

FORM 2

**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 which I shall read aloud for you. 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 - Teacher reads out the questions.
- b. 3 minutes - Teacher reads passage aloud for the first time while candidates take notes.
- c. 3 minutes - Candidates answer questions.
- d. 3 minutes - Teacher reads passage for the second time. Candidates may answer more questions.
- e. 3 minutes - Candidates revise final answers.

FORM 2

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Listen to this documentary feature about the tragic end of the ‘Maltese Titanic’.

The year 2012 marked the 100th anniversary when the RMS *Titanic* sank in the icy waters of the North Atlantic. Out of 2,200 passengers and crew, around 1,500 died. Four years earlier, a similar tragedy happened just outside Malta’s Grand Harbour.

Although on a smaller scale, one can say that the sinking of the SS *Sardinia* in 1908 is the *Titanic*’s Maltese version.

The *Sardinia* was smaller than the *Titanic*. It weighed only 1,514 tons and carried fewer passengers than the *Titanic*. In fact, on her last voyage there were 39 crew members and 154 passengers travelling to the city of Mecca.

On November 25 1908, at 10 a.m. and on a cold Wednesday morning, the *Sardinia* left Malta’s Grand Harbour for the Egyptian port of Alexandria. At about 200 metres from the breakwater, black smoke started coming out of the ship. Later, when the fire broke out, several explosions were heard. As the wind was blowing strongly, the fire soon grew higher, burning everything in its way.

Eyewitnesses said that the ship tried to re-enter the Grand Harbour. Instead it started going round in circles only to hit some rocks off Fort Ricasoli. Soon after a large explosion rocked the boat, throwing parts of it across the water and the nearby shore.

Boats of all kinds, full of Maltese fishermen, left the port in order to try and help any survivors. Unfortunately, only 10 passengers and 23 crew members were saved. The rest either died because of the explosion or else drowned when the SS *Sardinia* sank.

FORM 2

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Underline the best answer.

(1 mark)

The *Titanic* sank in the waters of

- a) northern Europe.
- b) the North Atlantic.
- c) southern Africa.
- d) the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Match Column A to Column B. The first one is done for you.

(5 marks)

	Column A		Column B
a)	2,200		The number of passengers on board the <i>Sardinia</i>
b)	1,514		The number of crew members on board the <i>Sardinia</i> who survived
c)	39	a	The number of passengers and crew on board the <i>Titanic</i>
d)	154		The weight of the <i>Sardinia</i> in tons
e)	1908		The number of crew members on board the <i>Sardinia</i>
f)	23		The year the <i>Sardinia</i> sank.

3. Underline the correct answer.

The sinking of the *Sardinia* happened

- a) in the same year as the sinking of the *Titanic*.
- b) four years earlier than the sinking of the *Titanic*.
- c) 100 years after the sinking of the *Titanic*.
- d) four years after the sinking of the *Titanic*.

4. Fill in the gaps with words from the passage.

(2 marks)

- a) The *Sardinia* set sail on a _____ Wednesday morning.
- b) When the fire broke out, several explosions were _____.
- c) Before hitting the rocks, the *Sardinia* started going _____ in circles.
- d) Boats full of Maltese _____ left the port to help the survivors.

FORM 2

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
COMPREHENSION TEXT

Clothes Crimes

A. Clothes can be comfortable and casual, smart and stylish, or colourful and strange. That's fine, but be careful if what you're wearing is too different. It isn't your character or opinions, but the way you look that can cause disapproval. Clothes can cause a strong reaction.

B. There are many examples of clothes which have got people into trouble with the law. In 1797, the inventor of the top hat was arrested in London for wearing "a tall structure designed to frighten timid people". People screamed and panicked when they saw it.



C. Women have also caused disagreement with **their** clothes. In 1926, the actress Marlene Dietrich wore a man's suit and tie in Paris and was warned that her clothes were causing offence. Even though women of all ages wear trousers these days, it wasn't until the sixties that they were accepted as something that a woman can wear. In 1965, fashion designer Mary Quant invented the first "miniskirt". These skirts were "shockingly short" for the time. Although miniskirts became very popular, some people were shocked because they thought **they** were immoral.



D. You may think that people are more open-minded now. But that isn't always true. Recent clothes "criminals" were teenagers wearing ordinary clothes. In Britain, young people wearing hooded sweatshirts were not allowed in shopping centres because "hoodies" are sometimes worn by criminals who want to hide their faces. But does that mean that all people who wear hoodies are criminals?

