

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006**

Education Assessment Unit - Education Division

**FORM 1****ENGLISH LANGUAGE****TIME : 15 minutes****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 the 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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**FORM 1**

**ENGLISH**  
**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**TIME: 15 minutes**

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**Teacher's Paper**

Skateboarding began in the late 1950s along the coast of California in the USA. While waiting for waves to rise so that they could surf in the seas, surfers amused themselves by fitting wheels to their old surfboards to skate on the shore.

Crowds soon started to collect to watch the way these surfers flew across the ground just as though they were riding waves in the water. On land or in water, the surfers looked cool and exciting. The skateboarding craze soon spread all over America.

People quickly found out that skateboarding was an exciting activity that anyone could learn. However, the early skateboards were very unstable. This meant that they went at relatively low speeds. Early skateboards could not really compare with the speed and thrill of surfing.

All that changed with the development of polyurethane wheels in the early 1970s along with stronger, more flexible boards. Suddenly, skateboards could move with the sort of speed that surfers experienced when riding a wave.

The pastime soon became very popular and watchable. Skateboarders took to the streets and parks of America to show off their new skills. Not surprisingly the craze soon swept across the Atlantic to hit Britain in the mid-1970s. Skateboards started selling in huge quantities.

Skateboarding's popularity increased enormously in the late 70s and continued to grow in popularity when an American called Alan Gelfand developed the technique of jumping with the board in the air without holding onto it. This trick changed skateboarding completely. Talented skateboarders soon started using ramps to perform amazing jumps watched by hundreds of enthusiasts. Skateboarding turned from a pastime into a sport with organised contests and championships. As the sport developed, some skateboarders even turned professional.

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**FORM 1**

**ENGLISH  
LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**TIME: 15 minutes**

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

**A. Show whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) by ticking (✓) the correct column. 5 marks [    ]**

| T                        | F                        |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Skateboarding started in 1950.                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Surfers started skateboarding while waiting for waves to get bigger. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Few people were interested in watching the first skateboarders.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Skateboarding became popular in America within a short time.         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Skateboarding was very difficult to learn.                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. The first skateboards could travel at great speeds.                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. At first surfing was faster and more exciting than skateboarding.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Skateboarding was only practised on beaches.                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Skilled skateboarders used large waves to perform jumps in the air.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. At first skateboarding was just a hobby.                            |

**B. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct number from Column A in front of the items in Column B. 4 marks [    ]**

| Column A       | Number | Column B                                    |
|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. late 1950s  |        | skateboarding arrives in Britain            |
| 2. early 1970s |        | the birth of skateboarding                  |
| 3. mid-1970s   |        | first jumps without holding the skateboard. |
| 4. late 1970s  |        | progress in the design of skateboards       |

**C. Tick the correct answer. 1 mark [    ]**

Over the years skateboarding:

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. has become an Olympic sport.            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. has developed larger skateboards.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. has developed better wheels for boards. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. has left many participants injured.     |

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006**  
Education Assessment Unit - Education Division

**FORM 1**

**ENGLISH**

**TIME: 2 hours**

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

| Marks           |                            |               |       |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Oral Assessment | Listening<br>Comprehension | Written Paper | Total |
|                 |                            |               |       |

**A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

On Saturday mornings, Fred (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) school and last Saturday, as the sun (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (shine), he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) to his friend’s house on his bicycle. When he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) the bell nobody answered but he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) music coming from upstairs and so (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to wait.

When his friend finally (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) down, Fred asked, “Why (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (you open) the door at once?”

“Sorry, but I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) you.”



**(10 marks)**

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

|            |       |        |       |        |      |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| audience   | crew  | enemy  | cast  | family | gang |
| government | media | public | staff | team   |      |

0. Take cover. The **enemy** is attacking.
1. Do you think Liverpool is the best \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe?
2. Dad is out but the rest of the \_\_\_\_\_ is at home.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ decided to increase taxes.
4. The ship sank but the \_\_\_\_\_ is safe.
5. The office is closed. The \_\_\_\_\_ is on strike.

