

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

FORM 2

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

Fewer personal letters are written now than there used to be. A major factor must be the influence of the telephone and e-mail; it is much easier and quicker. The telephone is particularly important if you wish to make arrangements, as you don't have to wait a day or so for a reply. And to hear someone's voice, of course, can be exciting.

Before the telephone, however, letters were the obvious way to keep in touch with friends and relations. Letters written a century or so ago can give a fascinating insight into the life and customs of the time. One letter gives an account of a journey from London to the north of England by boat. The journey was supposedly more comfortable than going by horse and coach even though it took four days to reach the Yorkshire coast where the boat anchored. Getting into a little boat from the larger vessel in the darkness – and with a heavy swell – took some nerve. Unfortunately, some presents the writer of the letter had brought as a gift for his sister were lost overboard.

The reason such an event can be recounted nearly two hundred years later is because a letter was written. Though there cannot be many families lucky enough to have any letters that old, it is not uncommon to come across the occasional letter tucked away in a drawer or cupboard. When families telephone each other and swap details of their everyday lives, so much that is spoken simply disappears and is forgotten as soon as the telephone receiver is replaced.

When we write a letter, we can say and mean so much more because we have the time to think carefully about what we want to say before we write it down. Those to whom we write can think about the letters, re-reading them as often as they please. If they are special in some way, they can be well worth keeping.

Much more leisure time is available now than it used to be, so is it simply that we have become lazier? The excitement of finding a personal letter on the mat amongst the so-called 'junk mail' is surely enough motivation for us to write back in reply. If you do not write letters, we can hardly expect to receive any.

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Total

FORM 2

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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). **4 marks []**

1. The invention of the telephone is one reason why fewer letters are written nowadays.
2. Reading old letters helps us to learn about how people used to live in the past.
3. According to the passage, many people have letters that were written a very long time ago.
4. People nowadays have more free time.

T	F

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

A letter writer who described his journey to the north of England

- | | |
|--|---|
| | a. fell into the sea while he was changing boats. |
| | b. lost presents he had for his sister. |
| | c. got into a larger boat in the dark. |
| | d. changed boats in calm waters. |

C. State two advantages of using the telephone. **2 marks []**

1. _____
2. _____

D. State three advantages of writing letters. **3 marks []**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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

A letter writer who described his journey to the north of England

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| | a. fell into the sea while he was changing boats. |
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C. State two advantages of using the telephone. **2 marks []**

1. _____
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D. State three advantages of writing letters. **3 marks []**

1. _____
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FORM 2 **ENGLISH** **Time: 2 hours**

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

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

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

Three years ago Fred and Liz Mills (0) won (win) the lottery and (1) _____ (become) very rich. A few months later they were interviewed on the radio programme *Today's People*.

Interviewer: Fred, can you tell us what effect winning the lottery (2) _____ (have) on your life?

Fred: Well, everything's different now, (3) _____ (not be) it?
 Just to take one example: I immediately (4) _____ (give) up my job as a milkman; I used to get up at half past four in the morning. Now I (5) _____ (not get) up early any more.

Interviewer: How about you, Liz?

Liz: We used to live in a terraced house but now we (6) _____ (buy) a large house with a big garden. Next week workmen (7) _____ (come) to install a swimming pool. And I (8) _____ (learn) how to play the piano.

Two years after this interview a fire destroyed the Mills' house. As they (9) _____ (leave) the house a few hours before the fire started, no one was hurt but they (10) _____ (lose) everything they had.

(5 marks)

B. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box. You need to add *-ly* or *-est* to some of the words. You can use each word only ONCE. The first one (0) has been done for you.

deserted	exhausting	tired	gradual	happy
close	bright	lucky	slow	warm
			sharp	

It was a (0) warm summer night and a (1)_____ full moon lit up the (2)_____ country lanes as I was driving (3)_____ home. I had been on an (4)_____ hike with three of my (5)_____ friends and we were all (6)_____ but (7)_____. We were looking forward to a meal and a shower. We had been heading (8)_____ uphill for some time when, up ahead there appeared the (9)_____ bend I had ever seen. (10)_____ I wasn't driving very fast as I could have easily lost control of the car.

