

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

**FORM 5****ENGLISH  
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes****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 EXAMINATION 2004**

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**FORM 5**

**ENGLISH**

**TIME: 15 minutes**

### **LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

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#### **SALES SLUMP AS BRITONS LOSE FAITH IN VITAMIN PILLS**

The great vitamin pill craze is over. New figures released in 2002 reveal that shoppers are spending millions of pounds less on the expensive diet supplements.

Britons spent nearly £5 million less on vitamins and mineral tablets in the year 2000 than in the previous year. The turnaround has been welcomed by consumer groups and health advisers who say that, for most people, taking vitamin or mineral pills is a “waste of time”. The Consumers’ Association said: “It’s good news. Consumers have been overcharged on vitamins and our research shows that people don’t really trust the manufacturers of vitamins and want them regulated.”

A survey by the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain found that the sum of money spent on vitamin and mineral supplements in Britain jumped substantially in 1999, from £292 million to £310 million a year, an increase of just over six per cent. That was sharply reversed in 2000, when purchases through chemists’ and grocers’ shops fell 1.5 per cent to £305 million. The drop in sales was almost entirely accounted for by a 9.4 per cent fall in the sum spent on tablets containing single vitamins. Sales of multivitamins and minerals were also down. The sudden decline, however, reverses years of almost unbroken sales growth.

The British Dietetic Association said: “It’s good news. People are, we hope, realising that they don’t have to buy supplements. They can get their requirements from food. For at least 12 per cent of the population such as elderly people with a very poor diet, pregnant women or women intending to get pregnant, vitamins are important. But having said that, there are huge numbers of people taking vitamins who do not need to.” The public was more sceptical of claims made by vitamin manufacturers. “When you look at the amount spent on advertising vitamins 7.5 million last year – and the comparatively modest amount spent on advertising fruit and vegetables, there is no comparison.”

A dietician said: “People are starting to take notice of facts and figures about vitamins and realise that they shouldn’t be treated like sweets. We know that vitamin and mineral supplements don’t seem to work in most cases. It is better to get your nutrients through fruit and vegetables.”

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Total

**FORM 5****ENGLISH****TIME: 15 minutes****LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Index No: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Put a tick ( ✓ ) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). (6 marks)

1. Consumer groups were happy with the decline in the sales of vitamins.
2. Grocers' shops in Britain are allowed to sell vitamins and mineral tablets.
3. The decline in sales of vitamins and mineral tablets was gradual.
4. Only elderly people, pregnant women and women intending to get pregnant take vitamins.
5. A dietician says that people should not treat vitamins as if they were sweets..
6. The amount spent on advertising for fruit and vegetables is superior to that spent on vitamins.

T	F

Put a tick ( ✓ ) in front of the correct continuation of the sentence.

(1 mark)

7. It has been said that consumers

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. would like vitamin manufacturers to be better controlled.
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. appreciate the work undertaken by manufacturers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. are overcharging for the vitamins they sell.
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. believe blindly what manufacturers say.

Match the numbers in Column A with their relevant explanation in Column B by putting the number in the box provided. (3 marks)

A	B
8. 5 million	when a drop in sales of vitamins and minerals was registered
9. 9.4	percentage of people for whom vitamins are necessary
10. 2000	when the results of the study were published
11. 7.5 million	decrease in the amount spent on vitamins and mineral tablets
12. 12	percentage decrease in money spent on tablets containing single vitamins
13. 2002	amount spent on advertising

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004**

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Total

**FORM 5****ENGLISH LANGUAGE****TIME: 2 hours**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Index No: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Underline the most appropriate response you would use in these situations.**

1. You are a group of six teenagers. You enter a restaurant...  
“We *want* / *'d like* / *wish* a table for six.”
2. You're at the bar and you want to buy somebody a soft drink...  
“What can I *drink* / *get* / *pay* you?”
3. You ask the waiter for the menu...  
“*Could we have a look at* / *Give us* / *Show us* the menu please.”
4. The waiter is taking the orders and you don't want a first course...  
“*Anything* / *Nothing* / *No* to start with, thanks.”
5. Who ordered the Margherita?  
“*For me* / *Mine* / *Over here*.”
6. Somebody is offering you some more water and you don't want very much...  
“Just a *bit* / *drop* / *small*, thanks.”
7. The waiter is offering you food and you don't want any more...  
“I'm *all right* / *very well* / *full up*, thanks.”
8. There's a phone call for you just as the food arrives. You want your friends to start eating...  
“Don't *expect* / *wait for* / *stop for* me.”
9. The waiter is taking orders for dessert...  
“No thanks. *I don't like* / *I've had enough* / *I don't want*.”
10. It's getting late and you'd like to leave...  
“*Bring us the bill* / *We want to pay* / *Could we have the bill* please?”

