

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4

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. I shall first read through the questions and then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes on the blank sheet provided 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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FORM 4

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

The London Eye

Within a short space of time the London Eye has become a familiar sight on the London landscape. Each year tens of thousands of residents and tourists take a short but memorable thirty-minute flight and experience, first hand, a bird's eye view of the capital city.

Originally named 'The Millennium Wheel' (because it was built to mark the new millennium), it is more commonly known today as 'The London Eye'. With views across London of up to 30 miles, passengers feel as though they can see the whole of the city at once. And sometimes, depending on the English weather, they can.

The London Eye is located right in the heart of London across the River Thames from the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. The structure itself is an impressive sight: a giant white, bicycle-like wheel adorned with viewing capsules - each of which is large enough to carry twenty-five passengers at a time. The airline company, British Airways, sponsored the whole project. Erecting the wheel was a giant civil achievement, not only during its construction phase, but also while it was being lifted into place by massive cranes.

A ride on the London Eye is called a 'flight'. Flights are available through the day and well into the night. The best time to take a flight on the London Eye is at sunset or at night when passengers can view London lit up beneath them. The London Eye itself is also lit up at night and looks magnificent against the night sky.

The Eye takes approximately half an hour to complete just one revolution, so people have plenty of time to get used to the gentle movement of the giant Ferris wheel. Once on top the views are really worth it.

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FORM 4**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes****Name:** _____**Class:** _____

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T), FALSE (F).
(5 marks)

1. The London Eye became an important landmark soon after it was built.
2. The London Eye is not easily seen in London.
3. The London Eye was built as a celebration of the new millennium.
4. The whole of London can be seen from the Wheel everyday.
5. The project was partly sponsored by the British Airways.

T	F

Tick (✓) the correct answer in questions (6) and (7).

6. The London Eye offers:

(1 mark)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. birds a beautiful view. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. a short flight across the river Thames. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. a worthwhile experience. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. information about the English weather. |

7. The London Eye was a great achievement:

(1 mark)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. when it was ready. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. when it was being constructed. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. when it was being put into place. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. from beginning to end. |

What do the following refer to?

(3 marks)

8. Tens of thousands _____
9. Thirty-minute _____
10. Twenty-five _____

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4**ENGLISH****TIME: 2 hours**

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Fill in the blank spaces by choosing the word which best fits in the given space.

(5 marks)

Mobile phones (0) emit (send, emit, give, charge) microwave radio emissions. Researchers are questioning whether exposure to these radiowaves might(1)_____ (cause, lead, produce, bring) to brain cancer.

So far, the data are not conclusive. The scientific evidence does not (2) _____ (enable, make, able, let) us to say with certainty that mobile phones are categorically (3) _____ (risky, insecure, healthy, safe). On the other hand, current research has not yet (4) _____ (proved, demonstrated, caused, produced) clear adverse effects associated with prolonged use of mobile phones.

Numerous studies are now going (5) _____ (by, on, through, about) in various countries. Some of the results are contradictory but others have shown an association between mobile phones and cancer. (6) _____ (Though, Additionally, However, While), these studies are preliminary and the issue needs further, long-term investigation.

(7) _____ (Provide, As, When, Until) the scientific data are more definite, it is prudent for people not to try to use mobile phones for long (8) _____ (amounts, periods, quantities, intervals) of time. Don't think that hands-free phones are any safer either. At the moment, research is in fact showing the (9) _____ (fact, opposite, way, truth) and they may be just as dangerous.

It is also thought that young people (10) _____ (as, that, with, whose) bodies are still growing may be at particular risk.

B. Fill in each gap with an appropriate preposition from the list. You can use some of the prepositions more than once. (5 marks)

about	at	for	in	of	on
-------	----	-----	----	----	----

1. I do apologize _____ bringing Rachel but she insisted.
2. Most politicians are extremely skilled _____ speaking.
3. Even though he was bored _____ doing the same thing day in day out, he was nervous _____ making a change.
4. A good salesperson is clever _____ persuading people to buy things they don't really need.
5. I'm not responsible _____ breaking the vase. It was Greg's fault.
6. Due to the increasing number of burglaries in the area, the police are warning people _____ leaving their windows open during the day.
7. Although Adrian is perfectly capable _____ getting good marks, he never does.
8. The examiner congratulated Graham _____ passing his driving test first time.
9. Despite strong wind, we succeeded _____ putting up our tent.

C. Put the verbs in brackets in these sentences into an appropriate past tense. The first one has been done for you (10 marks)

1. 'I'm terribly sorry but I forgot (forget) your name.'
2. Julie _____ just _____ (cover) herself in sun tan lotion when the sun _____ (go) behind a large black cloud.
3. 'Is anything the matter?'
'No. I _____ (peel) onions. Onions always make me cry.'
4. Police said that the man they wished to question _____ (have) long hair and _____ (wear) a denim jacket and jeans. He _____ (drive off) in a stolen car.
5. It's typical, isn't it! I _____ just _____ (put) shampoo on my hair when the phone _____ (ring). I _____ (think) it might be important so I _____ (rush) downstairs.

