

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

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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FORM 5**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes**

Meals in Britain

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which many people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go with the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, a drink, some fruit and perhaps some crisps.

‘Tea’ means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes and of course a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam.

The evening meal is the main meal of the day for many people. They usually have it quite early, between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat (beef, lamb, chicken or pork) with potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from meat juices.

The British like food from other countries too, especially Italian, French, Chinese and Indian. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

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FORM 5

**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (2 marks)

- | | |
|--|--|
| | a) Today British people have a big breakfast. |
| | b) Many people drink tea with hot milk. |
| | c) Pubs are good places to go for a meal or snack. |
| | d) Sunday lunch is nothing special. |

2. Fill in each blank by using a word you heard from the passage. (5 marks)

- a) _____ is made from oranges.
- b) The traditional breakfast drink in Britain is _____.
- c) Many visitors to Britain find coffee _____.
- d) For many people _____ is a quick meal.
- e) _____ meals are also eaten at home.

3. (3 marks)

- a) Mention two things eaten during a traditional English breakfast.
- i) _____ ii) _____
- b) Mention two things people have during a British afternoon tea.
- i) _____ ii) _____
- c) Mention two items eaten during a traditional Sunday lunch.
- i) _____ ii) _____

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

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

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Underline the correct answer from the words within brackets. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

About a third of the Earth's land surface is (0) (cover, covered, covering) with forests. The trees that grow in forests (1) (vary, varied, varies) according to the (2) (region, region's, regions) climate – how warm it is, how long the winter (3) (lasts, lasted, last) and how (4) (many, more, much) rain falls in that region. Cool northern forests are (5) (filled, full, fully) of evergreen trees. Temperate forests have some trees that (6) (lose, loose, losing) (7) (their, there, they're) leaves in winter. Tropical rainforests have an enormous variety (8) (for, of, off) big, fast-growing trees. Rainforests are found near the Equator. It rains (9) (most, mostly, almost) every day in a rainforest. Unfortunately, several rainforests are being cut down (10) (at, with, by) an alarming rate.

 marks
B. Fill in each blank space with ONE suitable word. The first one has been done for you.**(5 marks)**

The first two children (0) from Poland arrived at Monks Abbey Primary School in Lincoln in September 2004. By July of the following (1) _____ there were thirty-three, and when school was going to start (2) _____ in September, there were (3) _____ thirty new pupils waiting (4) _____ the school with (5) _____ parents. Between January (6) _____ July 2006, the (7) _____ of children attending primary school whose (8) _____ language was not English went up (9) _____ 1200 to 1900. The (10) _____ were from Poland.

 marks

C. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meaning. The first one has been done for you. (10 marks)

0. The last time I spoke to Mark was in April.
I haven't spoken to Mark since April.

1. William Shakespeare wrote *Macbeth*.

Macbeth _____.

2. Mary told Susan, "I will meet you in front of the church."

Mary told Susan that _____.

3. The students needed more books to follow the lesson.

The students did _____.

4. The weather was very stormy and we didn't go out.

The weather was so _____.

5. Probably there is no richer country than Switzerland.

Switzerland _____.

marks

D. Comprehension (20 marks)

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

Shoemaking craft lives on in Paris - 3,000 EURO a pair.

For 60 years, Raymond Massaro has been living and breathing fashion. Carrying on a business started by his grandfather 114 years ago, the Parisian makes shoes for the rich and famous, as well as for fashion house Chanel.

5 Massaro, whose shoes fetch 3,000 EURO a pair, takes pride in the traditions of his craft, even using the old pedal-operated sewing machines from his father's era. "Why am I still doing this? It's not a question of money," said Mr. Massaro, 78. "It's a question of passion."

But it hasn't always been that way. "When I was young, I didn't want to be a shoemaker," he said. "My father was a shoemaker, his three cousins were shoemakers and my grandfather was a shoemaker;

10 I wanted to do something else. My father made me become a shoemaker, and I thank him every morning.”

Mr. Massaro had hoped to be a Professor of French or History. “But I am doing a kind of history. I’ve constructed the shoes of Napoleon. I’ve redone the shoes of Louis XIV and I’ve made a mould for Pope John Paul II. It’s a little bit of history. I do it my way.”

15 He has maintained the standards that came before him. “Everything is hand-made,” he said, smoothing out the wrinkles of his white laboratory coat. “A shoemaker’s work is to achieve perfection. We are really craftsmen. The business is only 10 people. Everything is done here,” he said, pointing to the backroom where the workshop is located. “The head of the workshop has been with us more than 30 years. Once someone starts working here, they don’t leave. It’s the guarantee of good work. We’re a **tight-knit team**.”

20 Mr. Massaro’s staff **turn out** about 1,500 pairs of shoes a year, 150 of which are for Chanel. Standards of craftsmanship are such that his 3,000 regular clients believe the price is well worth it. He has made shoes for the Kennedy family, Elizabeth Taylor and the Duchess of Windsor but he said his biggest challenge was understanding why someone was willing to spend such a large sum of money on footwear. “I have to understand their psychology and ask myself why they come here. Is it for a
25 personal reason or to be more comfortable? Is it for a night out or for something particular? That’s the hardest part of my job – knowing how to approach the client. Once the customer decides on a style of shoe, an imprint of their foot is taken and a mould is made. Making the shoes takes about 40 hours,” Mr. Massaro explained.

