

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007**  
Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

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**FORM 2**

**ENGLISH**  
**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**TIME: 15 minutes**

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**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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**Who wrote the first English dictionary?**

Do you know what the word ‘dictionary’ means? It comes from the Latin word ‘*dictionarius*’ meaning ‘a collection of words’. This word was first used in this way about the year 1225 by an English scholar called John Garland, as the title for a manuscript of Latin words to be learned by heart.

In fact, it wasn’t for another 300 years that any English words appeared in any dictionary. Most of the ‘dictionaries’ that had been written were really to help people study Latin. They had all sorts of colourful names, such as *Storehouse for the Little Ones* and *Garden of Words*.

Finally in 1552, the first real English dictionary appeared. It was compiled by a man called Richard Huloet and had a very long title in Latin. What made this book unusual was that each word was first given in English, then defined in English, and then came the Latin translation. Because it listed English words first and gave the English definitions, it can be regarded as an English dictionary, the first ever printed.

This work contained 26,000 words and was very popular, but it was quite expensive. As a result, many other works soon came out that were smaller in scope and intended for poorer people. In those days, the compilers of the dictionaries made no attempt to include all the words; they were satisfied to define just the hard words.

The first book with the title *The English Dictionary* appeared in 1623, and was compiled by Henry Cockeram.

In the United States, Noah Webster began his great dictionary in 1807 and it was finally published in 1828. It contained 12,000 words and 40,000 definitions that had never appeared in any similar list before. Webster preferred simpler spelling, and because of this, Americans write words like ‘colour’ and ‘honour’ without a ‘u’.

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Total

**FORM 2**

**ENGLISH**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

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 [    ]**

1. The word dictionary means ‘a collection of words’.
2. The first English dictionary was printed 300 years ago.
3. The first English dictionary only contained hard words.
4. Webster’s dictionary contained more definitions than any other dictionary.
5. Webster’s dictionary influenced the way Americans spell.

T	F

**B. Tick (✓) the correct answers. 2 marks [    ]**

1. The book written by John Garland
 


 a. contained both English and Latin words.  
 b. contained a list of Latin words.  
 c. was the first book to be printed.  
 d. was the first English dictionary.
  
2. The dictionary written by Huloet
 


 a. was called *The English Dictionary*.  
 b. was called *Storehouse for the Little Ones*.  
 c. was called *Garden of Words*.  
 d. had a long title in Latin.

**C. Match the facts below with the names and dates in the box. You will not need to use all the names and dates. 3 marks [    ]**

<b>Garland</b>	<b>Huloet</b>	<b>Cockeram</b>	<b>Webster</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>1828</b>
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	His book was expensive to buy.
	His book contained words that had to be learnt by heart.
	He wrote the first book entitled <i>The English Dictionary</i> .
	The word ‘dictionary’ was first used to refer to a work containing a list of words.
	The book called <i>The English Dictionary</i> was published.
	Webster began working on his famous dictionary.

**JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007**

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

**FORM 2**

**ENGLISH**

**Time: 2 hours**

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

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

**A. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. Some of the words have to be used more than once and some words are NOT needed.**

<b>also</b>	<b>but</b>	<b>because</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>when</b>
<b>while</b>	<b>before</b>	<b>after</b>	<b>next</b>	<b>so</b>

(1)\_\_\_\_\_ I was a child I always wanted to ride a horse although my parents would not allow me to have riding lessons (2)\_\_\_\_\_ they said they could not afford them. My mother (3)\_\_\_\_\_ said it was dangerous and she did not want me to risk breaking my neck. One day, my best friend got some money for her birthday, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ she offered to pay for a lesson for us both. We arranged to have a lesson the following Saturday (5)\_\_\_\_\_ I did not tell my parents about it (6)\_\_\_\_\_ I thought they would stop me from having the lesson. I listened carefully (7)\_\_\_\_\_ the instructor was teaching me the basics, and I enjoyed the ride but then the horse I was on felt like a gallop! Off it went across the field and I did not know how to stop it. (8)\_\_\_\_\_ the instructor could catch up with us it decided to stop and I fell off and broke my arm. My parents were furious (9)\_\_\_\_\_ they found out and in reality (10)\_\_\_\_\_ that experience I have never felt like going on a horse again.



