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
Teacher’s Paper

You’re going to listen to Jamie, talking about the invention of the mobile phone:

Did you know that it was Alexander Graham Bell who invented the telephone in 1876? For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Over the last twenty years a new means of communication has appeared: the mobile phone.

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. As soon as his invention was complete, he tested it by calling another scientist to announce his success. Mobile phones became available to the public in the 1980s. The first mobile handsets were very huge and looked like big plastic bricks.

But in the 1990s, something happened. Everyone could have a mobile phone now because mobiles were cheaper. And the giant plastic bricks of the 1980s had become smooth little objects that fitted into pockets and bags. In every pub and restaurant you could hear mobiles ringing and receiving messages.

Mobile phones, which once were only used by rich businesspersons, are now an important part of the daily life of many people. From schoolchildren to old people, everyone finds it easier to communicate when they’ve got a mobile. Over the last few years mobiles have become more and more advanced. They have built-in cameras and internet access. And more recently, we have seen more advanced mobile phones which are like powerful small computers with broadband internet access. We can watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be very surprised if he could see how far his invention of the telephone has progressed in less than 150 years.
FORM 1 English Language LISTENING TIME: 15 minutes

Student’s Paper

Name: ________________________________ Class: _______________

Questions (10 marks)

A. State whether the following are True or False. (4 marks)

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the mobile phone. __________________

2. People could buy a mobile phone in 1985. __________________

3. Nowadays mobile phones are used only by rich businesspersons. __________________

4. In the 1980s photos could be taken using a mobile phone. __________________

B. Read the questions and choose the right answer. (2 marks)

1. More people bought mobile phones in the 1990s because
   (i) traditional phones didn't work anymore.
   (ii) they were bad at timekeeping.
   (iii) mobile phones became a lot cheaper.
   (iv) they were made of plastic.

2. The first mobile phone call took place between
   (i) two scientists.
   (ii) two old people.
   (iii) two businesspersons.
   (iv) two children.

C. Fill in with a word from the passage you have heard. (2 marks)

1. Mobile phones have become like ________________ small computers.

2. We can ________________ internet files on our mobile.
Levels
6 - 7

DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Department for Curriculum Management and eLearning
Educational Assessment Unit
Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2012
SPECIMEN PAPER

FORM 1
English Language
LISTENING MARKING SCHEME
TIME: 15 minutes

Weighting: 60% -- 65% = 6 marks Level 7
35% -- 40% = 4 marks Level 6

Questions (10 marks)
• Markers are reminded not to penalise any language errors unless what is written is unintelligible.

A. State whether the following are True or False. (1 x 4 = 4 marks)
   (Level 7)
   1. False
   2. True
   3. False
   4. False

B. Read the questions and choose the right answer. (2 marks)
   (Level 6)
   1. More people bought mobile phones in the 1990s because:
      (i) traditional phones didn't work anymore.
      (ii) they were bad at timekeeping.
      (iii) mobile phones became a lot cheaper.
      (iv) they were made of plastic.

   2. The first mobile phone call took place between:
      (i) two scientists.
      (ii) two old people.
      (iii) two businesspersons.
      (iv) two children.

C. Fill in with a word from the passage you have heard. (1 x 2 = 2 marks)
   (Level 7)
   1. Mobile phones have become like powerful small computers.
   2. We can download internet files on our mobile.
Section A – Language (15 marks)

A. Look at the information below. Then complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets.

Example:
Maria is the best (good) in English.

1. Maria is ________________ (short) than Jack and Richard.
2. Richard is ________________ (old)
3. Maria is ________________ (thin)
4. Jack works ________________ (hard) than Maria and Richard.
5. Jack is ________________ (bad) singer.

B. Complete the following story by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Last summer Paul 0 went (go) to a summer camp. He 1 ________________ (enjoy) himself so much that this year he 2 ________________ (decide) to go again. Yesterday he 3 ________________ (send) his application form and tomorrow he 4 ________________ (visit) the adventure shop to buy a new sleeping bag. Last year, as he 5 ________________ (not have) a sleeping bag, he 6 ________________ (borrow) one from his cousin Fred but now, Paul’s parents 7 ________________ (buy) him one. This year Paul 8 ________________ (swim) and play tennis at the camp. These are the two sports he 9 ________________ (enjoy) doing most. His best friend Tom 10 ________________ (join) him during the last week of summer camp.
C. Fill in the blanks with ONE word. The first one has been done for you. (5 marks)

Rupert Grint, British actor

Rupert Grint has been afraid of spiders since he was a child. In this way he is
1 ________________ the character he played in the *Harry Potter* films, Ron Weasley, 
2 ________________ is also frightened of them. Rupert had a very hard
3 ________________ in the second *Harry Potter* film he and Harry had to
fight a giant spider, the size of an elephant, 
5 ________________ very hairy legs.

