

**Primary Five  
English Language  
Semestral Assessment One**

**Section A: Graphic Stimulus**

**I. Study the advertisement below and answer the questions 1 to 5.**

**8 DAYS in TOKYO WONDERLAND**

Experience the festivities of Japanese youth culture in Tokyo Wonderland at Takashimaya Square. Stroll into the busy fashion streets of Tokyo, have fun at the activity booths and savour the Shotenghai food! Listen to the Japanese drum and watch dance performances! There is also a J-pop karaoke contest.

ALL THESE are happening in the HEART of ORCHARD ROAD.

Details  
Date : 1 - 5 March 2002  
Time : 12 noon to 9 p.m.  
Venue : Takashimaya Square  
Basement 2

**RED ALERT!**  
Visit the ei8ht DAYS booth  
at Tokyo Wonderland  
Street Fair!



- WIN! Fuji Instant Camera! Simply dress in your coolest J-street wear for immediate entry in the "ei8ht DAYS / I-WEEKLY! Tokyo Wonderland J-Street Snapshot Contest"! 2 and 3 March only.
- WIN! 50 exclusive J-Tees to give away! Just leave us your particulars when you visit our booth.
- FREE! Quad Action Cameras, watches, radios and other fabulous gifts when you subscribe to ei8ht DAYS on the spot.

IF YOU CAN'T GO ON A VACATION, DO THE NEXT BEST THING.  
VISIT US AT TOKYO WONDERLAND



This event has been proudly brought to you by *ei8ht DAYS*  
a local weekly magazine published by MediaCorp Publishing

1. The organiser of the Tokyo Wonderland Street Fair is

\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Japan
- (2) *ei8ht Days*
- (3) *I-Weekly*
- (4) Takashimaya Square

2. You can expect to see \_\_\_\_\_ at the fair.

- (1) J-pop stars and Japanese drums
- (2) Shotenghai food and J-pop contestants
- (3) Japanese festivals and dance performances
- (4) Japanese fashion streets and vacation consultants

3. To be qualify for the J-Street Snapshot Contest, one must

\_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) be a Japanese
- (2) wear a J-street dress
- (3) come in a J-street outfit
- (4) have the J-street Snapshot Contest form

4. '50 **exclusive** J-Tees to give away!

The word '**exclusive**' means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) special
- (2) fabulous
- (3) expensive
- (4) unavailable

5. You stand to receive cameras, watches and other fabulous gifts if you \_\_\_\_\_ at the booth.

- (1) buy a copy of *ei8ht DAYS*
- (2) give your particulars to *ei8ht DAYS*
- (3) can describe what *ei8ht DAYS* is about
- (4) pay to have *ei8ht DAYS* delivered to you weekly



12. \_\_\_\_\_ medical supplies reach the refugee camp soon, there will be an epidemic.

- (1) If (2) After  
(3) When (4) Unless

13. \_\_\_\_\_ you know how to drive, why don't you take us to Malaysia?

- (1) When (2) Since  
(3) Despite (4) Although

14. The company invented the palm-sized television \_\_\_\_\_ people can carry it around.

- (1) to (2) but  
(3) while (4) so that

15. The clumsy girl fell as she \_\_\_\_\_ up the stairs.

- (1) walk (2) walks  
(3) had walked (4) was walking

16. The results of the competition \_\_\_\_\_ announced at the ceremony tomorrow.

- (1) is (2) are  
(3) will be (4) have been

17. Did you see anyone \_\_\_\_\_ the office last night?

- (1) enter (2) enters  
(3) entered (4) was entering

18. I would appreciate it very much if you \_\_\_\_\_ me some time to consider this matter.

- (1) are giving (2) could give  
(3) might give (4) had given

19. The author \_\_\_\_\_ book will be launched tomorrow is going to be in town.

- (1) who (2) whom  
(3) which (4) whose

20. We have \_\_\_\_\_ very efficient public transport system in Singapore.

- (1) a (2) an  
(3) the (4) any

**Section C: Vocabulary**

**III. Choose the correct answer and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the boxes provided. (10 x 1 Mark)**

