

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

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

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How did the days of the week get their names?

There was a time in the early history of man when the days had no name! The reason was quite simple. Man had not invented the week.

In those days, the only division of time was the month, and there were too many days in a month for each of them to have a separate name. But when man began to build cities, he wanted to have a special day on which to trade, the market day. Sometimes these market days were fixed at every tenth day, sometimes every seventh or every fifth day. The Babylonians decided that it should be every seventh day. On this day they didn't work, but met for trade and religious festivals.

The Jews followed their example, but kept every seventh day for religious purposes. In this way the week came into existence. It was the space between market days. The Jews gave each of the seven days a name, but it was really a number after the Sabbath day, which was Saturday. For example Wednesday was called the fourth day, four days after Saturday.

When the Egyptians adopted the seven-day week, they named the days after five planets, the sun and the moon. The Romans used the Egyptian names for their days of the week: the day of the sun, of the moon, of the planet Mars, of Mercury, of Jupiter, of Venus and of Saturn.

We got our names for the days not from the Romans, but from the Anglo-Saxons, who called most of the days after their own gods, which are roughly the same as the gods of the Romans. The day of the sun became Sunday. The day of the moon was called Monday. The day of Mars became the day of Tiw,* who was their god of war. This became Tuesday. Instead of Mercury's name, that of the god Woden was given to Wednesday. The Roman day of Jupiter, the thunderer, became the day of thunder god Thor, and this became Thursday. The next day was named for Frigg, the wife of their god Odin, and so we have Friday. The day of Saturn became Saturday, a translation from the Roman.

A day, by the way, used to be counted as the space between sunrise and sunset. The Romans counted it from midnight to midnight, and modern nations still use this method.

*pronounce (Tue)

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FORM 5

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1 State whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG). (4marks)

- | | |
|--|--|
| | a) Man invented the month before the week. |
| | b) The first city was built by the Jews. |
| | c) The Babylonians held their religious festivals every fifth day. |
| | d) Nowadays a day is counted from midnight to midnight. |

2 Give a reason why a long time ago the days of the week had no names. (1 mark)

3 Fill in the gap with information from the text. (5 marks)

- a) Tuesday is named after the god of _____.
- b) The _____ of thunder gave its name to _____.
- c) Saturday takes its name from _____.
- d) Friday is called so after Frigg, the _____ of the god Odin.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

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FORM 5**ENGLISH****TIME: 2 hours**

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

Section A – Language

- A. Put the phrasal verbs provided in the brackets below, in their correct form. The first one is done for you. (5 marks)**

I had come across (come across) my friend Mark a few weeks before I actually needed his help. I tried to call him on his mobile several times, but he (1) _____ it _____ (switch off), so I tried his office. His secretary told me to hold the line and said she would try (2) _____ me _____ (put through). I had been waiting for about five minutes, when my card (3) _____ (run out) and I got (4) _____ (cut off). I went to a public phone box and tried again, but this time I just couldn't (5) _____ (get through) to his company at all. I (6) _____ (give up), when my mobile phone rang. It was him!

"Mark," I said, "at last!"

"Sorry, Fred," he said, "but I (7) _____ you _____ (call back) in five minutes."

Before I could say anything he just (8) _____ (hang up). I'm still waiting to talk to him. I hope he (9) _____ (not try out) my patience too much! Who knows? I (10) _____ (run into) him once again, one fine day!

marks

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

Set in the heart of (0) southern (**south**) England, London is one of the (1) _____ (**big**) and (2) _____ (**noise**) cities in Europe. A (3) _____ (**true**) international city, London attracts millions of (4) _____ (**visit**) every year from all over the world. London has many (5) _____ (**impress**) sights to see, ranging from the (6) _____ (**history**) beauty of St. Paul's Cathedral and Big Ben to Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. In this city of (7) _____ (**contrast**) you can be walking along one of the (8) _____ (**busy**) streets, yet still be less than a kilometre away from one of the many huge, (9) _____ (**peace**) parks. London is a great (10) _____ (**culture**) centre, too; the National Gallery contains one of the finest collections of classical paintings in the world.



marks

C. Fill each gap with ONE correct word as in the example below. (10 marks)

Can you remember where you (0) were when the first text message (1) _____ sent in the U.K? You can't? I'm not surprised. Nor (2) _____ anyone else. But it's an unpredictable world, and nothing has been less predictable (3) _____ the rise of text messaging. It came from nowhere to become (4) _____ fastest growing phenomenon (5) _____ recent times.

Over two million text messages are sent (6) _____ hour in the U.K. The mobile phone industry claims (7) _____ 95% of them arrive within ten seconds 'in normal circumstances'. Texting has opened up an entirely new area (8) _____ communication that didn't exist before. Brief messages, for (9) _____ there is a huge demand, don't need the fuss of a written letter.