Section B – Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

**The last Harry Potter film**

The last *Harry Potter* film, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2*, has been very successful around the world.

The film broke records from ticket sales in the United States and Canada, earning $168 million (£104 million) over its opening weekend. This was ten million dollars more than the money from ticket sales by the Batman film *The Dark Knight* in 2008. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2* earned $92.1 million just on its opening day. Before this the best ticket sales for a single day were those of the film *The Twilight Saga: New Moon*, which earned $72.7 million (£45 million) on its opening night.

The Harry Potter film is the eighth film in the very popular series. Fans around the world waited for hours to be the first to see the film, which was based on the second part of J.K. Rowling's seventh and final book in the Harry Potter books. All these books became very popular because many young people read them as soon as they were published. J.K. Rowling thanked the thousands of Harry Potter fans in London on the opening day of the film. The actors of the film were also there and they spent some time talking to the fans and signing autographs.
The whole Potter film series has so far earned more than £4 billion worldwide. People who are interested in what is happening in the film-making industry think the film will break another record and become a billion-dollar film.

The first film in the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, was released 10 years ago. The young actors who took part, Daniel Radcliffe, Emma Watson and Rupert Grint have become very famous.

1. Underline the correct answer in questions a and b.

a. The last Harry Potter film broke records from ticket sales (1 mark)
   (i) all over the world.
   (ii) in the United States only.
   (iii) in the United States and Canada.
   (iv) in London.

b. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2* sold more tickets in one day than (1 mark)
   (i) *The Dark Knight.*
   (ii) *Twilight Saga: New Moon.*
   (iii) *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone.*
   (iv) all the other Harry Potter films.

2. State whether the following are True or False. (2 marks)

   a. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone* is based on the last book of the Harry Potter series.
      ____________________________

   b. All the Harry Potter films shown all over the world have earned more than £4 billion.
      ____________________________

3. a. How many Harry Potter films have been made? (1 mark)
   ____________________________________________

   b. How many Harry Potter books have been published? (1 mark)
   ____________________________________________

   c. Who signed autographs for the fans? (1 mark)
   ____________________________________________
4. Why are the Harry Potter books popular? (2 marks)

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________

5. List two reasons why there were thousands of Harry Potter fans on the opening day of the film. (2 marks)

a. _____________________________________________________________________________

b. _____________________________________________________________________________

6. What do film experts think of the last Harry Potter film? (2 marks)

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________

7. a. Find a word from the third paragraph that means ‘admirers’. (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________________

b. Find a word from the fourth paragraph that means ‘best result possible’. (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________________

c. Find a phrase from the fifth paragraph that means ‘was first shown’. (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________________

8. Why do you think the three young actors have become very popular? (2 marks)

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________

9. Underline the correct answer:

a. The passage was taken from (1 mark)

(i) a novel.
(ii) a newspaper article.
(iii) an encyclopaedia.
(iv) a play.
b. Who was the passage written for? (1 mark)

(i) Cinema goers of all ages
(ii) Scientists
(iii) Primary school children
(iv) Teachers

Section C – Literature (20 marks)

A. Poetry (10 marks)

Unprepared Text

Answer all questions.

I Love the Look of Words

Popcorn leaps, popping from the floor of a hot black skillet*
and into my mouth.
Black words leap,
snapping from the white page. Rushing into my eyes. Sliding
into my brain which gobbles them the way my tongue and teeth
chomp the buttered popcorn.

When I have stopped reading,
ideas from the words stay stuck
in my mind, like the sweet smell of butter perfuming my fingers long after the popcorn is finished.
I love the book and the look of words the weight of ideas that popped into my mind I love the tracks of new thinking in my mind.

Maya Angelou

* Skillet – big pot in which popcorn is cooked.

1. Underline the correct answer:

The poem is about

a. eating popcorn instead of reading.
b. enjoying the pleasures of reading.
c. eating popcorn.
d. forgetting new words. (1 mark)
2. What happens when the speaker stops reading? (2 marks)

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

3. Mention one colour difference in the first stanza. (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________

4. Fill in the following table by quoting four separate words or phrases that appeal to a particular sense and the effect that the word or phrase brings out. An example has been provided. (4 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Word or phrase</th>
<th>Effect created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>‘look of words’</td>
<td>The poet wants to show that words in a book are alive like persons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense</th>
<th>Word or phrase taken</th>
<th>Effect created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
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<td>Hearing</td>
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<td>Smell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Movement</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. The poet uses two separate words in the first stanza that mean the same as the word ‘eat’. Quote the two separate words and show why the poet uses these two words instead of the word ‘eat’. (2 marks)

___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________________
B. Prose/Drama

Unprepared Prose Text

Answer all questions. (10 marks)

“Stop thief! Stop thief!” There is magic in the sound. The shopkeeper leaves his counter, the butcher throws down the tray; the baker his basket; the errand-boy his parcels; the schoolboy his marbles. Away they run, pell-mell, helter-skelter, slap-dash: tearing, yelling, screaming, knocking down the passers-by as they turn the corners, waking the half-asleep dogs and making the cats arch their backs.

