

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2000
Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division
Form 3

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. You will be given three minutes to read the questions based on the passage. I shall then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes 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 - Read questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while students take notes
- c. 3 minutes - To answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility to answer questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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Tartan
The cloth of the Scottish clans

From the very earliest times the patterned dress of warlike Scottish highlanders frightened their neighbours, the Ancient Britons who wore trousers. This patterned cloth was known as 'plaid'. It was coloured with dyes made from earth and plants. The colour of the cloth depended on the plants available locally.

So the tradition arose of different patterns and colours for each clan, or family group. The oldest surviving piece of Scottish woollen checked cloth is the Falkirk tartan, which is thought to be 2,250 years old.

The number of colours in the tartan showed the rank or position of the wearer. There are also variations of the patterns and colours of the tartans that are used for different occasions. The 'dress tartan' is a brightly coloured version to wear on special occasions. This is in contrast to the 'hunting tartan' that uses duller colours to avoid being seen by the hunted animals. As well as tartans that show your membership of a clan, there are others that can be worn by anyone living in a certain district. There are also two special tartans which are allowed to be worn by everyone.

In the 18th century, tartan was used as a symbol of Scottish power by Bonnie Prince Charlie, a famous Scottish prince. After his rebellion against the English, tartan was banned in Scotland for 35 years. By the 19th century, the romance of the tartan was kept alive by the popular novels of Sir Walter Scott and by Queen Victoria who decorated her castle in Balmoral with tartan. To this day the Royal family are the only ones allowed to wear it. Queen Elizabeth, Princess Anne and Prince Charles are enthusiastic wearers of tartan.

Although you should be descended from the original clan to wear their tartan, these days most Scots don't mind if you wear any tartan. It helps if you know the name of the tartan and a little about it, in case someone questions your right to wear it. If you wish to respect the traditions of the tartan, wear one of the free tartans, or have your very own made for you. New district tartans have been found as far away from Scotland as Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Canada.

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Listening Comprehension

Time: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Write if the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). **(3 marks)**
- a. Ancient Britons feared Scottish Highlanders because of their trousers. _____
- b. The colour of the tartan depended on the plants that grew in that district. _____
- c. There are different tartans for different occasions. _____
2. Fill in the blanks with one word from the text you have just been listening to. **(2 marks)**
- a. The number of colours in the tartan indicated the _____ of the wearer.
- b. The hunting tartan used _____ colours to avoid being seen by the hunted animals.
3. Four of the following statements are true. Tick (✓) the four correct answers. **(2 marks)**
- Tartan
- a. can be worn by anyone who wants to. _____
- b. was originally called plaid. _____
- c. was banned in Scotland by Queen Victoria. _____
- d. can be brightly coloured and worn on special occasions. _____
- e. can be ordered specifically for you. _____
4. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct letter in the space provided. **(3 marks)**

A	B
i. Bonnie Prince Charlie	a. wrote novels romanticising the tartan
ii. Queen Victoria	b. rebelled against the English
iii. Sir Walter Scott	c. decorated the castle with tartan

i. = _____

ii. = _____

iii. = _____

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Form 3	Listening Comprehension	Mark Scheme
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Spelling errors are not to be penalised.

1. Write if the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). **(3 marks)**

- a. False
- b. True
- c. True

2. Fill in the blanks with one word from the text you have just been listening to. **(2 marks)**

- a. rank / position
- b. duller

3. Four of the following statements are true. Tick (✓) the four correct answers. **(2 marks)**

Tartan

- a. can be worn by anyone who wants to. ✓
- b. was originally called plaid. ✓
- c. was banned in Scotland by Queen Victoria.
- d. can be brightly coloured and worn on special occasions. ✓
- e. can be ordered specifically for you. ✓

4. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct letter in the space provided. **(3 marks)**

- i. b
- ii. c
- iii. a

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Form 3

English

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb given in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you. (5 marks)

Pat and Ronald Thomas (0) do not live, (not live) in a caravan, but their home (1) _____ (travel) more miles than any other house in Britain! Their house is made from a pair of old, disused railway carriages, and they (2) _____ (live) there for ten years. "I (3) _____ (not want) to live in a train at first," admits Pat, "but this train had a garden with a stream, and I just (4) _____ (fall) in love with it. We (5) _____ (buy) it from an old lady for £68,000. A few years before she (6) _____ (do) a lot of work on it. But there is a lot left to do and we (7) _____ (still / make) improvements." We (8) _____ (work) so hard to make it beautiful that I don't think we (9) _____ (ever / sell) it," Ronald admits. "I hope it (10) _____ (remain) in our family forever."

B. Here are some questions about Pat and Ronald. Write the questions. (10 marks)

Example: Do they live in a caravan?

No, they don't. They live in a pair of railway carriages.

1. _____ there?

For ten years.

2. _____ from?

An old lady.

3. _____ for it?

£68,000

4. _____ it?

No, they won't. They want it to remain in the family forever.

5. _____ improvements?

Yes, they are, but there is still a lot to do.

Video Games

Kids' stuff or adult entertainment?

The first home video games were simple, black and white tennis-type games, with players moving their two-inch long bats up and down the screen to knock a square ball back and forth.

