

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2011

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 - 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

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ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

You are going to listen to a short talk about different driving schools.

When I was a teenager in England, going to a driving school was a big thing. I remember taking my driving test was one of the first steps to independence, meaning I didn't always have to rely on my parents to take me places. I still remember the three words that my driving instructor made me learn off by heart. The three words should be well known to everybody who has learnt to drive, certainly in Britain – “mirror, signal and manoeuvre”. These are the three things you need to remember all the time when driving.

But apparently not everyone in the world is as keen on learning to drive. In Japan, driving schools are having a problem recruiting new learners and many have had to close. Competition has become cut-throat. Japan's low birth rate means there are just not as many young people as before and they seem to have lost interest in cars.

Public transport in Japan is highly efficient and the difficulty of owning and buying a car is so great that perhaps it's not surprising that the number of people who are going for a driving licence has slumped. In comparison to the peak in 1989, the number of students has dropped by more than half. Driving schools have had to make a big change.

Confronted with a falling birth-rate and fewer young people seeking to get behind the wheel, driving schools in Japan are pulling out all the stops to attract customers, including manicuring services for women and free daycare centres.

One of the best known driving schools in Tokyo tries to provide its clients with complete services. People who go to this school are greeted in the lobby by a woman wearing a summer kimono. Then, a young female teacher wearing a Hawaiian shirt accompanies each student to a vehicle. Those who tire of driving are led to a room which offers manicures, a British style reflexology massage service and colour therapy. Each costs 100 yen which is less than €1. Moreover, the school's daycare facility offers consultations on child-rearing.

Not to be outdone, a rival driving school's service range includes the use of BMWs for highway-driving lessons and Harley-Davidson motorcycles for bike classes. It holds instructions in English for non-Japanese speakers and in sign language for the hearing impaired, and also provides handicap-access cars.

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FORM 5

ENGLISH

Time: 15 minutes

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

1. Fill in with a suitable word from the passage. (3 marks)

- a) To the writer, success in the driving test meant greater _____ in life.
b) Some people are _____ on learning how to drive, others are uninterested.
c) In Japan, public transport is very _____.

2. List the 3 words that any British driving instructor teaches his learners. (1½ marks)

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

3. State whether the following are True (T) or False (F). Give a reason for your answer. (3 marks)

- a. When the writer was young he always depended on public transport to go round. _____.

Reason: _____

- b. Nowadays, the number of Japanese learning how to drive has increased. _____.

Reason: _____

- c. There is a driving school offering services to people with special needs. _____.

Reason: _____

4. Match Column A with Column B by putting the correct letter in the box to form a complete sentence. The first one has been done for you. (2½ marks)

Column A

Column B

a.	Rivalry between driving schools		provides a comprehensive service.
b.	A school's daycare facility	a	has become very tough.
c.	A reflexology massage service		offers parents advice on raising their children.
d.	A teacher wearing a Hawaiian shirt		uses BMWs and Harley-Davidson motorcycles.
e.	A school in Tokyo		is very cheap.
f.	A rival driving school		accompanies each student to the car.

(10 marks)

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FORM 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION TEXTS

E. COMPREHENSION

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

Text 1.

5 The eruption of the Icelandic volcano Eyjafjall that in 2010 caused misery for air travellers could be part of a surge in volcanic activity that will affect the whole of Europe for decades. Scientists have reconstructed a timeline of 205 eruptions in Iceland, spanning the past 1,100 years, and found that they occur in regular cycles - with the relatively quiet phase that dominated the past five decades now coming to an end.

10 At least three other big Icelandic volcanoes are building towards an eruption, according to Thor Thordarson, a volcanologist at Edinburgh University. He believes that the frequency of Icelandic eruptions seems to rise and fall in a cycle lasting around 140 years. He also claims that in the latter part of the 20th century we were in a low period, but now there is evidence that we could be approaching a peak.

His findings coincide with new warnings that the eruption of Eyjafjall, which has disrupted air traffic across Europe for several weeks, could carry on for many months - and possibly years.

15 Some geologists have also warned of a serious threat from a fourth volcano, Katla, which lies 15 miles to the east of Eyjafjall. Two of Katla's past three eruptions seemed to be triggered by those of its smaller neighbour and a report issued just before Eyjafjall blew suggested Katla was close to eruption. The three other volcanoes cited by Thordarson as being potentially close to a large eruption are Grim, Hekla and Askja - all of which are bigger than Eyjafjall.

