

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2001

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4

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. 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 enable 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 - Answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility to answer questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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TIME: 15 minutes

Turtles tracked on 6,000-mile journey home.

Three Pacific loggerhead turtles which have lived in captivity for 20 years at Seaworld, in San Diego, California, have been released to swim the 6,000 miles to their nesting grounds in Japan. Each has been fitted with a transmitter to allow satellite tracking during the journey, which is expected to take up to a year.

The £14,000 project to monitor their migration aims to gain a greater understanding of turtle navigation and biology in the face of threats to the species from accidental killing by fishing boats, pollution and the destruction of much of their habitat.

Scientists believe that worldwide turtle populations are declining, although the only available statistics for loggerheads are based only on adult females which come ashore to nest, therefore excluding males and young turtles. The new transmitter study, which uses satellites to track the turtles' location and measure surface water temperature, will help to close an important gap in research because in the past it has been difficult to study the reptiles at sea, where they spend 90 per cent of their time.

Pacific loggerhead turtles are born in Japan, then swim to California as hatchlings. When they are about eight years old, they return to Japan where they lay their eggs on the beaches where they were born. Females lay about 100 golfball-sized eggs which they never see again. Loggerhead turtles are rarely seen in British waters and then only in summer.

Loggerheads are one of seven species of sea turtles. Migration habits vary from species to species and the Seaworld turtles are expected to take up to a year to reach Japan. Data gathered from the transmitters could also reveal where turtles feed and mate. Each turtle – weighing around 125 kilos. and believed to be aged 35 to 40 years old – carries the transmitter on its shell.

(Adapted from *The Sunday Telegraph*)

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TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Write if the following sentences are TRUE (T), FALSE (F), or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG). **(4 marks)**

- a. Studying turtles has always been quite easy. _____
- b. Turtles spend most of their time at sea. _____
- c. There are about ten species of sea turtles. _____
- d. Loggerhead turtles live up to 120 years. _____

2. Tick (✓) the three correct answers. **(3 marks)**

- a. The sea turtles are going to be tracked by satellite.
- b. The statistics about loggerheads are based on females, males and young turtles.
- c. Female sea turtles watch over their eggs until the hatchlings are born.
- d. If sea turtles are seen in British waters, this happens in summer.
- e. Transmitters placed on turtles might provide information on where they mate and feed.

3. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct letter in the space provided below.

(3 marks)

A	B
i. £14,000	a. The number of eggs a female turtle lays.
ii. One year	b. Cost of monitoring migration project.
iii. 6,000 miles	c. The average weight of the turtles equipped with the transmitters.
iv. 20 years	d. The distance to the Japan nesting grounds.
v. 100	e. The time for the turtle to swim from California to Japan.
vi. 125 kilos	f. The length of time spent in captivity by the three loggerhead turtles.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

v. _____

vi. _____

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MARK SCHEME

Half marks are not to be rounded up at this stage. See Mark Scheme for the written paper.

1. Write if the following sentences are TRUE (T), FALSE (F), or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG). **(4 marks)**

e. False.

f. True.

g. False.

h. No Information Given.

2. Tick (✓) the three correct answers. **(3 marks)**

a. The sea turtles are going to be tracked by satellite.

d. If sea turtles are seen in British waters, this happens in summer.

e. Transmitters placed on turtles might provide information on where they mate and feed.

3. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct letter in the space provided below.

(3 marks)

i. b.

ii. e.

iii. d.

iv. f.

v. a.

vi. c.

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FORM 4

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TIME: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

A. Fill in each space with ONE word. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

Stamp collecting! What a wonderful hobby! I began when I (0) was only five. I used to (1) _____ for the postman's arrival, always eager to seize unwanted envelopes and tear (2) _____ the corner with the stamp stuck on it. Once, my mother and father were sunning themselves (3) _____ the garden when the post arrived on the doormat. There were four or five (4) _____, all with enticing stamps.

Even at the tender (5) _____ of five I knew one (6) _____ not open mail addressed to other people. However, tearing just the corners off the envelopes struck me as perfectly fair and allowable, and that is what I did. I carefully tore as close to the stamps as (7) _____, feeling that even envelopes, which were (8) _____ to my parents and not to me, should be treated with care.

I knew my parents would understand what I had done, and I did not think there was any (9) _____ in it. They always let me tear the corners off after they had opened them. Why should they think there was any harm in doing it first?

I soon had my answer (10) _____ my father called me and very solemnly showed me his letters. They looked moth-eaten, with bites taken out of the corners and sides.

B. Re-write each sentence so that it has the same meaning as the sentence printed before it. (10 marks)

Example: Jenny isn't as talkative as Simon.
Simon is more talkative than Jenny.

1. "Don't make such a fuss, Dad!"
Susan told her father _____.
2. Unfortunately, they had just sold their last ticket.
Unfortunately, the last _____.

3. Italian tourists find driving on the left very strange.

Italian tourists are not _____.

4. You won't pass your driving test if you don't concentrate.

Unless _____.

5. I had hoped the film would be more exciting.

The film was not _____.

C. Fill in the space with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

At eighteen Liz (0) is (be) a new driver. In fact, she (1) _____ (drive) for about a month. She was very happy when she (2) _____ (pass) her driving test last February, but she has only been able to start driving recently because the second-hand car she (3) _____ (order) before her driving test (4) _____ (only/deliver) to her at the beginning of this month. So far she (5) _____ (not/have) any accidents and she (6) _____ (feel) quite confident even when driving in heavy traffic. Liz (7) _____ (hope) to buy a brand new car when she (8) _____ (save) enough money, but that (9) _____ (take) quite some time! However, she is determined she will be boasting about a new car by the time she (10) _____ (be) twenty-five.

