

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008
DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Educational Assessment Unit

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. 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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TIME: 15 minutes

The Tower of Pisa.

Everybody knows that in the city of Pisa in Italy, there is a tower that “leans”. However, very few people know that this town has a great and glorious history.

Of course, the tower itself is quite a marvel , too. It is built entirely of white marble. The walls are 4 metres thick at its base. It has eight storeys and is 55 metres high. In the tower of Pisa there is a stairway which leads to the top. The people who climb these stairs to the top get a magnificent view of the city of Pisa and of the sea, which is 10 kilometres away.

At the top, the tower of Pisa “leans” over by 5 metres. That is, if you were to stand at the top and drop a stone to the ground it would hit 5 metres away from the wall at the bottom of the Tower.

What makes it lean? Nobody really knows the answer.

Of course, it wasn’t supposed to lean when it was built. It was supposed to stand straight. It was intended as a bell tower for the cathedral which is nearby and was begun in 1174 and finished in 1350. The foundations of the Tower were laid in sand and this may perhaps explain why it leans.

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TIME: 15 minutes

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

Answer the following questions:

1. Match the following: (2 marks)

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Pisa | <input type="text"/> | the number of steps in the Tower. |
| b) The Tower of Pisa | <input type="text"/> | the height in metres of the Tower. |
| c) 55 | <input type="text"/> | a city in Italy. |
| d) 300 | <input type="text"/> | “leans.” |

marks

2. State whether the following statements are True or False by ticking (✓) the correct column. (4 marks)

- a) Many people know about the history of Pisa.
 b) The stairs lead to the top of the tower.
 c) From the top of the Tower people can only see the city of Pisa.
 d) The person who built the Tower of Pisa expected it to lean.

True	False
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

marks

3. Fill in with words from the passage. (4 marks)

The Tower of Pisa started to be (1) _____ in 1174 and was (2) _____ in 1350. It was intended as a bell tower for the (3) _____. It is built entirely of white marble and has (5) _____ storeys.

marks

(10 marks)

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

Name: _____

Index No:

Class: _____

Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	TOTAL

Language**20 marks**

A. Janet would like to join a fan club. Help her fill in an application form by matching the question to an answer. The first one has been done for you. (5marks)

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. How old are you? | <input type="text"/> | Yes, I play a lot of tennis. |
| 2. What do you do? | <input type="text"/> | Yes, a cat and a dog. |
| 3. Do you have any brothers or sisters? | <input type="text"/> | Yes, I like pop music. |
| 4. Do you have any pets? | 1 | I'm twelve. |
| 5. Are you interested in music? | <input type="text"/> | No, I am an only child. |
| 6. Do you like sports? | <input type="text"/> | I'm a student |

marks

B. Jeremy is on holiday. Read the postcard which he sent to his parents and fill in the gaps with the missing prepositions. The first one (0) has been done for you. (5 marks)

Rome, Italy

Dear Mum and Dad,

Just to say I'm fine. We arrived here (0) on Thursday afternoon. The next day we went to play tennis (1) _____ the hotel tennis courts. This morning Meg stayed (2) _____ her room but I went (3) _____ (4) _____ my aunt. We visited a museum and then we went (5) _____ town.

See you soon.

Love,
Jeremy

marks

C. Two friends are discussing a film shown on television the night before. Complete the blanks of the dialogue with a suitable form of the verb in brackets. (10 marks)

Gary: (1) (see) _____ you _____ the film 'Grease' yesterday?

Katy: Yes. It (2) (be) _____ very interesting.

Gary: I (3) (not watch) _____ it because (4) I (have) _____ much homework left.

Katy: I really (5) (enjoy) _____ it. Next Friday I (6) (watch) _____ the second part.

Gary: I (7) (hope) _____ I (8) (finish) _____ my homework early.

Katy: I (9) (wish) _____ you luck and (10) (not forget) _____ about it.

marks

D. Comprehension.

20 marks

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

Who invented the pencil?

There is a Latin word, *pencillus*, which means "little tail." This word was used to indicate a fine brush, and the word "pencil" originally meant a small, fine pointed brush.

Today, of course, a pencil means something different altogether. Pencils as we know them are less than 200 years old. About 500 years ago, graphite was discovered in a mine in Cumberland, England, and it is believed that some sort of crude pencils may have been made by then.

In Nuremberg, Germany, the famous Faber family established its business in 1760 and used graphite in powder form to make a kind of pencil, but they were not very successful. Finally in 1795, a man called N.J. Conte produced pencils made of graphite which had been ground with certain clays, pressed into sticks, and fired in a kiln. This method has been followed ever since in the manufacture of all modern pencils.