**(5 marks)**

**B. Fill in the blanks in the story with a suitable word. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

It was 8 o'clock (0) on a cold morning. Suddenly she heard someone knocking at the door. There was a man (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the doorstep. "Hello Edna," he said. "It's Mark. Can I come (2) \_\_\_\_\_?" She couldn't believe her eyes. She hadn't seen him (3) \_\_\_\_\_ thirty years, not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the summer of 1976. She looked at his face. It was still the same face but with quite a few lines (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it. He put his hand (6) \_\_\_\_\_ his pocket and took out a small photograph. It was a picture (7) \_\_\_\_\_ her as a teenager. It was the one she had sent him just (8) \_\_\_\_\_ his disappearance. She held it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ her hand and remembered those days. Then she asked him to come (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the living-room and they sat down to tell their stories.

(5 marks)



**C. Gina is on holiday and she sends this e-mail to a friend. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

Hi Sam,

Well, here we (0) are (be) in London and we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the St James Hotel, which is great. It is a pity we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) here last year. Before my mother came to live in Malta, she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this area, so she is reliving some very happy memories. So far we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to a couple of museums and galleries and we still (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) loads to see and do. Tomorrow, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my aunt who lives in a village outside London. I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back at the end of the week. These past few days in London (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) very quickly. I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) call you when I get home.

Gina

(5 marks)

**D. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE word only. The first one (0) has been done for you.**

Do you know that the comic book hero, Spider-Man is over 40 years (0) old ? Well, it's true. Spider-Man, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ face is covered by a mask and wears a skin-tight red and blue costume, first came to life in 1962. The story was (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by Stan Lee for Marvel Comics. According to (3)\_\_\_\_\_ original comic book version, a teenage boy named Peter Parker is bitten by a radio-active spider. As a result, Peter develops amazing powers, (4)\_\_\_\_\_ as climbing walls and spinning (5)\_\_\_\_\_. He sets out to save the world. In the Hollywood film version, Peter is bitten by a genetically engineered spider. The boy, (6)\_\_\_\_\_ is unpopular at school and has (7)\_\_\_\_\_ friends, uses his powers to make money rather (8)\_\_\_\_\_ fight crime. However, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ a thief murders his beloved Uncle Ben, who is (10)\_\_\_\_\_ a father to the orphaned Peter, the boy decides to dedicate his life to catching criminals.

(5 marks)

**E. Comprehension. Read the following passage carefully.**

**Scrabble**

There are not many board games that are sold in over 121 countries around the world, with over 100 million sets sold in 29 different languages. *Scrabble* is one of the world's most popular and best-selling word games. Perhaps one of the main attractions of the game is that it is very simple to play. Players pick out from a bag seven tiles containing a single letter (or, if they are lucky, a blank) and try to create a word from the tiles. Words are then placed on the board to gain as many points as possible. At the end of the game the winner is the player with the most points. People of all ages and experience compete to try to form a word that uses up all seven tiles in one go – and in this way earn the valuable 50 bonus points.

Anyone would think that a word game involving both skill and luck would immediately be popular. But the story of *Scrabble's* success is a tale of repeated rejection, determination and hard work.

During the 1930s an architect called Alfred Butts found himself out of work and with time on his hands. Butts was an enthusiastic word player and he firmly believed that a board game using words would be successful. Butts carefully developed a game called *Lexico*. Unfortunately, when Butts approached two big board game manufacturers his invention was **rejected**.

Luckily, Butts did not give up and, aware of the growing popularity of crosswords, he continued to develop his idea. *Lexico* went through several transformations and was renamed

20 *Criss-crosswords*. However, more rejections followed and it seemed as if Butts’ ideas were doomed to failure.

As the years went by, Butts accepted that his game was not going to be a success and he returned to his original career as an architect. But after the Second World War, he met a man named James Brunot who, fascinated by *Criss-crosswords*, decided to manufacture it. Brunot added a few touches of his own. He simplified the rules and changed the name of the game. On 16 December 1948, after many years of development and many changes, *Scrabble* was finally put on the market.

It was not an immediate success. The game was **initially** manufactured by hand. Only 18 games were produced each day and as Brunot was not making a profit he was close to giving up. However, 1952 was the turning point for the success of *Scrabble*. The Chairman of Macey’s in New York, Jack Strauss, played *Scrabble* while he was on holiday. Macey’s is one of the most famous department stores in the world. When Strauss returned to his office he asked the games department at Macey’s to send him a few games. To his surprise he was told that the store did not stock *Scrabble*. He ordered at once a number of games for his stores and organised a campaign to advertise *Scrabble*. This helped to make *Scrabble* extremely popular in America. Within a year, *Scrabble* was also a **hit** in Britain and Australia.

