

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2002

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 2

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 two minutes to read the questions based on the passage. I shall first read through the questions and 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 answers.

- a. 3 minutes - Teacher reads out the questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while students take notes
- c. 3 minutes - Students may answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility of answering questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Albert Dingli was very proud of his new car, a Rover 800. It had everything – a two-litre engine, a sunroof, leather seats, electric windows. The day after he had collected the car, it was fine and sunny. So the family decided to go to Ta' Qali National Park. By the end of the day Albert's car was wrecked and he was arrested.

This is what Albert told the police.

When we arrived, I parked the car and we went into the park on foot. But my mother asked whether it would be all right if she stayed in the car. She said she was feeling tired. After we had been in the park for an hour, we heard a message over the loudspeaker. I was asked to return to my car. When we arrived back at the car, I was horrified. The doors were damaged; one of the windows was smashed and the aerial was broken. I asked my mother how it had happened. She said that she had been eating a sandwich, when a young elephant had poked its trunk through the open window, but she didn't remember anything after that. I was so angry about my car. The warden gave me a glass of brandy. It was quite a large glass.

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ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

Underline the best answer

1. The passage is about **(1 mark)**
- a. elephants in Ta' Qali National Park.
 - b. the adventure of the police.
 - c. what happened to Mr Dingli's car.
 - d. drinking alcohol in the park.

Mark these sentences True (T) or False (F). (5 marks)

- 2. Mr Dingli's car had a two-litre engine. _____
- 3. The car was two years old. _____
- 4. Mr Dingli went to Ta' Qali on his own. _____
- 5. His mother stayed inside the car. _____
- 6. All the windows of the car were smashed. _____

Underline the sentences about which there is information in the passage. (4 marks)

- 7. The type of weather on that day.
- 8. How long Mr Dingli's mother took to eat her sandwich.
- 9. What happened to the aerial.
- 10. What the elephant did to the car.
- 11. What the elephant did after smashing the car.
- 12. How much alcohol the warden gave him.

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ENGLISH

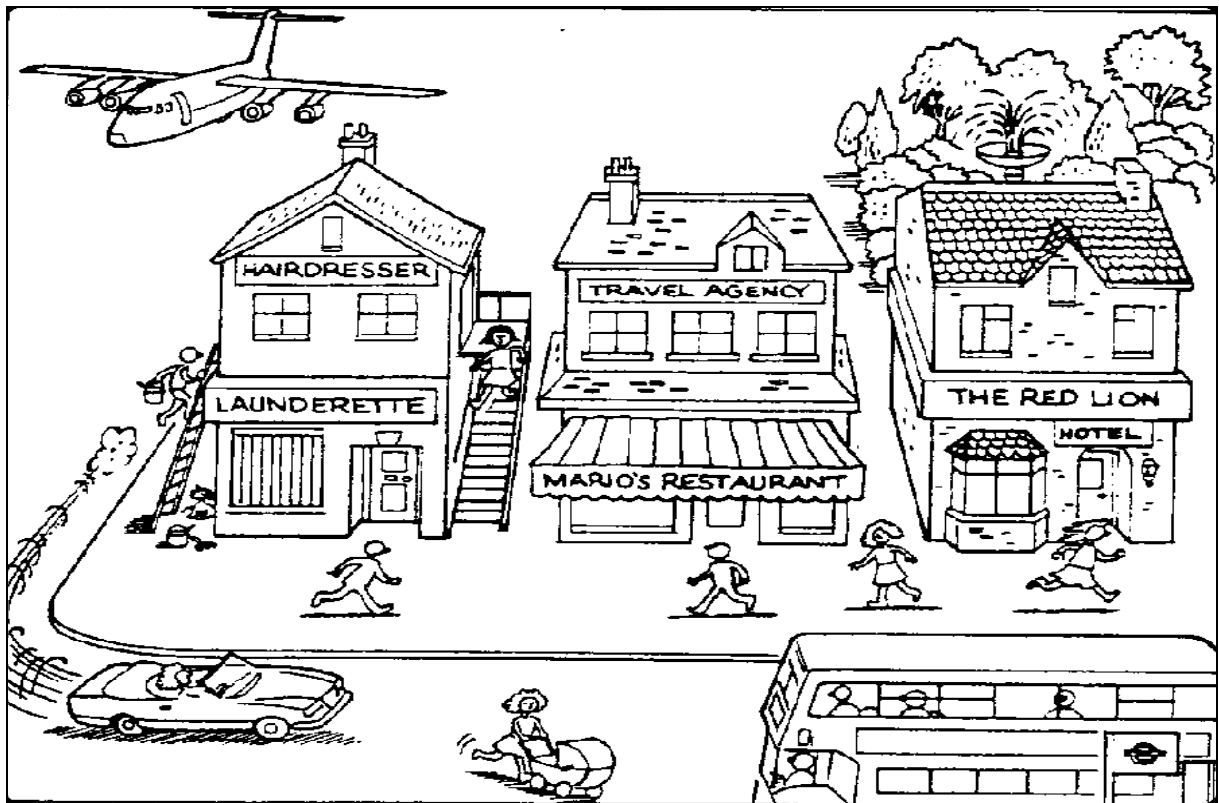
TIME: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

A. Complete the sentences using the following prepositions. (5 marks)

down	below	next to	opposite	along
against	between	above	behind	up



1. Mario's restaurant is _____ a travel agency.
2. There's a ladder _____ the wall.
3. Mario's restaurant is _____ a hotel called The Red Lion.
4. There's a beautiful garden _____ the hotel.
5. There is a bus stop _____ the hotel.
6. Mario's restaurant is _____ the hotel and the launderette.
7. There's a hairdresser's _____ the launderette.
8. Someone is coming _____ the steps from the hairdresser's.
9. A painter is climbing _____ a ladder.

10. There are a few people walking _____ the road.

B. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

(10 marks)

1. Our new car is (fast) _____ than the old one.
2. This summer we recorded the (high) _____ temperature for the last five years.
3. Iron is (heavy) _____ than wood.
4. This end of the pool is not as (deep) _____ as the other one.
5. His latest book is a success. It is the (good) _____ book this author has ever published.
6. Gold is (valuable) _____ than silver.
7. She is afraid of travelling by air. She doesn't know that it is (dangerous) _____ than travelling by car.
8. Jane speaks French badly. She says it is (difficult) _____ than English.
9. John was born a few months before me, so he is (old) _____ than I am.
10. I prefer walking to sunbathing. It is (healthy) _____ than lying in the sun.

C. Complete these sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. The first one (0) has been done for you. (10 marks)

0. Vince usually goes (go) to practice sessions on his own, but tonight he is taking (take) Andrea with him.
1. Yesterday he wanted to take his dad's car, but his father _____ (mend) it, so they _____ (go) by bus.
2. Kim _____ (work) late this evening. She normally _____ (finish) work at six o'clock.
3. The band usually _____ (play) the same songs, but Dan _____ (know) they _____ (play) new tunes tonight.

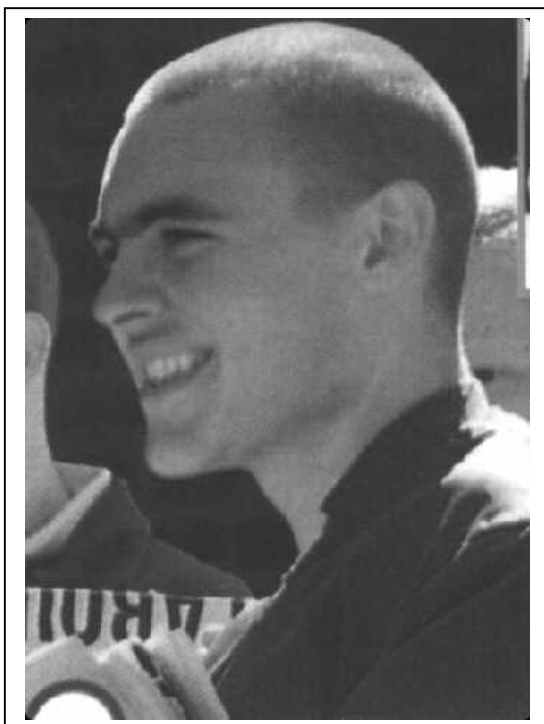
4. The cat _____ (sleep) when the dog _____
(enter) and _____ (bite) its tail.

D. Comprehension.

(25 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

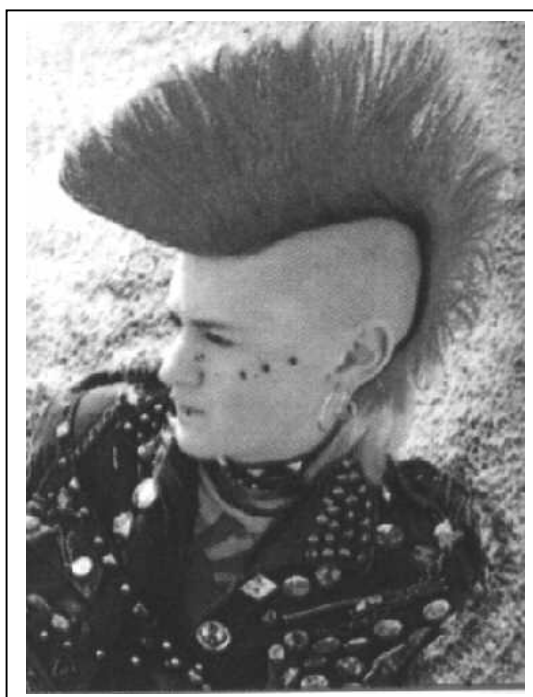
Crowning Glory



You can cut it or let it grow long. You can decorate it with ribbons and slides. You can plait it or tie it in a bun. You can change its colour with a dye and you can change its shape with a pair of scissors. Its only real purpose is protecting your head from the sun, but it also tells other people a lot about you. There is even a musical about it. It's the part of the human body you can change most. What is it? It's hair.

The **average human head** has over one hundred thousand separate hair follicles, and each follicle produces one hair. (Fair-haired people have more than dark haired people but nobody knows why). If you didn't cut your hair it would continue growing until it reached your knees. Each hair stops growing after about six years and falls out. Then three months later a new hair starts growing from the follicle. We all lose between fifty and a hundred hairs a day.

Every one's hair is different, but there are three basic hair types – curly, wavy and straight. But you do not have to keep the type of hair that you were born with. Hairdressers can straighten curly hair and they can curl straight hair by perming it. They can make it darker by **dyeing** it or lighter by bleaching it. With scissors, razors and clippers, they can create all sorts of shapes. And you needn't worry if you do not like your new style. It will always grow again. If you do not want to wait for it to grow, you can wear a wig. Wigs have been worn for thousands of years. In ancient Egypt both men and women used to shave all their hair off and wear wigs. So you can stop wondering how the ancient Egyptians got those **strange hairstyles**. They were just wigs. Cleopatra was really bald.



Hair has always been a strong **symbol** of group identity. It has been used by many groups from monks to samurai warriors. We can see the same thing today. The skinhead's stubble and the punk's spikes are all symbols of group identity.

Many of the things that we do with hair wouldn't be possible without a lot of equipment and cosmetics – brushes, combs, hairdryers, shampoo, conditioner, gel, mousse, grease, hairspray. Confusing, isn't it?

1. Write TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) in the space provided. **(4 marks)**

- a. Dark-haired people have less hair than fair-haired people. _____
- b. Losing one hundred hairs a day is not normal. _____
- c. Those born with curly hair can never change it. _____
- d. Certain hairstyles show that you belong to a group. _____

2. Why do we have hair? **(2 marks)**

3. How long does an individual hair live? **(2 marks)**

4. Name two different types of hair. **(1 mark)**

a. _____

b. _____

5. Mention four different things that can be done to hair. **(2 marks)**

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

6. Copy a sentence that shows that wigs are not a modern invention. **(2 marks)**

7. Name four groups of people who use hairstyles as a symbol of their identity.

(2 marks)

a. _____

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

8. What has made it possible to do things with hair? **(2 marks)**

9. Give the meaning of the following words or phrases: **(8 marks)**

- a. average human head _____
- b. dyeing _____
- c. strange hair styles _____
- d. symbol _____

E. Literature. (10 marks)

SECTION 1 Answer ONE question.

POETRY (5 marks)

EITHER

1. Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

Black March

I have a friend
At the end
Of the world.
His name is breath

Of fresh air.
He is dressed in
Grey chiffon. At least
I think it is chiffon.

It has a
Peculiar look, like smoke.

It wraps him round
It blows out of place
It conceals him
I have not seen his face.

But I have seen his eyes, they are
As pretty and bright
As raindrops on black twigs
In March, and heard him say:

I am a breath
Of fresh air for you, a change
By and by.

Black March I call him
Because of his eyes
Being like March raindrops
On black twigs.

(Such a pretty time when the sky
Behind black twigs can be seen
Stretched out in one
Uninterrupted
Cambridge blue as cold as snow.)

But this friend
Whatever new names I give him
Is an old friend. He says:

Whatever names you give me
I am

A breath of fresh air,
A change for you.

Stevie Smith

Underline the correct answer in questions (a) to (d).

- a. The poem is about (1 mark)
i. wind.
ii. a ghost.
iii. change.
iv. twigs.

- b. The poem is made up of (1 mark)
i. 10 stanzas or verses and 30 lines.
ii. 6 stanzas or verses and 15 lines.
iii. 10 stanzas or verses and 37 lines.
iv. 8 stanzas or verses and 8 lines.

- c. The poet calls his friend “Black March” because (1 mark)
i. in March, people are dark.
ii. of the rain on the trees.
iii. marching is good for you.
iv. March is a boring month.

- d. In this poem, change is seen as (1 mark)
i. dull and bad.
ii. good and healthy.
iii. black and evil.
iv. smoky and smelly.

- e. Copy a simile from the poem. (1 mark)

OR

2. Write ten sentences about a poem you have read in class with your teacher.

SECTION 2 Answer ONE question.

EITHER

PROSE

(5 marks)

Your friend has asked you to tell him about a book which you enjoyed reading in class this year. Write ten sentences about ONE novel saying why you liked it so much. Do not forget to write the title and the author.

OR

DRAMA

(5 marks)

Write ten sentences about a play you read in class this year. You must say why you liked it so much as well as re-telling the story.

F. Composition.

(30 marks)

Choose ONE of the following and write a composition of about 200 words:

-

[illegible]