“Stop thief! Stop thief! The cry is taken up by a hundred voices, and the crowd increases at every turning. Away they fly as they chase the thief, splashing through the mud, and rattling along the pavements. Up go the windows, out run the people, onward rushes the swelling crowd.Stopped at last! Tripped and trapped. The wretched, breathless, frightened thief is down on the pavement; and the crowd eagerly gather around him. Each newcomer pushes his way through to get a glimpse.

1. Underline the correct answer. (1 mark)
   a. The text describes life in a big city.
   b. The text describes a crowd chasing a thief.
   c. The text describes a busy market place.
   d. The text describes a street scene during a public holiday.

2. Write down (3 marks)
   a. three words that express action.

   ______________________________

   b. three words that express sound.

   ______________________________

3. Mention three things that happen when the sound of ‘Stop thief!’ is heard. (2 marks)

   ______________________________

   ______________________________

   ______________________________

4. Write about two ways in which the writer creates a sense of speed. (2 marks)

   ______________________________

   ______________________________

5. Underline the correct answer.
The writer creates an atmosphere of
   a. sadness.
   b. dullness.
   c. excitement.
   d. comfort.
Section D – Composition

Write between 110 and 150 words on ONE of the following:

1. Look at the picture below. Write a story about it.

2. You have received a present for your birthday. Write a letter to your friend, in which you describe the present and tell your friend why you are so happy with it.
   Your address is 20, Main Street, Rabat. RBT1100

3. Continue the story.

   It was a fine day and Pam decided to ...

   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
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   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
# FORM 1  English Language Marking Scheme  TIME: 2 hours

## Section A – Language  (15 marks)

Weighting:  60% -- 65% = 10 marks Level 7  
35% -- 40% = 5 marks Level 6

A. Look at the information below. Then complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets.  

1. shorter  
2. the oldest / the eldest  
3. the thinnest.  
4. harder  
5. the worst  

---

B. Complete the following story by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.  

1. enjoyed  
2. has decided  
3. sent  
4. will visit / is going to visit / will be visiting  
5. did not have / didn’t  
6. borrowed / had borrowed  
7. are buying / are going to buy / have bought  
8. will swim / is going to swim  
9. enjoys  
10. will join / is going to join / will be joining  

---

C. Fill in the blanks with ONE word. The first one has been done for you.  

1. like  
2. who  
3. time  
4. where / as / when  
5. with  

---

## Section B – Reading Comprehension  (20 marks)

Weighting:  60% -- 65% = 12 marks Level 7  
35% -- 40% = 8 marks Level 6

Note:
- Markers are reminded not to penalise language errors unless what is written is unintelligible.
- Answers do not have to be in full sentences.
- Unless otherwise indicated, award marks for answers which include the following content, which may also be rephrased.
1. Underline the correct answer in questions a and b. 
   (Level 6)
   a. The last Harry Potter film broke records from ticket sales
   (iii) in the United States and Canada. 
   (1 mark)
   b. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 2* sold more tickets in one day than
   (ii) *Twilight Saga: New Moon.* 
   (1 mark)

2. State whether the following are True or False. 
   (2 marks)
   a. False
   b. True

3. a. How many Harry Potter films have been made? 
   (1 mark)
   Eight 
   (Level 6)
   b. How many Harry Potter books have been published? 
   (1 mark)
   Seven 
   (Level 6)
   c. Who signed autographs for the fans? 
   (1 mark)
   Daniel Radcliffe, Emma Watson, Rupert Grint / The actors / stars. 
   (Level 6)

4. Why are the Harry Potter books popular? 
   (2 marks)
   Many young people read them as soon as they were published. 
   (Level 7)

5. List two reasons why there were thousands of Harry Potter fans on the opening day of the film. 
   (2 marks)
   Accept any two of the following: 
   a. They wanted to see the film.
   b. They wanted to talk to / see the three main actors in the film.
   c. They wanted to get autographs from

6. What do film experts think of the last Harry Potter film? 
   (2 marks)
   It will break another record and become a billion-dollar film. 
   (Level 7)

7. a. Find a word from the third paragraph that means ‘admirers’. 
   (1 mark)
   Fans 
   (Level 6)
   b. Find a word from the fourth paragraph that means ‘best result possible’. 
   (1 mark)
   Record 
   (Level 6)
   c. Find a phrase from the fifth paragraph that means ‘was first shown’. 
   (1 mark)
   was released 
   (Level 6)

8. Why do you think the three young actors have become very popular? 
   (2 marks)
   They took part in the Harry Potter films which were very popular. 
   (Level 7)
9. Underline the correct answer:

a. The passage was taken from

(ii) a newspaper article.  

