ST EDWARD'S
OXFORD

16+ ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

For entry in
September 2016

English as an Additional Language

Time: 1 hour

Candidates Name: ……

Instructions to Candidates

Write your answers on lined paper and attach.

Task 1

Read the following article about the Fairtrade organisation.

Then write a summary describing: <u>The benefits of this organisation to small farmers.</u>

Your summary should be about 100 words and you should use your own words as far as possible.

If you think Fairtrade is just about selling coffee and tea, wake up and try our chocolate chip cookies. Why not try some Fairtrade muesli, spread a little marmalade or honey – Fairtrade of course – on your bread, and drink a glass of Fairtrade orange juice? Choose too from fresh Fairtrade bananas, mangoes, plums, oranges, pineapples, grapes and lemons. You can even choose a bunch of our hand-picked flowers.

To many of us, international trade seems an issue that does not affect us – but when world prices of cocoa or coffee beans, for example, fall it can have a devastating impact upon the lives of millions of small-scale farmers. This forces many producers into debt and many lose their land or their home and consequently their livelihood. If their means of making a living is taken away from them, they are left helpless.

Fairtrade's function is to prevent this and to ensure that all the farmers they work with get a guaranteed fair price for what they have grown, whatever the world situation. Sometimes small farmers do not even earn what it has cost them to produce their crop, but the formation of the Fairtrade certification system in the late 1980s has helped to put this situation right and has ensured a better, more stable future for thousands of producers and their families. Now many are able to build their own houses and send their children to school for the first time. Supermarkets and other retailers buy the crops direct from certified producers so that consumers can choose to buy products with the FAIRTRADE Mark, knowing they are helping the farmers who grew them.

This type of trading has brought dramatic results to the lives of some farmers. In the Dominican Republic, for example, banana producers report very positively. Since 2000 when they started selling to Fairtrade their lives have been transformed. Farmer Alfredo Martinez, who was once at the mercy of wildly changing market prices, says 'Now I have a regular income and food for my three children.' After years of living in poor-quality rented housing farmer

Gregorio Alvarez is finally building his own home since starting to sell his banana crop into the Fairtrade system.

The Fairtrade 'premium' (an additional amount paid to producers to invest in social, economic and environmental projects) has enabled Dominican farmers to provide toilets and fresh water supplies for their communities. In one area they used it to set up a community canteen where local people can get a midday meal at a reduced price. Even local sports teams have been helped with free uniforms and equipment.

Fairtrade certified products are now sold in mainstream shops in 20 countries. The range of goods is growing all the time, and so is their popularity with consumers. So look for the distinctive FAIRTRADE mark and choose these high-quality products – not only will you enjoy them, but other people will benefit from your purchase. For more information, visit www.fairtrade.org.uk.

Task 2

A new government believes that sport is not important and that it should no longer be taught in schools.

Write a letter to a newspaper, explaining your views on this proposal.

You may choose to write about:

- How this proposal might affect young people at school
- The benefits of sport in school or college
- The problems of sport in school or college
- Any other views that you have.

You should write about 250 words