

GRADE 5

ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PROCEDURE FOR TASK 1

Look at Task One

(Allow 15 seconds pause while students familiarise themselves with the page.)

Listen carefully. You will listen to the passage twice.

Beg your pardon, Mrs Hardin.

One afternoon, a little boy had lost his puppy. He looked under his bed. He looked in the kitchen and inside the cupboard. He also looked in the bathroom. He looked all over his house. But still there was no puppy. Finally, he looked for his puppy in the garden. After a few hours, he still could not find the puppy.

The little boy was tired and was about to give up. Then he saw his neighbour, Mrs Hardin.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs Hardin. Is my puppy in your garden?" asked the little boy.

"Oh yes, she is. She is chewing on a mutton bone," replied Mrs Hardin.

The little boy climbed the fence and saw his puppy chewing on a mutton bone. He was so happy that his puppy was not lost but had only gone to his good neighbour's house to eat.

Listen carefully to the exercises related to the story.

Number 1: Underline the correct word from the brackets.

- a. A little boy lost his (kitten, puppy, teddy-bear).
- b. First, the boy looked (under his bed, in the kitchen, inside the cupboard).
- c. After looking all over his house, the boy looked (outside, at his neighbour's garden, in his garden).
- d. The little boy (gave up, almost gave up, did not give up) looking for his puppy.
- e. Mrs Hardin was the boy's (mum, neighbour, auntie).
- f. When the little boy found it, the puppy was not (in Mrs Hardin's garden, chewing on a mutton bone, sleeping).
- g. To see his puppy the boy climbed a (ladder, fence, wall).

h. At the end of the story the little boy was (happy, sad, worried).

Number 2: Tick the column T if it's true, the column F if it's false or the column NIG if no information is given.

- a. The boy's puppy was brown.
- b. The boy lost his puppy in the morning.
- c. The boy looked for his puppy for a few hours.
- d. The boy asked Mrs Hardin when he saw her.

You will now listen to the story *again*. Listen carefully.

Beg your pardon, Mrs Hardin.

One afternoon, a little boy had lost his puppy. He looked under his bed. He looked in the kitchen and inside the cupboard. He also looked in the bathroom. He looked all over his house. But still there was no puppy. Finally, he looked for his puppy in the garden. After a few hours, he still could not find the puppy.

The little boy was tired and was about to give up. Then he saw his neighbour, Mrs Hardin.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs Hardin. Is my puppy in your garden?" asked the little boy.

"Oh yes, she is. She is chewing on a mutton bone," replied Mrs Hardin.

The little boy climbed the fence and saw his puppy chewing on a mutton bone. He was so happy that his puppy was not lost but had only gone to his good neighbour's house to eat.

Listen carefully to the exercises related to the story. You may finish your exercises as you listen.

Number 1: Underline the correct word from the brackets.

- a. A little boy lost his (kitten, puppy, teddy-bear).
- b. First, the boy looked (under his bed, in the kitchen, inside the cupboard).
- c. After looking all over his house, the boy looked (outside, at his neighbour's garden, in his garden).
- d. The little boy (gave up, almost gave up, did not give up) looking for his puppy.
- e. Mrs Hardin was the boy's (mum, neighbour, auntie).
- f. When the little boy found it, the puppy was not (in Mrs Hardin's garden, chewing on a mutton bone, sleeping).
- g. To see his puppy the boy climbed a (ladder, fence, wall).
- h. At the end of the story the little boy was (happy, sad, worried).

Number 2: Tick the column T if it's true, the column F if it's false or the column NIG if no information is given.

- a. The boy's puppy was brown.
- b. The boy lost his puppy in the morning.
- c. The boy looked for his puppy for a few hours.
- d. The boy asked Mrs Hardin when he saw her.

You now have some time to check your answers. *(30 seconds)*

This is the end of Task One.

(Allow a 30 second pause between Task 1 and Task 2.)

PROCEDURE FOR TASK 2

Look at the exercises for Task 2.

(Allow 50 seconds while the students familiarise themselves with the pages.)

Now listen to this information. If you wish you may start answering the questions as you listen.

