

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2009

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

StudentBounty.com

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. 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 - Read questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while students take notes
- c. 3 minutes - Answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility to answer questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

CIVILISATION BEFORE AGRICULTURE

As a child, Klaus Schmidt used to dig in caves in Germany in the hope of finding prehistoric paintings. Years later, as a member of the German Archeological Institute, he found something infinitely more important: a temple complex almost twice as old as anything comparable on the planet.

“This place is phenomenal,” said Schmidt, standing on a windswept hilltop 60km north of Turkey’s border with Syria. “Within a minute of first seeing it I knew I had two choices: go away and tell nobody, or spend the rest of my life working here.”

The stone circles of Gobekli Tepe are humble. None of the four out of the 20 circles excavated are more than 30 metres across. What makes them remarkable are their carved reliefs of boars, foxes, lions, snakes and scorpions, and their age. Dated at about 9,500BC, these stones are 5,500 years older than the first cities of Mesopotamia, and 7,000 years older than Stonehenge.

The people who erected them did not even have pottery or cultivate wheat. They lived in villages. But they were hunters, not farmers. “Everybody used to think that only complex, hierarchical civilisations could build such monumental sites, and that they only came about with the invention of agriculture,” said a professor of anthropology. “Gobekli changes everything. It’s elaborate, it’s complex and it is pre-agricultural. That alone makes the site one of the most important archeological finds in a very long time.”

With only a fraction of the site opened up after a decade of excavation, Gobekli Tepe’s significance to the people who built it remains unclear. Some think it was the centre of a fertility rite, with the two tall stones at the centre of each circle representing a man and woman. It is a theory the Tourist board in nearby Urfa has exploited. Visit the Garden of Eden, say its brochures; see Adam and Eve.

Schmidt is sceptical. He points out that it is in near perfect condition today because those who built it buried it soon after under tons of soil, as though its wild animal-rich world had lost all meaning. But the site is devoid of the fertility symbols found at other Neolithic sites, and the T-shaped columns, while clearly semi-human, are sexless.

“I think here we are face to face with the earliest representatives of gods,” said Schmidt. “They have no eyes, no mouths, no faces. But they have arms and they have hands. They are makers. In my opinion, the people who carved them were asking themselves the biggest questions of all. What is this universe? Why are we here?”

With no evidence of houses or graves near the stones, Schmidt believes the hilltop was a site of pilgrimage for communities within a radius of roughly 150km. The tallest stones all face south-east, as if scanning the plains that are scattered with contemporary sites in many ways no less remarkable than Gobekli Tepe.

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ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

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

- a. _____ Klaus Schmidt became interested in archaeology after he visited Turkey.
- b. _____ The stone circles excavated at Gobekli Tepe are more than 30 metres across.
- c. _____ The stones at Gobekli Tepe are older than the first cities of Mesopotamia.
- d. _____ The people who erected the stone circles were very sophisticated.
- e. _____ Those who erected the stone circles at Gobekli Tepe were hunters.
- f. _____ The archeologists excavating the site know precisely its significance to its builders.
- g. _____ Schmidt agrees wholeheartedly that the site at Gobekli is linked to fertility rites.
- h. _____ The stone circles are found close to prehistoric villages and burial places.

4m []

2. Match by putting the number in front of the correct description.

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30 | _____ | number of years that have passed since the start of excavations |
| 60 | _____ | number of years Stonehenge was built after Gobekli |
| 20 | _____ | distance in km from Gobekli to the Syrian border |
| 10 | _____ | maximum diameter in metres of stone circles excavated so far |
| 9,500 | _____ | number of stone circles thought to be buried at Gobekli |
| 7,000 | _____ | date Before Christ that Gobekli temple complex was built |

3m []

3. Give 3 reasons why Schmidt believes that the site was NOT a centre of a fertility rite.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3m []

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FORM 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Listening	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	TOTAL

