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. The passage will be read 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. I shall read the passage 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.
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You are going to hear a tour guide talking about the legend of the Loch Ness monster in Scotland.

The Loch Ness monster, also called Nessie, is a creature that is supposed to live in Loch Ness, the largest lake in northern Scotland.

When the Romans came to Scotland in the first century, the Picts were the main inhabitants. They were fascinated by animals and spoke of a strange beast swimming in one of the lakes in the Scottish highlands. The first references to this creature go back to the sixth century when it is said that a man was saved from the swimming beast of Loch Ness.

Over the centuries, this legend has never gone away. In the 1930s, a new road was built along the shore of Loch Ness and three years later, a couple who was driving along this road reported an enormous animal splashing on the surface of the lake. In the following months, newspapers sent reporters and photographers to the lake to make observations. Even footprints of an enormous creature were found.

In the following years, many scientists declared the sightings as fake and said that it was impossible for a dinosaur-like creature to have survived for millions of years. Many books were written about the monster of Loch Ness and several photographs made it to the front pages of newspapers, the most famous of which came from a British surgeon in 1934. Robert Wilson, a London doctor, took a photo of a creature with a long neck that stood out of the water. In 1975, the Sunday Telegraph proved that this photo was a fake one.

As time went by, investigation became more serious. Scientists from all over the world started coming to Loch Ness to investigate. Although the expeditions came up with no real results, they did find out that something was moving in the lake.

In 1976, American scientists used underwater photography and special equipment to examine the lake. The underwater camera took images of a moving object that had flippers. Based on these photos, these scientists concluded that the 20 foot long creature was possibly an ancient reptile.

Whether fact or fiction, Loch Ness has become a tourist attraction in northern Scotland and even if there is no monster, the legend lives on.
A. Put a tick (✔) in the correct box according to whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE. (3 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>F</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The Loch Ness monster lives in a large lake in Scotland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) The Picts knew nothing about the monster in the lake.</td>
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<td>3) There were times when people forgot all about this legend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Robert Wilson was a doctor from London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) The lake was studied by scientists from all over the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) American scientists are sure that the monster is an ancient reptile.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. What do these dates refer to in the passage? (4 marks)

1) 1930: _______________________________________________________________

2) 1933: _______________________________________________________________

3) 1934: _______________________________________________________________

4) 1975: _______________________________________________________________

C. Fill in the blank space with ONE word from the passage. (1 mark)

The results of international __________________ concluded that there was something that moved in the lake.

D. Answer the following question. (2 marks)

What TWO things did American scientists use to explore the lake?

1) _______________________________________________________________

2) _______________________________________________________________
TEXT 1

Animals may not be able to speak like humans, but they certainly depend on different forms of communication. These include calls like whale song, and sounds like the slap of a dolphin's tail on the water. Animals also communicate by visual signs - fireflies glow brightly, and peacocks put on beautiful displays.

Sometimes animals will go to great lengths to avoid sharing food with others. However, some animals will cooperate in their search for food. Ants have a very detailed ‘language’ that uses movement and smell. This is because ants release a special type of chemical called pheromones. By smelling the pheromones, other ants can follow the trail to food, protect their young or each other in the event of danger. Ants also use touch to make a point. For example, if one ant finds a pile of food, it will rub its antennae and front legs on its neighbour to get its attention and pass on the good news!

Bees have evolved a very elaborate system of passing on information about the location of food. When a worker bee returns to the hive, it dances to tell other bees where to find flowers with nectar. If the flowers are close, it does a simple round dance. If they are far away, it does a ‘waggle’ dance. The speed at which the tail waggles shows how far away the flowers are. In the middle part of the dance, the direction of the bee points to where the flowers are in relation to the Sun.

Many animals have a special call which warns other members of the group when danger is present. Some animals listen for the alarm calls of other creatures to give them warning. Others look out for danger and give warnings to the rest of the group. Meerkats are like this. They can stand up straight and turn their heads round to spot danger coming their way.

