

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

---

**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. 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

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

---

**FORM 2**

**ENGLISH**  
**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**TIME: 15 minutes**

---

**IS IT MAMMAL OR REPTILE?**

**THE AUSTRALIAN PLATYPUS**

About 2,000 million years ago there lived a group of animals which were half-reptile and half-mammal. Only a few of these, nature's oddities, survive. One of them is the Australian platypus.

Like most mammals, the body of the platypus is covered with hair. The short velvet-like hair is brown on the back and turns to grey on the underside. The animal is often called the 'duckbill' because it has a large snout which looks like a duck's beak.

The female feeds her young with her own milk but, unlike other mammals, she does not give birth to young ones. Instead she builds a nest into which she lays her eggs. During September, the female can be observed digging out a nest burrow, into which she will lay up to three soft-shelled white eggs. After hatching, the female protects the young in the nest for about three months before they are allowed to wander away.

The male platypus is about two feet in length while the female is slightly shorter. Both have round heads and no visible ears. The webbed feet have five sharp claws. The animal is able to fold away this webbing when it wants to dig or claw.

The platypus is found beside rivers and lakes in most parts of Australia. They remain in their burrows by day, coming out in the evening to feed on worms, insects and fresh crayfish. They are strong swimmers, swinging their head from side to side as they move through the water.

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

Total

**FORM 2****ENGLISH  
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes**
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Index No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Put a tick ( ✓ ) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (5 marks)**

- The platypus already existed about 2000 years ago.
- Animals that are half-reptile and half-mammal are very rare.
- The body hair of the platypus is of one colour.
- The female platypus gives birth to her young ones.
- A baby platypus leaves the nest immediately after birth.

T	F

- B. Tick ( ✓ ) four characteristics of the platypus. (2 marks)**

- A female platypus lays between 1 and 3 eggs.
- The platypus' ears can be clearly seen.
- The young of the platypus feed on milk.
- Both male and female platypus have round heads.
- The female platypus is as big as the male.
- The feet of the platypus are webbed and have claws too.


- C. Fill in the missing information. Use only one word from the text. (3 marks)**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the platypus looks like a duck's beak.
- Because of this beak the platypus is often called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The platypus folds its webbing when it needs to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- The platypus lives in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The platypus feeds in the \_\_\_\_\_.

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

Total

**FORM 2****ENGLISH LANGUAGE****TIME: 2 hours**
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Index No:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_
**A. Read the text below and complete each blank with ONE word only.**

My friend, Frank, is one of the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ amazing people I have ever met. He just never seems to panic or suffer from any kind of stress, even when he is (2)\_\_\_\_\_ with unexpected difficulties. If you go up to him and tell him that you feel worried about something, he will definitely (3)\_\_\_\_\_, “Oh, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ down, life’s too short after all.” Although Frank has never been really fond (5)\_\_\_\_\_ school, he has never failed an exam. Frank, (6)\_\_\_\_\_ grew up in a caring and relaxed environment, believes that you don’t (7)\_\_\_\_\_ to panic every time exams are close. He is (8)\_\_\_\_\_ calm person by nature and I greatly admire his way of thinking. He’s so amazingly cool that (9)\_\_\_\_\_ his teachers tell (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to study harder he usually replies: “Don’t worry, it’s just a test after all!”

**(5 marks)**

--

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

Last Saturday evening I (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (be) home alone. My parents (2)\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a party. I was bored, so I invited some friends over. When they (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (come) they (4)\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some CDs with them, and we decided to have a small party. While we (5)\_\_\_\_\_ (dance) my best friend Lisa knocked over a small table. Mum’s favourite vase (6)\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) up in the air and smashed against the TV. “I’m so sorry! I (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (not see) it behind me,” she said. As I (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to clean up the mess, Lisa’s brother tripped. “I (9)\_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) my knee,” he said. As my friends (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (leave), my parents’ car was pulling up into the driveway.

**(5 marks)**

--

**C. Fill in each blank to finish this story. You can use more than one word in each blank.**

Kim Albert, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the matter? (2)\_\_\_\_\_ ill?

Albert Yes, (3)\_\_\_\_\_ very well. (4)\_\_\_\_\_ this terrible toothache.

Kim Take a painkiller, then.

Albert I (5)\_\_\_\_\_ a painkiller two hours ago but my tooth still (6)\_\_\_\_\_

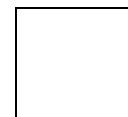
Kim You shouldn't eat all those sweets from morning to evening. What do you expect? (7)\_\_\_\_\_ weight since I last (8)\_\_\_\_\_ you and you are (9)\_\_\_\_\_ your teeth.

Albert So, now I'm fat, too!

Hazel Kim's right, Albert. You shouldn't eat sweets all the time.

Albert Thank you both for your advice, but (10)\_\_\_\_\_ me a headache! I'm leaving!

