

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 3

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Teacher's Paper

Instructions for the conduct of the Listening Comprehension Examination

The teacher should instruct the candidates to answer the questions on the paper provided. The following procedure for reading the Listening Comprehension passage is to be explained to the candidates immediately before proceeding with the examination.

You have been given a sheet containing the Listening Comprehension questions. I shall first read through the questions and then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes on the blank sheet provided during the reading. After this reading there will be a pause of another three minutes to allow you to answer some of the questions. The passage will be read a second time and you may take further notes and answer the rest of the questions. After this second reading you will be given a further three minutes for a final revision of answers.

- a. 3 minutes - Teacher reads out the questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while students take notes
- c. 3 minutes - Students may answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility of answering questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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FORM 3

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Mel Gibson

Mel Gibson, one of eleven children, was born in New York. But his family moved to Australia when he was twelve.

He is a traditional Hollywood man of action in some ways: he is strong and handsome with bright blue eyes. But in his films he can be funny and shy, like a little boy.

Gibson became famous in the *Mad Max* films, made by Australian director George Miller. Max lives in a desert after a nuclear war. People drive incredible cars and lorries, and wear strange clothes. It is a fantastic mix of past and future.

More recently, he is half of the black-and-white police team in *Lethal Weapon* films. His colleague and friend is Danny Glover. Glover is older and more sensible than Gibson, and he keeps his friend under control.

Mel Gibson is now also a film director. His first film as director was *The Man without a Face* and his latest is *The Passion of the Christ*.

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FORM 3**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes****Name:** _____**Class:** _____**A. Tick (✓) the best answer****(1 mark)**

Mel Gibson is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. a Hollywood resident. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. an actor and a film director. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. a director. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. a policeman. |

B. Put a tick (✓) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG). (4 marks)

- a. Gibson has five brothers and sisters.
- b. He was born in Australia.
- c. George Miller directed the “Mad Max” films.
- d. Mel Gibson is married and has two children.

T	F	NIG
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Fill in the blanks with words from the passage.**(5 marks)**

- a. Mel Gibson is a _____ man with _____ blue eyes.
- b. When he was _____ he left for Australia.
- c. In “Lethal Weapon” Gibson forms part of a _____ team.
- d. Mel Gibson is the _____ of “The Passion of the Christ”.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

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FORM 3**ENGLISH****TIME: 2 hours**

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Put in the appropriate question tag. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

0. She's late, isn't she?

1. They 're on holiday, _____?

2. I'm early, _____?

3. Carla wasn't home, _____?

4. Marc hasn't gone out, _____?

5. Tessa works hard, _____?

6. They aren't on holiday, _____?

7. I always do the wrong thing, _____?

8. He painted the room, _____?

9. You'll give me a call, _____?

10. You didn't leave the garage door open, _____?

B. Put in one of the words below in the space provided. The words can be used more than once. (5 marks)

a lot of

few

fewer

many

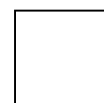
much

Don't call us, we'll call you

Two years ago I moved to a new neighbourhood. There seemed to be very (0) few people in this area who were without telephones, so I expected to get a new phone quickly. I applied for one as soon as I moved into my new house. 'We aren't supplying (1) _____ new phones in your area,' an engineer told me. (2) _____ people want new phones at the moment and the company is thus employing (3) _____ engineers than last year so as to save money. A new phone won't cost you (4) _____ money, but it will take (5) _____ time. We can't do anything for you before December.'

C. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.**(10 marks)**

Once, when I _____ **(be)** three years old, I
 _____ **(play)** at the bottom of the garden with my sister Sally.
 Sally _____ **(pick)** up some mud out of the pond and
 _____ **(mix)** it with weeds, rose petals, Dad's shaving cream and
 some worms. I _____ **(not know)** what she
 _____ **(do)**. I _____ **(feel)** very
 hungry so I _____ **(eat)** the mixture. Suddenly I
 _____ **(catch)** sight of a worm in the mixture. I really
 _____ **(feel)** sick.

D. Comprehension.**(20 marks)**

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

Migration

Most animals migrate - that is to say, move from one area to another – at some **stage** in their lives. They have to do so in order to find new territory, avoid competition with their own species or others, find new food sources, and so on; the reasons are numerous and varied. But we are most concerned with regular seasonal migrations made by some animals to and from breeding and
 5 wintering grounds.

This is generally regarded as true migration, and it is brought about by **various** factors. For example, many animals which live for part of the year in polar regions need to retreat from severe winter weather, not so much because they cannot withstand the cold but because of the need to maintain a food supply for themselves, and to find the special conditions needed for breeding and
 10 **rearing** their young. Needless to say many baby animals cannot tolerate cold weather: **their** chances of survival are far greater if they can be kept warm and provided with an abundant variety of nourishing food at the same time.

Birds are the best known and most studied of all migrants. Europe is a good continent for studying migration because as the summer visitors leave for warmer countries in the autumn, so winter
 15 visitors from the frozen north are arriving to take advantage of our relatively mild winters. Insect-eating birds in particular would have a lean time in Britain in the winter, and so many of **them** head

for Africa; while Scandinavian birds that feed on nuts, berries, or small animals, can do better here than further north, where the snow lasts for most of the winter.