Birds can produce very loud alarm calls near airfields because planes are a danger to them. Humans sometimes record such bird calls and play them back. This helps to get rid of the birds near airfields because they can be a problem for the planes. Studies have found that songbirds also suffer from noisy urban environments. Some species have had to modify their singing styles, producing songs that are louder and shriller, in order to be heard above the clamour. Then there are birds that live on the border between different environmental territories. These often become bilingual, as it were, and are able to communicate in the singing dialect used by each of their groups of neighbours.
A closer look

This picture shows a honeybee ten times bigger than in real life. You can see the different parts of its body.

A bee has a large wing and a small wing on each side. When bees fly, their wings make a buzzing sound.

A bee has a sharp point on its tail. It can use this to sting enemies.

Like all insects, a bee has six legs - three on each side of its body.

A bee’s body has three sections: a head, a thorax and an abdomen.

This is a close-up picture of a bee’s eye.

Bees have big eyes made up of lots of tiny eyes joined together.

Bees use their two antennae to feel, taste and smell things.

A bee has a long tongue called a proboscis. It uses it to suck up food.

Adapted from Driver J. Comprehension Success 3 (Oxford University Press, 1998)
SECTION A – LANGUAGE 15 MARKS

A. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Andrew Lowood (0) began (begin) his career as a singer ten years ago. He started singing when he (1) ________________ (be) at University. He had a band with three friends. His friends didn’t go into pop music but Andrew still (2) ________________ (see) them sometimes. He saw them last month. He (3) ________________ (give) a concert in London and his friends (4) ________________ (come) to see him. They all work in offices in London now. Five years ago Andrew’s first record, “Don’t Leave Me Tonight” (5) ________________ (not do) very well, but his next record, “Love Forever”, (6) ________________ (reach) number one. At the moment Andrew (7) ________________ (make) a video. We (8) ________________ (watch) it next Spring. What about Andrew’s future plans? It (9) ________________ (be) a busy year for him so after the video he (10) ________________ (take) a long holiday.

B. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Jenny is the (0) prettiest (pretty) girl I know. Her (1) ________________ (old) brother James is handsome too. He is really good at football. James is the (2) ________________ (young) player in our school team but he’s (3) ________________ (good) than the other players. James is quite good at school too but his (4) ________________ (less) favourite subject is Maths. Jenny likes Maths and thinks that French is (5) ________________ (difficult). They would both love to have a (6) ________________ (long) break as they enjoy spending time with their friends in the school canteen which is the (7) ________________ (noisy) place at school. They love reading books too. James is keen on adventure stories while Jenny thinks that mysteries are (8) ________________ (interesting). Once they borrowed the (9) ________________ (expensive) book from the school library and it ended up being chewed on by their dog, Snowflakes. It was the (10) ________________ (bad) thing that could have happened!
C. Diana Jones is a professional tennis player. Look at the table showing her daily routine and then fill in the blanks in the text with an adverb of frequency. The first one (0) has been done for you. 5 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wake up at 7.00a.m.</th>
<th>Run 5 kilometres before breakfast</th>
<th>Read the newspaper</th>
<th>Go to the gym</th>
<th>Play tennis</th>
<th>Go to the cinema</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Friday</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diana Jones is a professional tennis player. She (0) usually gets up at seven o’clock. Before breakfast she (1) ________ runs five kilometres. However, she (2) ________ reads the newspaper but goes to the gym quite (3) _________. Whatever the weather is like, she (4) ________ plays tennis. Since Diana has such a busy life, she (5) ________ seems to find time to go to the cinema.

SECTION B – READING COMPREHENSION 20 MARKS

Read Text 1 and Text 2 which are on a separate sheet, and then answer the questions below.

Questions on Text 1

1. Give TWO examples of visual signs used in animal communication. (1 mark)
   
a) ______________________________________________________
   
b) ______________________________________________________

2. How do ants use the special chemical they release? (2 marks)
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
3. What does a bee’s simple round dance indicate?  (1 mark)
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

4. How can bees calculate the distance of flowers with nectar through a ‘waggle’ dance?  (2 marks)
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

5. What happens in the middle of the ‘waggle’ dance?  (1 mark)
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

6. Why do birds produce loud calls near airfields and in city environments?  (2 marks)
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

