

Table of specifications

Skills	Contents		CEF competences	Test items	Number of items	Marks
	Topics	Language				
A – Listening	Hard Times	Compound sentences	Linguistic • lexical	• True / False • Sentence completion	2	40
B – Reading (300-500 words)	Crossing borders	<i>If not vs. Unless</i>	• grammatical • semantic • orthographic	• Matching • Short answer (text comprehension)	5	60
C – Language		Adjectives + prepositions	Pragmatic • functional • discursive	• Short answer (gap filling; sentence completion)	4	50
D – Writing				• Essay (120-180 words)	1	50

Name _____ No. _____ Class _____
 Date ____ / ____ / ____ Mark _____ Teacher _____

A – LISTENING

40 marks

Listen to text 1 and answer the questions.

1. Say if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

10 marks (5 x 2 marks)

- ☐ a. The number of skilled migrant engineers in Australia has been growing steadily.
- ☐ b. The number of job ads for engineering jobs has been growing steadily.
- ☐ c. Most engineering jobs have been taken by skilled migrants.
- ☐ d. This text advocates increasing the value of engineers in Australia.
- ☐ e. This is an official text from the Australian government.

Listen to text 2 and answer the questions.

2. Tick (✓) the right option.

30 marks (6 x 5 marks)

2.1. The number of skilled migrants to enter Australia between 2009 and 2011 was...

- ☐ a. 97 868. ☐ b. 107 868. ☐ c. 117 868.

2.2. Between 2011 and 2012 there was an estimated increase of...

- ☐ a. 7%. ☐ b. 17%. ☐ c. 70%.

2.3. Until 2016 the Australian government considered more skilled migrants were needed.

- ☐ a. 2.4 million ☐ b. 2.14 million ☐ c. 3.4 million

2.4. One of the reasons for the shortage is that...

- ☐ a. there aren't enough trainees in apprenticeships.
☐ b. there are only half the apprenticeships needed.
☐ c. only half of the trainees finish their apprenticeships.

2.5. By 2050 will be over 65.

- ☐ a. 5 million ☐ b. a quarter ☐ c. 400 thousand

2.6. One of the reasons the job vacancies aren't filled by Australians is that...

- ☐ a. unemployed Australians are under qualified.
☐ b. there's a low employment rate.
☐ c. there are more jobs for unskilled workers.

B – READING

60 marks

1. Working abroad can be very difficult. Why do you think that people do it? Write about 30-40 words stating your reasons.

10 marks

2. Read the following text.

Home and away: a guide to moving to Australia for work

Australia is by far the most popular expat destination but navigating visas and finding work can be tricky – here are some top tips for getting your dream job abroad.

One of the most common ways to move to Australia is the temporary skilled visa (457 visa), which allows companies to sponsor employees from abroad for up to four years if their skills are in demand. “People who study for jobs like nursing or engineering will always be able to get in,” says George Lombard, an immigration lawyer based in Sydney. “But others who study occupations that are not in demand here might struggle.” If moving to Australia is a long-term goal, people should start planning for it before finishing their education, advises Lombard, who recommends studying qualifications that are internationally recognised. Those still in education could also choose to spend two years at an Australian university and become eligible for a temporary graduate visa that allows people to live and work in Australia for 18 months after graduating.

If you are under 31 and don’t see your job on the skilled occupation list or struggle to find a company to employ you before you move, there is always the option of a working holiday visa, which allows you to live and work in Australia for a year. However, working holiday visa holders can only work for an employer for a maximum of six months, which can make getting hired difficult and can come at the cost of career progression.

Annabel Symonds moved to Sydney full time in 2012 on a working holiday visa. Her advice to new arrivals looking to stay in the country is to search for jobs that could lead to sponsorship later on – but if people are struggling to find work, try applying for more abundant temporary work through recruitment agencies. Picking the right employer to sponsor you is also crucial. A sponsorship ties you to one company for your right to stay in the country – and you can only move jobs if another company agrees to take over the sponsorship. To avoid problems later on, Lombard recommends being honest about your long-term plans during the interview and finding out if the company is in a position to sponsor you. “The first thing you should ask is have they sponsored anyone before – and if they say yes, ask how long ago. If it’s recent there’s every chance they will look after you.” And that you will enjoy the work, warns Symonds. “People can end up in jobs they don’t want so they can get sponsored,” she says. “You could be stuck in a job you hate and previously wouldn’t have touched with a bargepole.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/careers/2016/jan/25/home-and-away-a-guide-to-moving-to-australia-for-work>