As you might have guessed by now, a "lead" pencil does not contain lead but a mineral substance called graphite. Graphite, like lead, leaves a mark when drawn across the paper. Because of this it is called "black lead," and that's where we get the name "lead pencil."

In manufacturing pencils, dried ground graphite is mixed with clay and water. The more clay, the harder the pencil will be; the more graphite, the softer the pencil. After the mixture reaches a certain hardness, it passes through a forming press and comes out as a thin sleek rope. This is straightened out, cut into lengths, dried and put in huge ovens to bake.

Meanwhile, the pencil case has been prepared. The wood, either red cedar or pine, is shaped in halves with space to hold the lead. After the finished leads are inserted in the spaces, the halves of the pencil are glued together. A saw cuts the long pieces of wood into individual pencils, and a shaping machine gives the surface a smooth finish.

25

Today, more than 350 different kinds of pencils are made, each for a special use. You can buy black lead pencils in 19 degrees of hardness and intensity, or get **them** in 72 different colours! There are pencils that write on glass, cloth, cellophane, plastics, and movie film. There are even pencils, used by engineers and in outdoor construction work, that leave a mark that won't fade after years of being exposed to the weather!

1. Say whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

4 marks

☐

a) ☐ The word 'pencil' referred to a fine brush.

b) ☐ Today's pencil was invented 500 years ago.

c) ☐ The more clay a pencil has the softer it is.

d) ☐ "Black lead" in pencils refers to graphite.

2. In which year and country did the Faber family start their business?

2 marks

☐

3. N.J. Conte's pencil of 1795 was better than the first one produced by the Faber family. How do we know?

3 marks

☐

4. What wood is usually used to make pencils?

2 marks

☐

5. What do the following refer to:

3 marks

☐

(a) it (line 12) –

(b) This (line 16) –

(c) them (line 23) –

6. Mention at least four different surfaces that pencils can write on.

2 marks

☐

a)

b)

c)

d)

7. Say what is so special about pencils used by engineers and in outdoor construction sites.

2 marks

☐

8. Find one word from the passage which means the same as:

2 marks

☐

(a) in the beginning

(b) pieces stuck together

E. Literature.**20 marks****SECTION 1 – POETRY****10 marks****Answer either question (1) or question (2).****EITHER****1.****Fields**

Brown fields
 With ground all broken,
 I would not hurt you,
 While you keep
 the baby corn seeds sleeping.
 See brown fields,
 the sun will shine for you;
 the sun will warm you
 and make you dry.
 Soon the rains will come
 And wet you,
 And give you water
 For your baby corn seeds sleeping.
 For the sun will call the corn seeds;
 The rain will call the corn seeds;
 They will push up,
 Little corn seeds will push up,
 Up through the broken ground,
 Little corn seeds growing.
 Brown fields
 You will turn to green
 Little green corn ears
 Growing
 Dancing
 For the rain,
 For the sun.

Ann Nolan Clark**1. Tick (4) the best answer.**

1 mark

(a) In this poem Ann Nolan Clark is talking to:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | i. | the sun |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. | the rain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iii. | the fields |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. | the farmer. |

(b) “the baby corn seeds” is one example of:

2 marks

☐

<input type="checkbox"/>	simile
<input type="checkbox"/>	alliteration
<input type="checkbox"/>	personification

(c) “I wouldn’t hurt you.” How could the poet do this?

2 marks

☐

(d) “Brown fields You will turn green.” How will this come about?

3 marks

☐

(e) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

1 mark

☐

f) Quote one word which shows that the corn seeds are happy.

1 mark

☐

OR

2. Choose a poem you have studied in class this year.

10 marks

☐

i. Write the title of the poem: _____

½ mark

☐

ii. Write the name of the poet: _____

½ mark

☐

iii. In not more than 40 words say what the poem is about.

5 marks

☐

iv. In not more than 40 words say why you like it or not.

4 marks

☐

SECTION 2- PROSE/DRAMA**10 marks**☐**Choose a novel, short story or play which you have done in class.**

i. Give the title: _____ ½ mark

☐

Name the Author: _____ ½ mark

☐

ii. In not more than 40 words say what the novel/story/play is about _____

5 marks

☐

iii. In not more than 40 words write about a character you like. _____

4 marks

☐**F. Composition****20 marks**☐**Write between 100 and 150 words on ONE of the following topics.**

1. Last Sunday you went with a friend to the open market **OR** circus. Describe what you saw and did.
2. You have lately taken up a new hobby. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about it.
3. Write a short story which starts with the following words – ‘**One sunny morning Julie decided to take her dog for a walk.**’ Continue the story.

Title no:

☐