**(5 marks)**

**B. Complete the unfinished sentences in this dialogue.**

Pat, a 15-year-old who is going to sit for SEC examinations next May, visits the doctor.

Pat: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: Hello, Pat, what \_\_\_\_\_?

Pat: Well, I keep getting these headaches.

Doctor: When \_\_\_\_\_?

Pat: After I get home from school usually.

Doctor: How long \_\_\_\_\_?

Pat: For the past two or three months.

Doctor: Have you been watching a lot of television?

Pat: No. Actually I haven't because \_\_\_\_\_.

Doctor: How about taking it easy for a while?

Pat: Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ exams.

Doctor: I'll give you a certificate so that you can stay at home for three days.

Pat: Thank you so much.

(5 marks)

**C. Fill in the blanks with ONE word. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

In the (0) end there was another announcement telling us that passengers waiting for Flight LJ 108 could collect a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ meal voucher. We reported to the desk and were told that the plane hadn't left Spain because of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ problems. We thought this meant that it wasn't safe for the plane to (3) \_\_\_\_\_. We waited for (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It was late in the evening before we were asked to report to the desk again. They told us we would be spending the night in a hotel at the airline's (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The next morning we reported back to the airport. Guess what had (6) \_\_\_\_\_ while we were asleep? Our plane had arrived and taken off again leaving us (7) \_\_\_\_\_. All the other (8) \_\_\_\_\_ had been woken up in the night to catch the plane, but for some (9) \_\_\_\_\_ or other we had been forgotten. You can (10) \_\_\_\_\_ how we felt!

(5 marks)

**D. Fill in the blanks with a word formed from the one in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

0. South Africa has great mineral wealth. WEALTHY
1. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the world's greatest problems. POOR
2. Since I had gone out of my way to help him, his \_\_\_\_\_ really disappointed me. GRATEFUL
3. In past wars soldiers were sometimes shot for \_\_\_\_\_. COWARD
4. It was a long film. I nearly died of \_\_\_\_\_. BORING
5. It's very late. There's not much \_\_\_\_\_ of his coming now. LIKELY

(5 marks)

**E. Comprehension.**

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

When American astronaut Neil Armstrong took that first small step on the Moon in 1969, it seemed to many that mankind was ready to explore the final frontier. Three decades later, the dream of a human destiny in space has faded because of escalating costs. The jewel in the crown of the space programme – the International Space Station – has failed to capture public imagination. It rotates without achieving much of value, scientific or otherwise.

So why go into space? Nations entered the space race for military and political reasons. With the end of the Cold War in 1989, the emphasis shifted from aspects such as the arms race to more useful motives, including understanding the Earth's climate and resources. There was much talk of profitable by-products.

Undoubtedly, there is money to be made in space, and many companies are already out there making it. For example, telecommunications satellites and global positioning systems are used the world over. But the space programme will never pay its way on its own. It will always need public funds.

Governments are happy to come up with cash for national priorities, such as spying, weather forecasting and crop monitoring – all of which are best done from orbit. Astronomers are also big users of satellites because the Earth's atmosphere spoils the view of the universe from the ground. Data sent back by the Wilkinson Microwave Satellite recently helped scientists to measure the age of the universe and determine its mix of constituents with astonishing accuracy. The Hubble Space Telescope has also proved an enormous boon, while space probes sent to the planets have taught scientists a vast amount about how the solar system formed and evolved. Some of these things are surely worth paying for: even in relatively poor countries people support astronomy.

However, the real bone of contention lies with manned space flight. From the scientific point of view, the return on investment from employing astronauts is very limited. So long as the scope of the manned space programme is restricted to low Earth orbit, sending astronauts into space will fail to inspire new generations of taxpayers.

