

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4

ENGLISH

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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LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

November 24 is Buy Nothing Day. Founded by Canadian Ted Dave, the concept began in 1993. Today, Buy Nothing Day is held in more than 30 countries. The idea is that you go through the whole day without buying a thing - not a carton of milk, not even a bus ticket.

In Canada and the United States, Buy Nothing Day falls on November 23, the day following Thanksgiving Day. In Europe it is the Saturday closest to November 24, because Saturday is traditionally the popular day for shopping.

Every year we use billions of plastic carrier bags, more than 300 for every household. They carry our groceries, magazines, new trainers. Plastic bags are one of the many by-products of our consumer society. For example, in one week alone, Britain produces enough waste to fill Wembley Stadium. They use more than six billion glass bottles and jars annually, and their demand for paper and cardboard means that a forest the size of Wales is cut down every year. Yet a mere 8% of this rubbish is recycled - instead, 83% goes into landfill sites.

Nearly everything we buy comes packaged and branded to perfection, wrapped in tissue paper, cellophane, cardboard, plastic and padding. Our society encourages us not to re-use or recycle, but to buy afresh. Instead of mending an item, we throw it away and buy a new one. Constantly changing fashions mean that we see our clothes as short-term investments; the latest trends can be bought cheaply and easily on the High Street.

But these disposable fashions come at a cost. In order to supply these items at such low prices, companies rely on the labour of developing countries. In these nations there are rarely any labour regulations to govern and protect workers' rights. Many slave away in 'sweatshops', working long hours in poor conditions for very little reward.

It is another example of the dominance of the Haves over the Have-Nots, in a world where 20% of the population is using up most of the world's natural resources. Buy Nothing Day encourages us not only to question our thirst for brands, but also to think about how they are made and the consequences of their production. The West's desire for luxury goods drains not only the impoverished developing countries, but also harms the environment, with the destruction of wildlife and the dumping of waste products.

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Total

FORM 4

ENGLISH

Time: 15 minutes

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Name: _____ **Index No:** _____ **Class:** _____

A. Put a tick (Π) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). 5 marks []

1. In Canada, Buy Nothing Day is always held on a Saturday.
2. All our rubbish is composed of plastic carrier bags.
3. All the waste produced in Britain is dumped into Wembley Stadium.
4. Every year a forest in Wales is cut down to make paper.
5. Everything we buy is packaged to perfection.
6. The trend nowadays is to buy new things rather than mend.
7. People have to pay high prices for clothes they buy on the High Street.
8. Developing countries have strict regulations protecting workers' rights.
9. Workers in 'sweatshops' get paid high wages.
10. The West is responsible for endangering the environment.

T	F

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer. 1 mark []

Buy Nothing Day

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. is a protest against inhuman working conditions in developing countries. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. encourages people not to pay for anything, including milk and bus tickets. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. is primarily an environmental movement struggling hard to encourage recycling. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. encourages us to reflect on the things we buy and the consequences of their manufacture. |

C. Write what these numbers refer to in the text. 4 marks []

- a. 30 _____
- b. 300 _____
- c. 8 _____
- d. 20 _____

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4

ENGLISH

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

A. Replace the words in brackets with the corresponding phrasal verb in the box. You will need to put the phrasal verb in the correct tense. You can use each phrasal verb only ONCE. The first one has been done for you.

catch on	come into	go over	put up with
pass out	take after	break out of	kick off
die out	come across	set up	

0. Simon (is just like) takes after his father.
1. I don't know how you (tolerated) _____ his rudeness for so long.
2. I am thinking of (starting) _____ a company to sell jewellery.
3. Sarah was delighted to hear that she (had inherited) _____ a large sum of money.
4. Edwina (found) _____ some really old comics at a car boot sale.
5. Hip hop music (has become popular) _____.
6. Unless something is done, the snow leopard (will become extinct) _____.
7. Would you like me to (repeat) _____ the explanation?
8. Arthur (lost consciousness) _____ after banging his head.
9. Three prisoners (escaped from) _____ prison and have not yet been recaptured.
10. The referee whistles and the game (starts) _____.

(5 marks)

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

John and I (1) _____ (be) married for the past eight years. I first (2) _____ (get) to know him at a friend's birthday party, but we (3) _____ (introduce) some time before that. He (4) _____ (arrive) at the party very late. He (5) _____ (not recognise) me when he asked me to dance. I told him that I (6) _____ (not want) to dance. Although he was a terrible dancer, we danced all night and didn't leave the party till dawn. We (7) _____ (go) out together every evening that week. We got married about six months later - on July 7th. I (8) _____ (never forget) our honeymoon. It rained all the time. We (9) _____ (manage) to stay together although we (10) _____ (have) fights almost every week.

(5 marks)

C. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE word only. The first one has been done for you.

Lots of people know (0) what the Internet is. Many people send e-mail messages and (1) _____ the Net every day, (2) _____ do they know how it started or (3) _____ invented it? The Internet is probably one of the most important (4) _____ of recent time. It started in the 1960s, when some scientists were asked to design a network of computers similar (5) _____ a spider's web that would work (6) _____ after a nuclear attack. This was a military project called ARPANET. (7) _____ this stage, the Internet was made up of just four big American university computers that were connected, but it was very complicated (8) _____ use.

Tim Berbers is considered to be the person who invented the Internet that we know today. In 1989 he came up (9) _____ the idea of using links to go from one page to another, and the World Wide Web was (10) _____. Nowadays the Internet is used for business, news and research, and, of course, millions of e-mail messages are sent every day.

