

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008
DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 1

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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 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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Time: 15 minutes**A real Geography lesson**

Tilly Smith, a young schoolgirl from Surrey in England, is very enthusiastic about her geography classes. But on 26 December 2004 Tilly discovered that geography is more than just an interesting school subject. Tilly was sitting on Maikhao beach in Phuket, Thailand, when the sea suddenly disappeared. What was happening? While big waves were forming, Tilly and the tourists watched. The water began to bubble and the boats on the horizon started to bob up and down violently. At first, they weren't afraid, but Tilly remembered her geography lessons and she became anxious. She wanted to leave the beach quickly.

At school Tilly had studied earthquakes. She knew that sometimes they caused tsunamis. She recognised what was happening, but the other tourists weren't moving from the beach. She was very tense. Tilly told her mother about the tectonic plates and that there must have been an earthquake under the sea. Tilly became very upset. In the end she was desperate to leave the beach with her family.

Tilly's father told the other tourists about the danger, while Tilly was running to a safe place with her mother and sister. Everybody was running to safety when the first of three tsunami waves came to the beach. When Tilly and the others looked down from safety the waves were destroying the small tourist centre.

After the tsunami, a lot of tourists were grateful for Tilly's interest in geography. But her parents were glad she listened in class and they were proud of her. The tsunami was a terrible accident for thousands and thousands of people. But, thanks to Tilly, it didn't kill anybody on Maikhao beach.

By the end of the day, however, more than 150,000 people were dead or missing and millions more were homeless, making it perhaps the most destructive tsunami in history.

In an interview, Tilly gave the credit to her geography teacher, Andrew Kearney. She said, "Last term Mr Kearney taught us about earthquakes and how they can cause tsunamis. I was on the beach and the water started to go funny. There were bubbles and the tide went out all of a sudden. I recognised what was happening and had a feeling there was going to be a tsunami."

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Total

FORM 1

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

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. Tilly lives in England.
2. Tilly now knows that geography is both interesting and useful.
3. Tilly felt the earth shake.
4. Tilly is an only child.
5. Tilly told the tourists to leave the beach.

T	F

B. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 mark []

On 26 December 2004

- | | |
|--|--|
| | a. many people in Thailand died because of the earthquake. |
| | b. many people on Maikhao beach died because of the tsunami. |
| | c. the small tourist centre was destroyed by the earthquake. |
| | d. the small tourist centre was destroyed by the tsunami. |

C. Fill in the missing words.

4 marks []

1. Tsunamis can be caused by _____.
2. The first sign Tilly noticed was the disappearance of the _____.
3. After the tsunami, millions of people were _____.
4. Tilly's parents are _____ of their daughter.

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FORM 1**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.

a	an	the	some	any
little	but	and	there	after

Last year there were a lot of films about super heroes, (1)_____ real heroes are more interesting. Craig went to Pakistan to help children. (2)_____, he started (3)_____ organisation called *Free the Children*. How could (4)_____ twelve-year-old boy begin an organisation? He had (5)_____ help of (6)_____ school friends in Canada. At first, there weren't (7)_____ people from other countries in the organisation. When they started, they had very (8)_____ money, so they created friendship schools. (9)_____ that the organisation didn't have problems finding schools that wanted to help, (10)_____ today more than one million children help *Free the Children*.

(5 marks)

B. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. You can use each word only ONCE.

send	listen to	do	go	eat
walk	meet	log on	ride	play

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 _____ a bike. | 6 _____ the internet. |
| 2 _____ friends. | 7 _____ the news. |
| 3 _____ lunch. | 8 _____ gymnastics. |
| 4 _____ the dog. | 9 _____ a text message. |
| 5 _____ shopping. | 10 _____ computer games. |

(5 marks)

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

Jacqueline Wilson (0) _____ was _____ (be) born in Bath in 1960, but (1) _____ (spend) most of her childhood in London. She always (2) _____ (want) to be a writer. After she (3) _____ (have) an article published in *Jackie* magazine, she became a journalist. While she (4) _____ (work) in Scotland, she married and had a daughter, Emma. Jacqueline admits her biggest passion – and her worst habit – (5) _____ (be) buying books. She (6) _____ (have) over 10,000 books crammed into every corner of her small house, and they've started to creep across the carpets. She (7) _____ (plan) to put up some shelves in the corridor. She (8) _____ (hate) housework and cooking. She (9) _____ (not have) a washing machine yet but next year she (10) _____ (buy) a tumble drier to dry the clothes quickly.

(5 marks)

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

A pair of thieves broke into (0) _____ a _____ house yesterday but didn't (1) _____ jewellery worth \$5000 hidden (2) _____ a biscuit tin! The robbers broke into the home (3) _____ Mrs Eileen Tate, 39-year-old mother of two, of 14 Dolphin Way, yesterday afternoon and ransacked the house. They took a CD player and a television (4) _____. (5) "_____, they didn't bother to look in the biscuit tin. That's (6) _____ I'd hidden (7) _____ my jewellery!" said Mrs Tate. Police are appealing for witnesses. If you (8) _____ two men near Dolphin Way (9) _____ jeans and denim jackets and carrying a CD player and television set, please (10) _____ the police.

(5 marks)

E. Comprehension. Read the following passage carefully.

The Teddy Bear

2002 marked the 100th birthday of the teddy bear. To many it comes as a surprise that this childhood toy is younger than electric light, the telephone and the motor car.