(5 marks)

C. 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.

a	an	the	some	any
much	many	few	a few	little

Judith is (1)_____ honest girl, so when she found (2)_____ money in (3)_____ street near her school (4)_____ other day, she immediately took it to (5)_____ village police station. There weren't (6)_____ police on duty and (7)_____ one man who was there didn't show (8)_____ interest. 'I'll put it in (9)_____ safe,' he said, 'and if no one claims it in six months you can have it back. (10)_____ people are as honest as you.'

(5 marks)

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

Last week, Margaret Wilkinson bought a (0) pair of shoes.

(1) _____ she got home, she took the shoes out

(2) _____ the bag and threw it (3) _____.

The receipt was in the bag. The next day, she wore the shoes to work. While she was (4) _____ work, one of the heels broke off.

Margaret fixed the heel (5) _____ some glue, and wore the shoes the (6) _____ day. The heel broke again. A few days

later, she went back to the shop to (7) _____. She was

(8) _____ angry, and she shouted at the assistant

(9) _____ had sold her the shoes. Margaret did not get her

(10) _____ back.



(5 marks)

E. Comprehension. Read the following passage carefully.

A Tortoise and a Hippopotamus

This tale is so strange that you could not possibly make it up. *It* involves an orphaned baby hippopotamus and a giant tortoise. The young hippopotamus, rescued from a terrible natural disaster, is an orphan while the tortoise is over one hundred years old. But the extraordinary story of the friendship between Owen the hippopotamus and Mzee the tortoise is absolutely true.

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Both animals are owned by Dr Paula Kahumbu who runs an animal sanctuary in Mombassa, Kenya. The friendship between the hippopotamus and the tortoise inspired her to write a children's book about their unique experience.

10

The story begins on December 26th 2004 when Paula and her son Joshua were walking along the beach near their home. Suddenly the sea began to come in very quickly. They realised they were seeing the effects of the massive tsunami that had started 4,000 miles away in Asia a day before. Paula and her son ran from the beach back to their house where their family was anxiously waiting for them. Fortunately, everyone in the Kahumbu family escaped injury, but 80 kilometres away, one young hippopotamus was not so lucky.

15

Shortly before the tsunami, a family of hippos was washed out to sea after heavy rains. The unlucky animals were **stranded** near a town called Malindi, on the Kenyan coast. The hippos disappeared when the tsunami hit. Overtaken by the **chaos** of the tsunami, the people of Malindi forgot all about the hippos. However, the next day the town woke up to find a single hippopotamus stranded out alone on the reef. Hundreds of people watched as rescuers made

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heroic efforts to save the young creature. The rescue required ropes, boats, nets, cars and lots and lots of dedicated patience, for, although the hippopotamus was tired, he was fast, slippery, panic-stricken and maddened by terror. One man's brave rugby tackle finally

captured the baby hippo, to the **profound** relief of the watching crowds.

- 25 Dr Paula Kahumbu immediately agreed to provide a home for the orphaned hippo and rushed to Malindi to collect the young animal. Tangled in fishing ropes, the hippo was angry and tired – and very lucky to be alive at all. Dr Kahumbu named the hippo ‘Owen’ in honour of the man to whose bravery the hippo owed his life.

- 30 When **Owen** finally reached the sanctuary, he was exhausted, confused and extremely frightened. As soon as he was released into the park, Owen rushed straight to the side of Mzee, an old giant tortoise. Owen seemed to find the presence of the large tortoise calming and safe. Naturally enough, the tortoise was very surprised by Owen’s odd behaviour. The little hippo cowered behind the tortoise – in exactly the way any baby hippo hides from danger behind its mother. Fortunately, Mzee quickly accepted his new friend. He stayed close to Owen and even showed signs of affection by reaching out to touch or nuzzle up
35 against him every now and then. Amidst so much disaster, the sight of the baby hippo and the ancient tortoise coming together in friendship touched people’s hearts. Within days the story appeared on television and in newspaper articles all around the world.

- 40 Today, Owen and Mzee remain inseparable. They spend their days close to a pond, feeding and walking around together. Owen nudges Mzee, urging him to go for walks, and Mzee sometimes follows slowly behind Owen. Hundreds of people visit Haller Park, which is open to the public, to witness for themselves this incredible spectacle. Dr Kahumbu plans to eventually move Owen to a bigger pond in Haller Park where he can socialise with other hippos who live there, but for the moment Owen seems utterly content to be just where he is.

