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. 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

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 5

ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Sunflowers- Fields of Gold

What could be a more pleasing view than the sight of a large field filled with sunflowers in full bloom? The sunflower's bright yellow flowers seem to reflect the warmth of the sun and represent the very best of summer. These glorious, larger-than-life flowers add colour and spectacle to any garden. And a field of sunflowers stands out among all the other crops on any farm.

The sunflower's correct name *Helianthus* comes from a combination of two Greek words. Sunflowers vary in size, from the dwarf varieties that are under a metre tall to the real giants that reach up over 4 metres. The sunflower is very distinctive. It holds a very special position in the world of art – the eleven sunflower paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, for example, are some of the most famous and valuable artworks in the world today. But the sunflower is also important in nature too. Many kinds of birds find sunflower seeds a very good source of food. It is not unusual to see several birds perched together feeding hungrily on a large sunflower blossom.

Sunflowers originated in the United States of America. Evidence suggests that Native Americans grew sunflowers as a staple food over 4,000 years ago. Sunflower petals were used for face paints or cloth dyes. The pollen and oil were used in cooking or sometimes mixed to make a rich conditioner for the hair. And Native Americans also used sunflowers in their medicines and remedies, using them to treat ailments like sunstroke and even some snakebites.

So, it is clear that Native Americans valued sunflowers for more than their looks. However, the same was not true for the first explorers and colonists to the Americas. When travellers to the New World first sent sunflower seeds back to Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, their fellow countrymen saw them simply as exotic flowers that could add a splash of colour to a garden or greenhouse. It was only much later that Europeans began to see sunflowers as a crop that could deliver high yields of very valuable foodstuffs.

The Russians were the first to cultivate sunflowers on a large scale for their oil, which was used in cooking and sometimes even as fuel for oil lamps. Nowadays big agricultural companies in many parts of the world grow sunflowers on a vast commercial scale, for their seeds, oils and foodstuffs.

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FOR	M 5 ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHE	TIME: 15 minutes
Name	:	Class:
	ate whether the following statements are True (iven (NIG).	(T), False(F) or No Information (5marks)
	a) Sunflowers in full bloom remind you of summ	ner.
	b) Sunflowers originated in South America.	
	 c) Native Americans used sunflowers as part of t diet. d) Vincent Van Gogh became rich by painting su 	-
	e) Oil is produced from the sunflower.	
2. Fi	ill in each blank by using a word you heard from	n the passage. (5 marks)
	he sunflower is bright	
b) Th	here are sunflowers which are less than one	tall.
c) V	incent Van Gogh has left us eleven sunflower	
d) Su	unflower seeds were sent back to	from the New World
e) Su	unflowers were first cultivated on a large scale by the	he

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 5

ENGLISH

TIME: 2 hours

Class:

MARKS				
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total	

Section A – Language.

A. Fill in the blanks using the following phrasal verbs in the appropriate tense. (5 marks)

p	ull up call off	give up	give off	look down upon
a.	I have tried to		_smoking so many tir	nes, but I have never
	managed to do it for more the	han a couple of weeks.		
b.	That new fireplace we have	installed		tremendous heat.
c.	The car	outsic	le the theatre and the s	star was ushered into
	the foyer.			
d.	She is such a snob, she reall	y	her n	eighbours, just because
	they don't have much mone	y.		
e.	The football match was		due to bad	weather.
B. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space provided (5 marks) My next door neighbour has a very unusual (1) (appear). He				
has long hair (2) (<i>part</i>) in the middle, and usually wears an old				
pair of jeans and a (3) (stripe) shirt. His clothes are very (4) (suit) for working in a bank, but that is what he does!				
	less he (5)			
	thes! His clothes are usually	2		
(7)		(<i>wear</i>), and ev	en on very cold days	it is
(8) (button) all down the front. The funny thing is that his son				nny thing is that his son
is ve	is very fashion conscious; he is always wearing the (9) (<i>late</i>)			

styles and never wears casual clothes, even on (10)(formal)occasions.(10 marks)