The cuddly children's toy – quite unlike a real bear – was invented almost **simultaneously** in the United States and Germany but the United States undoubtedly gave it its name. In 5 November 1902 Theodore 'Teddy' Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, was hunting in Mississippi. His hosts caught a bear and presented it to **him** as a target. Naturally the President refused, **uttering** the unforgettable words, 'Spare the bear! I will not shoot a chained animal.' Clifford Berryman drew a cartoon of the scene, **which** was published in the *Washington Post*.

10 That same month shopkeepers Morris and Rose Michtom made a soft bear toy, which they named 'Teddy's Bear', and displayed it in their window with a copy of the cartoon. America went bear mad almost overnight and the Michtoms made their fortune with the Ideal Novelty and Toy Company.

15 At the same time, on the other side of the Atlantic, Margarete Steiff, a disabled German dressmaker who owned a soft toy factory in Giengen, began manufacturing a soft plush bear, with a trademark button in the left ear. In 1903 alone she sold 3,000 bears to Americans. Between 1903 and 1914, when the First World War began, she sold millions of these bears.

The early Steiff bears had humped backs, long snouts, and large tapered feet and elongated arms with curved paws. They are now much sought-after by collectors.

20 Early American bears, with their tubby bodies, triangular faces and long straight arms and legs fetch very high prices too. In 1907 the Columbia Teddy Company produced the Laughing Roosevelt Bear, which opened its mouth to display large teeth like those of the

American President.

- Technological and social change after World War II changed the face of the soft toy industry.
- 25 Many traditional manufacturers began to face competition from **mass-produced** soft toys from the Far East. By the end of the 1960s the traditional teddy bear appeared doomed. Instead, it enjoyed an unexpected revival which began in 1969, when bear collector Peter Bull published a book about his hobby. Suddenly, old-fashioned teddy bears were desirable objects again. An adult collectors' market for old bears and teddy bears began and 'bear
- 30 artists' began making high quality, hand-crafted bears in the traditional manner. More than 100 years on, teddy bears, old and young, find themselves more popular than ever.

Answer the following questions.

1. Are the following TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)? **2 marks []**

- a. More than a hundred years have passed since the first teddy bear was made.
 b. The telephone and motor car were invented before the teddy bear.
 c. Teddy bears look like real bears.
 d. President Roosevelt named the toy 'Teddy's Bear'.

T	F

2. (i) Why didn't President Roosevelt kill the bear? **1 mark []**

- (ii) How did people find out about the incident? **1 mark []**

3. Fill in the grid with what we learn about the appearance of the early American bears and the early Steiff bears. **4 marks []**

	Early American bear	Early Steiff bear
Its body		
Its face		
Legs/ Feet		
Arms		

4. Quote two separate expressions that show that: **2 marks []**

(a) many people want to buy early Steiff bears: _____

(b) early American bears are expensive to buy: _____

5. Why was Peter Bull's book important? **2 marks []**

6. What are 'bear artists'? 2 marks []

7. Who would buy a bear made by a 'bear artist'? 1 mark []

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

- a. simultaneously (line 3):

- b. uttering (line 7):

- c. mass-produced (line 25):

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

- a. him (line 6):

- b. which (line 8):

(20 marks)

F. Literature

Answer all Sections.

SECTION 1 - PROSE/DRAMA

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

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

Title: _____ Author: _____

b. Write a paragraph of about 40 words on **one** of the characters in the novel/short story/play.

4 marks []

Character's name: _____

- c. Choose **another** novel/short story/play you read in class this year. Narrate an important episode in the novel/short story/play. 3 marks []

- d. Which of the two novels/short stories/plays mentioned above would you recommend to a friend? Give **two** reasons for your answer. 2 marks []

(10 marks)

☐

SECTION 2 – POETRY: Answer *either* question 1 or question 2.

EITHER

1. Unprepared Poem: *The Old Field*

The old field is sad
 Now the children have gone home.
 They have played with him all afternoon,
 Kicking the ball to him, and him
 5 Kicking it back.

But now it is growing cold and dark.
 He thinks of their warm breath, and their
 Feet like hot-water bottles.
 A bit rough, some of them, but still...

10 And now, he thinks, there's not even a dog
 To tickle me.
 The gates are locked.
 The birds don't like this nasty sneaking wind,
 And nor does he.

D. J. Enright

- a. Who is 'him' (line 3) and 'them' (line 9)? 1 mark []

'him': _____ 'them': _____

- b. 'The old field is sad' (line 1) Name the figure of speech found in this line. 1 mark []

c. The poet presents us with a picture of the field at different times of the day. Describe what the field is like at these different times. 2 marks []

d. (i) Find a simile in the poem. 1 mark []

(ii) Explain the simile. 1 mark []

e. What contrast does the poet give in stanza 2? 2 marks []

f. What does the field think about the children? 2 marks []

OR

2. Choose TWO poems you studied in class this year and write about them. For each poem you are expected to:

- (i) write the title of the poem and say who wrote it.
- (ii) say what the poem is about.
- (iii) mention at least one figure of speech.

Poem 1: _____

Poem 2: _____

(10 marks)



G. Composition. Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following.

1. ‘*The pencil.*’ Write the **story**.
2. The place I love most. You can describe **either** a room inside a building **or** an area outside, for example in the countryside.
3. Write a **letter** to a friend in which you invite him/her to spend the weekend at your house. In the letter you need to give your friend directions to your house from the nearest bus stop. You can also write about activities you could enjoy together.

Title Number

□

(20 marks)

[illegible]