(10 marks)

**D. Comprehension.**

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

***Easter Island***

Easter Island is one of the world's most famous places. However, it is also one of the loneliest. Easter Island is a small island in the Pacific Ocean, 4000 kilometres off the coast of South America and around 2000 kilometres from the nearest island. It can only be reached by plane, as it has no harbour. Most of the coastline consists of cliffs and there are some extinct volcanoes. As the island is covered in grass, most of its inhabitants are sheep farmers.

Besides its unique geographical location, Easter Island also has an extraordinary history. It was discovered by a Dutch explorer, Jakob Roggeveen in 1722 on Easter Sunday. Some fifty years later, Captain James Cook came to the island during his second Pacific voyage of discovery. To his surprise, he found between 600 and 700 men and only 30 women living on the island. Legend has it that the women and children were captured and eaten during a war in 1680 between the two tribes living on the island. The population decreased even more in 1862, when about one third of the island's inhabitants were taken to Peru to work as slaves. Only fifteen of them managed to return home alive. However, they brought back diseases with them, which killed most of the rest of the inhabitants.

Because of these tragic decreases in population, it is difficult to trace where the islanders originally came from. There are no written records of the island's history and with the death of its inhabitants the oral tradition faded away. There are two major theories regarding the islanders' origins. The first is that they were Polynesian, while the second suggests that they came from South America. Whoever they were, one thing is certain. They have constructed the most famous stone statues in the world.

25

These statues are figures of men showing only the upper body. According to archaeologists, they were made of volcanic rock and were built some time between 1000 and 1600 AD. They were first carved lying down and then lifted into the positions where they stand today. There are approximately six hundred of them and experts believe that they represent men who belonged to the ruling tribe of the island. These men were worshipped like gods after their death. The statues have long ears and wear a red stone hat, which probably represents the red hair most of the islanders had. The exact reason why the statues were built remains a mystery.

There are so many unanswered questions concerning Easter Island, its history and its inhabitants. This is probably what makes it a truly fascinating place.

1. Put a tick ( ✓ ) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (3 marks)

T	F

- Easter Island is not very well known.
- The Easter Island tribes living in the 17<sup>th</sup> century were probably cannibals.
- We are sure of the origins of the inhabitants of Easter Island.
- The statues were carved from volcanic rock.
- We don't know why the statues were built.
- Many islanders had red hair.

2. Why does the writer say that Easter Island is one of the "loneliest of islands"? (1 mark)

---



---

3. Why doesn't Easter Island have a harbour? (1 mark)

---



---

4. Why do you think the island was called Easter Island? (1 mark)

---



---

5. Give TWO reasons why the population of Easter Island decreased in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. (2 marks)

- 
- 

6. Why is it difficult to know where the islanders came from? (2 marks)

- 
-

7. Describe the stone statues on Easter Island. (2 marks)

---



---

8. Tick ( ✓ ) the correct statement. (1 mark)

What is the purpose of this text?

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. To attract cruise ships to Easter Island.                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. To explain how the statues were constructed.             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. To inform about the island's history.                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. To answer questions about one of the island's mysteries. |

9. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2 marks)

- |                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| a. extinct (line 4)        | <hr/> |
| b. unique (line 6)         | <hr/> |
| c. constructed (line 19)   | <hr/> |
| d. approximately (line 24) | <hr/> |

10. Writing task. (5 marks)

You are on holiday on Easter Island. Write a postcard to your friend about your holiday.

Write about 30 words.

<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

*Ms J. Borg*  
*14 St Joseph Street*  
*Msida MSD 15*  
*Malta*

(20 marks)

**E. Literature.**

**Answer every Section.**

**SECTION 1 – POETRY**

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

**EITHER**

**1.**

***Moths and Moonshine***

Moths and moonshine mean to me  
 Magic – madness – mystery.  
 Witches dancing weird and wild  
 Mischief make for man and child.  
 Owls screech from woodland shades,  
 Moths glide through moonlit glades  
 Moving in dark and secret ways  
 Like a plotter in disguise.  
 Moths and moonshine mean to me  
 Magic – madness – mystery.

*James Reeves*



- a. Name the figure of speech used in the first line of the poem. (1 mark)

---

- b. Find an onomatopoeia from the poem. (1 mark)

---

- c. Give the rhyme scheme of lines 1-6. (1 mark)

---

- d. “Like a plotter in disguise.” (1 mark)

The figure of speech used in the above line is \_\_\_\_\_.

- e. Who is the “plotter”? (1 mark)

---

- f. Find TWO words that show the movement of the moths. (2 marks)

i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii. \_\_\_\_\_

- g. In your opinion, how does the poet make the poem mysterious? (3 marks)

---



---



---

---

**OR**

2. Write a paragraph about a poem you studied in class this year. Mention one figure of speech that you liked in the poem.