6. The police surrounded the house and the \_\_\_\_\_ was arrested.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is much bigger than at last night's performance.
8. Buses should provide a better service for the travelling \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sports stars are badly treated by newspapers and other \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He is a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the school play. (5 marks)

**C. Complete the following questions by adding question tags. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

0. The children are coming, **aren't they?**
1. It's a bit noisy, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. I know you, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. You're Henry's brother, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. They don't like exams, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. He went abroad with you, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. You live next door, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. You're not leaving, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. You can stay a bit later, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. You'll come again, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. That was fun, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(5 marks)

**D. Comprehension**

(20 marks)

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow:**

In the hills of northern Thailand, two females, share a home in the forest. One, named Jokia, is 42 years old and weighs 4,000 kilos; the other, named Sangduen, is also in her 40s and weighs just 40 kilos. The lives of these two females, an elephant and a woman are closely linked. Sangduen lives in a hut built on stilts and when a meal is being prepared, Jokia, standing below, lifts her great nose until Sangduen hands over some vegetables or a bit of fruit.

Before the two met, Jokia had been employed in an **illegal** timber-cutting operation. Forced to keep dragging logs while pregnant, she struggled up steep slopes pulling heavy loads and lost her baby. Jokia then went on strike. For this reason, her handler, or mahout, took to shooting her with a slingshot to get her up and moving, a practice mahouts call 'using the remote'. He missed his mark one day, blinding her left eye. Jokia's despair deepened. When the man who owned her came by to deal with the situation, she broke *his* arm with a swing of her trunk.

In revenge he shot her remaining eye with an arrow, then put her back to work in chains,

15 **hauling** freshly felled trunks. On a visit to the logging site, Sangduen saw the elephant being beaten for bumping into trees. When she was told Jokia's history, she decided to raise the money needed to buy her.

The daughter of a traditional healer, Sangduen Chailert runs a travel agency in the city of Chiang Mai, but her passion is caring for animals in distress. She now has more than 30 injured or abandoned dogs at her home and feeds another 200 strays. Jokia is one of 17 adult elephants Sangduen has rescued over the years, now passing their days on a 955-acre forest reserve 35 miles north of Chiang Mai, land that she rents from the government. "I can't seem to stop myself," she says as we walk among *towering grey bodies* in the Elephant Nature Park. She calls the place Elephant Haven, and she forms part of a growing movement for better treatment of animals.

Shrinking wild lands and poaching have hit elephants everywhere hard. But those in Asia are in far greater **peril** than even Africa's threatened giants. Once abundant, Asian elephants now total no more than 50,000, including 15,000 in captivity. Thailand alone is believed to have had an estimated 100,000 elephants a century ago - half of them tamed to plough fields and transport tree trunks out of the jungle. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Thais also used elephants in battles against their enemies. Today about 3,000 tame elephants and a roughly equal number of wild ones still remain in Thailand.

*Adapted from: National Geographic*

1. Tick (✓) the following statements to show whether they are **True (T)** or **False (F)**. (5 marks) [     ]

| T                        | F                        |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a. Sangduen is a very determined woman.
- b. Jokia used to cut down timber.
- c. Jokia is now completely blind.
- d. Most Asian elephants alive today live in the wild.
- e. The forest reserve is owned by the government.

2. Why did Jokia lose her baby? (1 mark) [     ]

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3. How do the handlers try to get unwilling elephants to work? (1 mark) [     ]

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4. Where did Sangduen first see Jokia? (1 mark) [     ]

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5. How did Sangduen rescue Jokia? (1 mark) [     ]

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6. Mention three ways in which the people in Thailand have used elephants. (3 marks) [    ]

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

7. Give two reasons why the number of elephants is going down. (2 marks) [    ]

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

8. Explain why Sangduen says that she can't stop herself. (1 mark) [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What do the following refer to? (2 marks) [    ]

- a. his (line 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. towering grey bodies (line 23) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage? (3 marks) [    ]

- a. illegal (line 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. hauling (line 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. peril (line 27) \_\_\_\_\_



**E. Literature (20 marks)**  
**Answer both sections.**

**SECTION 1 –POETRY (Answer EITHER question A OR question B)**

**Question A (10 marks)**

Choose TWO poems studied in class this year and answer the questions below.

**POEM 1**

- i. Title of Poem: \_\_\_\_\_ (½ mark)
- ii. Poet: \_\_\_\_\_ (½ mark)

**POEM 2**

- iii. Title of Poem: \_\_\_\_\_ (½ mark)
- iv. Poet: \_\_\_\_\_ (½ mark)

**POEM 1**

v. What is the poem about?

(3 marks)

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**POEM 2**

vi. What is the poem about?

(3 marks)

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vii. Give a reason why you enjoyed each poem.

