

BUNKA SUGINAMI CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



Entrance Exam 1A 2024



Today's Date _____

Family Name _____

First Name _____

Date of Birth _____

Current School _____

Current Grade _____

Overview:

- The Bunka Suginami Canadian International Grade 10 English Entrance Examination includes the following sections: Part 1 (Reading Comprehension, Writing) and Part 2 (Listening Comprehension, Speaking).
- Part 1 of the exam is designed to take 90 minutes to complete. You will have an extra 30 minutes to complete Part 1, if necessary.
- If you finish the exam before the 90 minute mark, you must stay in the exam room — double-check your answers and see if you can improve your composition.
- After you hand-in your written exam and wait quietly for your oral interview outside of the exam room.
- You will be interviewed individually for Part 2, which should take around 15 minutes.

Expectations:

- Reference materials, electronic tools, and such are NOT allowed during any of the testing sessions.
- You may have on your desk pens, pencils, and erasers, only.
- If there's anything else you need on your desk, please ask the invigilator first.
- Absolutely no talking or looking at others' exams.

Once you leave the room, your exam session will end (if there is a problem, talk to the invigilator first)



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DREAM FACTS



12% of people who can see dream only in black and white

COLOUR
VS. BLACK
AND WHITE

A small minority of people say they dream only in black and white. A 2008 study by a researcher at the university of Dundee found that people who were only exposed to black and white television in childhood reported dreaming in black and white about 25% of the time

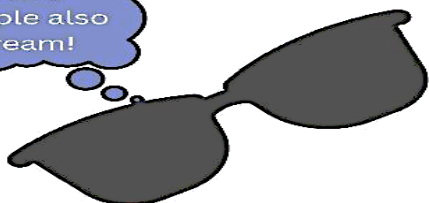
Dreams are a series of images, ideas, emotions and sensations that happen in the mind during certain stages of sleep.

When we dream our eyes move quickly in different directions even though our eyes are closed when we are dreaming. Animal's eyes do the same thing when they dream. Watch a dog sleeping sometime, the paws move like they are running and they make yipping sounds as if they are chasing something in a dream.

zzz

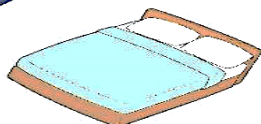


Blind people also dream!



People who became blind after birth can see images in their dreams. People who are born blind do not see any images, but have dreams equally vivid involving their other senses of sound, smell, touch and emotion.

You forget 90% of your dreams



Phenomena



Sleep Walking 



Deja vu

Hallucination 



Night terrors

Day dreaming 



Nightmares

A. Multiple Choice – Carefully read the ‘Dream Facts’ Infographic’ on previous page and circle the best answer for each question:

1. Is it possible for blind people to dream in images?
 - a) it is not possible
 - b) blind people can only dream with the senses of sound and smell
 - c) people who become blind after birth can dream in images
 - d) people who are born blind do not dream

2. What fraction of dreams do people usually forget?
 - a) 50%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 90%
 - d) 25%

3. Which of the following is not listed as a dream phenomenon in the infographic?
 - a) sleepwalking
 - b) hallucination
 - c) nightmares
 - d) lucid dreaming

4. What senses do people who were born blind use in their dreams?
 - a) sight only
 - b) sound, smell, touch and emotion
 - c) taste, smell and sight
 - d) hearing and sight

B. Short Answer – Answer in complete sentences. Make sure to use your own words.

1. How can being exposed to only black and white tv impact people's dreams? (2)

2. Describe in detail a dream that you can remember. (2)

3. Are dogs able to dream? Explain your answer. (2)

C. Reading Comprehension - Read the text below and answer the questions

Honey – lets track the kids: the rise of parental surveillance

Originally by Tim Lewis



At 4pm on a Friday afternoon in June 2019, a 17 year old girl named Macy Smith was driving alone in her car. It was a rainy day and the road she was on was surrounded by a thick forest. Suddenly, Macy lost control of her car and it started sliding through the trees. The car flipped over three times and ended up in a deep hole.