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**Part 1:**

21. Prior to Chinese New Year, many shopkeepers begin to charge \_\_\_\_\_ prices for the festive goods.

- (1) exotic (2) extreme  
(3) extensive (4) exorbitant

22. He was \_\_\_\_\_ as he was too young for the contest.

- (1) dismissed (2) disallowed  
(3) disqualified (4) discontinued

23. There will be a short \_\_\_\_\_ during the concert.

- (1) recess (2) period  
(3) interval (4) duration

24. The photographer \_\_\_\_\_ his way into the crowd to get a picture of the famous movie star.

- (1) edged (2) begged  
(3) stormed (4) wiggled

25. Many rainforests in the Amazon are being cut down at an \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

- (1) alarming (2) awkward  
(3) automatic (4) accidental

**Part 2:**

**Choose the most suitable answer to replace the underlined word/words. Write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the boxes provided.**

26. The greedy child **expressed her dissatisfaction** when she realized that she had received only two dollars in the red packet.

- (1) nagged (2) moaned  
(3) growled (4) complained

27. This class has been **given** to the new teacher.

- (1) allocated (2) appointed  
(3) registered (4) distributed

28. The teenagers decided to **have a celebration** on New Year's Eve.

- (1) paint the town red (2) let their hair down  
(3) make hay while the sun shone (4) make a mountain out of a molehill

29. During the ancient times, a robber's hand would be **chopped off** if he was caught stealing.

- (1) severed                      (2) executed  
(3) destroyed                    (4) amputated

30. The students **failed to meet the expectations of** their teacher, who thought that they should have done better.

- (1) dejected                      (2) deceived  
(3) demoralised                    (4) disappointed

**Section D: Comprehension**

**IV. Read the passage below carefully. Choose the most suitable answer and write its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the boxes provided. (10 x 1 Mark)**

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Chocolate is made from cocoa beans ground into power. Cocoa beans come from the cocoa plant which is grown in many tropical countries.

Here are some interesting facts about cocoa beans. Long ago, the Indians in Central America used these beans as money. Articles were bought and sold with cocoa beans. Much later, in the sixteenth century, the Spaniards captured Mexico. There, they found the Indians using the cocoa beans to make a kind of beverage called 'chocolate'. This was the first form of chocolate. It tasted bitter and the Spaniards did not like it at all. So they decided to add some sugarcane to it.

At last, chocolate found its way to Spain. There it became the drink of the rich because it was very expensive. The cocoa beans had to be ground by hand and it was not an easy job. Besides, there were few takers for the job. Hence, the price of chocolate increased.

A hundred years later, chocolate was introduced to other parts of Europe. In 1657, the English had their first taste of chocolate.

Since then, the chocolate had undergone many changes. C.J. Van Houten, a Dutchman, invented a press which squeezed the cocoa butter out of the beans. The remaining chocolate was ground into powder which was then made into a drink. Van Houten also added sugar to the cocoa butter and made it into chocolate bars.

Later, a Swiss invented milk chocolate by adding milk to the chocolate. This was gradually changed into the smooth sweet chocolate that we eat today. The chocolate that we drink today has also improved tremendously in taste and aroma as more and more flavours are added to these humble beans.

