

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

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

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME 15 minutes****Obesity in Britain.**

Recently, a number of specialists attended a national conference on Obesity in Britain. They heard one of the main speakers explain how obesity, or being dangerously overweight, will create more problems in Britain than has been thought until now. If things do not change, it is likely that by 2050 half of Britain's population will be obese. This problem will cost the country forty – five billion pounds a year by 2050 if one also includes the number of days people stay away from work in order to treat the problem.

Between 1997 and 2007, the number of obese twelve-year-old boys in Britain increased by 12%. On the other hand, the number of obese twelve-year-old girls went up by 8%. The conference criticised harshly the food industry, in particular the producers of junk food, for doing too little about the problem. Stopping the advertising of junk food during children's television programmes is not enough. Even parents were encouraged to follow what their children eat at home and outside. Schools were advised to promote more sport, especially among teenage girls.

On its part the British Government has set an ambitious target to stop the increase in obesity among children by 2010. Some people attending the conference remarked, however, that this will not happen before the year 2020 because the government itself has done too little so far about the problem.

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Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 4**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME 15 minutes****Name:** _____**Class:** _____**In questions 1-4 put a tick (✓) in the right box to say whether the sentences are TRUE (T), or FALSE (F). (4 marks)**

1. There was only one main speaker at the national conference on obesity.
2. Between now and 2050, the obesity problem will cost Britain 45 billion pounds.
3. Between 1997 and 2007, obesity in Britain increased more among 12-year-old-boys than among 12-year-old girls.
4. British producers of junk food have done nothing about the obesity problem.

T	F

In questions 5-8 fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the passage. (4 marks)

5. By 2050 _____ of Britain's population will be obese.
6. Obese persons may have to stay away from _____ to treat the problem.
7. There should be no adverts of junk food during _____ TV programmes.
8. The British Government plans to stop the _____ in obesity.

In questions 9 and 10 tick (✓) the correct answer. (2 marks)

9. The national conference on obesity in Britain was open to:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) schoolchildren. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) parents. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c) experts. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d) producers of junk food. |

10. According to some people attending the conference on obesity, the British Government has:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) not done enough about the problem. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) done nothing about the problem. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c) done a lot about the problem. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d) stopped working on the problem.. |

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

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

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Fill in with a suitable preposition. The first one has been worked out for you. (5 marks)

The Jaguar is the largest member (0) of the cat family (1) _____ America. (2) _____ many years the Jaguar has been killed (3) _____ the excuse that it attacks cattle, but it is actually hunted (4) _____ its precious fur. Since it is a poor climber, it prefers to hunt (5) _____ the ground. It is an excellent hunter (6) _____ fish. It will sit (7) _____ a rock and when a fish comes (8) _____ reach, it will stun it (9) _____ a vicious blow (10) _____ its paw.

 marks
B. Fill in with a suitable word. The first one has been worked out for you. (10 marks)

Television has brought sounds and (0) moving pictures into all our (1) _____, changing the lives of (2) _____ of us, since the end of (3) _____ 1940s. The first experiments with TV transmissions were (4) _____ in 1926, but it was (5) _____ in 1936 that the first channel was opened by the BBC. At first a television (6) _____ was a luxury, costing almost as (7) _____ as a car. The first pictures in colour appeared in 1951 in the United States. At first they were not very (8) _____ but when the quality of the picture (9) _____, colour television became more (10) _____.

 marks
C. Underline the correct word from the ones within brackets. The first one has been worked out for you. (5 marks)

(0)(They, They're, There, Their) are (1)(over, more, above, beyond) five thousand languages spoken in the world, each with (2) (his, her, its, it's) own words, sounds and grammar. Some, like English,

(3) (is, are, have, has) spoken by millions of people all over the world. Others are spoken by less (4) (they, them, then, than) a hundred. Some people say the first words were expressions of love (5) (between, in, besides, within) people. Some say they (6) (where, were, had, have) imitations of animal sounds. But there is (7) (some, not, no, any) real way of knowing. Nor is there any way to tell when people began to speak. Different scientists suggest that people first learned to speak between thirty and fifty thousand years (8) (before, earlier, then, ago). But it may be that people had been able to (9) (speak, laugh, communicate, shout) by signs a long (10) (period, time, age, year) before.



marks

D. Comprehension**(20 marks)**

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Being sent to jail after being found guilty of a crime is not anybody's idea of fun. Some prisoners accept, even if unwillingly, that their sentence is the price they have to pay to society for their wrongdoings. Others, very often the more dangerous ones, never try to adapt to a new way of life behind bars. As a result, they immediately start dreaming up plans which, if successful, would lead to their escape to freedom once again. Sometimes, such plans are carried out without any help from others. On other occasions people inside or outside the prison lend a helping hand.

The plan to get Timothy Brown out of prison was ambitious. The nineteen-year-old prisoner had been identified as highly dangerous and he was locked up in a secure section of the prison.

Timothy's friends had the simple idea of sending a fax to the prison from a local grocery store in which, among other things, they instructed the authorities to set him free. The fax was said to be coming from "the country's highest court", but **it** had no letterhead and was full of spelling and grammar mistakes.