E. And in the United States, it was baggy jeans that shocked the public. A popular fashion with hip hop fans is to wear very baggy jeans and show their underwear. This fashion became illegal in some American towns. This probably wasn't because the clothes were offensive. The reason was that some people thought that this style was typical of the criminal nature of some hip hop fans. Maybe the day will come when people will be judged on who they are and not on the clothes that they wear.



Name: _____

Class: _____

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

SECTION A – LANGUAGE

(15 marks)

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the box below. The first one (0) has been done for you.

gloves	keep	freezes	chocolate	scarves	below
fireplace	season	boots	drop	forms	

Winter is the (0) season when temperatures (1) _____. In some countries where the temperature is (2) _____ zero, water (3) _____ and ice (4) _____ on puddles, ponds and lakes. After a heavy snowfall, children play in the snow. However, it is important to find ways to (5) _____ warm. People wear thick coats, (6) _____ round their necks, (7) _____ on their hands, and (8) _____ on their feet. Children often drink hot (9) _____ when they come in from the cold. Families sit around the (10) _____ at night and talk about what they did during the day.

5 marks

B. Fill in the blanks in order to complete the sentences using Reported Speech. The first one (0) has been worked for you.

Sarah: "I tidy my room every day."

(0) Sarah **told** Tim that she **tidied** her room every day.

Tim: "I don't have time to tidy my room every day as you do."

(1) Tim replied that he _____ no time to tidy his room every day as she _____.

Sarah: "I am as busy as you are."

(2) Sarah said that she _____ as busy as he _____.

Tim: "Do you help wash the dishes as I do?"

(3) Tim asked Sarah if she _____ wash the dishes like he _____.

Sarah: "I don't like washing the dishes."

(4) Sarah _____ him that she _____ washing the dishes.

Tim: "Do you like washing the car?"

(5) Tim _____ Sarah if she _____ washing the car.

5 marks

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

Last night John (0) **went** (go) to the sitting room to watch TV. Suddenly he

(1) _____ (smell) something burning. He (2) _____ (open)

the door and (3) _____ (find) a lot of smoke in the corridor. So he

(4) _____ (wake) everybody up and called the fire engine.

The family (5) _____ (put) a wet towel on their mouth and nose and

(6) _____ (rush) out of the flat. As they (7) _____ (run)

down the stairs, the firemen luckily (8) _____ (arrive) and

(9) _____ (rescue) them. Now they (10) _____ (stay) at their

friends' flat.

5 marks

SECTION B – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage “Clothes Crimes”, which is on a separate sheet, and then answer the following questions.

1. Where can you find this passage? Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 mark []

- a) biography
- b) encyclopaedia
- c) magazine

2. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1 mark []

The passage is about

- a) the invention of the top hat
- b) miniskirts in the sixties
- c) the importance of fashion
- d) clothes that shock

3. Tick (✓) to indicate whether the following statements are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**.

4 marks []

- a) It was normal for a woman to wear trousers before the sixties.
- b) Mary Quant invented the first miniskirt in the sixties.
- c) In Britain young people wearing hoodies were not allowed in clubs.
- d) Nowadays people do not judge a person by the clothes he/she wears.

T	F

4. Where was the inventor of the top hat arrested?

1 mark []

5. List **TWO** things that people did when they saw the first top hat.

2 marks []

a) _____ b) _____

6. What did Marlene Dietrich do which caused offence?

1 mark []

7. Write down an adjective and a phrase from lines 10-15 which some people used to describe miniskirts in the sixties. 2 marks []
- a) _____ b) _____
8. Why do criminals sometimes wear “hoodies”? 2 marks []
- _____
9. Continue the following sentence by filling in with words from Paragraph E: 2 marks []
- Wearing very baggy _____ and showing one's _____ is associated with the typical _____ nature of some _____ fans.
10. What do the following words refer to in the passage? 1 mark []
- a) their (line 8) _____
- b) they (line 14) _____
11. Find a word in the passage that means: 1 mark []
- a) elegant (paragraph A) _____
- b) shy (paragraph B) _____
12. Write down which paragraph talks about: 2 marks []
- a) women's trousers and miniskirts _____
- b) how baggy jeans shocked people in America _____
- c) hoodies trouble in Britain _____
- d) the scary top hat _____

SECTION C – LITERATURE

Part I: Poetry – Unprepared Text

10 marks

Read the following poem and answer all the questions below.

Morning by *Deepa Aggarwal*

Morning

Wraps me softly

In a blanket of grey

Touches my eyelids

5 With pale, cool fingers

Sings in my ears

A twittering sparrow

Tugs at my arms

Lifts me gently

10 From my bed

Saying

Another day is here.

