

FORM 3

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 – Students read questions.
- b. 3 minutes – Teacher reads passage aloud for the first time while students take notes.
- c. 3 minutes – Students answer questions.
- d. 3 minutes – Teacher reads passage for the second time. Students may answer more questions.
- e. 3 minutes – Students revise final answers.

FORM 3

ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TIME: 15 minutes

TEACHER'S PAPER

Today you will be listening to information about the Natural History Museum in London.

The Natural History Museum – the home of the national collections of living and fossil plants and animals, minerals, rocks and meteorites – once formed part of the British Museum. The British Museum was founded in 1753 by an Act of Parliament which purchased for the nation the private collections of the wealthy physician Hans Sloane. These collections included countless mineral specimens, dried plants, shells, insects and fish, as well as coins, manuscripts and other treasures. At first the collections were all kept together at Montague House in Bloomsbury. But, over the years, so much was added to the collections that the shortage of space became a major problem and in 1860, it was decided to split off the natural history departments and house them separately.

Part of the site of the 1862 International Exhibition in South Kensington was acquired for the new museum, and the architect Alfred Waterhouse was commissioned to design a suitable building. Construction began in 1873 and by 1880 the new building was complete.

With its towers and spires and nave-like central hall, Waterhouse's building resembles a great medieval cathedral. It provides a fitting storehouse for these so-called 'wonders of creation'. The ceiling of the central hall is richly decorated with floral designs, and throughout the building, the pillars, balconies and stairs are crowded with terracotta carvings of animals and plants. The carvings in the western half of the Museum represent live organisms while those in the eastern half depict extinct specimens.

The Natural History Museum first opened to the public in 1881. At first only the Botany, Mineralogy and Geology galleries were open. The Zoology gallery opened in 1884. Altogether there are now some forty million items in the Museum's collection. Various additions have had to be made to the building to provide accommodation for the collections and the research laboratories and offices. Although only a tiny fraction of the collection is on display in the public galleries, the stored specimens are very important raw material for the Museum's research activities.

Today the Natural History Museum is one of the most popular museums in London and is visited by millions of tourists each year.



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ENGLISH

Time: 15 minutes

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

A. Put a tick (✓) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). 3 marks []

1. The Natural History Museum was part of the British Museum.
2. Tourists can also see meteorites in the museum.
3. Sir Hans Sloane left his private collection to the nation.
4. The exhibits at the museum are also referred to as 'wonders of creation'.
5. The National History Museum is only used as an exhibition site.
6. The Zoology gallery was opened after the Geology gallery.

T	F

B. Match column A with column B by placing letters in the boxes. 3 marks []

	Column A		Column B
a.	Lack of space in Montague House		has now over 40 million exhibits.
b.	Waterhouse's building		are full of terracotta carvings.
c.	The central hall		visit the museum each year.
d.	The balconies and stairs		is decorated with floral designs.
e.	The collection		looks like a medieval cathedral.
f.	Millions of people		became a problem.

C. What do these words and dates refer to? 4 marks []

1. 1753 _____
2. Hans Sloane _____
3. 1862 _____
4. Alfred Waterhouse _____

(10 marks)

FORM 3

ENGLISH
COMPREHENSION TEXTS

Text 1.

Read the passage and answer the questions on the language paper.

Our love of cocoa beans dates back to over 2000 years and started in the South Western States of America. Tribes such as the Aztec and Mayan Indians discovered the importance of the local rainforest's cocoa plant.



- 5 Experiments by the Mayans soon created a spicy, frothy beverage from crushed cocoa beans, which became popular among royalty and was shared at sacred ceremonies. Evidence of this may be found etched into the walls of **their** temples, including cocoa pods and references to the plant they named 'food for the gods.'
- 10 The Aztecs also realised its **potential** and similarly served a warm beverage they called 'chocolatl' which literally means 'warm liquid'. In the Aztec cultures, however, only rulers, priests, honoured merchants and decorated soldiers could participate in these ceremonies and consume this drink. They also found other uses for the cocoa beans, including **currency**, and it is said that during this period a rabbit could be purchased for 4 cocoa beans.
- 15 Christopher Columbus, first introduced the cocoa bean to Europe in 1502. He had just returned from his last voyage when he presented the King and Queen of Spain with dark beans, even though **they** were not impressed by its bitter taste.