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31. The first people who used cocoa beans were the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Swiss
- (2) English
- (3) Spaniards
- (4) Indians in Central America

32. To obtain chocolate, you have to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) be a rich person
- (2) grind the cocoa beans into powder
- (3) add milk or sugar to the cocoa beans
- (4) put the cocoa beans on the ground and hit it with your hand

33. The word 'There' in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) India
- (2) Spain
- (3) Mexico
- (4) Central America

34. In Spain, chocolate was expensive because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) demand was low
- (2) only the rich could afford it
- (3) the production cost was high
- (4) it could only be ground by hand

35. The most appropriate title for this passage would be "\_\_\_\_\_".

- (1) The History of Chocolate
- (2) The New Tastes of Cocoa Beans
- (3) The Introduction of Chocolate Bar
- (4) The Invention of the Chocolate Drink

**Section E: Grammar Cloze**

**V. Read the passage carefully and choose the most suitable word for each blank from the list of words given in the box. Write its letter (A to Q) in the blanks provided. The letters (I) and (O) have been omitted in order to avoid confusion during marking. (10 x 1 Mark)**

**USE EACH WORD ONCE ONLY.**

(A) from	(B) at	(C) our	(D) to	(E) their
(F) into	(G) and	(H) in	(J) there	(K) for
(L) of	(M) around	(N) while	(P) as	(Q) it

Janice, Laura and Fiona were very excited. The class was going to the Children's Home (36) \_\_\_\_\_ part of their Community Involvement Programme. Soon, they reached (37) \_\_\_\_\_ destination.

After a short tour (38) \_\_\_\_\_ the Home, the class realised that there were many chores to be done. The garden had to be swept as it was full of fallen leaves (39) \_\_\_\_\_ the trees. The fence needed to be repaired because (40) \_\_\_\_\_ was a big hole in it.

The class was divided (41) \_\_\_\_\_ groups. Janice's group was responsible (42) \_\_\_\_\_ working in the garden (43) \_\_\_\_\_. Laura's group prepared a tea party for the children. An exciting programme which included games, a skit and a sing-a-long session was carried out. The children clapped and sang songs (44) \_\_\_\_\_ the top of their voices. Fiona's group sculpted balloons into shapes of dogs and teddy bears. The children were thrilled to be given a balloon (45) \_\_\_\_\_ some sweets each as farewell gifts.

Soon, it was time to leave. The class was sad to leave their newfound friends. They asked their teacher if they could visit the Children's Home again.

**Section F: Editing – Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar**

**VI. Each of the underlined words contains either a spelling or grammatical error. Wrong punctuation marks are circled. A missing punctuation is indicated by a circle at the place where it should be. Put the correct punctuation mark or word in each of the boxes provided.**

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Two friends were travelling together on the same road when they came

(46)

face to face with a large bear. The first man climbed up a tree at litening speed

(47)

and without spare a thought for his friend.

(48)

The second man  realising that he was alone and no match for the

(49)

bear, throw himself on the ground. He held his breath and pretended to be dead.

(50)

He prayed that the bear will be tricked into thinking that he was dead and go away.

The bear lumbered towards the second man and sniffed at his nose and

(51)

(52)

ears. The man kept as still as a stature. At last, the bear went away  When

(53)

the bear was out in sight, the first traveller climbed down the tree and said, "I saw the bear putting his mouth very close to your ear."

"Why?" replied the second man. "The bear wisely advised me not to keep

(54)

(55)

kompeny with those who abandon their friends in times of difficult." With that, he

went on his way.

**Section G: Comprehension Cloze**

**VII. Fill in each blank with a suitable word. Write your answers in the spaces provided. (20 x 1 Mark)**

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Eating is an activity which every community enjoys. In all cultures, having a feast is a celebration. It is no surprise then that food is one of the things which brings people (56) \_\_\_\_\_. Singapore food can be of (57)\_\_\_\_\_, Malay, Indian or Western (58) \_\_\_\_\_. It is a reflection (59) \_\_\_\_\_ our rich multi-cultural heritage.

Singapore food has (60) \_\_\_\_\_ origin in the traditional foods that hawkers sold to migrants, traders and labourers over a century ago. The food they (61) \_\_\_\_\_ to these travellers was not only a necessity (62)\_\_\_\_\_ it also reminded them of home.

