

FORM 2

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.

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

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2009
DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Educational Assessment Unit

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TIME: 15mins

Young girl gets prize

Sarah Hutchins has won a prize from Amazon.com in a competition for young inventors. She invented 'camoculars'!

Now what are 'camoculars'? Camoculars are binoculars and a camera together. Amazon.com, a web company, had organised a competition for young inventors. Sarah was one of thousands of young people who participated in this competition.

Sarah was at a concert when she thought of her invention. 'I was sitting a long way from the stage and I was watching the band through my binoculars. While I was watching, I thought, "I'd love to be able to take a picture of this!" Then I had an idea. Why not have binoculars with a camera inside them?

When she got home, she took some plastic binoculars and a cheap camera and put them together. Her sister, who was watching her, told her about the competition. So Sarah sent her idea to Amazon.com and two months later, she got a surprise. Amazon.com phoned to say that she was a winner. They didn't give her the top prize in the competition, but she won €1000 and a trip to London.

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TIME: 15mins

Name: _____ **Index No:** **Class:** _____

1. Put a tick (✓) next to the best answer.

(1 mark)

The passage is about:

- a. cameras and binoculars.
- b. concerts and bands.
- c. young people and competitions.
- d. Sarah – the young inventor

2. Mark the sentences as TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

(4 marks)

Sarah Hutchins:

- a. invented ‘camoculars’.
- b. organised a concert.
- c. sat in the front row.
- d. told her sister about the competition.

3. Tick (✓) the FIVE statements about which there is information in the passage. (5 marks)

- a) Competition organisers.
- b) List of competitors’ names.
- c) Definition of ‘camoculars’.
- d) How Sarah got her ‘invention’ idea.
- e) Who accompanied Sarah to the concert.
- f) Details of the concert programme.
- g) Details about the invention.
- h) What the prize consisted of.

(10 marks)

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ENGLISH

TIME: 2h

Name: _____

Index No:

Class: _____

Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	TOTAL

Language

20 marks

A. Underline the correct word in the brackets as shown in the example.

(5marks)

(The nest, ⁰ Nests, A net, Nets) are the places where birds live. Birds ¹(attract, attack, make, bring) them to lay their eggs, and to provide ²(seeds, food, twigs, shelter) for baby birds. They are usually in trees, but you can also find them in large ³(bushes, baskets, berries, bundles). Sea birds sometimes ⁴(put, build, carry, cut) their nests on cliffs. They use twigs, grass and leaves to make them. The young birds ⁵(resist, remain, regard, remove) in them until they can fly.

5 marks

B. Complete the dialogue with *who, which, what, how* and *whose*. The first one has been done for you. **(5 marks)**

Dave: Do you know the girl ⁰ who won the marathon last year?

Jim: ¹ _____ girl?

Dave: The girl ² _____ picture was on the newspaper yesterday. Now she hopes to set a new record.

Jim: ³ _____ record? ⁴ _____ sport?

Dave: Guess! There aren't many women ⁵ _____ practise this sport.

Jim: Do you mean *boxing*?

Dave: No, even if there are some women ⁶ _____ do like boxing.

Jim: ⁷ _____ then?

Dave: She is hoping to set a record on water.

Jim: ⁸ _____ can she?

Dave: She's got a small boat ⁹ _____ looks like a canoe.

Jim: People ¹⁰ _____ race boats don't use canoes.

Dave: That's what you think! And anyway I never said it **was** a canoe!

5 marks

C. Complete the paragraph below with a suitable form of the verb in brackets. The verb has been done for you.

When Monica ⁰ **arrived** (arrive) home she ¹ _____ (can not) believe what ² _____ (see).

“Gracious! ³ _____ (look) at my drawers! Everything is upside down!”

Just then, a police car ⁴ _____ (drive) up to her gate. A policeman got out of the car and ⁵ _____ (come) over to her.

“Good evening,” he ⁶ _____ (say). “My name is P.C. Williams. I’ve come to tell you that about half an hour ago your neighbour ⁷ _____ (report) a robbery. Luckily, we ⁸ _____ (catch) the robbers while they ⁹ _____ (try) to break into another house. Now, all that ¹⁰ _____ (remain) to be done is fix your broken window.”

10 marks

D. Comprehension.

20 marks

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

Just how great are computers?

Millions of people now use computers regularly for many different things – communication, study, entertainment and so on. We often hear that computers have changed our lives for the better, but have they?

5 Of course computers are great and have changed some people’s lives for the better. However they can cause problems too. Many people who use computers a lot can get physical problems too. They find that their eyesight gets worse, for example, if they look at the screen for too long. There can be injuries in the users’ hands and arms from making the same movements thousands of times, as people do with keyboards and a mouse. People who have computers are also spending more time sitting down, and less time exercising, so many of them are becoming overweight.

