

FORM 5

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 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 the answers.

- a. 3 minutes - Candidates read questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while candidates take notes
- c. 3 minutes - Candidates answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility for candidates to answer questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

You are going to hear a tour guide describe Leeds Castle.

Good afternoon and welcome to our tour of Leeds Castle. Before taking you inside the castle, I would like to give you some information about the history of this castle. The castle you see today is the result of over 900 years of alterations and changes.

Described by Lord Conway as 'the loveliest castle in the world', Leeds Castle has a chequered history. The original wooden structure was replaced by a fortified stone castle in 1119 and William the Conqueror used enforced Anglo-Saxon labour for work on its construction. What form this castle took is uncertain as it was rebuilt and transformed in the following centuries.

An important feature of Leeds Castle is its access to the River Len. During the construction of Leeds Castle, equipment and building materials were transported by boats to the site of the castle. Once Leeds Castle was built fresh supplies, provisions and reinforcements sent down the river prevented the castle occupants from being starved into submission during siege warfare.

As you can see, Leeds Castle consists of four distinct forts, capable of separate defence should any one or other fall into the hands of an enemy.

The castle became a royal residence in 1278 for King Edward I and his queen, Eleanor. The king enhanced its defences, and it was probably Edward who created the lake which surrounds the castle. However, the castle was converted from a fortress stronghold to a royal palace by King Henry VIII in 1512, for his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

The last private owner of the castle was Lady Baillie. Lady Baillie bought the castle in 1926. She redecorated the interior and also made exterior alterations. It was at this time that the 16th century-style carved-oak staircase was put in place. During the early part of the Second World War, Leeds Castle was used as a hospital where Lady Baillie and her daughters hosted burned Commonwealth airmen. Survivors remember the experience with fondness to this day. Upon her death in 1974, Lady Baillie left the castle to the Leeds Castle Foundation, a private charitable trust whose aim is to preserve the castle and grounds for the benefit of the public. The castle was opened to the public in 1976.

As you can see, this castle and its grounds are now a popular leisure destination. Nearly 650,000 people visited Leeds Castle in 2012. In the castle grounds we find a maze, a grotto, a golf course and what may be the world's only museum of dog collars. You can visit these attractions at your leisure after the tour of the castle.

Incidentally, the maze is one of the newer attractions. It was constructed in 1988, using 2,400 yew trees. Generally, solving the maze does not take a very long time, but those who may be afraid of getting lost there can purchase a guidebook from the souvenir shop with a view of the entire maze. Both sterling and euro are accepted in the shops.

We hope you enjoy your visit to Leeds Castle.

FORM 5

**ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

TIME: 15 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer, according to the passage.

1 mark []

a) Leeds Castle

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | i. has not changed since it was built. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. has undergone several changes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iii. has been renovated recently. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. was renovated 900 years ago. |

b) The River Len was important for Leeds Castle to

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | i. transport builders to the construction site. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | ii. transport equipment and material from the castle. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iii. transport food and soldiers to the castle. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | iv. defend it from an attack. |

2. By writing numbers in the boxes provided, put the following functions of Leeds Castle in the order in which they occurred, beginning with the oldest first. The last one (5) has been done for you as an example.

2 marks []

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | Hospital |
| <input type="text"/> | Royal palace |
| <input type="text"/> | Royal residence |
| <input type="text"/> | Private residence |
| <input type="text"/> | Fortress |

3. What do the following dates and numbers refer to?

2 marks []

- a) 4 _____
- b) 1976 _____

4. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). Give a reason for your answer.

5 marks []

a) Anglo-Saxons built the original wooden building. _____.

Reason: _____

b) The carved-oak staircase in Leeds Castle was constructed in the 16th century. _____.

Reason: _____

c) The Leeds Castle Foundation bought the castle from Lady Baillie. _____.

Reason: _____

d) The maze in the castle grounds is constructed of one type of tree. _____.

Reason: _____

e) Everyone finds it difficult to get out of the maze. _____.