(2 marks)

**POEM 1**

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**POEM 2**

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**OR: Question B**

**(10 marks)**

**My Shadow**



I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,  
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.  
He is very, very like me, from the heels up to the head;  
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow -  
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;  
For he sometimes shoots up taller, like an india-rubber ball,  
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play,  
And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.  
He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can see;  
I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,  
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup.  
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy head,  
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

**Robert Louis Stevenson**

a. Give two reasons why the poet says that the size of his shadow is funny. (2 marks) [     ]



- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

b. Why does the poet call his shadow a coward? (2 marks) [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Why does the poet say that in the morning his shadow remains asleep? (2 marks) [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Give TWO examples of a simile. (2 marks) [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

e. Give ONE example of personification. (1 mark) [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

f. Underline the correct answer. The rhyme scheme of the first two stanzas is: (1 mark) [    ]

- |  |                 |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | (i) aabb ccdd   |  |
|  | (ii) abab cdcd  |  |
|  | (iii) abcd abcd |  |
|  | (iii) abba cddc |  |

**SECTION 2 - PROSE / DRAMA (10 marks)**

**Choose ONE of the books you read in class this year and in at least 10 sentences describe an episode you enjoyed reading.**

**Title of the book:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Author:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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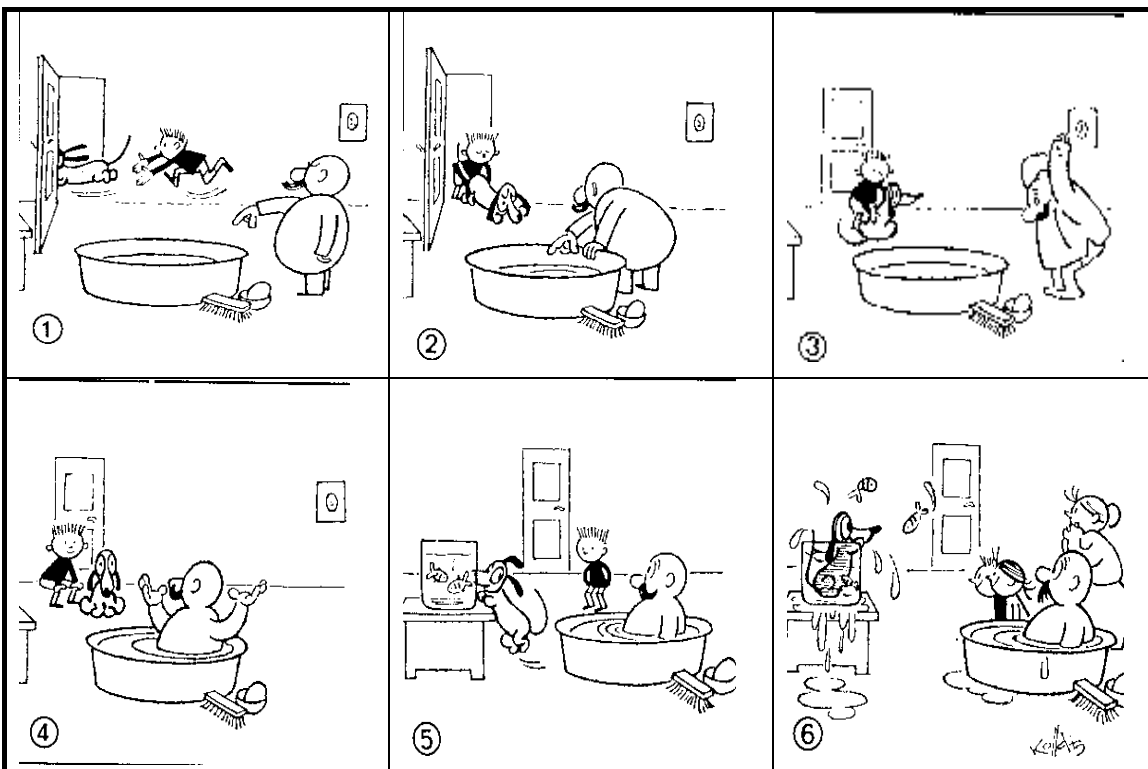


**F. Composition**

**(20 marks)**

Write a composition of about 150 words on **ONE** of the following:

1. Write a story based on the pictures below.



2. You were visiting some friends in their flat late one evening when you heard someone shout 'Fire!' Describe what happened next.
3. Describe **THREE** classmates whom you get on very well with. Write about their physical appearance, their personality and why you are such great friends.
4. A cousin of yours who lives abroad is planning to come to Malta with his parents for a holiday. Write a letter to your cousin inviting him / her to spend a few days at your home. In your letter, tell your cousin about your plans.