(abridged and adapted), accessed in October 2018

3. Complete the sentences with the correct information from the text.

15 marks (5 x 3 marks)

- If you are a skilled worker and want to live in Australia for a short period of time, you can get a visa.
- If you completed your higher education in Australia and want to get a job, you can apply for a visa.
- If you are in your 20s and your skills aren't the most requested in Australia, your option can be a visa.
- If you want to live and work in Australia for a long period of time, it's essential to look for
- If you are facing difficulties in finding the right job, you can always consider a

4. Find synonyms for the words/expressions below in the first paragraph.

9 marks (3 x 3 marks)

- finding your way
- support
- needed

5. Tick (✓) the correct option.

6 marks (2 x 3 marks)

5.1. The expression "be stuck in" in paragraph 4 means...

- ☐ a. being unable to change or get away from something.
- ☐ b. being unable to continue doing something.
- ☐ c. persisting in doing something.

5.2. In the same paragraph, the expression "wouldn't touch with a bargepole" is used as a synonym for...

- ☐ a. be afraid to apply for.
- ☐ b. have the qualifications to accept.
- ☐ c. refuse to have anything to do with.

6. Answer these questions about the text.

20 marks (4 x 5 marks)

6.1. What are the two main difficulties a worker has to deal with to find a job in Australia?

.....

.....

6.2. Why aren't working holiday visas the best way to keep a job?

.....

.....

6.3. In Annabel's opinion how should you behave during a job interview?

.....

.....

6.4. If you wanted to go to Australia, what kind of visa would you choose to apply for? Why?

.....

.....

C – LANGUAGE

50 marks

1. Link the phrases from columns A and C using the appropriate conjunctions from column B. One does not apply.

15 marks (5 x 3 marks)

A	B	C
a. Earning a living in another country can be the start of an international career	1. so	A. make a decision about what you definitely don't want to do in life.
b. Moving to another country can help you join the dots	2. yet	B. wherever you end up working, you need to know languages
c. Having to navigate the world of work in a different language	3. and	C. there can also be some down sides.
d. Great communication skills will be an asset	4. for	D. you get paid to do so by working abroad!
e. If you've got the travel bug, there's nothing better than	5. nor	E. just as part of a different culture will make you a better communicator.
	6. or	
	7. when	

2. Complete the text with the words from the box.

15 marks (5 x 3 marks)

broaden

advanced

independent

abroad

enable

It is now common for young people to leave their own countries in order to find work

a. The financial aspect to migrating might be the most important consideration. A young person who lives in a developing country can earn more if he or she works in a country with an

b. economy, so money can be sent back to families in the form of transfers. These will

c. the family to have a better standard of living. Working abroad also enables us to meet new people and make new friends from different cultures. This can be exciting and will

d. one's horizons.

However, there could also be disadvantages. Although wages are higher than in their own country, so is the cost of living. It might, therefore, be difficult to make ends meet.

There are both advantages and disadvantages for young people who work abroad. However, the experience a young person gains from working abroad and becoming e. will be invaluable.

<http://telcuk.com/write-advantages-and-disadvantages-essay-part-2-writing-task-ielts-exam/>

(abridged), accessed in October 2018

3. Choose the correct option.

12 marks (4 x 3 marks)

- a. Many young adults looking for their first job will take it **if / unless** the pay is too low.
- b. Some are going to try to find a job abroad **if / unless** they don't find one in a short period of time.
- c. **If / Unless** they aren't willing to face the unknown, they will never enter the world of work.
- d. **If / Unless** they show their skills and expertise abroad, they won't succeed.