Seventeen years later, Hernando Cortes, another explorer discovered the cocoa bean had more potential than previously thought. When he met the Aztecs **he** was served 'chocolatl'.

- 20 **Intrigued** by its taste, Cortes began experimenting with sugar cane to sweeten the liquid for the Spaniards who might have been shocked at first by the beverage's bitter taste.

- When he realised just how popular this adaptation might become overseas, Cortes established cocoa plant plantations in the Caribbean. In Spain, this beverage became very popular among the wealthy with the addition of imported spices, such as vanilla and cinnamon. Later **they**
- 25 realised that it would taste better served hot and the first hot chocolate was produced.

Realising that this cocoa plant had great economic potential, Spain began planting cocoa trees in Venezeula, Ecuador, Jamaica and Peru. Spanish monks were appointed as the processors of the cocoa beans, so as to refine them. It is rumoured that these monks shared the secret of this beverage with French monks and that is how the word spread throughout Europe.

Text 2.

Look at this chocolate wrapper and answer the questions on the language paper

Terry's Chocolate Bar 50g



Crisp wafer covered with thick milk chocolate.

Ingredients: Milk chocolate (66%), Wheat flour, Sugar, Vegetable fat, Salt, Calcium, Sulphate, Flavouring.

Warning: May contain traces of nuts.

Best before
21.12. 14

Calories per bar: 126

Made in Britain by Frey Foods Co Ltd, 160 Westminster Rd, Nottingham,
NWR 792.

www.freyfoodscoltd.co.uk

FORM 3 **ENGLISH** **Time: 2 hours**

Name: _____ Index No: _____ Class: _____

Marks			
Oral Assessment	Listening Comprehension	Written Paper	Total

A. Read the following dialogue. Then put the verbs in brackets in the correct form. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Tom: What (0) are you going to do (do) today?

Kelly: I (1) _____ (not know). I (2) _____
 (plan) to meet Jo but she (3) _____ (phone) this morning to
 tell me that she (4) _____ (not feel) well.
 (5) _____ you _____ (want) to
 watch a DVD with me?

Tom: (6) _____ I _____ (not tell) you that
 the TV (7) _____ (not work)?

Kelly: No! (8) _____ you _____ (contact)
 the repair people?

Tom: Yes, they (9) _____ (come) tomorrow.

Kelly: Oh! Well, I guess I (10) _____ just
 _____ (write) some emails then.

(5 marks)

B. Fill in each blank space with the appropriate form of the word in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Jo (0) **frequently** (frequent) visited her cousin Peter at home, even though she was (1)_____ (terrible) busy. Peter had broken his leg and (2)_____ (rare) went out unless it was something really (3)_____ (importance). Jo understood him (4)_____ (perfect) as she had also spent a (5)_____ (difficulty) time in hospital. Besides, they had shared many adventures during their (6)_____ (child) which had led to a long-lasting (7)_____ (friend). She usually took him some books to read about subjects he was (8) _____ (interest) in, since he wanted to make good (9)_____ (useful) of his time. Jo loved to see her cousin's face light up with (10) _____ (happy) every time she arrived at his house.



(5 marks)

C. Read the following paragraph and then fill in the gaps with a suitable word. The first one (0) has been done for you.

The villagers of Wooler were still wearing (0) **broad** smiles yesterday as they fondly (1)_____ what had happened the previous night. It was only seven days before, but it was the busiest night of the year, and they will be (2)_____ about it for years to (3)_____. It was the night the local cash (4)_____ in the village paid (5)_____ twice as much money (6)_____ every customer asked for. News travels (7)_____ in rural communities and within an hour there was a queue the (8)_____ of High Street. One woman arrived at the machine by taxi, in her nightdress! The extraordinary bonanza was caused by the replacement of a cassette (9)_____ contained £10 notes with one containing £20 notes. A spokesperson for the bank said that their policy was to contact whoever had made the (10)_____ and ask them to compensate for the loss.

(5 marks)

D. Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition. You can use the same preposition than once. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Global warming is the increase (0) in temperature (1) _____ the Earth's atmosphere, due (2) _____ increasing levels (3) _____ carbon dioxide and other gases. This helps to create the greenhouse effect. Climate change is brought about (4) _____ the effect of global warming. This results (5) _____ extremes (6) _____ temperature as well as storms and flooding. Since the climate is changing, there is more drought and hunger all (7) _____ the world because the dry earth makes it impossible (8) _____ farmers to grow enough crops. (9) _____ the same time, as temperatures reach levels which are well (10) _____ average, hurricanes are becoming stronger.