Timothy Brown, who was in prison for burglary, robbery and assault, walked straight out of the prison. He remained a free man for two weeks – the time it took the authorities to realise **their** mistake. Hardly a clever criminal, he was staying at his mother's house when eight police officers arrived to arrest **him** once more.

The authorities immediately started an investigation to find out who sent the letter and how the prisoner was set free so easily. "It's shameful that it happened," prison director Matthew Major said. "I'm just glad nobody got hurt, because he's dangerous."

Prison officials admitted that the letter did have the fax mark of a grocery store. However, nobody noticed it because prison officials are not required to check where the faxes they receive are coming from. Matthew Major also said that the fax was not suspicious because court documents often contain spelling mistakes.

Although modern prisons have the latest technology in terms of security, there are still reports of clever plans by which prisoners won back their freedom. In Australia, Robert Cole, a convict in a high-security prison, escaped by slimming down from seventy to fifty-four kilograms. He then squeezed through a crack in the wall **which** he had made wider by using a butter knife. In another case, a French robber, Pierre Latour, also escaped when he constructed a parcel and mailed himself out of Karlau Prison in Austria. He has not been seen since.

1. What do the following words refer to in the passage? (2 marks)

- i. it (line 11) _____
- ii. their (line 14) _____
- iii. him (line 16) _____
- iv. which (line 27) _____

marks

2. From the first four paragraphs, find one word which is the **OPPOSITE** of each of the following: (2 marks)

- i. safe _____
- ii. opened _____
- iii. receiving _____
- iv. departed _____

marks

3. From the last three paragraphs find a word with a **SIMILAR** meaning to each of the following: (2 marks)

- i. soon _____
- ii. happy _____
- iii. frequently _____
- iv. intelligent _____

marks

4. Say whether the following statements are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)** and give one reason for every answer. (2 marks)

- i. The letter from Timothy Brown's friends was carefully written. ____

Reason: _____

- ii. The prison director was not pleased about Timothy's escape. ____

Reason: _____

marks

5. Why did Timothy Brown remain a free man for two weeks? (2 marks)

marks

6. Why were so many police officers (eight) sent to arrest Timothy Brown again? (2marks)

marks

7. Mention two things about the false letter sent by fax. (2 marks)

 marks

8. Timothy Brown, Robert Cole and Pierre Latour all escaped from prison. In not more than 50 words explain how they escaped. (6 marks)

 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.**

Photographs

Who's that figure standing there,
 slim at the waist, shoulder-length hair?
 That's your dad twenty years ago,
 wouldn't think so now, though.

5 Who's that young girl skipping high,
 caught against a sunny sky?
 That's your mum some years ago,
 looks a bit different now, though.

10 Who's that tall and lanky lad,
 looks a little bit like dad?
 That's his brother, Uncle Joe,
 wouldn't know him now, though.

15 Who's that lady on the swing,
 smiling and laughing at everything?
 That's Auntie many years ago,
 she doesn't smile much now, though.

20 Who's that tiny wrinkled baby,
 mouth wide open, bawling loudly?
 Oh come on now, surely you know,
 you're still a noisy so and so!

Brian Moses

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

a. In this poem, the poet wanted to write in particular about:

(1 mark)

- ☐ i. photographs.
- ☐ ii. how people change as time goes by.
- ☐ iii. parents, uncles and aunts.
- ☐ iv. babies.

☐ mark
(1 mark)

b. The only person who can still be recognised immediately is:

- ☐ i. the father.
- ☐ ii. the mother.
- ☐ iii. the uncle.
- ☐ iv. the one asking the questions.

☐ mark

c. The rhyme scheme of the poem is:

(1 mark)

- ☐ i. a a b b
- ☐ ii. a b a b.
- ☐ iii. a b c a.
- ☐ iv. no rhyme.

☐ mark

d. Suggest one way in which the mother mentioned in the second stanza may look different now.
(2 marks)

☐ marks

e. Give one good reason why 'Auntie' used to smile more 'many years ago' (line 15)? (2 marks)

☐ marks

- f. In which stanza does the poet show the best sense of humour? Give a reason for your answer. (3 marks)

☐ marks

OR

2. Answer the following questions about a poem you have done in class this year.

- a) Write down the title. (1 mark)

☐ mark

- b) Write down the name of the poet. (1 mark)

☐ mark

- c) Briefly say what the poem is about. (4 marks)

☐ marks

- d) Using between thirty and forty words say why you enjoyed doing this poem.(4 marks)

☐ marks

SECTION 2 – PROSE / DRAMA

(10 marks)

Choose a novel, short story or play you have done in class this year.

- a) Write down the title. (1 mark)

☐ mark

b) Write down the name of the writer.

(1 mark)

mark

c) What is the novel/short story/play about? Write about forty words.

(4 marks)

marks

d) Choose one of the characters and in about forty words say what makes him/her interesting.

(4 marks)

marks

F. Composition

(20 marks)

Write between 180 and 200 words on ONE of the following:

1. "It was past midnight when John returned home last Saturday." Continue the story.
2. You are taking part in an essay-writing competition organised by your local council. Write an article about why you consider yourself lucky to be living in your town/village.
3. Dad: Young people today are one big headache to their parents.
Son: Why do you say so?
Continue this dialogue.
4. Last week the Head of School sent for you in his office. Give an account of what happened.
5. My favourite time of the year.

title