Even up to the 1960s, it was common to see (63) \_\_\_\_\_ with their pushcarts plying along the (64) \_\_\_\_\_. They (65)\_\_\_\_\_ a horn or knocked bamboo sticks together to (66)\_\_\_\_\_ customers. To order "tok tok mee" which was soup

noodles, customers just had to call out to the hawker. He would stop, (67)\_\_\_\_\_ the food and serve it. After the customers had finished eating, he would collect the utensils and move on.

There was even a special (68) \_\_\_\_\_ service for those who (69)\_\_\_\_\_ in three storey flats. One would (70) \_\_\_\_\_ a basket with the money. The hawker would then put the steaming bowl of noodles in the basket and one would pull it (71) \_\_\_\_\_. However, you do not see such sights on the streets anymore.

In the eighties, the first food court in Singapore – the Picnic Food Court was (72)\_\_\_\_\_ up. Found in many shopping centres, food courts are as (73)\_\_\_\_\_ as food centres. There are many stalls selling a (74)\_\_\_\_\_ of food which ranges from local delights to Japanese and Korean cuisine. In hot and humid Singapore, it is more (75) \_\_\_\_\_ to eat at these places where customers can enjoy the air-conditioning and even piped music. For all these frills, food sold at food courts does cost more than in a food centre.

**Section H: Synthesis/Transformation**

**VIII. Rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the given one(s). Write your answers in the spaces provided. (5 x 2 Marks)**

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76. They had to end the meeting. It was late.

As \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

77. The dining table is very heavy. You need four men to move it.

\_\_\_\_\_ so \_\_\_\_\_

that \_\_\_\_\_

78. Lionel is not taking part in the competition. His sisters are not taking part in the competition.

Neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

79. The baby went to sleep. She had drunk the milk.

After \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

80. Calvin is not allowed to play computer games. He must complete his homework.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Section I: Comprehension**

**IX. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

**ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES. (10 x 2 Marks)**

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Since the earliest of days, honey has been a source of food. From the first food-gatherers to the ancient Roman civilisation, records show the values of the bees and their honey.

Honeybees belong to the family of social insects which includes bumble bees and the tropical stingless bees. Honeybees live in well-organised colonies and work together for a common good. They live in hives made of thousands of six-sided chambers made of wax.

There are three types of bees in a normal hive. The worker bee is the smallest bee measuring 13 to 17 millimetres long. The worker bee gathers food for the hive, cleans the hives and helps rear the young. The worker bee collects nectar and water through its long mouthpiece called proboscis. Its tongue is used to suck the nectar from the flowers. On its hind legs, there are pollen "baskets" to carry the pollen back to the hive.

The worker bees collect nectar, pollen and water each day to take back to the hive so that future generations can live. The raw nectar is a sweet sticky substance exuded by most flowers. The bees mix it with enzymes from their glands in their mouths thereby transforming it. After it is deposited in the comb, it ripens into honey.

The drones are the future fathers. Once the drone mates with the Queen bee, he dies. Drones have no other real purpose. They cannot forage because their mouthpieces are too short for collecting nectar. They cannot defend the hive because they have no sting. They are unable to make beeswax.

The Queen bee is the largest bee and each normal colony has only one. Her sole purpose is to lay eggs. She is the mother of the hive. She leaves the hive only to mate. Her body is especially formed for egg-laying. Fertilised eggs hatch into larvae. These grub-like larvae become either workers or queens.

81. Name the other types of bees which belong to the same family as the honey bees.

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82. What types of bees can be found in a hive?

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83. What is the role of the worker bee?

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84. How does raw nectar become honey?

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85. What is the only purpose of a drone in a hive?

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86. Why is the lifespan of the drones considered short?

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87. Why is a drone unable to look for food?

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88. What is the role of the Queen bee?

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89. What characteristics does the mother of the hive have?

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90. Which word in the passage has the same meaning as “one” and “only”?

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THE END