20 In the past, they have proved devastating. Hekla alone has erupted about 20 times since AD 874, pouring out a total of two cubic miles of lava from a line of fissures that stretches 3 miles across the mountain. There was a minor eruption in 2000 and geologists have reported that snow is once again melting on Hekla's summit, suggesting that magma is rising.

25 Grim, another highly active volcano, lies under the huge Vatna glacier in Iceland's southeast. An eruption in 1996 saw much of this glacial ice melt, causing a flood that washed away the country's main ring road. It is linked to the massive Laki fissure volcano whose 1783 eruption ejected so much ash into the atmosphere that it cooled the entire northern hemisphere for nearly three years. The resulting low temperatures caused crop failures and a famine that killed 2 million people which helped trigger the French
30 Revolution.

Although the theory that eruptions happened in cycles is shared by a number of seismologists, Gillian Foulger, a professor of geophysics at Durham University, thinks that the high frequency clusters of eruptions could simply have happened by chance. She also believes that if a high quality seismograph is put on each volcano, it would be possible to tell in advance if an eruption was coming. She says that the cost would be tiny compared with the potential economic damage from an unexpected eruption.

Answer the questions on the Language Paper.

Text 2.

The following is a news report that appeared in May 2010.

Hazards to aviation from volcanic ash cloud

The ash cloud from Iceland's erupting volcano continues to cause air travel chaos across Europe, closing airports and stranding thousands of passengers. The cloud contains tiny particles of abrasive glass, sand and rock that pose a serious danger to aircraft engines and structures

Exterior
Forward-facing surfaces, such as landing lights and wing leading edges, damaged or scratched

Cockpit: Vision obscured by cloud and windshield abrasion

Cabin
Air quality impaired

Instruments
Ash blocks pitot tube, used to measure airspeed. Aircraft could stall if pilot does not know how fast it is going

Corrosion: Possible damage to plastic, rubber and metal components from gases such as sulfur dioxide

ENGINES: Ash deposits melt and clog interior, blocking fuel nozzles and restricting airflow, resulting in loss of thrust or failure

Turbine blades eroded, leading to reduction in performance

Volcanic ash cloud is about 6-11km high – where most commercial aircraft fly

TURBINE

Exhaust gases

Air intake

km

10

8

6

4

2

0

Source: Wire agencies

© GRAPHIC NEWS

Answer the questions on the Language Paper.

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FORM 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Time: 2 hours

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Oral Assessment	Listening	Written Paper	TOTAL

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one (0) has been given as an example.

A French businessman recently made medical history by surviving without food and water in near-freezing weather for about three weeks.

Mr Sebastien Fournand, 29, (0) **climbed** up Mount Matterhorn in Switzerland with friends but (1) _____ (**decide**) to come back down on his own. He (2) _____ (**already / plan**) to meet his fellow climbers down at the foot of the mountain. His plan was (3) _____ (**try**) and find another way down. He (4) _____ (**train**) for such an attempt for a very long time. However, while he (5) _____ (**walk**) down the mountain, he (6) _____ (**slip**) in a stream, breaking his pelvis. He survived by sipping the remains of a bottle of juice that he (7) _____ (**carry**) with him at the time of the accident.

Remarkably, he survived without food and water in near-freezing weather for about three weeks. Mr Fournand said, "I (8) _____ (**never / try**) to climb a mountain on my own again. This experience (9) _____ (**teach**) me to be more careful. At the moment I am taking things easy, but by this time next year I (10) _____ (**attempt**) another climb."

(5 marks)

B. Rewrite the following sentences in such a way that the meaning remains the same.

e.g. It's ages since I've been to the cinema.

I haven't been to the cinema for a very long time.

1. They're interviewing her at the moment.

She _____

2. "Has the film already started?" asked Kimberley.

Kimberley wanted to know _____

3. He is representing his school at the exhibition.

He's at the exhibition on _____

4. It looks as if the student copied the homework from a classmate.

The student seems _____

5. I panicked because I had forgotten my certificates.

If I _____

(5 marks)

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

I love classical music. My favourite compose is Mozart and I am fortunate enough to have a friend who is also a very gifted piano. As a profession musician, my friend Rebecca believes very strongly that musical able is mostly something that a person learns, not a talent that one is born with. She insists that any industry student can improve his ability. She also happens to be believe cool and composed during a concert and I feel envy whenever I attend a concert and hear the ecstatic respond that she always gets from her audience at the end of a perform. Despite her obvious, enormous talent, Rebecca is a very like young woman, and she is unquestionably one of the country's most talented and promise artists.

