minutes  *( no extra time to transfer answers into main answer sheet )*
* Question type :
* MCQ
* Fill in the blanks
* Label the diagram
* True-False-Not given
* Find out headings
* Find out Information
* Match the following

**Writing**

* 2 Questions: 60 minutes
* Task 1: 20 minutes: 150 words
* Explain {line-chart/ bar chart/ pie diagram/ table/ maps/ process chart/ flow chart/ image}
* Task 2: 40 minutes: 250 words
* Write Essay

**Speaking**

* 3 parts : 11-14 minutes
* Part one : Introduction Questions ( 5-7 on familiar topic ) : 4-5 minutes
* Part two : Cue-card : 1 topic : 1 minute – prepare : 2 minutes to speak : 3-4 minutes
* Part three : Discussion Questions ( 7-9 on cue-card topic ) : 5-7 minutes

***Listening Module: (8 MINUTES)***

**Section 4**

**Questions 31-40**

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer

**GEOGRAPHY**

Studying geography helped us to understand:

* The effects of different processes on the 31\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the Earth
* The dynamic between 32\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and population

The two main branches of study:

* Physical features
* Human lifestyles and their 33\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Specific study areas: biophysical, topographic, political, social economics, historical and 34\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ geography, and also cartography

Key point: geography helps us to understand our surroundings and the associated 35\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What do geographers do?

* Find date-e.g. conduct censuses, collect information in the form of 36.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_using computer and satellite technology
* Analyse data – identify 37\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, e.g. cause and effect
* Publish findings in form of :
* Maps
* Easy to carry
* Can show physical features of large and small areas
* BUT a two-dimensional map will always have some 38\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Aerial photos
* Can show vegetation problems, 39 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_density, ocean floor etc.
* Landsat pictures sent to receiving stations
* Used for monitoring 40\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_conditions

***Reading module (10 minutes)***

**Passage**

* An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in the 1956 has resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to regulate and oversee the operation of aircraft in the skies over the United States, which were becoming quite congested. The resulting structure of air traffic control has greatly increased the safety of flight in the United States, and similar air traffic control procedures are also in place over much of the rest of the world.
* Rudimentary ATC (Air traffic control) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster. As early as the 1920s, the earliest air traffic controllers manually guided aircraft in the vicinity of the airports, using the lights and flags, while beacons and flashing lights were placed along cross-country to establish the earliest airways. However, this purely visual system was useless in the bad weather, and by the 1930s radio communication was coming into use for ATC. The first region to have something approximating today’s ATC was New York City, with other major metropolitan areas following areas following soon after.
* In the 1940’s, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and the improved radio communication system brought about by the Second World War, but the system remained rudimentary. It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America’s airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes, reducing pilots’ margin of error and practically demanding some set of rules to keep everyone well separated and operating safely in the air.
* Many people think that ATC consists of the row controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation’s airport, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture. The FAA realized that the airspace over the United States would at any time have many different purposes, in a variety of weather conditions, and the same kind of structure was needed to accommodate all of them.

**Find out headings for following paragraphs from the list:**

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D

**LIST OF HEADINGS: (For questions 1-4)**

* Disobeying FAA regulations
* Aviation disasters prompt action
* Two coincidental developments
* Setting altitude zones
* An oversimplified view
* Controlling pilot license
* First steps towards ATC

**Write TRUE/ FALSE / NOT GIVEN in front of following statements: (refer above passage)**

1. The FAA was created as a result of the introduction of the jet engine.
2. Air Traffic Control started after the Grand Canyon crash in 1956.
3. Beacons and Flashing lights are still used by ATC today.
4. Some improvements were made in the radio communication during the World War II.

***Writing Module:***

**QUESTION**: Universities should accept equal number of male and female students in every subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

100 words:  10 minutes