30 With racks of carefully crafted men’s and women’s shoes behind him, he holds up the famous two-coloured Chanel sandal, an icon of the fashion industry. “It has been copied a million times,” he said. “My father and I worked with Coco Chanel to create this sandal about 50 years ago. The sandal’s **unique cut** and the use of colour breathed life into an era when most women wore grey,” Mr Massaro said.

35 With no son to take over the family firm from him, Mr Massaro has sold his company to privately owned Chanel, ensuring his craft will continue beyond his long overdue retirement. “If one day I retire, the business will still exist. This office will still exist,” he said, explaining that his father had worked at the same place. “Right now we are preparing this season’s collection to present at the beginning of next month. Each year we make a new collection for Chanel and we consult with Chanel designer Karl Lagerfeld. This is our twenty-fifth year working with Karl. He’s a workaholic and a
40 genius who inspires us. He’s renovated Chanel, while keeping their look. I admire him greatly.”

Pointing excitedly at a pair of shoes with a jewel ball wrapped around the heels, he explains it was made for Marlene Dietrich. Opening a box, he pauses, holding up a pair of elegant satin low-heeled shoes he made for Barbara Hilton.

1. Say whether the following are True (T) or False (F) and give a reason. (4 marks)

a) Anyone can buy a pair of Massaro shoes. _____

Reason: _____

- b) When he was young, Raymond Massaro wanted to break from the family tradition of shoemaking.

Reason: _____

- c) A total of 30 people work at Massaro's shoemaking workshop. _____

Reason: _____

- d) Massaro manufactures only women's shoes. _____

Reason: _____

2. Say what is meant by "For 60 years, Raymond Massaro has been living and breathing fashion."

(line 1) (2 marks)

3. Give four reasons why Raymond Massaro thinks people may choose to buy his shoes. (4 marks)

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____

4. It takes 40 hours to make a pair of shoes. List the three steps before the actual making of the shoes. (3 marks)

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

5. Why did Raymond Massaro sell his company to Chanel? (2 marks)

6. Mention two famous people who have ordered shoes from Massaro's. (2 marks)

- a) _____
b) _____

7. Give the meaning of the following phrases as used in the passage: (3 marks)

- a) tight-knit team (line 19): _____
- b) turn out (line 20): _____
- c) unique cut (line 32): _____

	marks
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E. Literature (20 marks)
Answer every section.

SECTION 1 – POETRY (10 marks)
Answer EITHER question A OR question B.

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

From the night window

The night rattles with nightmares.
 Children cry in the close packed houses,
 A man rots in his snoring.
 On quiet feet, policemen test doors.
 Footsteps become people under streetlamps.
 Drunks return from parties,
 Sounding of empty bottles and old songs.
 The young women come home.
 The pleasure in them deafens me.
 They trot like small horses
 And disappear into white beds
 At the edge of night.
 All windows open this hot night,
 And the sleepless, smoking in the dark,
 Making small red lights with their mouths,
 Count the years of their marriages.

Douglas Dunn

Tick (✓) the best answer in questions (a) – (c.) (3 marks)

a) The poet describes

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| | i. a merry scene late one night. |
| | ii. a night scene in summer. |
| | iii. a late-night street party. |

b) The poem creates a

- i. happy atmosphere.
- ii. mood of celebration.
- iii. mixture of emotions.

c) The rhyme scheme of the poem is

- i. a, b, a, b
- ii. a, b, c, d
- iii. no rhyme.

1. Give **one** good reason why the policemen go round on 'quiet feet'. (1 mark)

2. Quote a line which includes a metaphor. (1 mark)

3. Quote one word from the poem which helps to bring out the sense of : (3 marks)

Hearing _____
 Movement _____
 Smell _____

4. Do you think that the night life described by the poet is what actually happens in everyday life?

Why? (2 marks)

--

 marks

OR

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

1. Write down the title and name of the poet. (1 mark)

2. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem? (1 mark)

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

4. What struck you most in this poem? (4marks)

marks

SECTION 2 – PROSE / DRAMA

(10 marks)

Choose a novel, story or play you have covered with your teacher this year.

1. Write down the title of the book or play. (1 mark)

2. Write down the name of the novelist / writer/ dramatist. (1 mark)

3. Mention two of the main characters. (1 mark)

4. In about 50 words describe the part these characters play in the novel / story / play. (4 marks)

5. Would you recommend this novel / story / play to a friend? Explain why you would / would not in about 40 words. (3 marks)

marks

F. Compostion.

(20 marks)

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

1. What makes chatting on the Internet so interesting?
2. Write a short story ending with the following words:
“... it was a joke after all.”
3. Your family are sitting together for lunch. Continue the following conversation which takes place during the meal.

Mother: Have you booked the tickets for Tunisia?

Father: I couldn't. I had a lot to do. Anyway, there is still time for the Easter holidays.

You: I don't want to go there; I want to go to England.

Title Number: _____

marks