10 Other problems are psychological. One example is stress. Computers, the Internet and email have made people’s lives much faster. This can be very exciting, but it also means that people feel under a lot of pressure to do everything more quickly, which is stressful.

15 Addiction is also a problem with more and more young people. Many people have become addicted to using the Internet and chat rooms. They can spend hours and hours in chat rooms and surfing the net, sometimes until very late at night. This means they can’t work or study properly and can have problems keeping friends. Some studies in the United States have suggested that young children and teenagers who spend many hours at computers can get lonely and very depressed.

20 ‘Computers can be a really positive part of children’s lives because they can be used for research, grammar, spelling, neat presentation of projects, finding pictures to accompany their projects and reading the latest news. But parents and teachers need to help children learn how to use computers in responsible and creative ways,’ says teacher Jane Shields. ‘And children need to learn when it’s time to log off and do something different.

1. Underline the correct answer.

The passage is about:

- a) computer sizes.
- b) computer games.
- c) computer studies.
- d) computer problems.

2. Computers are used daily for different reasons.

3 marks

According to the first paragraph three of these uses are:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

3. Find words from the passage which have the same meaning as:

4 marks

- a) wounds _____
- b) stress _____
- c) complete dependence _____
- d) imaginative _____

4. What do the following words in the passage refer to?

4 marks

- a) they (line 3) _____
- b) They (line 6) _____
- c) This (line 11) _____
- d) this (line15) _____

5. Mention *six* examples of problems linked to frequent computer use.

3 marks

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____
- vi. _____

6. List six ways how computers can be useful to children.

ks

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

7. Jane Shields mentions two important things for better computer use Which are they? 2 marks

- (a) _____

- (b) _____

E. Literature.

20 marks

SECTION 1 – POETRY

10 marks

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

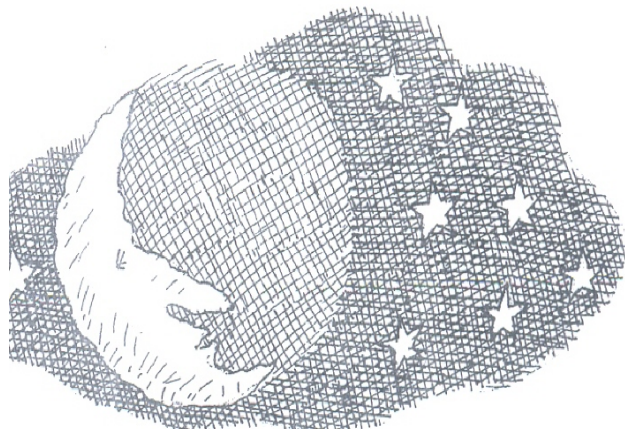
EITHER

I Never See the Stars at Night

I never see the stars at night
waltzing around the Moon
without wondering why they dance when
no one plays a tune.

I hear no fiddles in the air
or high and heavenly band
but round about they dance, the stars
for ever hand in hand.

I think that wise ventriloquist
the Old Man in the Moon
whistles so that only the stars
can hear his magic tune.



George Barker

1. Tick (✓) the best answer.

(a) Who is speaking in the poem?

- i. The poet
- ii. The stars
- iii. The moon
- iv. The old man

(b) The poem is about:

1 mark

<input type="checkbox"/>	i. the moon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	ii. the old man in the moon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	iii. the stars and a heavenly band.
<input type="checkbox"/>	iv. the dancing stars at night.

(c) The poem is made up of _____ stanzas and _____ lines.

1 mark

(d) The rhyme scheme of the poem is (a b c b; a a b a; a b c c; a b c d)

1 mark

(e) In the poem the stars seem to be dancing. This effect is called (alliteration; personification; simile; onomatopoeia).

1 mark

f) In the first stanza, the words _____, _____, _____, _____ are an example of alliteration.

2 marks

g) Quote *six* words from the poem which are associated with music and dancing.

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____
- vi. _____

3 marks

OR

2. Choose a poem you have studied in class this year.

10 marks

i. Write the title of the poem: _____

½ mark

ii. Write the name of the poet: _____

½ mark

iii. In not more than 40 words say what the poem is about.

5 marks

iv. In not more than 40 words say why you like it or not.

4 marks

SECTION 2- PROSE/DRAMA

10 marks

Choose a novel, short story or play which you did in class this year.

i. Give the title: _____

½ mark

Name the Author: _____

½ mark

ii. In not more than 40 words say what the novel/story/play is about _____

5 marks

iii. In not more than 40 words write about a character you like. _____

4 marks

F. Composition

Write between 150 and 170 words on ONE of the following topics.

- 1. Write a composition about what you did to help a friend.
- 2. You have moved to a new house. Write a letter to your friend describing your new neighbours.
- 3. Write an article for your school magazine entitled 'Can we live without computers/internet?'
- 4. Things I enjoy doing

Title no:
