

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007
Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 5

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 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 5

ENGLISH

Time: 15 minutes

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Silk is the original Chinese export, an invention more tightly tied to the country's identity and to its commerce with the outside world than any other. "Silk," says Fei Jiangming, whose company has exported more silk clothes than any other company in China, "is what sets us apart."

Or used to. As with so many other goods, China leads the world in the quantity of its silk production, but not in quality. Its millenia-long dominance of the art ended during the decades after the communists came to power in 1949, when Mao Zedong made elegance a crime. Silk's inventors lost not only their financial resources and technological edge but also – in less than a single generation – their knack, their feel for luxury. Today, China makes the most silk. But it is Italy that makes the *best* silk.

Fei wants *that* to change. "Today we can buy the machines, we have the weaving and printing technology," he says. "But we lack the craft. We don't get the right softness, the finish, the feel." Yet, as economic ties between Europe and Asia pull in new directions, Fei has begun to believe that in the future, the glory that China lost, can come back home.

The invention of silk owes much to mankind's fascination with change. Ancient Chinese may have discovered the secrets of silk while trying to fathom how worms became moths that flew through the air. Unravelling the cocoons was an attempt to understand a mystery of nature.

Silk production is at least 5,000 years old – as old as Chinese civilisation itself. The fabric's history is entwined with that of the nation, and particularly the region around the city of Hangzhou. In the 1950s, archeologists unearthed 4,700-year-old silk ribbons. Inscriptions about silk appear on oracle bones, the objects on which Chinese inscribed their earliest written language. Silk has long been central to the country's identity abroad. The Romans called China *Seres* - the Greek word for silk – as if the place were indistinguishable from its most coveted product.

By the time Marco Polo wrote about Hangzhou, China's trade with Persia had already transferred the technology for processing silkworm cocoons to the West. Yet the Chinese continued to innovate and adopt patterns and styles from abroad. Polo noted the Mongols wore satins that mixed silk with gold – a technique they picked up in Persia. Through the Ming and Qing dynasties, however, styles were more homegrown; Hangzhou even housed workshops principally responsible for clothing the Emperor and his court.

This heritage weighs heavily on the city. Hangzhou calls itself "The Capital of Silk." But the name pays homage to the past, not the present. Will Hangzhou ever reoccupy what the Chinese believe is their rightful place in the world?

* *Qing* is pronounced as 'Ching'.

* *Seres* is pronounced as two syllables.

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Total

FORM 5

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

1. Are the following TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

- a. ___ China is the largest producer in the world of many manufactured goods.
- b. ___ During Mao Zedong’s time it was prohibited to produce luxury items.
- c. ___ Some Chinese believe that China will once more produce the world’s best silk.
- d. ___ China’s dominance in the art of silk production lasted thousands of years.
- e. ___ Silk was invented by the Chinese in order to try to understand nature.
- f. ___ During the 1950s, archeologists discovered 4,700 silk ribbons.
- g. ___ The Romans called China *Seres* because for them China and silk were synonymous.
- h. ___ During the Ming and Qing dynasties silk for the Emperor’s clothes was made at court.

4 marks []

Put a tick (✓) in front of either a, b, c or d in numbers 2, 3 and 4.

2. The Chinese

- a. earn most of their foreign currency from the sale of silk.
- b. insist their silk is the finest in the world.
- c. believe silk to be an important part of their identity.
- d. stopped producing silk during Mao Zedong’s time.

1 mark []

3. During Marco Polo’s time

- a. the Chinese were by far the largest exporters of silk.
- b. the Mongols developed a technique for mixing silk with gold.
- c. China had stumbled upon the secret of how silk was made.
- d. the West already knew how to process silkworm cocoons.

1 mark []

4. The Chinese producers of silk

- a. lost their feel for luxury over hundreds of years.
- b. consider the making of silk to be an art.
- c. have refused to change with the times.
- d. feel responsible for the Chinese court’s clothing.

1 mark []

5. Match by writing the name in front of the correct description.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|--|
| Italy | _____ | Chinese entrepreneur |
| Hangzhou | _____ | started blending silk with other materials |
| Qing | _____ | traded with China during Marco Polo’s time |
| Persia | _____ | surpasses China in producing the finest silk |
| Fei | _____ | at the centre of the Chinese silk industry |
| Mongolia | _____ | a family of Chinese emperors |

3 marks []

* *Qing* is pronounced as ‘Ching’.
* *Seres* is pronounced as two syllables.