Macy was really scared and tried to reach for her phone, but she couldn't get to it. She hoped that someone would pass by and help her, but the road was not very busy. Many cars drove past without stopping. It started getting dark and Macy's arm was stuck under the car, so she couldn't feel it anymore. Her neck was also hurting a lot.

Finally, after 28 cars had passed by, the 29th car stopped. Macy heard her stepfather and brother calling her name. They found her using a special app on their phones that showed her location. Macy's mom had checked the app when Macy didn't come home and wasn't answering calls. They followed the app's signal and found Macy in the ravine.

Macy's family believes that the app saved her life because without it, they wouldn't have known where to look for her. Macy was really grateful to be alive, even though she had some injuries. She had an operation to fix her arm and her neck.

This was a scary experience for Macy and her family, but they are thankful that it had a somewhat happy ending. They can't help but think about what could have happened if Macy's phone was broken or if there was no signal in the forest. Macy feels really lucky to have survived the crash.

There is a significant market for these features. Life360 is used by 32 million people in more than 140 countries; it's currently the seventh most downloaded social-networking app on the App Store and its San Francisco-based company has been valued at more than \$1bn. A survey of 4,000 parents and guardians in the UK in 2019 found that 40% of them used real-time GPS location tracking on a daily basis for their children; 15% said that they checked their whereabouts "constantly".

That word “constantly” will send many teenagers into a cold sweat. At best, location-tracking apps can feel like an extension of helicopter parenting; at worst, they might feel like stalking. While all the apps tend to emphasize that they provide security for the child and peace of mind for the parent, some clearly go into deeper, more invasive territory. One, Find My Kids, allows you to activate the microphone on your child’s phone remotely, so you can eavesdrop on their interactions. Bark monitors and scans messages sent from a device, looking for issues such as “cyberbullying, sexual content, online predators, depression, suicidal ideation, threats of violence, and more”.

By many objective measures, young people face fewer dangers than they did a generation ago, but it probably doesn’t feel like that to their parents. One researcher found that daughters are especially likely to be tracked, with concerns about sexual assault and, in recent times, reports of drink-spiking. Many of the apps lean into these worst-case scenarios. One of the add-ons that Life360 offers is Disaster Response: “Evacuation support in case of natural disasters, active school shooter events, and more.”

A lot of teenagers feel like their parents are going too far when they track their location. Some kids even share stories and screenshots of their crazy interactions with their parents on websites like Reddit. There are even videos on TikTok that show teenagers how to trick the tracking app, Life360, into thinking that they’re somewhere else. Some people argue about whether these apps actually make kids safer and more responsible. But one thing is clear: using these apps inappropriately can really mess up the relationship between parents and their kids. If trust is broken, tracking won’t fix it. A study in the Netherlands found that teenagers who were tracked were less likely to tell their parents information about their personal lives and kept more secrets.

It’s no spoiler that in the *Black Mirror* episode Arkangel, the (well-intentioned) use of location tracking ends in disaster: the abject breakdown of trust and understanding between a mother and daughter. “In the real world, the experiment – that we have only tenuously signed up for – is ongoing and we will experience the results as they happen, with the fallout felt by our loved ones. “Children have always had times in which they were unobserved and playing outside and generally at risk and coping,” says Livingstone. “We have a crisis in mental health, so it may all be linked that they’re not developing those everyday habits of resilience. But there are some huge unknowns: we have no idea really what it is to grow up when you are constantly observed. So in that sense, we just have to say, we don’t know.

D. Short Answer – Answer in complete sentences. Use your own words.

1. Why couldn't Macy use her phone to call for help? (2)

2. Are girls more likely to be GPS tracked by their parents? If so, explain why. (2)

3. What are some of the negative aspects of GPS tracking apps? (2)

4. Why is that many parents are now using these GPS tracking apps? (2)

E: WRITTEN COMPOSITION

Choose 1 of the following 2 questions or writing prompts to use for your original composition. Write a multi-paragraph response and try to be as detailed as possible.

1. Is it important for people to always follow their dreams? Why or why not?

OR

2. Should parents use GPS tracking apps to keep their children safe? Why or why not?

Planning Space

[illegible]

[illegible]

