

FORM 1**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION****TIME: 15 minutes****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. You will be given three minutes to read the questions based on the passage. I shall then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes during the reading. After this reading there will be a pause of another three minutes to enable 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 – Students read questions.
- b. 3 minutes – Teachers read the passage aloud for the first time while students take notes.
- c. 3 minutes – Students answer questions.
- d. 3 minutes – Teacher reads the passage for the second time. Students may answer more questions.
- e. 3 minutes – Students revise final answers.

FORM 1

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

TEACHER'S PAPER

You are going to listen to Kim Smith talking about London's Tower Bridge.

London's Tower Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world.

Plans for Tower Bridge were made around 1876 when the east of London became too crowded. It was necessary to build a bridge across the Thames in that area of the city.

The bridge was ready in 1894. The bridge was built by 450 workers. A great amount of steel was used to build the framework. At first many people did not like its design, but as time passed the bridge became one of London's most famous symbols.

Since it is near the harbour and it is close to the sea, the bridge had to allow large ships to pass. Therefore the designers created a bridge which could be opened. The mechanism to open the bridge is hidden in the two towers. Before 1976 steam power was used to open and close the bridge. Now electricity is used. The bridge used to open almost 50 times a day but nowadays it is only raised about 1,000 times a year.

Visitors can check the bridge's website to find out when it is going to be raised or lowered.

Lots of tourists take photographs of Tower Bridge but you can also go inside the bridge where you'll have a magnificent view over London.

Inside the bridge you can also visit the Tower Bridge Exhibition and you can also see the engine room. Visitors can learn about the history of the bridge through photos, films, and other media.

The bridge is being renovated and it will be completed this year.

FORM 1

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Index No: _____

Class: _____

A. Read the questions below and underline the correct answer.

(3 marks)

1. The bridge was ready in
 - i. 1876.
 - ii. 1894.
 - iii. 1265.
 - iv. 2012.
2. Tower Bridge was
 - i. never liked.
 - ii. always liked.
 - iii. not liked at first but then people changed their mind.
 - iv. so ugly that they wanted to remove it.
3. They made a bridge which could be opened because
 - i. they wanted a different type of bridge.
 - ii. they wanted big ships to be able to pass.
 - iii. in winter the waves were very high.
 - iv. they wanted a special place for tourists.

B. State whether the following are True (T) or False (F).

(5 marks)

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The mechanism to open the bridge is in one of the towers.		
2.	Today the bridge is opened 50 times a day.		
3.	The timetable of the times when the bridge is opened and closed can be found on the bridge's website.		
4.	You cannot go inside the bridge.		
5.	There is a fantastic view from the Tower Bridge.		

C. Fill in each blank with a word from the passage.

(2 marks)

1. Photos and films can help you learn more about the _____ of the bridge.
2. The bridge is being restored and should be ready this _____.

FORM 1

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
COMPREHENSION TEXTS

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text and then answer the questions on the Language Paper.

History of the Pencil

Pencils are found everywhere. And yet, pencils are one of the greatest inventions of all times.

5 The history of the pencil starts with a big storm in England in the sixteenth century. After the storm, the local people saw that a large tree had fallen down. Under the tree was an unknown black substance. It was shiny, soft and smooth and it left a black mark on the hands of the people who touched it. Later, this substance was called graphite.

10 At first, farmers used graphite to mark their sheep. However, people quickly realised that they could use it to write on paper. But, it was very messy. To use it with paper, people wrapped a thin stick of graphite in a piece of sheepskin or rope.

The wooden covering of a pencil was invented by the Italians. It made it easier to write with graphite. The first pencils were not painted so as to show the beautiful wood used, but by the 1890s, many pencil makers started painting pencils and printing brand names on them.

15 There is an interesting story about why pencils started being painted yellow. During the 1800s, the best graphite in the world came from China. Pencil makers wanted a special way to tell people that they used Chinese graphite. In China, the colour yellow is linked to the royal family. Pencil makers began painting their pencils bright yellow to show this link with China
19 and with kings and queens. Even today, many pencils are still painted yellow.



Adapted from an article by Edwin Drummond and text from <http://www.pencils.com>

DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Department for Curriculum Management and eLearning
Educational Assessment Unit
Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2012

FORM 1**ENGLISH****TIME: 2 hours**

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

SECTION A: LANGUAGE**15 MARKS**

- A. Bill has just started a new job at a hotel and is talking to Karen. Complete the dialogue by using who, what, where, why and how. The first one (0) has been done for you. (6 marks)**

Karen: Hello! I'm Karen. (0) Who are you?

Bill: Hi! I'm Bill.

Karen: Welcome to the hotel, Bill.

Bill: Thanks Karen. (1) _____ is he?

Karen: He's Andrew.

Bill: And (2) _____ does he do?

Karen: Andrew is the barman. Are you new here? (3) _____ are you at the hotel?

Bill: I'm here to work part-time.

Karen: Great! (4) _____ are you going to do?

Bill: I am going to work as an animator.

Karen: That's interesting. (5) _____ do you feel?

Bill: I feel excited. (6) _____ are you from, Karen?

Karen: I'm from Australia. Hope to see you again.

Bill: I hope so.

B. Read the story and fill in the blanks with and, but, because or because of. The first one (0) has been done for you.

A man argued with his wife (0) because she burnt his toast. He left home later than usual (1)_____ he drove to work very fast (2) _____ he was late. When he was going round the corner, the man was going to hit a dog. He tried to brake (3)_____ the car skidded (4) _____ the slippery road. The man lost control of the car (5) _____ crashed into a lorry. The lorry was not damaged (6) _____ the car was almost destroyed. All this happened (7)_____ the burnt toast (8) _____ a careless dog!