Round and Round

The whirling fan

15 Touching my cheek

With its butterfly breath

A constant breeze

Blowing summer away

Ruffling my hair

20 Cooling my neck

Oops!

Making my papers fly!



Meanings:

Sparrow = a type of bird

Tugs = pulls hard

Whirling = moving rapidly round and round

Ruffling = making it untidy

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

In the morning, the narrator feels

2 marks []

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) unhappy because he has to wake up. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) happy because it is a lovely new day. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c) angry because it is windy outside. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d) excited because summer is about to end. |

2. Match the quotation in Column A with the figure of speech in Column B by writing the correct letter in the box. There is one extra figure of speech. 3 marks

Column A

- a) 'In a blanket of grey' (line 3)
- b) 'twittering' (line 7)
- c) 'Touches my eyelids
With pale, cool fingers' (lines 4 – 5)

Column B

- personification
- simile
- onomatopoeia
- metaphor

3. '*Round and Round*' (line 13)
What is moving round and round? 2 marks []

4. Find an example of alliteration from lines 14 – 22. 1 mark []

5. Tick (✓) the correct answer. 2 marks []

'*Saying
Another day is here.*' (lines 11 – 12)

This is an example of

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) an onomatopoeia. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) run-on lines. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c) a simile. |

Part II: Prose – Unprepared Text

Read the following passage and answer all the questions below.

IZZY WIZZY is training to become a wizard. His master, a wizard, has left him alone with another student, Toad.

IZZY WIZZY: (*Whispering.*) Toad? Toad? Has he gone? Oh, I am glad. Thank you for covering up for me. If our master had found out it was me who put the syrup in the pig potion, he'd have turned me into a frog, or a toad, like you. (*Laughing.*) It was funny though, wasn't it? How was I to know what would happen? I tasted the pig potion and it was *yuk*. Really Eeeergh. Completely blurrh. I thought, 'Nobody's going to drink this.' So I poured in some syrup. Who'd have thought it would make the pigs blow up like balloons, turn blue with yellow spots and float away?

Toad, if only our master would teach me magic out of his big black book. Then I'd know what to expect. I mean, how hard can doing magic be? You've only got to pick a wand, read the right words out of the book and wave your hands. Anybody could do it.

What?

(*Giggling.*) No, we mustn't. We'll get into trouble if he finds out. Do you really think we could? Oooh, how exciting. How jambamfantabulosible! Let's do it. Let's do a spell. Where's the big black book? Where's he hidden it? Find it, Toad, while I get the wand.

Adapted from Simon Parker's *Izzy Wizzy Gets Busy*

1. Choose words from the box to complete the sentences below. There are more words than you need to use. 3 marks []

frightened	kind	Brave	good
powerful	naughty	Foolish	strict

- a) Toad is _____ and a _____ friend because he protected Izzy Wizzy.
- b) Izzy Wizzy is rather _____ and _____ because he does not obey his master.
- c) The wizard seems _____ and _____ because the students are afraid of him.
2. What has the wizard done to Toad? 1 mark []

3. Izzy Wizzy uses a number of words which are not really English words. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

4 marks

- a) “yuk. Really Eeeergh. Completely blurrh.” (line 7)

These words show that Izzy Wizzy

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | i. liked the taste of the potion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. did not like the taste of the potion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iii. was changed into an animal when he drank the potion. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. could not speak properly when he drank the potion. |

- b) “How jambamfantabulosible!” (line 15)

These words show that Izzy Wizzy was

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | i. saying a spell. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. crazy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iii. feeling scared. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. feeling excited. |

4. Tick (✓) the correct word to complete this sentence.

2 marks []

In this part of the play, Izzy Wizzy is the only character on stage who can speak. So, his lines are called a

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a) dialogue. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b) monologue. |

SECTION D – COMPOSITION

Write between 150 and 200 words on **ONE** of the following.

(25 marks)

1. Look at the picture below and write a **story** beginning “It was a bright, sunny day in December. Four friends decided to go cycling.....”

You can use the following words or phrases: slippery, fell off, accident, hurt, hospital, sad



2. Sam is talking to Julia, a sales assistant, about a T-shirt he had bought from the shop she works in. Continue the **dialogue**:

Sam: Good morning. Yesterday afternoon I bought this T-shirt from your shop. When I went home I realised it had a stain. Could you change it for me please?

Julia: I'm sorry. We don't change any items when bought on sale.

Sam: It's true I bought it at a reduced price, but I can't wear it like this

3. Write an email to your English friend to describe your school.

The following words may help you: ground floor, first floor, entrance, hall, class, stairs, tuck shop, staff room, office

If your email does not fit in the space below, use the lines on page 11.

[illegible]

[illegible]