4. Complete the sentences with correct preposition from the box. Two prepositions aren't used.

8 marks (4 x 2 marks)

- a. Most young adults feel qualified the majority of jobs abroad.
- b. Managers abroad are often very satisfied the quality of Portuguese candidates.
- c. They are interested young professionals willing to take risks.
- d. This immigrant workforce finds life in the host countries very different the one they had in their home countries.

on in
for at
with from

D – WRITING

50 marks

Imagine you are applying for a skilled job in Australia. Decide on a job and write the cover letter. Write between 120-180 words. Don't forget to mention the job you're applying for, your qualifications and the reasons why you want to live in Australia.

ANSWER KEY

A – LISTENING/VIEWING

Video:

<http://www.professionalengineers.org.au/advocacy/business-skilled-migration/>

1. a. T; b. F; c. T; d. T; e. F

Video:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=LTPiqhMC944

2.1. b.

2.2. b.

2.3. a.

2.4. c.

2.5. b.

2.6. a.

B – READING

1. Personal answer.

3. a. temporary skilled; b. temporary graduate; c. working holiday; d. sponsorship; e. temporary job.

4. a. navigating (I. 1); b. sponsor (I. 4); c. in demand (II. 4-5)

5.1. a.

5.2. c.

6.1. The two main difficulties to find a job in Australia are the lack of study qualifications not in demand there and the difficulty in finding a company to sponsor the worker.

6.2. Working holiday visas only allows you to live and work in Australia for a year. Besides visa holders can only work for an employer for a maximum of six months, which can make getting hired difficult and can come at the cost of career progression.

6.3. She recommends honesty about our goals and that it's important to ask if the company can provide sponsorship.

6.4. Personal answer.

C – LANGUAGE

1. a-2-C; b-3-A; c-6-E; d-1-B; e-7-D

2. a. abroad; b. advanced; c. enable; d. broaden; e. independent.

3. a. unless; b. if; c. if; d. unless.

4. a. for; b. with; c. in; a. from

D – WRITING

Personal answer.

Correction criteria

Test items	Criteria
• Multiple choice • True / false • Matching • Sequencing • Short answers (gap filling)	• Correct/incorrect – Sequencing items will only be given marks if the whole sequence is correct. – One mark off in true/false items for each incorrect quotation from the text, when applicable. – One mark off in true/false items for each incorrect answer, if quotation from the text is correct, when applicable.
• Short answers (sentence completion; rephrasing)	• One mark less for each language mistake, up to a maximum of 3 marks. • Incomprehensible or decontextualised answers will be marked wrong.
• Short answers (text comprehension)	• One mark less for language mistakes, up to a maximum of 3 marks.
• Essay	41 to 50: The student shows excellent writing skills; fully respects the topic or text type; presents his/her own ideas about the topic, contextualises and develops them; uses appropriate and varied cohesive devices; organises the text in a coherent manner; mistakes (structure or spelling) do not impede understanding.
	31 to 40: The student shows good writing skills; respects the topic or the text type; presents some ideas about the topic and contextualises them; uses simple cohesive devices but not always successfully; choice of words is good; makes few mistakes (structure or spelling) which hardly affect the message.
	21 to 30: The student shows adequate writing skills; respects the topic or the text type; presents some ideas about the topic and tries to contextualise them; uses some cohesive devices but the text is slightly disorganised; choice of words is adequate; makes some mistakes (structure or spelling) which sometimes make message slightly confusing.
	11 to 20: The student shows poor writing skills; only partially respects the topic or the text type; presents some ideas about the topic but the text is slightly confused; uses few cohesive devices but the text is not well organised; choice of words is poor; makes some mistakes (structure or spelling) which sometimes impede understanding.
	0 to 10: The student shows very poor writing skills; doesn't fully respect the topic or the text type; ideas are scarce and mostly decontextualised; uses few cohesive devices and the text is disorganised; choice of words is very poor; makes many mistakes (structure or spelling) which sometimes make message incomprehensible or illegible. Note: the student will get 0 marks if the topic or text type is not respected, or if the whole text is incomprehensible or illegible.

CORRECTION GRID

AVAILABLE
IN EXCEL FORMAT
IN 20 AULA DIGITAL

CLASS _____ DATE ____ / ____ / ____ TERM _____

		A – Listening			B – Reading						C – Language					D – Writing		Total	Mark
		1	2	Total	1	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	4	Total	1	Total		
No.	Name	10	30	40	10	15	9	6	20	60	15	15	12	8	50	50	50	200	
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