(1 mark)  

(Level 7)

b. Who was the passage written for?

(i) Cinema goers of all ages

(1 mark)  

(Level 7)

Section C – Literature  

(20 marks)

A. Poetry  

Unprepared Text

Answer all questions.

Weighting: Level 6 – 40% = 4 marks  

Level 7 – 60% = 6 marks

1. Underline the correct answer:  

The poem is about  

b. enjoying the pleasures of reading.  

(1 mark)  

Level 6

2. What happens when the speaker stops reading?  

Reward any references to the fact that words send ideas flashing through the speaker’s mind, the way ideas set the speaker thinking in a new way, and to creativity. Reward any other valid and relevant response.  

(2 marks)  

Level 6

3. Mention one colour difference in the first stanza.  

Reward references to black/white contrast.  

(1 mark)  

Level 6

4. Fill in the following table by quoting four separate words or phrases that appeal to a particular sense and the effect that the word or phrase brings out. An example has been provided.  

(4 marks)  

Level 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENSE</th>
<th>WORD or PHRASE</th>
<th>EFFECT CREATED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sight</td>
<td>‘black words’</td>
<td>The poet conveys the strong effect that words have on the persona/speaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearing</td>
<td>‘popping’</td>
<td>The poet conveys the strong effect reading has on the persona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smell</td>
<td>‘sweet smell of butter’</td>
<td>The poet conveys the feeling of pleasure reading brings about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>‘leaps’</td>
<td>This verb of movement brings out the suddenness and intensity of the effect of reading on the persona.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. The poet uses **two** separate words in the first stanza that mean the same as the word ‘eat’. Quote the two separate words and show why the poet uses these two words instead of the word ‘eat’.  

\[
\frac{1}{2} x 2 + 1 = 2 \text{ marks}
\]

Award half a mark each for ‘gobble’ and ‘chomp’ and award a mark for comments such as the eagerness and excitement which the speaker absorbs and reacts to the writing.

**B. Prose/Drama**

**Unprepared Prose Text**

(10 marks)

**Answer all questions.**

**Weighting:** Level 6 – 40% = 4 marks  
Level 7 – 60% = 6 marks

1. Underline the correct answer.  
   b. The text describes a crowd chasing a thief.  
   Level 6

2. Write down **three** words that express action.  
   Level 7

   Award half a mark for each of three of the following words: ‘fly’, ‘run’, ‘knocking’, ‘jostling’, ‘leaves’, ‘throws’, ‘chase’, ‘rushes’. Accept other words that you consider to be valid.

   b. Write down **three** words that express sound.  
   Level 7

   Award half a mark for each of three of the following words: ‘yelling’, ‘screaming’, ‘splashing’, ‘rattling’. Accept other words that you consider to be valid.

3. Mention **three** things that happen when the sound of ‘Stop thief!’ is heard.  
   Level 6

   Award one mark for each of any **three** references such as the idea of the shop keeper leaving their counter, the schoolboy throwing down his marbles, the errand-boy his parcels, the baker his basket and other relevant responses.

4. Write about **two** ways in which the writer creates a sense of speed.  
   Level 7

   Award a mark for references to each of **two** of the following ideas such as the use of action words, particularly verbs; use of present simple (historic present); the increasing crowd, the use of adverbs before the subject (‘Away they run’); the way passers-by are knocked down and other valid ideas.

5. Underline the correct answer.  
   Level 7

   The writer creates an atmosphere of  
   (c) **excitement**
Section D - Composition – Marking Criteria  

(25 marks)

- **Irrelevant** content should initially be marked according to the marking grid (below) and then **up to 6 marks** are to be deducted.
- Compositions that exceed the given **word limit** should be marked according to the marking grid and then **up to 3 marks** are to be deducted.
- Compositions that do not reach the required **minimum word limit** should be marked according to the marking grid and then **up to 3 marks** are to be deducted.
- **Format** of letter: Up to **5 marks** should be deducted if candidates do not observe the correct format of letter writing - marks to be deducted as laid out below.

### Informal Letter

| 1 mark | your address |
| 1 mark | date |
| greeting | 1 mark |
| 1 mark | salutation |
| 1 mark | name |

### Marking Grid

- The “Pass” and “Very Good” bands are indicative of performance at Levels 6 and 7 respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate performance demonstrates:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 - 25 marks Excellent</td>
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<td>15 - 19 marks Very Good</td>
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<td>10 - 14 marks Pass</td>
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<td>5 - 9 marks Weak</td>
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<td>1 - 4 marks Very Poor</td>
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