Title of poem: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**(10 marks)**

**SECTION 2 – PROSE / DRAMA**

1. Choose ONE of the novels or plays you read in class this year. Write about why you found the book interesting. (3 marks)

Title of text: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

2. Narrate an incident and say why it is important in the story. (7 marks)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

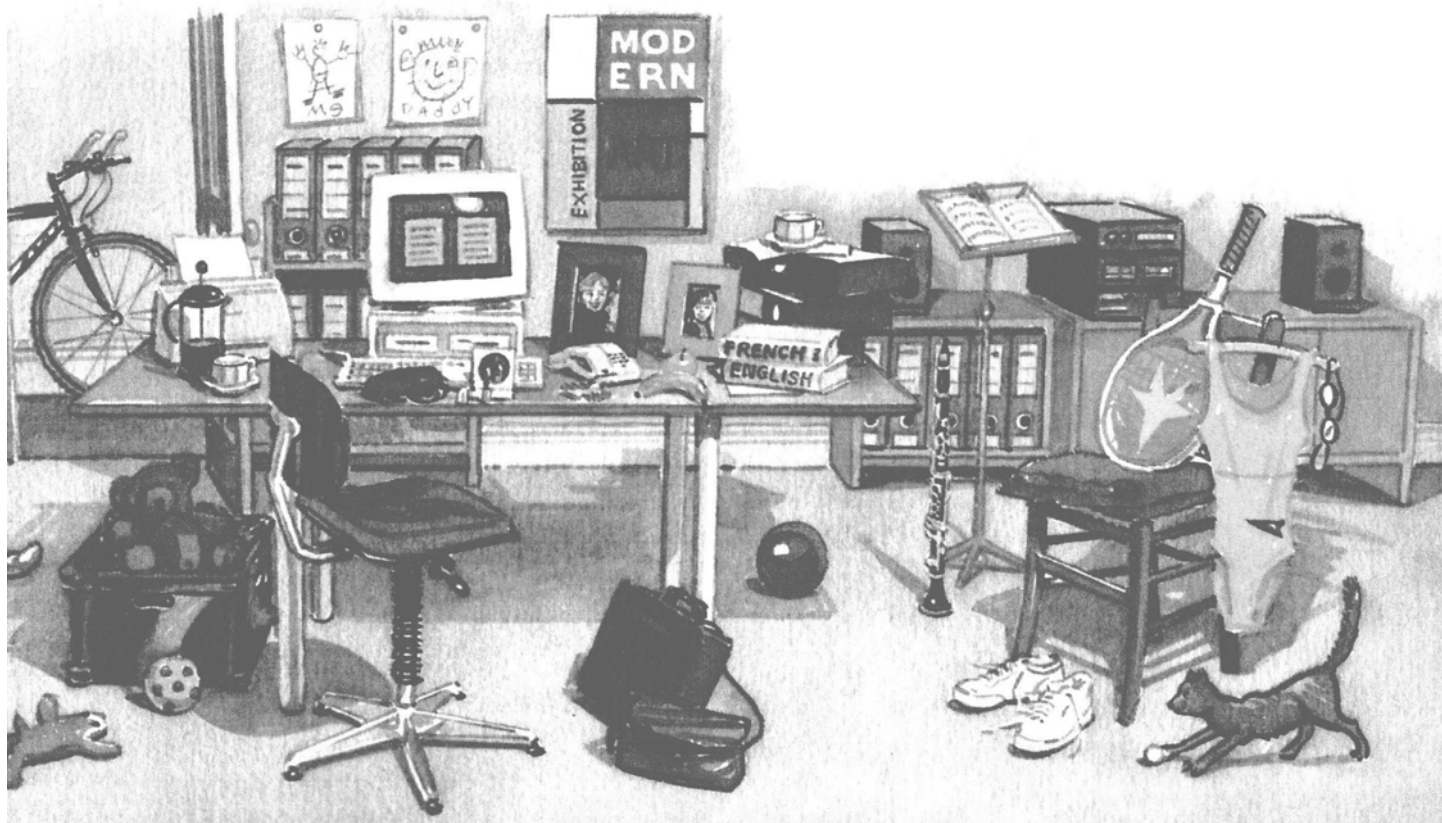
---

(10 marks)

**F. Composition.**

**Write a composition of about 200 words on ONE of the following:**

1. Write a **letter** to your friend telling him/her about how you are going to spend your summer holidays. Remember to use the correct letter format.
2. Continue this **story**: *Simon got up and found himself in a different world...*
3. Continue this **dialogue** between Maria and Justin:  
*Justin:* Hi, Maria. What's up?  
*Maria:* Actually I'm worried about someone.  
*Justin:* ...
4. This is Susie's room. Look at the picture and **describe** what sort of person she is.



Title no:

(20 marks)