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

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Helen (0) *works* (**work**) as a marketing assistant with an international firm and in a few months' time (1) _____ (**become**) its principal marketing executive. Mark Browning (2) _____ (**study**) mechanical engineering at university and he (3) _____ (**not graduate**) until next year. Up to last October, Mark and Helen (4) _____ (**not even hear**) of each other. They first met at a friend's birthday party. As they gradually got (5) _____ (**know**) each other better, they realised they had many interests and opinions in common. Before many weeks (6) _____ (**go**) by, they fell in love, much to their friends' delight, and they (7) _____ (**be**) together ever since. Although both Helen and Mark (8) _____ (**like**) to get married and start a family as soon as possible, they (9) _____ (**decide**) to wait until after Mark's graduation. By that time, they (10) _____ (**save**) enough for a small apartment.

5 marks

B. Put the words in brackets into the correct form. The first one (0) has been given.

<p>Sharon Hall was clearly going through a difficult adolescence. Her (child) had been fairly normal, but now things had changed. She had never managed to gain the (approve) of her teachers at school. She ignored repeated (warn) to change her attitude or be expelled. She was widely considered to be a (trouble) pupil who was wasting an (opportune) by misbehaving in class. Her parents received regular (complain) about their daughter but in spite of their own experience of Sharon’s rebellious (behave), it was their (believe) that the school was as much to blame as Sharon was for all the (understand) that arose from time to time. They refused any suggestion that the girl’s (bring up) was in any way (response) for Sharon’s lack of discipline.</p>	<p>0. <i>childhood</i></p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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5 marks

C. Fill in the blanks with ONE appropriate word. The first one (0) has been given.

The recently elected council is (0) **about** to make important changes in the city centre, but I’m afraid that (1) _____ changes they make, the problems will still remain. No matter (2) _____ many car parks they build at the edge of the city, traffic jams will not go away. The council has been (3) _____ the verge of banning all vehicles from the historic centre of the city, (4) _____ whatever they try to do, business interests quickly react and do their (5) _____ to undermine the new policy. Some (6) _____ have already been introduced. The mayor is (7) _____ to open a new pedestrian precinct in the old market. It has already been announced that drivers will not be (8) _____ to park in the pedestrian area and, whenever they (9) _____, the cars will be clamped. This is a necessary (10) _____ if the city centre is to become more pleasant for shoppers.

5 marks

D. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the meaning remains the same.

example: I haven't enjoyed myself so much for years.
It's years since I enjoyed myself so much.

1 I'll finish this book in a very short while.

It won't _____

2 The price of electrical goods has gone up.

There has _____

3 Although I overslept, I still managed to catch the bus.

Despite _____

4 When the teacher and I had talked about the problem, I decided to change options.

Having _____

5 If you keep delaying going to the dentist it will only make things worse.

The longer _____

5 marks

So you want success

1 We live in a society increasingly obsessed with material success. We are urged to make it to the top. If you don't prosper, it's easy to feel like a flop, that you've wasted your life and failed your family. But is such success open to all? Do we all have the potential to become millionaires, and can success be taught? What can we learn from those who do make it to the top?

2 Becoming a millionaire is a surprisingly haphazard affair. At school we are told that if we work hard and pass exams, we will do well. But a recent study refutes this advice. When they studied the lives of successful entrepreneurs, they found that nearly 60 per cent left school early, either because they were thrown out or were "bored". Other studies suggest there is little correlation between how well children do at school and the salary and job satisfaction they achieve as adults.

3 The most certain route to riches is to start out wealthy. According to the most recent *Sunday Times* survey of the richest 200 people, over half of them inherited money. Twenty-five per cent of those who head large corporations were born into affluent families.

4 If you're not born wealthy, you may be able to capitalise on another advantage: good looks. "Good looks make early life easier. Teachers and other children will believe you to be friendly, clever and able to do better than plainer peers."

5 Being tall is also an advantage. Other qualities being equal, employers are more likely to select taller and more attractive people. However, it can be a handicap having too pretty a baby face. You are likely to be regarded as kind, but not very efficient. You may fare better by taking to crime –

juries are far more likely to acquit you.