George used to live (1)	; in fact , he spent over ten years of his
life overseas – but when it was time for h	is children to start (2)
he decided to move (3)	to Britain. After so many years in
(4)	countries, he had got used to driving on the right hand side
of the (5)	. When he returned to England he knew he would
have to get used to keeping left (6)	of keeping right. George had
got used to most things in his (7)	years in the sun, but one thing
he had never managed to get used to was	the (8) His wife
loved herbs and sauces, but George could	not (9)them. He
missed roast beef and Yorkshire pudding	and he was really looking
(10)	to such a treat.

D. <u>Comprehension.</u> (20marks) Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

Over time, experienced seamen and sailors develop a deep understanding of the sea. An instinctive knowledge of the sea's currents and tides is second nature to these veteran seafarers. However, when sailors' talk turned to tales of monstrous walls of water over 100 feet tall that could sink even the largest modern tankers and cargo ships, most people thought such descriptions to be fantasy rather than fact, a part of seaforing muthelagy and pathing mare

5 rather than fact; a part of seafaring mythology and nothing more.

10

While the idea of these unexpected and unexplained "rogue waves" seemed far-fetched, scientists and meteorologists understood the concept of *tsunami* or tidal waves. Such tidal waves were based on scientific evidence: <u>they</u> were known to be caused by underwater earthquakes and could be predicted with a certain degree of accuracy. But scientists viewed with suspicion the stories of huge, unpredictable waves arriving out of nowhere. The sailors' tales were dismissed out of hand and carried little credibility in the scientific community.

Put simply, ordinary waves are formed by the wind blowing across the surface of the sea: the stronger the wind , and the greater the distance the wind blows, the larger the size of the wave. During hurricanes (or other especially severe weather) waves can reach up to as high as 40 or even 60 feet. Until recently, scientific wisdom suggested that waves larger than this were so rare that

15 60 feet. Until recently, scientific wisdom suggested that waves larger than this were so rathey occurred once in every thousand years.

However, with the help of radars and satellites, traditional sailors' tales of gigantic, unexpected and unpredictable waves are now being treated more seriously. Radars operated by the European Space Agency show strong evidence that massively tall rogue waves do in fact exist. More alarmingly,

20 data from these radars suggest that such rogue waves occur more frequently than anyone previously imagined. During a ten-week period the Agency's radars detected no less than ten massive rogue waves rushing across the world's oceans, without any obvious cause for <u>them</u> being observed.

As one oceanographer commented, "Two large ships sink every week, on average. But the cause is never studied to the same detail as an air crash. It is simply put down to bad weather." When large

25 tankers disappear without a trace, insurers and scientists blame poor weather and stormy seas. Now, the phenomenon of rogue waves may start to be studied in more depth to understand if they cause a large number of these maritime tragedies.

One explanation put forward for rogue waves is "constructive interference". This suggests that smaller waves occasionally join together in deeper waters to form one huge wave which picks up
speed in strong ocean currents. However, this theory does not explain the presence of rogue waves in shallower seas <u>where</u> there are fewer currents. An alternative explanation draws on "chaos theory" to explain how rogue waves are born. The chaos theory sets out to explain the mysterious but interconnected complexity of nature and human life. For example chaos theory can explain how one small random event in one part of the world can have devastating effects thousands of miles away across the globe. Chaos theorists suggest that a non-linear pattern of small waves can

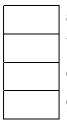
35 miles away across the globe. Chaos theorists suggest that a non-linear pattern of suddenly come together to produce one massive wave.

While it is believed that chaos theory may explain unexpected swells in the sea, it cannot yet be used to predict or prevent rogue waves. Weather experts, oceanographers and experienced seamen are still a long way off from being able to forecast or even anticipate these overwhelming walls of water that occur with such deadly force so far out at sea. As many sailors the world over know to <u>their</u> cost, the high seas remain an unpredictable and hostile place where, despite all the help of modern shipping systems, people venture at <u>their</u> very real peril.