30 Taking a more ambitious view, however, there still remains one glittering prize – the planet Mars. Mars is the most Earth-like of our sister planets and therefore the safest to explore. It has the necessary raw materials to support a permanent human colony. Such a colony is the best  
35 guarantee we have for the long-term survival of our species, because it could act as a lifeboat in the event of a truly major calamity on Earth, such as the impact of a large comet or the outbreak of a killer plague.

Mars is also highly interesting for human exploration because it may well hold the key to life on Earth. Though a freeze-dried desert today, billions of years ago the red planet was warm and  
35 wet, with rivers, lakes and active volcanoes, making it favourable for biology. Because Mars suffered less damage from intense early bombardment by asteroids and comets, it was a better place than Earth for life to start.

Life's origin remains one of the greatest outstanding scientific puzzles. Scientists cannot even agree if it was a freak event, unique in the universe, or a more or less automatic process to be  
40 expected whenever there are Earth-like conditions. Nothing could better help solve this puzzle than a sample of biology which showed that life started from scratch independently of terrestrial life, on another planet.

But if life occurs, or occurred, on Mars, finding traces of it will not be easy. Only trained scientists actually working there are likely to identify the right clues. Any residual life would be  
45 in the form of microbes dwelling deep underground; getting at them would demand drilling rigs and other complex equipment needing human operation.

But the payoff could be sensational. With an alien life-form for comparison, solving the mystery of life on Earth would be much easier, enormously boosting biotechnology and even paving the way for the creation of artificial life in a test tube. More significantly, knowing that  
50 life had happened twice in the solar system would imply that the universe is full of it – a discovery certain to transform our view of ourselves and our place in the great cosmic scheme of things.

Adapted from *The Times Educational Supplement*

1. Tick ( ✓ ) the correct answer.

(1 mark)

Space travel has lost its appeal because

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. the costs have become enormous.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. because of the end of the Cold War.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. they are sending missions to Mars.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. they did not discover any form of life. |

2. Match the meanings of the phrases in Column A by writing the correct letter in front of their corresponding meaning in Column B. (3 marks)

Column A		Column B	
a.	jewel in the crown (para 1)		was of immense value
b.	proved an enormous boon (para 4)		making the way forward easier
c.	bone of contention (para 5)		benefits
d.	hold the key (para 7)		the best of the whole lot
e.	the payoff (para 10)		point of disagreement
f.	paving the way (para 10)		be the solution to

3. State whether these statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG) by inserting a tick (✓) in the appropriate column. (2 marks)

	T	F	NIG
a. Scientists and commercial companies are actually producing money in space.			
b. Governments do not like to pay for space travel.			
c. There are serious doubts about the benefits of sending astronauts into space.			
d. Earth might soon be hit by a comet or asteroid.			

4. What did the end of the Cold War bring about? (2 marks)

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5. Mention TWO things connected to the space programme that many companies are exploring for commercial purposes. (2 marks)

a. 

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b. 

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6. Why do astronomers prefer to make use of satellites? (3 marks)

a. 

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b. 

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c. 

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7. Explain why the origin of life on Earth remains a puzzle. (2 marks)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why would proving that life occurred on Mars be difficult? (3 marks)

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

9. What will make us change the way we see ourselves and our place in the universe? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Explain the following as they are used in the context: (3 marks)

- a. escalating (line 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. shifted (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. evolved (line 20) \_\_\_\_\_

11. What do the following refer to in the text? (3 marks)

- a. many (line 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. which (line 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. it (line 39) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Summary:

In a paragraph of not more than 60 words write why Mars is the safest planet to explore.

(8 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Writing task:

Imagine you are very interested in space. Write a paragraph of between 50 and 60 words in which you tell your friends what you find interesting about space. If you wish you may use information from the passage. (6 marks)

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(40 marks)

**F. Composition.**

**Write a composition of between 250 – 350 words on ONE of the following:**

1. You took part in a school performance. Write an article for the school magazine. (You can talk about the preparations, rehearsals and the actual activity.)
2. People have complained that youngsters using bicycles, skateboards and motorized scooters are a menace on the road. Write a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper expressing your views about the matter.
3. A place and moment I'll always remember.
4. Expectations for the future.

(30 marks)

Title no:

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