LANGUAGE

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

Who has never had a cold? The common cold, (0) as it is technically known, still resists the efforts of science to find a (1) _____ for it, and has given rise to a rich popular mythology. As the name (2) _____, the assumption is that you catch a cold because you go out in the cold, do not cover up properly, or get wet. As we now know that the cold is a virus, and that we actually get it (3) _____ contact with others, this is not strictly true. Shaking hands with people, kissing them, or (4) _____ being in the same room, can pass on the virus. It is now generally (5) _____ that cold viruses, and there is more than one type, are always present in the throat, but only become active when the body's resistance to infection becomes (6) _____. The activated cold virus then attacks the membranes in the nose and throat, (7) _____ become weakened and thus susceptible to infection by types of bacteria which are generally also present in the body. Sudden chilling, or being soaked to the skin, promote certain conditions in the nose and throat membranes that (8) _____ the cold virus to attack the body, (9) _____ some individuals seem to be resistant to this condition. So far doctors have been (10) _____ to produce an effective cure against colds, although strong claims have been made for vitamin C in tablet form as an aid to recovery.

5 marks

B. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that they have the same meaning as the sentences written before it.

e.g. I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
It's ages since I've been to the cinema.

1. I don't think he's likely to come to work today.
He probably _____
2. We haven't been to a party as enjoyable as this for ages.
Rarely _____
3. He'll have finished the book in a very short while.
It won't _____
4. There is the possibility of rain tomorrow.
It _____
5. Do you know what's happened to John?
Have you _____ ?

5 marks

C. Turn the following dialogue into Indirect Speech. The first part has been given as an example.

Joe: I haven't seen you lately, Peter. How have you been doing?

Joe told Peter that he hadn't seen him lately and asked how he had been doing.

Peter: I went to watch *Spiderman* last week.

Peter said that _____

Joe: I've already watched that film. It's very exciting.

Joe remarked that _____

Peter: I'm sure I'll go again some other day.

Peter added that _____

Joe: You must tell me when you decide to go as I'd love to watch it again.

Joe told Peter that _____

Peter: I certainly will!

Peter replied that _____

5 marks

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets. The first one has been given as an example.

The things people do for something they like (0) are (be) simply amazing. Ask hundreds of people what they (1) _____ (do) on a certain day in August next year, or the year after, and there (2) _____ (be) only one reply, provided of course that the people you (3) _____ (ask) belong to the Elvis Presley Fan Club. Although the King of Rock and Roll (4) _____ (die) more than three decades ago, his fans (5) _____ (meet) every year since then outside his home in Memphis, Tennessee, to show respect for their favourite singer. One such fan is Jean Thomas, from Catford in South London. Jean (6) _____ (visit) Gracelands, where Elvis lived, twice in the past five years. "I (7) _____ (dream) of going for so long, so I borrowed the money from my Mum, as I (8) _____ (not work) then. But two years ago I got married and since then I (9) _____ (work) in my husband Chris's garage. Chris and I went together last year, and we (10) _____ (think) of spending two or three months in the USA next year, to visit some of the places where Elvis performed. Like Las Vegas, for example."

5 marks

E. COMPREHENSION

Only the weather has worried people for longer than the **decline** in fish stocks. In 1376, Cornish fishermen petitioned parliament to ban the wondrychoum, which involved dragging a net through the water or along the seabed with the aid of a heavy beam. The Cornish complained it swept up fish indiscriminately and they asked that parliament increase the size of the net's mesh.

- 5 Three centuries later, Scots long-line fishermen petitioned Charles I to protect them from "the great destruction made of fish by a net or engine now called the Trawle". In 1883, a royal commission declared that, because of trawling with new steam-powered vessels, the North Sea was "exhausted". Further commissions in 1902 and 1904 concluded the same. They had seen nothing yet.
- 10 Humankind got technology after the second world war that made it genuinely possible to catch and eat all the fish. By any measure, we then set about doing just that. The greatest and most ancient of all the mass fisheries, that for the fantastic swarming of cod off Newfoundland that European fleets had fished for at least 500 years, was finally closed in 1992. **It** shows no sign of recovery. The number of large fish in the world is down by 90%, according to one well-credited report; a more controversial review of the research, published in *Science* in 2006, predicted that there will be no
- 15 commercially exploitable stocks of wild fish at all by 2048.