D. Comprehension.**(20 marks)****Read the following passage and then answer the questions which follow.****Enjoying Exercise**

Exercise is fun, and there are many ways to enjoy it. In competitive sports you can get every conceivable form of exercise. But if you don't like to compete, there are just as many leisure pursuits which will keep you in shape.

5 Taking exercise outdoors is one of the cheapest ways to get fit and stay fit. The type of activity you take up will depend largely on the area in which you live. Jogging can be carried out almost anywhere, but if you live in a crowded city it may be safer and more enjoyable if you jog in a local park or recreation ground.

10 Walking is the easiest form of exercise, but to improve fitness, it should exert you enough to make you slightly breathless and to increase your pulse rate. This means a long, brisk walk, not just a comfortable stroll.

Cycling is extremely good for developing stamina and strength, but usually only the muscles of the back and legs benefit. Again it is important to keep the pace up, and this usually means extra care about road safety.

15 Of all types of exercise, swimming is probably the best in the terms of the three key factors of suppleness, strength and stamina. And unlike many other types of exercise, you are unlikely to strain yourself by overdoing things in the early stages because your body is supported by water.

20 Taking part in active sport is an enjoyable and challenging way to exercise, although the benefits depend on the type of sport involved. Team games are a popular form of exercise in schools, and they can be an important part of a fitness programme. But it is important to realise that not all team games provide the *constant* levels of aerobic exercise that are essential for improving stamina. You will need to be fairly breathless for at least 20 minutes to get real benefit.

Many team games need short bursts of exercise, rather than continuous effort. Games such as tennis and squash are ideal, because they require stamina, strength and constant agile movement, while table tennis depends more on speed and agility.

25 Sports can have the disadvantage that injury is relatively common, but with proper coaching, this should not put anyone off from using sport to improve their overall fitness.

Tick (✓) the best answer in questions (1) and (2).

1. There are many ways to enjoy
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a. school. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. literature. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. exercise. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. friendship. |

(1 mark)

2. A person can get every form of exercise in (1 mark)
- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| | a. reading. |
| | b. competitive sports. |
| | c. mountain climbing. |
| | d. judo. |

3. 'The activity you take up will depend largely on the area in which you live' (lines 4-5). How does this statement apply to jogging? (3 marks)

4. Why is it better to take a long brisk walk, not just a comfortable stroll? (2 marks)

5. Which parts of the body benefit from cycling? (2 marks)

6. Why is swimming the best type of exercise? (3 marks)

7. Which disadvantage is relatively common in sports and what can help a person overcome this disadvantage? (2 mark)

8. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of team games in not more than 60 words. (6 marks)

E. Literature.

(20 marks)

Answer every Section.

SECTION 1 – POETRY

(10 marks)

Answer either question (1) or question (2).

EITHER

1. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions which follow.

The caged bird in Springtime

What can it be,
This curious anxiety?
It is as if I wanted
To fly away from here.

5 But how absurd!
I have never flown in my life,
And I do not know
What flying means, though I have heard,
Of course, something about it.

10 Why do I peck the wires of this little cage?
It is the only nest I have ever known.
But I want to build my own,
High in the secret branches of the air.

15 I cannot quite remember how
It is done, but I know
That what I want to do
Cannot be done here

20 I have all I need –
Seed and water, air and light.
Why, then, do I weep with anguish,
And beat my head with my wings
Against these sharp wires, while the children
Smile at each other, saying: 'Hark how he sings!'

James Kirkup

Tick (✓) the best answer in questions (a) – (c).

a. The poem is spoken by (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- i. a bird in a tree.
- ii. a caged bird.
- iii. a bird trapper.
- iv. a hunter.

b. The speaker of the poem (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- i. is happy with his surroundings.
- ii. prefers the company of human beings.
- iii. misses liberty.
- iv. feels very calm.

c. The poem sends a message of (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- i. love.
- ii. disobedience.
- iii. hatred.
- iv. freedom.

d. Why does the bird call his wish for flying absurd? (2 marks)

e. Explain the last stanza of the poem in about 30 words. (5 marks)

OR

2. Write a paragraph of 50 words about a poem you have done with your teacher this year.

Title of the poem:

(½ mark)

Name of the poet:

(½ mark)

The poem is about _____

(5 marks)

I like this poem because _____

(4 marks)

SECTION 2 – PROSE / DRAMA

(10 marks)

Write a paragraph of 60 words about a novel, short story or play you have done with your teacher this year.

Title: _____ (½ mark)

Name of the writer: _____ (½ mark)

The novel / story is about _____

(5 marks)

I like this story because _____

(4 marks)

1. The Visitor
2. Things I like and hate doing during the weekend.
3. Write a report written either for the police or an insurance company, on a burglary or accident that you saw or were victim of.
4. Your school is on an exchange programme with a school in another country and you are living with one of the pupils. Write a letter to your family telling them about where you are staying and what you have been doing. Say what you think of the country and people.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.