

SECONDARY SCHOOL ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2010

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

StudentBounty.com

FORM 4

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. I shall first read through the questions and then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes on the blank sheet provided 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 answers.

- a. 3 minutes - Teacher reads out the questions
- b. 3 minutes - First reading aloud of passage while students take notes
- c. 3 minutes - Students may answer questions
- d. 3 minutes - Second reading of passage and possibility of answering questions
- e. 3 minutes - Final revision

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FORM 4

ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

Teacher's Paper

Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs first arrived on earth 50 million years ago. They have not changed much in the last 15 million years. This suggests that hedgehogs have established a fairly successful way of life that allows them to survive pretty much as they are, in spite of the many changes to their environment.

You will find hedgehogs almost anywhere in Britain. In some areas they are very numerous, but their populations are smaller in pine forests or in mountainous areas such as the Lake District and the Highlands of Scotland, where food is harder to find.

Hedgehogs are noisy creatures; they do not have to hide from other animals the fact that they are around. The reason hedgehogs are so confident of their safety is that they can protect themselves against predators very effectively. When they sense danger, they roll themselves into a ball of very spiky spines, leaving no part of their body vulnerable to attack. In such a situation, most predators simply stop trying to bite into the flesh beneath the spines and go away. In fact, the few natural predators they have, such as foxes, dogs and large birds of prey, are mainly successful when they come across and attack weak or injured hedgehogs. This defence system has served hedgehogs for millions of years.

Hedgehogs search for food during the night and sleep during the day. Their varied diet includes insects of every kind, birds' eggs, slugs, snails, frogs and even small snakes. Although hedgehogs usually sleep through the winter, they may come out to search for food during a period of mild weather conditions.

The largest male hedgehogs weigh about 1.5 kg and their bodies are between 12 and 18 centimetres long. Hedgehogs also have a short tail that is generally between two and five centimetres long, while their thick spines are three centimetres long. These spines are grey at the bottom and brownish-black on top. Moreover, hedgehogs have a set of long whiskers on either side of their nose. These whiskers allow them to feel their way through narrow spaces that are just big enough for their body to wriggle through. Finally, hedgehogs have poor eyesight but a fantastic sense of smell. They follow scents over long distances. In fact, hedgehogs are known to cover distances of three kilometres in one night in their search for food. No wonder then, that they end up establishing large territories.

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To

FORM 4

ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes

Name: _____ **Index No:** _____ **Class:** _____

1. State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (2 marks)

- a) Hedgehogs first appeared 15 million years ago.
- b) Hedgehogs are great survivors.
- c) You will find more hedgehogs in mountainous areas.
- d) Hedgehogs can be heard easily.

2. One of the following statements is wrong. Which one is it? (1 mark)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | a) Hedgehogs can defend themselves against predators. |
| | b) When they sense danger, hedgehogs run away. |
| | c) Hedgehogs don't have many natural predators. |
| | d) Foxes are predators of hedgehogs. |

3. Fill in with information from the passage. (4 marks)

- a) The weight of the largest male hedgehogs _____
- b) The length of their bodies _____
- c) The length of their tail _____
- d) The length of their spines _____

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

- a) Hedgehogs _____ during the day.
- b) They eat a varied _____.
- c) Long whiskers help them feel their way through _____ spaces.
- d) Hedgehogs have _____ eyesight but a great sense of _____.
- e) They cover distances of up to _____ kilometres in one night.

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FORM 4

ENGLISH

TIME: 2 hours

Name: _____

Class: _____

MARKS			
Listening Compr.	Oral Assessment	Written Paper	Total

A. Fill in with a suitable preposition. The first one has been worked out for you. (5 marks)

Because (0) of growing public protests, the Barcelona Council declared itself (1) _____
bullfighting (2) _____ August, 2006. One can also note that a number
(3) _____ smaller towns have banned the sport (4) _____ the last fifteen years.
(5) _____ the other hand, several Spanish towns recently decided to do
(6) _____ the bullfight (7) _____ financial reasons. (8) _____
fact, public funds (9) _____ bullfighting have fallen sharply as a result (10)
_____ the general economic situation.

marks

B. Fill in each blank space with a suitable word. The first one has been worked out for you. (5 marks)

According (0) to a recent study, wind farms in the United States kill more (1) _____,
7000 birds a year, as these crash (2) _____ their towers, blades and power lines.
Observations from a (3) _____ wind farm in California showed that as many (4)
_____ 1300 birds of prey are killed (5) _____ year, about three a
day. Conservationists were upset by this news and they said that wind farms should be kept (6)
_____ from bird migration routes in order to (7) _____ as many
birds as possible from a cruel death. However, a Florida company claims that it has developed the
technology to (8) _____ this problem. It uses radar technology, which can shut (9)
_____ wind farms automatically once the system detects the approach of huge (10)
_____ of birds.

marks

C. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct verb phrase from the box below. The first one has been worked out for you.

put out	went down	got up	fill up	put on	came across
get to	call for	broken down	run out	got on	

As soon as he (0) **got up**, Andrew (1) _____ a shirt and a pair of trousers. Afterwards, he (2) _____ to have breakfast. His mother told him to hurry or he would be late for school. Andrew told her that David's father would (3) _____ him at eight o'clock. David and Andrew were in the same class and they (4) _____ very well at school. However, that day a number of things went wrong. First, David's father was late because he had to (5) _____ at the petrol station as the car had almost (6) _____ of fuel. Then they (7) _____ a traffic jam caused by a car which had (8) _____ and caught fire. Even the firemen, who had been called to (9) _____ the fire, found it difficult to (10) _____ the place.

marks

D. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb within brackets. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

