

Solutions - English Exam 2019 (Rosetta Stone)

Model answers for the exam you shared.

01. Listening - Short answers

- 1.1 Because Greek rulers (the Ptolemies, after Alexander the Great) governed Egypt from Alexandria and made Greek the language of administration.
- 1.2 They turned Alexandria into a major Greek-speaking metropolis and a cosmopolitan hub for goods, people and ideas.
- 1.3 197 BC (coronation; the Rosetta Stone was made in 196 BC, on the first anniversary).
- 1.4 Because the boy king's mother was killed, the palace was stormed by soldiers, and revolts across the country delayed the coronation.
- 1.5 Because it is not unique: about 17 similar trilingual inscriptions survive, all praising the Ptolemies.
- 1.6 Demotic (everyday script) and hieroglyphic (priestly script).
- 1.7 Roughly five hundred years after 196 BC (around AD 300): even priests had lost the ability to read/write hieroglyphs.
- 1.8 The 1801 Treaty of Alexandria required the French to hand over antiquities to the British; the Rosetta Stone was among them.

02. Fill in the gaps

2.1	Pharos
2.2	volatile
2.3	stretches
2.4	dug up

03. Methodology

Gamification: using game elements (points, levels, challenges, rewards, narratives) in non-game contexts to increase engagement and motivation.

Three specific classroom ideas (Year 6):

- Mission narrative: “Decode the Stone” - teams earn points/badges for each clue solved (vocabulary, dates, key facts).
- Digital quiz league (Quizizz/Kahoot): weekly “Rosetta League” with a leaderboard; bonus points for collaboration and explanation.
- Classroom escape room before the visit: puzzles that require reading short museum texts, matching scripts (Greek/Demotic/hieroglyphs), and time management.

04. Use of English

4.1. Meaning of the underlined terms (in context)

a) unemployed and hard up	unemployed and short of money; in financial difficulty.
b) the scrum	a chaotic rush/crowd pushing forward when the doors open.
c) the next bottle of oblivion	alcohol used to forget problems temporarily.
d) a blitz by the Wages Inspectorate	a sudden, intensive inspection/raid/operation.
e) Ivy chimed in	she joined in/added to the conversation (often interrupting).
f) moonlighters	people with an extra job in addition to their main one.
g) dossers, winos and misfits	rough sleepers/tramps; alcoholics; people who don't fit in socially.

4.2. Sentence transformation (use the word given)

a) STEMS	The Government's decision to invest in new technologies stems partly from fear.
b) BLAME	Orwell says that in the thirties many unemployed people blamed themselves for their lack of work.
c) ENTITLED	The Social Security pamphlet told me all about the benefits I was entitled to.
d) SUCCEEDED	We finally succeeded in persuading him to take the job.
e) SERVED	The people who get there first are served first (and get the jobs).
f) ONLY	Many of the unemployed only think about their future when they are forced to.

05. Pragmatics, Semantics, Morphology and Phonetics

5.1 Monetary units in the text: pounds, pence, quid, bob.

5.2 What students should know about the British monetary system:

The basic unit is the pound sterling (£), divided into 100 pence (p). Coins: 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2. Banknotes: £5, £10, £20, £50. Informal term: quid = pound.

5.3 Why “me, me boyfriend...” is morphologically remarkable:

It reflects non-standard spoken English: me is used in writing to represent the weak/colloquial pronunciation of my (a dialect marker often linked to working-class speech).

5.4 Phonetic transcription (IPA):

Urine	/jʊərɪn/
Prosecution	/prəsɪ'kju:ʃən/
Labour	/'leɪbə/

5.5 Multiple choice answers:

- a) D - redundant
- b) C - dole
- c) B - branded
- d) B - fluctuates
- e) D - lay off
- f) E - upheaval