Today enthusiasts travel from all over the world to compete at world championships. Experienced *Scrabble* players closely guard their key words and continuously revise those useful two letter words that can make all the difference between winning and losing. Good players also look out for “hooks” – letters that can be added to the beginning or end of words – to achieve a particularly profitable word. Perhaps the most valuable tile for any player is the blank tile – the tile that can be used as any letter in the alphabet. Armed with a blank tile, the chances of creating a great winning word is that little bit more likely. But, whatever the secret of your success at *Scrabble*, enjoy the game and have fun, whatever the result.

*Adapted from an article by Henry Wallwork*

**Answer the following questions.**

1. According to the passage, why do people enjoy playing *Scrabble*? **1 mark** [     ]

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2. How can a player earn 50 bonus points when playing *Scrabble*? **1 mark** [     ]

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3. Give 3 reasons why Butts decided to create a word game. **3 marks** [     ]

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Who came up with the name *Scrabble*? 1 mark [    ]

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5. Why do you think that at first only 18 games were produced each day? 2 marks [    ]

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6. How did Jack Strauss help make *Scrabble* popular? 2 marks [    ]

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why do you need “both skill and luck” to win a game of *Scrabble*? 2 marks [    ]

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8. Apart from “skill and luck”, list 3 things that could help a *Scrabble* player win a game. 3 marks [    ]

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. 3 marks [    ]

a. rejected (line 16): \_\_\_\_\_

b. initially (line 27): \_\_\_\_\_

c. a hit ( line 35): \_\_\_\_\_

10. What do the following words refer to in the text? 2 marks [    ]

a. sets (line 2): \_\_\_\_\_

b. The Chairman (line 29): \_\_\_\_\_

(20 marks)



**F. Literature**  
**Answer all Sections**

**SECTION 1 - PROSE/DRAMA**

Choose ONE of the novels / plays you read in class this year and answer the following questions.

a. What is the name of the novel/play **and** who wrote it? 1 mark [    ]

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Author: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Describe TWO characters that appear in the book. Write also what you think about each of these characters. Write about 40 words on each character. 6 marks [    ]

Character's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Character's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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c. Your friend has asked you to recommend a good book to read during the summer holidays. Choose **another book** you read in class this year and give **three reasons** why your friend should read this book. 3 marks [    ]

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(10 marks)

**SECTION 2 - POETRY**

Answer *either* question 1 or question 2.

EITHER

**1. Grandfather**

I remember  
His sparse white hair and lean face...  
I remember  
His blue-veined, calloused hands.  
5 Long gnarled fingers  
Stretching out towards the fire –  
Three fingers missing –  
Yet he was able to make model yachts  
And weave baskets.  
10 Each bronzed autumn  
He would gather berries.  
Each breathing spring  
His hands were filled with flowers.  
  
I remember  
15 Worshipping his fisherman’s yarns\*.  
Watching his absorbed expression  
As he solved the daily crossword  
With the slim cigarette, hand rolled,  
Placed between his lips.  
20 I remember  
The snowdrops.  
The impersonal hospital bed.  
The reek of antiseptic.  
  
I remember, too,  
25 The weeping child  
The wilting daffodils  
Laid upon his grave.



(an extract from the poem *Grandfather* by Susan Hrynkow)

\*yarns = stories

a. Find an example of personification in the first stanza. 1 mark [    ]

b. (i) Why do you think the poet describes autumn as “bronzed”?  
2 marks [    ]

(ii) What figure of speech is this? 1 mark [    ]

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

c. How do we know that the poet admired and loved her grandfather? 2 marks [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

d. (i) What is the poet describing in the last 8 lines? 2 marks [    ]

(ii) What were the poet’s feelings at the time?

1 mark [    ]

(i) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

e. The poet uses the words “I remember” 5 times. Give a reason for this.

1 mark [    ]

\_\_\_\_\_

**OR**

2. Choose ONE poem you liked and ONE poem you disliked. Write a paragraph on each poem and explain why you felt like that about them. Write about 40 words on each poem.

Poem 1 – Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Poet: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Poem 2 - Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Poet: \_\_\_\_\_

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

(10 marks)

**G. Composition. Write a composition of about 200 words on ONE of the following.**

1. Write a **story** ending with these words: *I was so relieved that at last it was all over.*
2. Write a **diary entry** in which you describe your pet and a typical day in its life.
3. You are very excited because you met someone you have not seen for a long time. Write a **letter** to a relative living abroad in which you **describe** this person, your relationship with him/her and how you met.

(20 marks)