0. **composer**
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

(5 marks)

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

In medieval Europe, spices from the Far East, like cloves and nutmeg, were literally worth their weight in (0) gold. Take, for example, Magellan's trip (1) _____ the world in the sixteenth century. His trip (2) _____ three years and only (3) _____ people survived the dangers of the expedition. But they came home with over one ton of cloves. These cloves paid back the Spanish king for his huge investment (4) _____ the expedition and made those eighteen survivors rich for life.

Spices were highly valued. They made badly preserved meat taste (5) _____. People also used spices to make medicines and magic drinks. At that time these were thought to cure anything, (6) _____ a serious disease to a lover's heartache.

The islands (7) _____ the spices grew are so small that they are hardly included in any world map. But they (8) _____ adventurers from all over Europe who hoped to make their (9) _____ and live the rest of their life in comfort. In this way men who were mainly (10) _____ in money became known as discoverers of a new world. That is why Europeans call the sixteenth century the Age of Discovery.

(5 marks)

E. COMPREHENSION

First read Text 1, an article on volcanic eruptions, which is on a separate sheet and then answer the following questions.

In numbers 1 and 2 tick (✓) the correct answer.

2 marks []

1. According to Thor Thordson how many volcanoes in Iceland may soon erupt?

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. two
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. several others
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. at least three
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. none

2. New warnings suggest that Eyjafjall could continue to disrupt air-traffic

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. for about a fortnight.
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. for a further two weeks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. for more than two months.
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. for a week.

3. Show whether the following are True (T) or False (F). Give a reason to prove each statement is True or False. 6 marks

a. Some scientists believe that eruptions in Iceland have occurred on a regular basis.

This statement is _____ because _____

b. The last 50 years in Iceland have seen much volcanic activity.

This statement is _____ because _____

c. Cycles of volcanic activity have lasted more than 100 years.

This statement is _____ because _____

d. Eyjafjall is the biggest volcano in Iceland.

This statement is _____ because _____

e. Next to the Vatna glacier there is Grim, a very active volcano.

This statement is _____ because _____

f. Volcanologists are able to predict volcanic eruptions.

This statement is _____ because _____

4. In the year 2000 which volcano erupted? 1 mark []

5. What sign seems to suggest that Hekla might soon erupt? 1 mark []

6. Give ONE example of two volcanoes that are connected to each other. 1 mark []

7. Why is the theory of cluster eruptions considered to be controversial? 1 mark []

8. Say what the following refer to:

4 marks

- a. his (line 11) _____
- b. its (line 16) _____
- c. the country's (line 26) _____
- d. whose (line 27) _____

9. Find words from lines 24-36 in the passage that are similar in meaning to the following:

3 marks []

- a. connected _____
- b. great _____
- c. whole _____
- d. hunger _____
- e. groups _____
- f. possible _____

10. Summary. In a paragraph of **60 to 70 words** write about any **six** effects that Icelandic volcanoes have had on both Iceland and Europe.

5 marks []

(number of words = _____)

Now read Text 2, a graphic news item which appeared in May 2010, and answer the questions that follow.

- 11 a. What was the effect of Iceland's volcanic ash cloud on air travel?
b. Why did this happen?

2 marks []

a. _____

b. _____

12. Tick (✓) the 4 correct reasons why it is dangerous to fly in an ash cloud. 2 marks []

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. The landing lights might not work well.
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. The wings might break off.
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. The pilots will not be able to see clearly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. The windshield may be scratched.
<input type="checkbox"/>	e. There will not be any oxygen in the cabin.
<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Sulphur dioxide will block engines and the engines will stop working.
<input type="checkbox"/>	g. The pitot tube will clog.
<input type="checkbox"/>	h. The turbine blades can stop working.

13. Look at the picture of the small aeroplane in the lower right hand corner of the news item.
What do the shaded bands behind the small aeroplane represent? 2 marks []

Total: 30 marks

F. COMPOSITION

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

- Write an **article** for a teenage magazine entitled 'After Secondary School – the next five years'. You may write about the personal and academic plans and hopes of teenagers in general.
- 'Money is the most important thing in the world.' Discuss.
- Write a **short story** entitled 'When darkness fell'.

Composition title number:

[illegible]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the top right corner, there is a small black triangular sticker or piece of tape with the letters "BO" visible in white. The rest of the page is blank.

(30 marks)