Reason: _____



FORM 5

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
COMPREHENSION TEXTS**

E. COMPREHENSION

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

Text 1

Neanderthal Man

In 1848 a strange skull was discovered in Gibraltar. It was undoubtedly human, but also had some of the features of an ape: distinct brow ridges, and a forward projecting face. The remains were named *Homo neanderthalensis* (Neanderthal man) – an ancient and primitive form of human.

- 5 The archaeological evidence revealed that the earliest Neanderthals had lived in Europe about 200,000 years ago. But then, about 30,000 years ago, they disappeared, just at the time when the first modern humans appeared in Europe. It is believed that our ancestors, modern humans, spread out of Africa into Neanderthal territory about 100,000 years ago with better brains and more sophisticated tools.
- 10 Was Neanderthal really the brutish ape-man of legend, or an effective rival to our own species? And how exactly had he been driven to extinction? What could be found out about Neanderthals from the bones themselves? To begin answering these questions a skeleton was needed, and no complete Neanderthal had ever been found. A reconstruction expert at The American Museum of Natural History in New York realised that it would be possible to
- 15 create an entire composite skeleton from casts of partial skeletons. Gary Sawyer combined and rebuilt broken parts to create the most complete Neanderthal ever seen. This Neanderthal stood no more than 1.65m (5' 4") tall, but he had a robust and powerful build - perfect for his Ice Age environment. But would he have stood up to the cold better than modern humans?
- 20 The popular image of the Ice Age is that of a period of unremitting freezing conditions. After seeing the skeleton, Professor Trenton Holliday, from Tulane University, believed Neanderthals' comparatively short limbs and deep, wide ribcage minimised the body's surface area and helped to retain heat, and kept vital organs embedded deep within the body insulated from the cold. To see if this would have helped him to survive, scientists subjected
- 25 two modern humans with very different body shapes to cooling in an ice bath. One had the long limbed, athletic shape of a runner; the other had a stockier, heavily-muscled body similar to that of a Neanderthal. The heavily-muscled person lasted longer in the ice bath, so it seems that Neanderthal man would have had an advantage: his muscle would have acted as an insulator, and his deep chest helped to keep organs warm.

Adapted from http://www.bbc.co.uk/sn/tvradio/programmes/horizon/neanderthal_prog_summary.shtml

Answer the questions on the Language Paper.

Text 2

Did Stone Age cavemen talk to each other in symbols?

Visit the caves of Chauvet, Lascaux and Rouffignac in southern France and you will witness some of the most **breathhtaking** art our planet has to offer. Images of bison, lions and other creatures loom from the cavern walls. Herds of horses and the occasional rhino, not to mention the **odd** mammoth and giant bull, parade across the rocks. Many animals are depicted in vivid colours, with a sense of perspective and anatomical detail that suggest these artists had acquired considerable skill.

These underground galleries also turn out to be remarkably old. The works at Rouffignac have been dated to around 13,000 years old, while those at Chauvet and Lascaux are thought to be more than 30,000 years old. This testimony on rock walls – in daubs of ochre and charcoal mixed with spittle and fat – shows that our hunter-gatherer ancestors could depict the world around them in a startlingly sophisticated way.

Not surprisingly, these paintings attract tens of thousands of visitors every year. However, there is another aspect to this art that often escapes attention, but which is now providing scientists with fresh insights into our evolution. Instead of studying those magnificent drawings, researchers are investigating the symbols painted beside them. These signs are rarely mentioned in most studies of ancient cave art. Some are gathered in groups, some appear in ones or twos, while others are mixed in with the images of animals. There are triangles, squares, full circles, semicircles, crosses and groups of dots. Others are more complex: drawings of hands with **distorted** fingers; rows of parallel lines; branch-like and hut-like symbols. In total, 26 specific signs are used repeatedly in these caves, created in the years when Europe descended into – and emerged from – the last great Ice Age.

"These symbols are all over these cave walls, but no one really notices them," says Genevieve von Petzinger, of the University of Victoria, in British Columbia. That is a mistake, according to von Petzinger, for the symbols provide clear evidence of the way our ancestors moved from representing ideas realistically – as in those beautiful images of bison and mammoths – to the stage where they began to represent concepts symbolically. In some cases, signs appear to emerge from the use of condensed images of an animal and eventually come to act as a symbol for that animal in its entirety. For example, a wavy line used to depict the back of a horse in a larger painting eventually comes to stand for the entire horse in different sets of paintings.