D. Comprehension - Read the following passage carefully. (30 marks)

Pitcairn, Britain's smallest colony, is a tiny volcanic island, 347 metres high, jutting up from the ocean bottom 6,6000 km west of Panama and 5310 km north-east of New Zealand. It is just 1.6 kilometres wide and 3.2 kilometres long in the most remote reaches of the South Pacific. Approaching Pitcairn on board an elegant, modern cruise ship, we wonder how
5 anyone could have spotted this tiny island.

About two hundred years ago Fletcher Christian was very desperate when he found this rocky island. He was frantically searching for a place to hide after he and the crew of the H.M.S. *Bounty* mutinied in 1789. The ship had been in Tahiti collecting breadfruit trees to transplant to the West Indies to provide cheap food for the slaves, but the crew was reluctant to leave

10 the life full of pleasures in Tahiti. Three weeks after they had set sail on a ten-month return
voyage, they revolted and cast off Captain Bligh and eighteen loyal men in a launch. In one
of history's great feats of seamanship, Bligh skippered the six-metre boat west across six
thousand kilometres of open sea to Timor without losing a man. Christian and the other
15 Polynesian men and women and found Pitcairn by chance after two months sailing east.
They burned the *Bounty* to eliminate any trace of their whereabouts.

Pitcairn was uninhabited when they arrived in 1790. Within a decade all except one mutineer
had died and eighteen years went by before a passing ship discovered the presence of the
thirty-five inhabitants still there. Population peaked at two hundred thirty three in 1936.
20 Now, only thirty-eight people live on Pitcairn, many named Christian and most descendants
of the mutineers. They speak a dialect among themselves, but to visitors, they speak English
in accents hinting of Tahiti and 18th century Britain. Unfortunately the future of Pitcairn's
population is as precarious as the wave-lashed entrance to the Bounty Bay wharf which offers
the only access to the world's most remote inhabited island.

25 The problem is not the sinking population, nor the lack of cars, paved roads, an airstrip,
secondary education, a trained doctor or satellite links. It is postage stamps and dried fruit.
More precisely, the problem arises out of the plunging sale of Pitcairn's striking floral and
fish stamps, which for long has provided much of the island's income, and the increased use
of oil-powered dehydrators to market dried bananas and pineapples abroad. With e-mail up
30 and letter writing and stamp collecting down globally, plus increased oil and transport
charges, the island is nearly bankrupt. Money which supported transportation, power and
islander travel, has decreased drastically during the past ten years and it is feared it will run
out in the next three years. Meanwhile the islanders have been supporting themselves by
subsistence farming and the sale of T-shirts, carvings, fruit and honey. There is a great fear
35 that the island will have to be evacuated. No other help is given to this British colony.

Another cloud on the future of Pitcairn is an investigation into a crime believed to have been
committed last year on the island. "If even one person is charged, it's the death of the
island," said Herbert Ford, a Pitcairn expert based in California. If the island survives this
setback, there are plans for a short airstrip and to pave the two-kilometre dirt road from the
40 landing to the main village. That would reduce the dust churned up by the islanders' three-
wheel all-terrain vehicles, and might attract some modest banking or insurance business.

Right at this very moment, though, Pitcairn's entire population, after having had their fill of
hamburgers, pizza and ice cream consumed on board the cruise ship, is in one open longboat,
packed with fresh supplies and a few unsold souvenirs. They circle our ship singing a
45 farewell song, then dash toward shore through the surf to their charming and troubled island.

(Adapted from *Time* magazine)

Answer the following questions. Use your own words wherever possible.

1. Choose the best title for the passage and underline it. **(1 mark)**

- a. The *Bounty* mutiny.
- b. Hard times for the people of Pitcairn.
- c. Pitcairn's flora and fish stamps.
- d. The survivors of the mutiny.

2. Are the following statements about the text TRUE (T), FALSE (F), or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG)? **(5 marks)**

- a. There were native people on Pitcairn in 1790. _____
- b. All mutineers had died by 1800. _____
- c. The population of Pitcairn was at its highest in 1936. _____
- d. The island's income comes only from stamp collecting. _____
- e. Pitcairn's volcano erupted in 1789. _____

3. Why did Fletcher Christian have to look for a hiding place in 1789? **(2 marks)**

4. What was the main reason the crew mutinied? **(2 marks)**

5. What precaution did the mutineers take not to be discovered after they arrived at the Pitcairn Islands? **(2 marks)**

6. How do the islanders travel on the island? **(2 marks)**

7. Where do you think is the author at the time of writing? **(2 marks)**

8. Give the meaning of the following words: **(3 marks)**

a. mutinied (line 8) _____

b. precarious (line 23) _____

c. access (line 24) _____

9. To what do these words refer in the passage? **(3 marks)**

a. all (line 17) _____

b. It (line 26) _____

c. They (line 44) _____

10. In a paragraph of about 65 words, give the reasons why the future for the few remaining inhabitants of Pitcairn is very uncertain. **(8 marks)**

E. Composition - Write a composition of about 350 – 400 words on ONE of the following: (40 marks)

1. Continue the story.

Mary sat there, holding the phone, saying nothing...

2. Animal Rights. Do you believe that they are safe-guarded in Malta? Discuss.

3. An amount of money has just been given to your school. You and a group of other students want to persuade the School Council that these funds should be spent on refurbishing the old school gym. Write a letter to the headteacher of your school in which you outline the advantages of having a modern gym in your school.

4. My worst summer holidays.