C. Complete the following story by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you. (5 marks)

Ms Borg (0) started (start) following a diet two months ago. She (1)_____ (be) very slim a few years ago but now she (2)_____ (be) overweight. She feels that she (3) _____ (not have) much energy now. She (4) _____ (read) about this new diet in the newspaper. It (5)_____ (be) very simple to follow. Her friends (6)_____ (do) the same thing now. They only (7)_____ (eat) one meal a day and drink a lot of water as this helps them (8) _____ (lose) weight. Tonight, Ms Borg (9) _____ (have) a salad instead of fried chicken. She thinks that she (10) _____ (see) good results in the future.

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION

Read “*History of the Pencil*” which is on a separate sheet, and then answer the following questions.

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 mark []

The passage is about

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) finding a pencil. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) a bad storm. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c) the way a pencil was invented. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d) a yellow pencil. |

2. Are the following **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**?

4 marks []

- a) People found graphite in England.
 b) People soon started using graphite to write on paper.
 c) Pencil makers painted pencils yellow because they were made in China.
 d) Today, few pencils are painted bright yellow.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Describe how graphite was found, by writing numbers 1 to 6 in the correct box.

3 marks []

<input type="text"/>	A large tree fell down.
<input type="text"/>	Wood was used to make a pencil.
<input type="text"/>	There was a bad storm in England.
<input type="text"/>	The substance was called graphite.
<input type="text"/>	Pencils were painted yellow.
<input type="text"/>	People saw a strange black substance.

4. Find **TWO** words in the text used to describe graphite.

2 marks []

5. Continue the following sentence by writing one word in each blank from the passage.

3 marks []

To use graphite to write on paper, people wrapped it in _____ or _____ . Later, a _____ cover was used to hold a stick of graphite.

6. Why were the first pencils not painted?

2 marks []

7. What did many pencil makers do in the 1890s?

2 marks []

8. Why were pencils painted yellow?

2 marks []

9. What do the following words refer to in the text?

1 mark []

- a) one (line 1):

- b) it (line 10):

(20 marks)

SECTION C: LITERATURE

20 MARKS

PART I: POETRY – Unprepared Text

(10 marks)

Answer all questions.

Summer Morning

I saw the dawn creep across the sky,
 And all the gulls go flying by.
 I saw the sea put on its dress
 Of blue midsummer loveliness,
 And heard the trees begin to stir
 Green arms of pine and juniper.
 I heard the wind call out and say:
 “Get up, my dear, it is today!”

dawn: sunrise

gulls: birds

stir: move

pine and juniper: trees



by Rachel Field

1. **Underline the correct answers.**

(i) The poem is

- a) about the poet getting up in the morning.
- b) about a day at the beach.
- c) a description of a beautiful summer morning.

(ii) The speaker feels

- a) very tired in the morning.
- b) happy about the beautiful summer morning.
- c) that summer will soon be over.

2. Write down **TWO** things that the speaker sees in the morning. (1 mark)

3. Write down **TWO** sounds that the speaker hears in the morning. (1 mark)

4. 'Stir' is a verb that shows something is moving. Write down **ANOTHER TWO** verbs that describe something moving in the poem. (1 mark)

5. Fill in the blanks. (4 marks)

a) '*I saw the sea put on its dress*'

Here the poet imagines that the sea puts on a _____.

b) '*I heard the wind call out and say:*

Get up, my dear, it is today!'

The poet imagines that the _____ is telling her to get up.

The figure of speech here is a _____.

c) The "green arms" are _____ of the trees.

6. Find a word in the poem that rhymes with: (1 mark)

a) sky _____

b) say _____

PART II: PROSE/DRAMA – Unprepared Text

Answer all questions.

And now a strange thing happened to him. Billy was about to turn away from the window when at once his attention was caught by the small notice that was there. BED AND BREAKFAST, it said. Each word was like a large black eye staring at him through the glass, forcing him to stay where he was and not to walk away from that house; and the next thing he knew, he was actually moving across from the window to the front door of the house, and reaching for the bell.

He pressed the bell. Far away in a back room he heard it ringing, and then at once the door opened and a woman was standing there. Normally you ring the bell and you have at least a half-minute's wait before the door opens. But this woman was like a jack-in-the-box. He pressed the bell - and out she popped! It made him jump.

(Adapted from 'The Landlady' by Roald Dahl)

In Questions 1 to 3 tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Billy didn't turn away from the window because (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) it was dark.
b) a small notice caught his attention.
c) it was raining.

2. Each word of the small notice was like (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) a large glass eye.
b) a large black eye.
c) a large eye .

3. The words of the notice forced Billy to (1 mark)

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) stay where he was.
b) start walking.
c) ring the bell.

4. What is the woman who opened the door compared to? (2 marks)

5. Why does the writer make this comparison? (1 mark)

6. What effect does the woman have upon Billy? (2 marks)

7. From the list below tick (✓) **TWO** words that show sudden movement.

- a) reaching
b) moving
c) popped
d) swung

SECTION D: COMPOSITION

25 MARKS

Write between 100 and 150 words on **ONE** of the following:

1. Look at the picture below and write a **story** about it. The following words may help you:

birthday, cake, candles, party, friends, family, camera, photo, enjoy, sing



2. Your English friend is visiting Malta in the summer holidays. Write a **letter** telling him/her about some places of interest in Malta and Gozo which you enjoy visiting. Your address is 19, Valley Street, Mosta. MST 1032
3. Continue the **story**: *The girl ran up the stairs shouting, "She's here! She's here!" ...*

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Write the number of the task you have chosen in this box.

END OF PAPER