1.Tick (♥) the correct title.

- a. The stormy sea
 - b. Rogue Waves
 - c. Tidal Waves
 - d. Hurricanes

2. State whether these statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or NO INFORMATION GIVEN (NIG). (4 marks)



40

- a. Experienced seamen have great knowledge of the sea.
- b. The cause of tidal waves is not known.
- c. Wind plays an important part in the formation of waves.
- d. In twenty years' time one should be able to forecast rogue waves.

3. Which word or words in the passage do the following refer to? (5 marks)

- a. they (line 8):
- b. them (line 22):

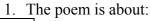
(1mark)

c. where (line31):	
d. their (line 41):	
e. their (line 42):	
4. (a) What is a <i>'tsunami'</i> and (b) what causes it?	(2 marks)
a)	
b)	
5. What has helped scientists treat more seriously, and b	believe in, the existence of rogue waves? (2 marks)
6. Who, according to insurers and scientists, is to blame	for the disappearance of large tankers? (2 marks)
7. In not more than thirty of your own words, explain the	e two possible causes of rogue waves. (4 marks)
<u>E. Literature</u> <u>Answer every section.</u>	(20 marks)
Section 1 Poetry Answer EITHER question 1 OR question 2.	(10 marks)
1. Read the poem carefully and answer the questions	which follow.

Space Shot

Out of the furnace The great fish rose Its silver tail on fire But with a slowness Like something sorry To be rid of earth. The boiling mountains Of snow white cloud Searched for a space to go into And the ground thundered With a roar That set teacups Rattling in the kitchen Twenty miles away. Across the blue it arched Milk bottle white But shimmering in the haze. And the watchers by the fence Held tinted glass against their eyes And wondered at what man could do To make so large a thing To fly so far and free. While the unknown Universe waited; For waiting Was what it had always been good at.

Tick (\checkmark) the best answer in questions 1-4.



- a) a flying fish
 - b) the launching of a rocket
 - c) snow-covered
 - mountains
 - d) an earthquake
- 2. "boiling mountains" is an example of
 - a) personification
 - b) simile
 - c) metaphor
 - d) onomatopoeia

Gareth Owen

(4 marks)

3. The rhyme scheme of the poem is

Poet:		(½ mark)
Poem:		(½ mark)
1. Mention th poet.	e title of a poem you have done in class this year and write dowr	n the name of the
2.		
OR		
7. Why does	the poet refer to the Universe as Unknown?	(2 marks
6. Why were	the spectators astonished at what they were seeing?	(2 marks
5. Why do	es the poet compare the rocket to a flying fish? (line 2)?	(2 marks
d) stripe	d jackets	
c) hats		
b) fur co	pats	
	glasses	
	ers were wearing:	
d) no rh		
c) a b c	d	
b) a b a	b	
a) a a b	b	

3. (i) Are there any figures of speech in this poem?	(1mark)
(ii) Write down a figure of speech used in this poem.	(1 mark)
4. What is this poem about? (write about 40 words)	(3 marks)

5. Why have you chosen this poem and not any other one which you did in class this year? (write about forty words). (3 marks)

Section 2 - Prose/Drama	(10 marks)
Answer the following questions on one of the readers you have done in class this year.	
1. Title of book/play	(½ mark)
2. Name of author/dramatist	(½ mark)

(6 marks)	
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4. In about 40 words say why you liked this book more than any other book you have read in class this year. (3 marks)

F. Compostion.

(20 marks)

Write a composition of about 200-250 words on ONE of the following:

- 1. Your family is moving to a new house in which you can have a room of your own. If you could furnish it yourself, what would the room look like?
- 2. Neighbours.
- 3. It is Parents Day at school. Your Form teacher and your mother are discussing your progress and behaviour at school. Write down what is said in the form of a dialogue.