7. What do the following words refer to in the passage?  (2½ marks)
a) its (line 13)  __________________________________________
b) which (line 20)  __________________________________________
c) this (line 22)  __________________________________________
d) This (line 25)  __________________________________________
e) These (line 30)  __________________________________________

8. Find words in the passage from line 14 to line 31 which mean the same as:  (2½ marks)
a) complicated  ___________________________
b) relating to a town or city  ___________________________
c) change  ___________________________
d) noise  ___________________________
e) can speak two languages fluently  ___________________________

9. According to the text, why do you think some birds are said to have become ‘bilingual’?  (2 marks)
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
Questions on Text 2

8. List the THREE (1½ marks)
   a) sections of a honeybee’s body
      (i) __________________________
      (ii) __________________________
      (iii) __________________________
   b) things honeybees use their antennae for (1½ marks)
      (i) __________________________
      (ii) __________________________
      (iii) __________________________

9. What does a honeybee use its tongue for? (1 mark)
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

SECTION C – LITERATURE 20 MARKS

Part I: Poetry – Unprepared Text
Read the poem and answer all the questions that follow. 10 marks

From a Railway Carriage

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And here is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart runaway in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill, and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever!

by Robert Louis Stevenson
Answer all the questions.

1. What is the poem about? (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________

2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word. (3 marks)
The (a) __________________ rhythm in this poem matches the movement of the (b) __________________. This is also helped by the use of (c) __________________.

3. What is the rhyme scheme of the first 6 lines? (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________

4. Which TWO words make the train seem magical? (1 mark)

_____________________________                        __________________________

5. What figures of speech are found in the following? (2 marks)
   (i) “charging along like troops in a battle” is a _______________________.
   (ii) “glimpse and gone” is an example of _______________________.

6. Why is the word “here” repeated so many times? (1 mark)

___________________________________________________________________________

7. The use of the exclamation mark in “And here is the green for stringing the daisies!” shows the poet is feeling __________. (½ mark)

8. The tramp “stands and gazes” because: (½ mark)
   a) he has missed the train.
   b) he is waiting for the train.
   c) he is looking at the beautiful train.
Part II: Prose – Unprepared Text

Read the following passage and answer all the questions below. 10 marks

All night, as the storm raged outside, the birds in the barn huddled together in their nests, burying their heads in each other to blot out the sound of the thunder. The wind whined and whistled, the walls shuddered and the beams creaked and groaned. They’d been through storms like this before and the old barn had held together.

Screecher thought the worst of it was over. He was peering through the crack in the wall, looking for the first light of dawn on the distant hills, when the lightning struck. In one blinding flash night was turned into day. A deafening clap of thunder shook the barn and a fireball glowing orange and blue rolled around the barn and disappeared through the door. Through the smoke Screecher could see that the crack in the wall was suddenly a gaping hole and above him the roof was open to the rain.

Grandad’s bad knee kept him in bed the next morning and Annie was at school when her father and mother discovered the hole in the barn wall.

Extract adapted from The marble crusher and other stories by Michael Morpurgo

1. a) “burying their heads” shows that the birds were feeling ______________. (1 mark)

   b) What is the effect of using the word “huddled” in the paragraph 1? (1 mark)

   ________________________________________________________________

2. What figure of speech is this?
   “The wind whined and whistled” is ________________________________ (1 mark)

3. “Whined” and “whistled” show sound. Find TWO other words in paragraph 1 that show sound. (1 mark)

   ________________________________________________________________

4. “A deafening clap of thunder” shows a sense of ________________ (1 mark)

5. “blinding flash” shows a sense of ________________ (1 mark)

6. In the phrase “the storm raged outside” the storm is compared to ________________________________ (2 marks)

   ________________________________________________________________

7. a) “He was peering through the crack” shows that he is ________________ (1 mark)

   b) The gaping hole gives the feeling of ________________ (1 mark)
SECTION D – COMPOSITION

Write between 150 and 200 words on ONE of the following.

1. You have decided to enter a short story competition. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the following words: I could not believe it. Continue the story.

2. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about the most enjoyable holiday you have ever had.

3. You have witnessed a car accident. The police have asked you to give them the details of what happened. Write a description of the accident.

Composition no: ________