Texting has become a means (10) _____ parents to maintain contact with their children, for grandparents to bond with grandchildren, for television to interact with the audience.



marks

D. Comprehension.**(20marks)****Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below.****The way things used to be**

My uncle had a moustache, a good job in the Civil Service and used to smoke forty cigarettes a day. But when he organised day trips for our family he used to behave like a boy. Today, seventy years later, we still talk about the wonderful trips to the sea our uncle used to organise when we were children.

- 5 He organised the trips very carefully. He used to buy the railway tickets and write special programmes long before the day arrived so we began to look forward to this trip. On the cover of the programme was the name of the place we were visiting and a humorous drawing of everyone in the family. There was even a lucky number on each programme and the winner didn't have to carry the bags on the way home.
- 10 All through the day he organised games and competitions. In his view, all the games had to be slightly different. So if the programme said '4pm: Annual Ladies v Gentlemen football match', the match would always take place, even if the beach was very crowded. He organised treasure hunts, modelling competitions with seaweed, shells and bits of wood from the sea, and other events. There would be a special prize for the winner of every competition, usually an old sporting cup from a local junk shop.
- 16 He made sure that there were as many people on the trip as possible, and invited neighbours and their children as well to join the family for the day. The fun started as soon as we left home. Even the walk down to the station in the morning used to involve a game ('the first person to see a policeman gets a point').

- 22 One game we used to play in the car was called 'I know the lady'. One of us would choose someone walking along the street, and as we approached, the driver sounded the horn, and everybody waved. The woman wouldn't understand why we were waving at her and would look puzzled.

He never thought money spent on a well-organised outing was wasted. When his wife complained about the cost of a family day out, he said "Look, it's not wasting money, it's simply fun."

- 1. Say whether these statements are True (T) False (F) or No Information Given (NIG). Put a tick in the right box. (4 marks)**

- a) Day trips were organised by the writer's uncle.
- b) All competitions had prizes.
- c) The outing always ended at 6 p.m.
- d) Only a few people were invited for the trips.

T	F	NIG

2. Say what the following refer to: (3 marks)

a. he (line 5): _____

b. their (line 17): _____

c. her (line 22): _____

3. Find words or phrases from the first THREE paragraphs that are similar in meaning to the following: (3 marks)

a) A written/printed list of activities

b) Funny, amusing

c) A game where players are given a series of hints to find a hidden prize

4. Mention TWO things appearing on the cover of the programme. (2 marks)

5. After so many years, why is the writer still talking about his uncle's outings? (2 marks)

6. "The woman wouldn't understand why we were waving at her." (line 21). Why? (2 marks)

7. Mention FOUR things from the passage which show that the uncle made the outings great fun for all. (4 marks)

marks

E. Literature

(20 marks)

Answer every section.

Section 1 Poetry

(10 marks)

Answer EITHER question 1 OR question 2.

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

A Piece of Paper

5 I saw this blank piece of paper
And it looked
kind of lonely,
Like it needed someone
To talk to.

So I started to talk.

10 I told it about
School and trivial things,
And my need
For someone to talk to,

And in return
It told me about trees
And Autumn
And where it had come from.

15 The paper looked sad
When it told me about the
Wind in the trees
And the coming of man
Who had felled the tree,
20 And I felt ashamed.

Then I got angry.
I had problems enough
Without
Guilt.

25 I tore up the paper.
I tore up myself.

Julia Briggs

1. Write down two words which are good examples of personification. (2 marks)
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
2. Quote two lines which suggest that the writer was very young when she saw the blank piece of paper. (2 marks)

3. “And I felt ashamed.” What made the poet feel ashamed? (2 marks)

4. Mention one thing which is common to both the writer and the piece of paper in the first ten lines of the poem. (2 marks)

5. “I tore up the paper.
I tore up myself.”
Why did the writer feel this way? Give one reason. (2 marks)

marks

OR

2. Choose a poem you have studied in class this year and:
 - i. Write down the title and name of the poet. (2 marks)

- ii. Say what the poem is about. Use between 40 and 50 words. (4 marks)

- iii. Writing between 40 and 50 words, explain what, in your opinion, makes it a good poem. (4marks)

marks

Section 2 - Prose/Drama

(10 marks)

Choose a play or story you have read in class this year and:

1. Write down the title and the name of the author. (2 marks)

2. In about 50 words say what the play/story is about (4 marks)

3. Write briefly (about 50 words) about one of the characters you particularly liked or admired. (4 marks)

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 marks

F. Composition

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 (20 marks)

Write between 200 and 250 words on ONE of the following:

1. You have been on a school outing. Write a report about this outing to be published in your school magazine
2. An Unbelievable Incident .
3. Tommy wants to go to a concert. As he has to return home late, his mother refuses to allow him to go. Write a dialogue which takes place between them.
4. Your foreign friend has expressed his/her wish to come to Malta for a holiday. Reply to his/her letter inviting him/her to your house. Tell your friend how you intend to spend your time together.

Title: _____

[illegible]