Genevieve von Petzinger created a database of all the signs found in more than 200 caves in France and Spain. Her aim was to study where and when they were first used, and in what combinations, and to compare them with markings found on other ancient artefacts. The results are startling, for the database shows many symbols are frequently arranged in specific **clusters** repeated over and over again in different caves. She and her associates have shown that these markings are no mere abstract scribbles. They seem to have found evidence that some form of written language was being attempted by our Stone Age ancestors, an idea that – if substantiated – would push back the recognised birth of writing from about 6,000 years ago, to an incredible 30,000 years ago.

Adapted from an article by Robin McKie which appeared in 'The Observer' on 11 March 2012

Answer the questions on the Language Paper.

FORM 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

Oral Assessment	Listening	Written Paper	TOTAL

A. Complete the following text by inserting the correct form of the verbs *do* or *make*. The first one (0) has been done for you.

While my friend James was (0) doing the shopping at a supermarket he met and (1) _____ friends with a young woman called Lydia. One day, while James was helping Lydia (2) _____ the washing-up, he asked her to marry him. At first she thought he was (3) _____ fun of her, but when she saw that he was serious, she agreed. The wedding is going to be in September and James has asked me to be his best man. I'm a bit nervous about it as I have to (4) _____ a speech. But as James is my best friend, I will just have to (5) _____ an effort to overcome my shyness. He would be really hurt if I (6) _____ an excuse not to go to his wedding. Besides, he has (7) _____ a lot of favours for me in the past and he seems to think I will (8) _____ a good job. I'm determined to (9) _____ my best. I just hope I don't (10) _____ too many mistakes on the big day.

(5 marks)

B. Fill in the blanks with a word formed from those underlined. The first one (0) has been done for you.

<p>I worked as an <u>assist</u> (0) in a private physician's office. Most people probably think working in a quiet doctor's office would be <u>prefer</u> (1) to working in a hospital, but it is not. The doctor was <u>frequent</u> (2) out of the office and the work was <u>interest</u> (3) and <u>repeat</u> (4). Moreover, at lunchtime, if I did not bring my own lunch, I had to go to a restaurant, which was an expense and an <u>convenient</u> (5) on a daily basis. I am now working in a hospital. The job is more <u>satisfy</u> (6), even though the hours are <u>long</u> (7). The work is much more <u>vary</u> (8) and interesting. During the lunch break I go to the hospital cafeteria. The prices there are <u>reason</u> (9) and I can enjoy a chat with other <u>employ</u> (10).</p>	<p>0. <i>assistant</i></p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p> <p>5. _____</p> <p>6. _____</p> <p>7. _____</p> <p>8. _____</p> <p>9. _____</p> <p>10. _____</p>
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(5 marks)

C. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one (0) has been given as an example.

Even if the event (0) happened (happen) when we were very young, we often remember in great detail a situation which (1) _____ (continue) to affect our lives for years after it occurs. I recall being five years old and I (2) _____ (wait) on our old white living room couch for my mother to make time to read a new comic book to me. Though, by then, I (3) _____ (introduce) to a few principles of reading at school, the few words I could spell out and pronounce (4) _____ (not seem) to have any relevance outside the classroom. On that day, however, impatiently leafing through the new comic, I (5) _____ (begin) translating the letters for 'POW' and 'WHAM!' into sounds in my head. The next thing I knew I (6) _____ (do) the same for all the other words and gradually getting a vague idea of what (7) _____ (say). I (8) _____ (read) regularly ever since. Twenty-five years later, I still remember that day and know that if I hadn't discovered the exciting world of books at such a young age, I (9) _____ (not develop) the imagination and determination (10) _____ (write) my own books as an adult.