(5 marks)

D. Use the words in the brackets in the correct form. The first one has been done for you.

Television is visual, glossy and (0) *glamorous* (**glamour**) and one can become addicted to it (1) _____ (**easy**). However, recent figures show that radio audiences in Britain have increased (2) _____ (**signify**) while television audiences are diminishing. This new-found (3) _____ (**popular**) stems from the fact that radio can offer much more (4) _____ (**various**) than television. Moreover, radio stations can afford to be (5) _____ (**experiment**) because making programmes is relatively (6) _____ (**expense**). Since there are so many channels, programmers can cater for very (7) _____ (**specify**) types of listeners. In addition, the quality of news reporting on the radio is superior to that of television. Without the visual impact (8) _____ (**present**) have to rely exclusively on the (9) _____ (**speak**) word and are forced to communicate (10) _____ (**articulate**).

(5 marks)

E. Comprehension. Read the following passage carefully.

Oi, what are you looking at, Dummy?

The **mannequins** in Selfridges' windows have caused a bit of a **stir** this week. Their heads turn from side to side. Their eyes open and shut. And they talk for hours on their mobile phones.

5 But then, these dolls are human. For this week only, the posh store in London's Oxford Street is experimenting with a new concept in window dressing.

Eight real people live in the 15 large display windows, leading aspirational lifestyles in the luxurious lounge sets. Everything they wear, read, eat or drink is available in-store.

They're getting £250 - with tea breaks every 90 minutes - just for 'chilling out.'

10 It's a tough job, but someone's got to do it. So I decided to spend a day as a not-so-dumb dummy.

"Just do what you do at home," I was instructed by Paul Chambers, Selfridges' head of creative design. "The aim is to sell merchandise with style and energy just by being you. We want people to think they are being a fly-on-the-wall in your beautiful home. They will be **captivated**."

15 Captivated by little old me, swigging my tea, reading The Mirror, watching telly, eating lunch, phoning my mates? Hardly captivating stuff.

20 But to my amazement, the bargain shoppers, businessmen, tourists and foreign students meandering down Oxford Street seemed fascinated to stumble across me getting on with my **mundane** life, seemingly **oblivious** to the world outside. They just can't help stopping to gape.

As the sun pours in the window, I stack the state-of-the-art Bang Olufsen CD player, pour a little designer mineral water into a matching designer glass, fluff the sheepskin rug, plump the Moroccan tapestry cushions and stretch out idly on the

25 **sumptuous**, 4-metre long white leather sofa.

Suddenly there's a tap on the window. "Smile, please, for the camera," a fat American bellows, as she squashes her brood together for a souvenir snap.

As people close in on my goldfish bowl to scrutinize me, I start to feel a bit like an art exhibit. I try reclining motionless for several minutes, then reach for a glass of water, making a party of teenage schoolgirls run away shrieking and squealing.

A toddler in a pushchair just smiles knowingly. I've confirmed what she has always suspected: mannequins can come to life. We exchange waves.

"What are you doing?" shouts a woman, hammering angrily on the glass - just when I was coming to a good bit in my book.

I lunch on sushi with chopsticks (£5.95, The Food Hall).

My spectators hang on my every mouthful and applaud when the raw fish eventually lands in my mouth. People keep banging on the window, trying to make me laugh. It is all rather wearing.

By the end of the day, I can't wait to abandon my temporary luxury aquarium and rush off home to my modest little East End terrace. And be alone.



Carol Aye Maung
The Mirror, 17 April 1997

Answer the following questions.

1. Tick () the correct answer:

1 mark []

The writer :

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. really had great fun living in the display window.
- b. felt rather bored after being stared at all day.
- c. got into several arguments with passers-by.
- d. just lay down all day long and stared at people.

2. Write whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) and quote the phrase/sentence that supports your answer. **4 marks []**

	T/F	Evidence
a. Selfridges is doing this kind of publicity regularly.		
b. Everything the human dummies use can be bought from Selfridges.		
c. The writer did not believe at first that people would be interested.		
d. The writer did not have a bite to eat all day.		

3. What does the writer mean by the words "not-so-dumb dummy" (line 9 -10)? **2 marks []**

4. "It's a tough job". What do you think makes it so? **2 marks** []

5. Why do you think the teenage girls run away shrieking? **2 marks** []

6. Why did the toddler smile knowingly? **2 marks** []

7. Mention **four** different feelings the writer experienced throughout her day in her "goldfish bowl". **4 marks** []

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

8. List **six** different ways in which people reacted to the mannequins in Selfridges' windows. **3 marks** []

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

9. What do the following words refer to in the text? **3 marks** []

- a. Their (line 1): _____
- b. it (line 9): _____
- c. They (line 13): _____
- d. she (line 30): _____
- e. We (line 31): _____
- f. It (line 40): _____

10. Explain the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. **4 marks** []

a. mannequins (line 1): _____

b. stir (line 1): _____

c. captivated (line 14): _____

d. mundane (line 19): _____

e. oblivious (line 19): _____

f. sumptuous (line 24): _____

g. bellows (line 26): _____

h. scrutinise (line 27): _____

Writing Task

11. What kind of person would be ideal for this job? Mention at least **three** qualities.

3 marks []

(30 marks)

F. Composition. Write a composition of between 250 and 300 words on ONE of the following.

1. You work for a newspaper as a reporter. Write **an article** about a teenager who went missing and then returned safely after two days.
2. The advantages and disadvantages of being famous.
3. You live next door to a fast food restaurant. Write a letter to the mayor of your local council complaining about the following:
 - strong smells
 - noise
 - rubbish
 - tables on the pavement
4. The view from a high place. (You may describe, for example, the view from Dingli Cliffs, or from the Mdina bastions, or the view from the top of any high building).