Some years ago something (0) **happened** (happen) which (1) _____ (draw) the attention of many people in Britain and across the world. Windsor Castle (2) _____ (catch) fire. Firemen (3) _____ (do) their best (4) _____ (stop) the terrible destruction, but one hundred rooms at the castle (5) _____ (damage). With the support of the Queen, restoration work (6) _____ (complete) in a relatively short time. One of the most important rooms (7) _____ (restore) was St. George's Hall, where, for centuries, heads of state (8) _____ (entertain). Finally, those in charge (9) _____ (increase) safety measures in order (10) _____ (avoid) similar accidents as much as possible.

marks

E. Comprehension

Read this passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

In Europe insects are not commonly consumed as food. However, in other continents, hundreds of communities eat them with **relish**. From North and South America to Asia and Africa, insects are an accepted food. Strangely, we are quite happy to eat snails, and even frogs, and yet we would be most unwilling to eat a spider or grasshopper.

- 5 The reason for this lies in how insects are perceived in European culture, and nothing more. They are an excellent source of protein and fantastically nutritious, not to say numerous. They were in fact consumed in Europe until little more than a century ago. So what happened to put us off them in the first place?

- 10 They are the most numerous and varied creatures on earth. Over a million species of true insects exist, and with hundreds of new species being discovered all the time, the actual number of species is much higher. Dr. E.O. Wilson of Harvard University has estimated that for every person living on Earth, there are about 1.5 billion insects! That's a lot of them, and scientists are now asking whether this seemingly infinite supply could solve some of our global food problems. With the world's population estimated to reach ten billion by the year 2050, new sources of food are a must. And though we may
15 not find insects appetizing, they are spectacularly good for us. Firstly, they are a great source of fibre. In fact, their hard skeletons provide both fibre and calcium. Next, as we have already seen, there's protein. Finally, they are also full of vitamins and minerals.

- However, a word of **caution** before you go running out of the house looking for your first six-legged snack. Remember that some insects are poisonous. In fact, only about 1,000 species of insects are
20 eaten around the world. They include grasshoppers, ants, wasps, crickets, beetles, butterflies, termites and dragonflies. Traditional preparations vary from raw and straight out of the ground, to dried, fried, baked, seasoned and spiced. It's easy to think of some far-off tribe in the **heart** of an African jungle cooking up worms in preparation for some jungle feast. But if we look a bit more closely at the issue, we find that in Europe it was not uncommon to eat some insects, usually locusts. The earliest records
25 of this come from Greece, where the consumption of dried locusts was fairly common among the lower classes. They were also quite fond of cicada, which they considered a delicacy.

- In the 19th century, grasshoppers were considered a little treat for children in the south of France, and recipes for cooking them were actually published. Turkish women were also known to eat beetles called Blaps. They cooked them in butter and ate them in order to put on weight, which was
30 fashionable and considered attractive. German soldiers of the 1800s were apparently quite fond of fried silkworms.

- Locusts appear to have been the most widely consumed insects in Europe, but, putting aside the merits of their **flavour**, they were often eaten out of necessity. Around the world, swarms of locusts destroyed vital food crops and continue to do so. When locusts have eaten all your crops, what remains
35 to you is to eat the locusts. In Yemen, for example, communities are not very bothered by swarms of locusts as they basically amount to nothing more than a **change** on the menu. In their enormous numbers, they can quite easily provide a substantial **quantity** of food for those willing to eat them. And there's no reason why this should be unpleasant either, as they have been compared to prawns.

1. Tick (✓) the best title for the passage.

	i) Insects around the world
	ii) Eating insects
	iii) Insects in Europe
	iv) Insects in our life

☐ mark
(3 marks)

2. What do these words refer to in the passage?

- i. them (line 2) _____
- ii. they (line 26) _____
- iii. them (line 28) _____
- iv. they (line 29) _____
- v. which (line 29) _____
- vi. their (line 33) _____

☐ marks
(3 marks)

3. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right:

a) relish (line 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	middle
b) caution (line 18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	amount
c) heart (line 22)	<input type="checkbox"/>	variation
d) flavour (line 33)	<input type="checkbox"/>	attention
e) change (line 36)	<input type="checkbox"/>	pleasure
f) quantity (line 37)	<input type="checkbox"/>	taste

☐ marks

4. Say whether the following statements are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)** and give one reason for every answer from the passage. (2 marks)

- i. Insects can make a healthy meal ____
because _____
- ii. Europeans have never eaten insects ____
because _____

☐ marks

5. According to the passage, we do not know exactly how many different species of insects there are in the world. Quote from the passage to show that this is true.

marks

6. In line 14 the writer says that “new sources of food are a must”. Why does he say that? (2marks)

marks

7. From the passage, mention one serious disadvantage about insects as a source of food. (2 marks)

marks

8. How do we know from the passage that insects can be eaten in different ways? (2 marks)

marks

9. How did Turkish women in the 19th century cook Blaps? (2marks)

marks

10. What did people do after locusts destroyed their crops? Why? (3 marks)

marks

11. Give the meaning of :

- a) “not commonly consumed” (line 1) _____
 b) “to put us off them” (line 7) _____

marks

12. Make a list of six positive things or advantages mentioned in the passage about insects as a source of food for human beings. (6 marks)

- i) _____
 ii) _____
 iii) _____
 iv) _____
 v) _____
 vi) _____

marks

F. Composition

(30 marks)

Write between 180 and 200 words on ONE of the following:

1. “If it was not for him/her, I might be dead now.” Write about how this person managed to save your life.
2. Discuss how the internet has made your life better or worse.
3. Daniel: Things around us are better in 2010.
 Amanda: I don’t agree.
 Continue this dialogue.
4. Choose two animals or birds you would love to keep as pets. Give reasons for your choice.

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. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.