Bees and Wasps

Many people think that bees and wasps simply buzz a lot and sting, but they are actually some of the most intelligent insects around.

Bumblebees and honeybees live in large colonies, working together as a group. Worker bees spend much of their lives gathering nectar from plants, which they turn into honey.

Bee societies have three classes within their colony. Each bee colony has a queen who lays up to 100 eggs a day. In each colony there are very few male bees called drones. The majority of the bees in a colony are workers and all females. Their job is to collect the nectar.

A honeybee's home is like a small city made of wax produced by the bees, in cell shapes. This is called a honeycomb. Some cells hold baby larva and some hold honey.

There are many different families of wasps. Most adults have a narrow waist between their second and third segments and large eyes.

Many wasps do not live in groups, but prefer to live alone. They are called solitary wasps. They are mostly

parasitic, laying their eggs on other insects. Wasps that live in groups are called social wasps. These build large nests made out of dead wood that they chew into paper.

Wasps and bees have yellow and black stripes that warn people they are venomous. They only sting when they feel threatened or they are defending their home.

Now, listen carefully to the exercises related to passage:

Number 1: Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or a cross (✗) if it is not. The first one is done for you as an example.

- a. Many people think that all that wasps do is buzz and sting. *This statement is correct, so I did a tick next to the sentence. Now write a tick if the sentence is correct or a cross if it is not correct for the following sentences.*
- b. Bees and wasps are very intelligent.
- c. Bumblebees live on their own.
- d. The three classes within a bee society are the queen, the drones and the workers.
- e. A honeybee lives in a house called cell.
- f. In each colony there are a lot of male bees.
- g. The job of a worker in a colony is to collect nectar.
- h. The workers in a colony are males and females.
- i. Most adult wasps have a narrow waist.

Number 2: Match Column A with Column B to make correct sentences. The first one is done for you as an example.

- a. Bees and wasps *This matches with "buzz and sting" so I put 'a' next to it in Column B. The whole sentence now reads "Bees and wasps buzz and sting." Now I'll read the rest of Column A and then Column B. You write the letters in Column B.*
- b. Bumblebees gather nectar
- c. A queen
- d. A honeybee's home
- e. The baby larva stay
- f. Wasps have
- g. Most wasps
- h. Social wasps
- i. Wasps only sting

Column B: lays up to 100 eggs a day. / large eyes. / buzz and sting. / which they turn to honey. / is called a honeycomb. / live on their own. / when they feel threatened. / in cells. / are wasps that live in groups.

Number 3: Fill in with ONE word from the passage.

- a. Apart from larva, some honeycomb cells hold _____.
- b. There are many different _____ of wasps.
- c. Most wasps lay their eggs on other _____.
- d. Wasps' nests are made out of dead _____.

Now listen to the passage again:

Bees and Wasps

Many people think that bees and wasps simply buzz a lot and sting, but they are actually some of the most intelligent insects around.

Bumblebees and honeybees live in large colonies, working together as a group. Worker bees spend much of their lives gathering nectar from plants, which they turn into honey.

Bee societies have three classes within their colony. Each bee colony has a queen who lays up to 100 eggs a day. In each colony there are very few male bees called drones. The majority of the bees in a colony are workers and all females. Their job is to collect the nectar.

A honeybee's home is like a small city made of wax produced by the bees, in cell shapes. This is called a honeycomb. Some cells hold baby larva and some hold honey.

There are many different families of wasps. Most adults have a narrow waist between their second and third segments and large eyes.

Many wasps do not live in groups, but prefer to live alone. They are called solitary wasps. They are mostly parasitic, laying their eggs on other insects. Wasps that live in groups are called social wasps. These build large nests made out of dead wood that they chew into paper.

Wasps and bees have yellow and black stripes that warn people they are venomous. They only sting when they feel threatened or they are defending their home.

Now, listen again to the exercises related to passage. You may finish any exercises as you listen.

Number 1: Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or a cross (✗) if it is not. The first one is done for you as an example.