This waste seems so wilfully stupid that you have to ask whether the scientists have been right. “Nothing is certain in the ocean,” writes Mark Kurlansky. “Fish that were said to be plentiful suddenly disappeared; fish that were said to be extinct have been discovered alive. Something a massive **shifting** in the natural order of the planet – is occurring in the oceans.”

20 Even if you don’t believe the figures on the decreasing quantity of fish in the oceans, you only need to follow the world’s biggest fishing fleets to realise that something major is going on. In 1950, more than 90% of fish caught commercially were taken in the northern hemisphere. Today, Peru, a South American country, has one of the most productive fishing grounds in the world and the European Union is sending its ships away from its own tired waters to fish African waters.

25 It’s a big mess. By the end of this decade, half the marine products we eat will be farmed. But there is no perfect solution in aquaculture, which is ugly, dirty and wasteful. Grescoe, a marine writer, documents the decline of the good fish – anchoveta, pilchard, sardine, blue whiting – that we, in our madness, convert into meal for salmon in farms. It takes 3.9kgs of wild fish to produce 1kg of flabby, artificially-coloured farmed salmon. These tend to escape their cages – they are genetically
30 programmed to migrate thousands of miles – and contaminate wild salmon with sea lice and other diseases. There is now almost no commercial wild salmon fishery in the North Atlantic. Similarly, the North Sea stocks of herring, the world’s most delicious fish, collapsed in the 1970s, not because we ate too many of them but because of the demands of the pig feed industry.

35 What can we do to avoid disaster? There have been no signs yet of governments leaping to action. In fact, the fish problem tells a clear story of the inability of governments and industry to deal with potentially catastrophic problems, even in the face of **overwhelming** evidence.

Marine biologist Callum Roberts showed in his study of overfishing, *The Unnatural History of the Sea*, that for more than a century governmental and international bodies have consistently ignored the research they commissioned on fish stock depletion. In recent times, fishing quotas have always been
40 set 15-30% higher than is recommended. We seem to be rather soft with fishermen; paradoxically, that has lead to the present disastrous situation in the fishing industry. No one has dared tell **them** to stop.

No one has any new big ideas. Marine reserves do work but only if they are policed properly. Roberts wants a third of the world’s oceans turned into no-fishing zones. Grescoe spends time with
45 artisanal fishermen. These slow fisheries are an inspiring model, but this is idealistic. People fish slow because they are made to, by poverty or legislation. Given the opportunity, most fishermen will go for a better hook and a bigger engine or indeed, a 144-metre supertrawler with a crew of 100 capable of catching 400 tonnes of fish a day.

adapted from The Guardian Weekly, 15 August 2008

Answer the following questions.

1. Put a tick (✓) in front of the most suitable title for the article. 1m []

- _____ What can we do to avoid disaster?
- _____ Overfishing in the northern hemisphere
- _____ No net gain from empty seas
- _____ A study of overfishing

2. Tick (✓) the **TWO** statements which are **opinions** and not facts. 1 []
 - ☐ Complaints about overfishing have been around for several hundred years.
 - ☐ Commercial wild fish stocks will disappear by the year 2048.
 - ☐ Farmed salmon escape their cages because they are genetically programmed to migrate.
 - ☐ So far no government has taken any decisive steps towards controlling overfishing.
 - ☐ Most fishermen would welcome fishing with better equipment and from supertrawlers.

3. What was the complaint of the Cornish fishermen in 1376 and what did they ask for? 2m []

4. When and what made it really possible to have commercial fishing on a large scale? 2m []

5. What does the writer imply when he writes that “This waste seems so wilfully stupid...” in line 16? 2m []

6. Why are there doubts about whether the scientists have made the correct predictions? 2m []

7. How can one realise from the movements of the world’s biggest fishing fleets that fishing in the traditional areas has been practically exhausted? 2m []
 - i.

 - ii.

8. Give two reasons why aquaculture is described as “wasteful”? 2m []
 - i.

 - ii.

9. i. Who or what is ultimately responsible for avoiding complete disaster? 1m []

☐

(number of words =)

30 marks