(5 marks)

D. Fill in the blanks with ONE word. The first one (0) has been provided as an example.

A lucky discovery

European rulers were passionate collectors (0) of porcelain. It was so sought (1) _____ and commanded such high prices that it was also (2) _____ as 'white gold'. Frederick the Great of Germany let himself be persuaded (3) _____ parting with three Oriental vases in exchange for a regiment of Polish soldiers. (4) _____ porcelain was produced in both France and Germany at the rival factories at Dresden and Vincennes, it used to be made from soft paste (5) _____ than hard paste. In 1710, quite by (6) _____, a German alchemist called Bottger, who had been seeking a (7) _____ of producing gold, found the right combination of ingredients, including kaolin, a fine white clay, to produce a hard paste porcelain which could not be distinguished from the Oriental (8) _____. After this discovery the Meissen factory produced extremely fine porcelain but its workers were virtually prisoners (9) _____ they were not considered sufficiently trustworthy. The French took years to come up with a similar process and it wasn't (10) _____ the necessary kaolin deposits were found, that the Sevres factory could start hard paste production in 1768.

(5 marks)

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

E. COMPREHENSION

Read Text 1, 'Neanderthal Man', which is on a separate sheet, and then answer the following questions.

1. Why was the skull found in Gibraltar described as 'strange' (line 1)? 1 mark []

2. Between lines 10 to 29, find words which match the following meanings: 3 marks []

a) competitor		d) not lose	
b) tough		e) essential	
c) constant		f) shielded	

3. What did Gary Sawyer do and how did he do it? 2 marks []

4. 'But would he have stood up to the cold better than modern humans?' (lines 18 – 19)

- a) Describe, ***in your own words***, the experiment carried out to answer this question. 2 marks []
- b) Through this experiment, what did scientists conclude about Neanderthals? 1 mark []

a)

b)

5. **Summary.** In a paragraph of **45 to 55 words** describe the physical appearance of Neanderthal man and, according to the passage, in what ways were our ancestors different from Neanderthals? 6 marks []

(number of words = ____)

Read Text 2, ‘*Did Stone Age cavemen talk to each other in symbols?*’ and answer the questions that follow.

6. How did our ancestors make the ‘paint’ used to create the cave drawings? 2 marks []

7. ‘*Our hunter-gatherer ancestors could depict the world around them in a startlingly sophisticated way.*’ (line 10 – 11). Quote a sentence which shows in what ways their art was ‘sophisticated.’ 1 mark []

8. From lines 1 – 11, quote a phrase that shows how our ancestors provided themselves with food. 1 mark []

9. Explain ***in your own words*** what is meant by ‘*signs appear to emerge from the use of condensed images of an animal and eventually come to act as a symbol for that animal in its entirety.*’ (lines 27 – 28). Pay particular attention to the underlined words. 3 marks []

10. Show whether the following are True (T) or False (F). Give a reason to prove whether each statement is True or False. 4 marks []
 - a) The drawings in the caves at Chauvet are older than those found at Roufflignac.
 This statement is _____ because _____

 - b) The symbols found next to the drawings attract people’s attention.
 This statement is _____ because _____

 - c) Our ancestors drew a semicircle to represent a horse.
 This statement is _____ because _____

- d) Nowadays it is widely believed that language was first written about 6,000 years ago.

This statement is _____ because _____

11. What do the words / phrases below refer to in the passage? 2 marks []

- a) these underground galleries (line 7) _____
 b) Others (line 18) _____
 c) That is a mistake (lines 23 - 24) _____
 d) an idea (line 38) _____

12. Give the meaning of the following words: 2 marks []

- a) breathtaking (line 2) _____
 b) odd (line 4) _____
 c) distorted (line 19) _____
 d) clusters (line 35) _____

(30 marks)

F. COMPOSITION

Write a composition of between 300 and 350 words about ONE of the following.

Do NOT write less than 300 words or more than 350 words.

- The editor of your school magazine has asked you to write a **review** of a film suitable for teenage viewers. Write your review.
- The school librarian is trying to attract more students to use the library facilities at school. The librarian has asked you to write a **report** in which you make suggestions as to how the school library could be improved. Your report should begin as follows:

To: _____

From: _____

Subject: _____

Date: _____

- A local newspaper is offering a prize for the best **short story**. Write your story titled "The Wolves".