Basic by today's standards, but back in the 70s everyone thought **they** were great. Then, in the 80s, came cheap home computers which appeared in thousands of homes very quickly. Parents bought them for educational reasons. The children mostly just wanted them for games. The new system made games' prices much cheaper and video games became big business.

The Japanese Invasion

At the end of the 80s, though, video gamers were buying new machines from Japanese companies Sega and Nintendo to replace their **outdated** home computers. The only **drawback** was that games cost £40. Despite the price increase, though, it was still the under 18s who bought the vast majority of the games. Games often featured brightly-coloured cartoon characters like Super Mario and Sonic the Hedgehog, the kind of characters who would appeal most to a younger age group.

Kids grow up

Although children were still the main buyers of video games, there had always been a small but significant number of adults who were also keen games players. And that **number** was seen to be increasing at the start of the 90s. The children who had grown up with video games were now young adults with plenty of money to spend. And so in the mid-90s we got the Sega Saturn, the Nintendo 64, and most importantly the Sony PlayStation. The release of PlayStation was significant in the way that it no longer targeted children as its main audience. The manufacturers wanted

young adults with jobs and money to be buying **their** new games machine. To get these people to buy their hardware, though, they had to make video games cool.

When nerds became cool

Traditionally, if you played video games after the age of about 15, you were strange. You would probably wear glasses and an anorak, and you would definitely have spots. Nobody would accuse you of being cool. To get rid of this nerdy image, PlayStations were put in night clubs, where trendy young people, all over the age of 18, could have a look at these new games. The music accompanying these games changed too. No more annoying electronic **jingles**. You could listen to the Chemical Brothers or the Prodigy while you played *Wipeout*. Other marketing tactics were used too. Action sports were popular amongst young adults, so PlayStations started appearing at sports events just as they had in clubs. PlayStation badges appeared on riders' clothing and even PlayStation snowboards appeared. It all worked, too. Today, the average age of a PlayStation owner in Britain is 24.

Adverts for adults

Because the games players are older, the way they are advertised on television has changed too. Five years ago it was rare in Britain to see a video game advert. Now, however, video game adverts are frequent. Most of the games advertised on TV are aimed at an older player, and the adverts go out later at night and are more sophisticated. Adults may buy a lot of games, but kids play them too. After all, unless you get **hooked** on *Space Invaders* when you're eleven, you'll probably never buy *Tomb Raider* when you're twenty-seven.

(Adapted from *Current Magazine*)

Answer the following questions.

1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). **(5 marks)**

- a. The first video games were very complicated. _____
- b. Few people were able to afford home computers in the 80s. _____
- c. Parents bought home computers for their children to play games. _____
- d. At the end of the 80s, young children and teenagers bought most of the games. _____
- e. Adults were not attracted to the cartoon characters of the 80s video games. _____

2. Why did the number of adults keen on video games increase at the start of the 90s? **(2 marks)**

3. Why was the release of PlayStation important? **(2 marks)**

4. What is the traditional image of someone who is labelled a nerd? **(2 marks)**

5. Mention three of the steps that the manufacturers of PlayStation took to make the game attractive to young adults. **(3 marks)**

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

6. How have TV advertisements changed now that game players are older? **(2 marks)**

7. Why is it important for game manufacturers to make games for kids too? **(2 marks)**

8. Give the meaning of the following as used in the passage: **(4 marks)**

- a. outdated (line 19) _____
- b. drawback (line 20) _____

- c. jingles (line 60) _____
- d. hooked (line 82) _____
9. What do the following refer to in the passage? **(3 marks)**
- a. they (line 7) _____
- b. number (line 33) _____
- c. their (line 45) _____

D. Literature - Answer every section. (20 marks)

SECTION 1: POETRY

*A littlebit of heaven fell
From out the sky one day
It landed in Vermont
North-Eastern U.S.A.
The general at the radar screen
He should have got the sack
But that wouldn't bring
Three thousand million, seven hundred, and
sixty-eight people back,
Would it?*

1. What is the title of the poem and who is the poet? **(1½ mark)**
- Title of poem: _____ **(½ mark)**
- Poet: _____ **(½ mark)**
2. Why did the poet give this poem this particular title? **(2 marks)**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
3. Briefly say what the poem is about. **(2 marks)**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Comment on the significance of the question at the end of the poem. **(2 marks)**

SECTION 2: DRAMA

Choose ONE question from either “*The Three Caskets*” or from “*A Lamentable Comedy*”.
(6 marks)

“The Three Caskets”

Either: Write briefly in your own words the reasons given by Morocco, Arragon and Bassanio for their choice.

Or: Say what you think of (a) Portia or (b) the Prince of Arragon.

“A Lamentable Comedy”

Either: Why did Oberon and Titania quarrel, and what were the results of the quarrel?

Or: If you were asked to take part in this play, which character would you like to act and why?

SECTION 3: PROSE

Choose ONE of the books you have covered in class this year and then answer the following questions about it:

1. What is the title of the book and who is the author?

Title of book: _____ **(½ mark)**

Author: _____ **(½ mark)**

2. If you were asked to be one of the characters in the book, whom would you like to be and why? **(3 marks)**

3. Which is the most important episode in the story? Briefly narrate it. (3 marks)

E. Composition - Write a composition of about 300 words on ONE of the following:
(30 marks)

1. Write a story narrating the events that are shown in the picture. Provide a suitable introduction and conclusion and give a title.



[illegible]