(5 marks)

E. Comprehension.

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

1. This extract was taken from:

- a) a biography
- b) a magazine
- c) an editorial
- d) an atlas

1 mark []

2. Put a tick (✓) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

2 marks []

- a. Chocolate recipes were found written on the walls of Aztec temples.
- b. The King and Queen of Spain liked the cocoa beans immediately.
- c. The addition of spices helped to make chocolate more popular.
- d. It is said that Spanish monks gave the secret recipe to French monks.

T	F

3. What do these words refer to?

2 marks []

- a. their (line 8) _____
- b. they (line 17) _____
- c. he (line 19) _____
- d. they (line 24) _____

4. Give the meaning of the following words in the passage. **3 marks []**
- a. potential (line 10) _____
- b. currency (line 13) _____
- c. Intrigued (line 20) _____
5. Where is the cocoa bean said to come from? **1 mark []**
- _____
6. How long has man known about the cocoa bean? **1 mark []**
- _____
7. How did Christopher Columbus contribute to the spread of the cocoa bean? **1 mark []**
- _____
- _____
8. Mention TWO ways how Cortes helped to make 'chocolatl' popular. **2 marks []**
- (a) _____
- (b) _____
9. Mention TWO ways in which the taste of 'chocolatl' was improved in Spain. **2 marks []**
- (a) _____
- (b) _____
10. Why did Spain start planting cocoa trees in various countries? **1 mark []**
- _____
- _____

Text 2

Read Text 2 and answer the following questions.

11. a. Why is there a warning that the chocolate may contain traces of nuts? **1 mark []**
- _____
11. b. What is the number on the bar code? _____ **1 mark []**

12. What do the following refer to?

2 marks

- i 66% _____
- ii 50g _____
- iii 21.12.14 _____
- iv 126 _____

(20 marks)

F. Literature

Answer all Sections.

SECTION 1 –PROSE/DRAMA

PROSE

a. Select a novel or short story you have studied this year.

1 mark []

Title: _____

Author: _____

b. Where does most of the action in the story take place?

1 mark []

c. Choose an incident from the story and write a paragraph of about 40 words to explain your choice. Support your reasons by referring to the text.

4 marks []

DRAMA

d. Which play did you study in class this year?

1 mark []

Title: _____

Author: _____

- e. If you were given the opportunity to act a part in this play, which character would you play and why? 2 ½ marks

- f. Mention one other character which you would NOT like to play and give one or more reasons for your choice. 2 ½ marks []

(12 marks)

SECTION 2 – POETRY: Answer all the questions.

1. **Unprepared Poem:** ‘On a Cat, Ageing’ by Alexander Gray

He blinks upon the hearth-rug,
And yawns in deep content,
Accepting all the comforts
That Providence* has sent.

10

Life will go on for ever,
With all that cat can wish:
Warmth and the glad procession
Of fish and milk and fish.

- 5 Louder he purrs and louder,
 In one glad hymn of praise
For all the night’s adventures,
 For quiet restful days.

15

Only – the thought disturbs him-
He’s noticed once or twice,
That times are somehow breeding
A nimbler race of mice.

* God

- a. Find and quote **two** phrases in the poem which show that the cat enjoys a happy life.

1 mark []

- i.

- ii.

- b. Say what figure of speech is used in:

1 mark []

(i)	<i>Accepting all the comforts that Providence has sent</i>	
(ii)	<i>one glad hymn of praise</i>	

- c. Quote an example of repetition and say what effect it creates in the poem. 1 mark []

- d. Suggest a reason why the cat thinks that: *times are somehow breeding/A nimbler than mice.* 1 mark []

Poems done in Class

2. Which poem did you enjoy reading in class this year? 1 mark []

a. Title: _____ b. Poet: _____

- c. How does this poem make you feel? How does the poet bring out these feelings effectively? 3 marks []

(8 marks)

G. Composition. Write a composition of about 250 words on ONE of the following.

- Write an article for your school magazine entitled: *Teenagers need to have their own space at home.*
- You have just returned home after a weekend camp organised by your school. Write a letter to a friend who goes to another school, describing your camping experience.
- You have decided to enter a short story competition. Your story has to end with the following sentence: *“They packed their bags in a hurry and hoped they would never have to return to that place again.”*

(20 marks)