Adapted from an article by Paul Bress

Answer the following questions.

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

2 marks []

- a. Mzee has known Owen for one hundred years.
- b. Dr Kahumbu found Owen on a beach while walking with her son.
- c. The tsunami hit Asia on December 25th 2004.
- d. The family of hippos were stranded in Malindi because of the tsunami.

T	F

2. Why does the writer describe the friendship between Owen and Mzee as ‘extraordinary’ (line 3) and ‘unique’ (line 8)?

1 mark []

3. What seems to have happened to the rest of Owen’s family?

2 marks []

4. From lines 15 - 23 find **two** adjectives in the text that show that it was not easy to rescue Owen.

1 mark []

a. _____

b. _____

5. *In your own words*, give **two** reasons why it was very difficult to capture Owen. **2 marks** []

a. _____

b. _____

6. Why was the hippo 'angry' (line 25)? **1 mark** []

7. Why do you think the man who captured Owen is described as 'brave'? **2 marks** []

8 i. Describe **two** things Owen did as soon as he arrived at the sanctuary. **1 mark** []

a. _____

b. _____

ii. Why do you think Owen acted in this way? **1 mark** []

9. How did Mzee help Owen settle down? **2 marks** []

a. _____

b. _____

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

a. stranded (line 16): _____

b. chaos (line 17): _____

c. profound (line 23): _____

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

a. It (line 1): _____

b. Owen (line 28): _____

(20 marks)

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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 the main character in the novel/short story/play. 4 marks []

Character's name: _____

- c. Which is your favourite episode in the novel/short story/play? Give a reason for your answer. 2 marks []

- d. Choose **another** novel/short story/play you read in class this year. Think about the way it ended and discuss EITHER why you liked it OR how you would have preferred it to end. 3 marks []

(10 marks)

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

EITHER

1. Unprepared Poem: *Make Believe*

	When I wake up in the morning Not all is what it seems I drift through a world of make believe Between my real life and my dreams.	20	Outside through the mists of morning The spinning lights of cars In my make-believe space voyage Become eternities of stars.
5	Strange adventures from the Space book That I read the night before Crowd in upon my drowsiness Though imagination's door.		If I make believe my ceiling Is space through which I fly, If I make believe my bedroom Is my capsule flying high,
	Between sleeping and waking	25	If I make believe the light bulb Is the moon fast drawing nigh, If I make believe my counterpane Is its cratered surface dry, Then that's what it is,
10	The alarm clock's jangling cry Becomes the roaring fire-tailed rocket That hurls me through the sky.		That's what it is for me That's what it is, that's what it is That's what it is for me.
	My bed's a silver space craft Which I pilot all alone	30	
15	Whisp'ring through endless stratospheres Towards planets still unknown.		

*(an extract from the poem **Make Believe** by G. Owen)*

a. What is the rhyme scheme of the first stanza. 1 mark []

b. From stanzas 2 – 4, find an example of:

(i) onomatopoeia (ii) personification (iii) metaphor (iv) alliteration 2 marks []

(i) onomatopoeia: _____ (iii) metaphor: _____

(ii) personification: _____ (iv) alliteration: _____

c. What do the following become in the narrator's imagination? 2 marks []

the sound of the alarm clock	
the lights of cars outside	
the bedroom	
the light bulb	

d. In the child's imagination, the counterpane (the bedspread) becomes the moon's 'cratered surface dry' (line 28). In what way do you think this is appropriate? 1 mark []

e. What does the poem show us of the narrator's (i) character and (ii) interests? 2 marks []

(i) _____

(ii) _____

f. Explain what the poet means by the last 4 lines of the poem.

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) Say what you like about it.
- (iv) Mention at least one figure of speech.

Poem 1: _____ Poet: _____

Poem 2: _____ Poet: _____

(10 marks)

G. Composition. Write a composition of about 200 words on ONE of the following. Write your composition on the foolscap provided.

1. '*The old chest.*' Write the **story**.
2. Write a **dialogue** between two people who meet in a dentist's waiting room.
3. Write a **letter** to a friend in which you suggest that s/he takes up a sport. Give some information about this sport and why s/he should practise a sport.

(20 marks)