20 Although there are fewer migratory species among the mammals than the birds, they include some impressive ones: the wildebeest trekking across the African plains, the caribou's massed retreats from the Arctic ice, and the apparently suicidal journeys of the lemmings, are perhaps the best known.

25 Other mammals live and migrate under the seas. Whales undertake vast migrations to and from the icy polar waters which are rich in their favourite food –tiny plankton. However, such waters are too cold for new-born whales, so once a year the herds move away. By following coast-lines, under-water marks, and possibly even the 'taste' of different rivers entering the ocean, they make their way to tropical and subtropical waters where the young are born and the whales mate again.

30 Another reason for migration is the need of young animals to find their own living-space when they leave or are driven away by their parents. A long migration also eliminates weak animals, which helps to keep the whole species strong, healthy and safe.

1. Give two reasons why most animals migrate. (1 mark)

a. _____

b. _____

2. What do we understand by regular seasonal migration? (1 mark)

3. **Tick (✓) the correct answer.** (1 mark)

According to the passage:

	a. Insects are the best known and most studied of all migrants.
	b. Insect -eating birds in winter head for Africa.
	c. Scandinavian birds prefer to remain further north in winter.
	d. There is little movement of bird migration in Europe.

4. What type of weather do we find in the polar regions? (1 mark)

5. How do whales find their way to tropical and sub-tropical waters? (3 marks)

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

6. Why do young animals need to migrate? (1 mark)

7. In what ways does a long migration help to keep the species strong, healthy and safe? (1 mark)

8. Match Column A with column B according to the information given in the passage. The first one has been done for you. (3 marks)

Column A		Column B
a. Insect-eating birds are found in		1. Africa.
b. Scandinavian birds feed on		2. cannot live in the cold.
c. The wildebeest is found in		3. nuts and berries.
d. The caribou leaves the		4. tiny plankton.
e. Baby animals		5. suicidal jumps.
f. Whales eat	(a)	6. Britain.
g. Lemmings are known for their		7. Arctic ice.

9. What do the following words refer to in the passage. (5 marks)

a. This (line 6) _____

b. their (line 10) _____

c. them (line 16) _____

d. here (line 17) _____

e. ones (line 20) _____

10. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage? (3 marks)

a. stage (line 1) _____

b. various (line 6) _____

c. rearing (line 10) _____

E. Literature.
Answer every Section.



(20 marks)

SECTION 1 – POETRY

Answer either question (1) or question (2).

(10 marks)

EITHER

1.

Sir Winter

I heard Sir Winter coming.
 He crept out of his bed
 And rubbed his thin and freezing hands:
 ‘I’ll soon be up!’ he said.

‘I’ll shudder at the keyhole
 and rattle at the door,
 I’ll strip the trees of all their leaves
 and strew them on the floor;

I’ll harden every puddle
 that Autumn thinks is his –
 I’ll lay a sparkling quilt of snow
 On everything that is!

I’ll bring a load of darkness
 as large as any coal,
 and drive my husky dogs across
 the world, from pole to pole.

‘Oho! How you will shiver!’
 and then I heard him say:
 ‘But in the middle of it all
 I’ll give you, CHRISTMAS DAY!’

Jean Kenward

a. Fill in the correct number:

This poem consists of _____ stanzas and each stanza has _____ lines. (1 mark)

b. Underline the correct answer

The rhyme scheme of the poem is : (1 mark)

- i) a b c d
- ii) a b a b
- iii) a a b b
- iv) a b c b

- c. Pick out a simile from the fourth stanza. (2 marks)

- d. Give an example of a personification from the first stanza. (2marks)

- e. The speaker of the poem is: (2 marks)

- i) the tree
- ii) the snow
- iii) winter
- iv) a husky dog

- f. The poet says that although winter is a harsh season people still like it. Why? (2marks)

OR

- 2. Answer the following questions about a poem that you have done in class this year.**

- a. Title of the poem: _____ (½ mark)

- b. Name of the poet: _____ (½ mark)

- c. The poem is about (in not less than 40 words)

(5 marks)

- d. I like this poem because (in not less than 30 words)

(4 marks)

SECTION 2 – PROSE / DRAMA**(10 marks)**

Answer the following questions about a novel, short story or play you have done with your teacher this year.

a. Title: _____ (½ mark)

b. Name of the writer: _____ (½ mark)

c. The novel / story is about (not less than 50 words)

(5 marks)

d. I like this story because (in not less than 50 words)

(4 marks)**F. Composition.****(20 marks)**

Choose ONE of the following topics and write a composition of between 150-200 words.

1. An important person visited your school last month. Write about what happened on that occasion.
2. My local council.
3. You woke up one morning to discover that your favourite pet had disappeared. Write about what you did until you found it.
4. “One evening a policeman stopped me just before I entered home.....”. Continue the story.

5. Write an article for your school magazine about two or three things you like or dislike at your school. You may include any of the following:
 - Your teachers; the school administration (Head of school, assistant heads); the building; facilities (library, gym, computer labs); subjects offered; canteen / tuckshop
6. Write a letter to your English friend, telling him/her about your plans for the coming summer holidays.

Title no:

[illegible]