6 In a new book, *Business Elites*, Professor Cooper compares a number of successful entrepreneurs with people Cooper calls intrapreneurs. He defines intrapreneurs as those who rise through the ranks to the top of large corporations.

7 Cooper has found major differences between the two groups. "Intrapreneurs tended to be the kids everyone thought would do well. Over half went to university, they are good organisers and get on well with people."

8 But the entrepreneurs often had early reputations as trouble-makers. "They probably left school early, had several business disasters, and are awkward personalities. However, they are intuitive and very determined."

9 The most dramatic difference between entrepreneurs and corporation high-fliers was that only 5 per cent of Cooper's entrepreneurs had both parents present throughout childhood, compared with 91 per cent of the intrapreneurs. In some cases the parents had died, in others they had been absent for long periods. "Coping with disaster early in life appears to give people vital resilience later on."

10 Nearly half of Cooper's entrepreneurs also felt that they had been discriminated against early on – some were from ethnic minority groups, some were immigrants, some were just physically small.

11 But even if you are born poor and ugly to parents who refuse to absent themselves from you, there's still plenty you can do to influence your chance of success. A range of courses and self-help manuals are available to help you forge your way to the top.

12 There's even a magazine called *Personal Success*, filled with ads for courses that will "unleash the power within" or "transform your thinking, behaviour and relationships".

13 "Successful people," says Tim Morris, an organisational consultant, "are the ones who, when something doesn't work out, try something else. Unsuccessful people keep on doing the same thing, only harder."

14 Most of today's courses originate in America. Many start by advising you to try "positive affirmations" such as this one from *Success Magazine*. "Look in the mirror every morning and say to yourself, "You are rare, unique, different. You were designed for accomplishment, engineered for success." Sounds embarrassing? Don't forget that self-belief is crucial for success.

15 In his training programmes, Martin Breen shows people how to banish negative thoughts and put themselves in a more productive frame of mind. Motivation is the key. Working in a big organisation can provide motivation but entrepreneurs have to learn to push themselves harder.

16 Breen gets students to concentrate on immediate specific tasks that need attention, rather than allowing themselves to be overwhelmed by a mountain of things waiting to be done. "We get them to imagine getting one thing done, and how good it will feel when they've finished," explains Breen. "Thus if you really concentrate on those thoughts for two or three minutes you'll find you can't wait to start work instead of dreading it."

E. Comprehension

Answer the following questions about the article ‘*So you want success*’.

1. Put down the number of the paragraph which mentions each of the following.

- A Good looks help you in early life. paragraph _____
- B It doesn't work to 'try, try and try again'. _____
- C Motivation is the key to success. _____
- D Many successful entrepreneurs leave school early. _____
- E Some entrepreneurs were victimised in their youth. _____
- F Rich people very often have rich parents. _____
- G You can often predict the success of intrapreneurs. _____
- H A hard life as a child can help you later on. _____

4 marks []

2. Write down whether the following statements are **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT STATED**.

- a. The article states clearly that success is open to everyone.
- b. The article says that self-help manuals do not work.
- c. Success at school and salary and job satisfaction are strongly related.
- d. To be successful one needs to grow up with one's parents.
- e. Many courses suggest you buy *Success Magazine*.
- f. Breen's courses help make people more productive.

T	F	NS

3 marks []

3. What could be a drawback of being too handsome or pretty?

_____ 1 mark []

4. What advantages can good-looking people have?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

4 marks []

5. In your own words, describe what an intrapreneur is.

_____ 2 marks []

6. Explain in your own words “unleash the power within” in paragraph 12.

_____ 2 marks []

7. What practical measure do successful people employ?

_____ 2 marks []

8. Why does the writer of the article say “Sounds embarrassing?” in paragraph 14?

_____ 2 marks []

9. What do the following refer to in the text?

the same thing (para. 13) _____

those thoughts (para. 16) _____

2 marks []

10. Explain the following as they are used in the context:

affluent (para. 3) _____

Coping (para. 9) _____

2 marks []

11. Summary:

In a paragraph of not more than 65 words, write about ten (10) factors that can lead to a person being successful.

_____ 6 marks []

(Number of words: ____)

Total: 30 marks