- a. Many people think that all that wasps do is buzz and sting. *This statement is correct, so I did a tick next to the sentence. Now write a tick if the sentence is correct or a cross if it is not correct for the following sentences.*

- b. Bees and wasps are very intelligent.
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- e. A honeybee lives in a house called cell.
- f. In each colony there are a lot of male bees.
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- h. The workers in a colony are males and females.
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Number 2: Match Column A with Column B to make correct sentences. The first one is done for you as an example.

- a. Bees and wasps *This matches with "buzz and sting" so I put 'a' next to it in Column B. The whole sentence now reads "Bees and wasps buzz and sting." Now I'll read the rest of Column A and then Column B. You write the letters in Column B.*
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- e. The baby larva stay
- f. Wasps have
- g. Most wasps
- h. Social wasps
- i. Wasps only sting

Column B: lays up to 100 eggs a day. / large eyes. / buzz and sting. / which they turn to honey. / is called a honeycomb. / live on their own. / when they feel threatened. / in cells. / are wasps that live in groups.

Number 3: Fill in with ONE word from the passage.

- a. Apart from larva, some honeycomb cells hold _____.
- b. There are many different _____ of wasps.
- c. Most wasps lay their eggs on other _____.
- d. Wasps' nests are made out of dead _____.

THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA
Half-Yearly Exams 2016-2017
GRADE 5 ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Name: _____

Class: _____

Register Number: _____

Marks

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TOTAL

(max. 20 marks)

GRADE 5 ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION**TASK 1: Beg your pardon, Mrs Hardin****(8 marks)****1. Underline the correct word from the brackets.****(½ mark each)**

- a. A little boy lost his (kitten, puppy, teddy-bear).
- b. First, he boy looked (under his bed, in the kitchen, inside the cupboard).
- c. After looking all over his house, the boy looked (outside, at he neighbour's garden, in his garden).
- d. The little boy (gave up, almost gave up, did not give up) looking for his puppy.
- e. Mrs Hardin was the boy's (mum, neighbour, auntie).
- f. When the little boy found it, the puppy was not (in Mrs Hardin's garden, chewing on a mutton bone, sleeping.)
- g. To see his puppy the boy climbed a (ladder, fence, wall).
- h. At the end of the story the little boy was (happy, sad, worried).

2. Tick the column T if it's true, the column F if it's false or the column NIG if no information is given.

(1 mark each)

		T	F	NIG
a	The boy's puppy was brown.			
b	The boy lost his puppy in the morning.			
c	The boy looked for his puppy for a few hours.			
d	The boy asked Mrs Hardin when he saw her.			

TASK 2: Bees and wasps**(12 marks)**

1. Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or a cross (✗) if it is not. The first one is done for you as an example. (½ mark each)

		Put ✓ or ✗
a	Many people think that all that wasps do is buzz and sting.	✓
b	Bees and wasps are very intelligent.	
c	Bumblebees live on their own.	
d	The three classes within a bee society are the queen, the drones and the workers.	
e	A honeybee lives in a house called cell.	
f	In each colony there are a lot of male bees.	
g	The job of a worker in a colony is to collect nectar.	
h	The workers in a colony are males and females.	
i	There are many different families of wasps.	

2. Match column A with Column B to make correct sentences. The first one is done for you as an example. (½ mark each)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
a	Bees and wasps		lays up to 100 eggs a day.
b	Bumblebees gather nectar		large eyes.
c	A queen	a	buzz and sting.
d	A honeybee's home		which they turn to honey.
e	The baby larva stay		is called a honeycomb.
f	Wasps have		live on their own.
g	Most wasps		sting when they feel threatened.
h	Social wasps		in cells.
i	Wasps only		are wasps that live in groups.

PLEASE, TURN OVER THE PAGE

3. Fill in with ONE word from the passage.

(1 mark each)

- a. Apart from larva, some honeycomb cells hold _____.
- b. There are many different _____ of wasps.
- c. Most wasps lay their eggs on other _____.
- d. Wasps' nests are made out of dead _____.

END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION

THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA
Half-Yearly Exams 2016-2017
GRADE 5 ENGLISH
READING COMPREHENSION

Name: _____

Class: _____

Register Number: _____

Marks

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TOTAL

(max. 30 marks)

GRADE 5 ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION 1Look at the information about **DOGS**

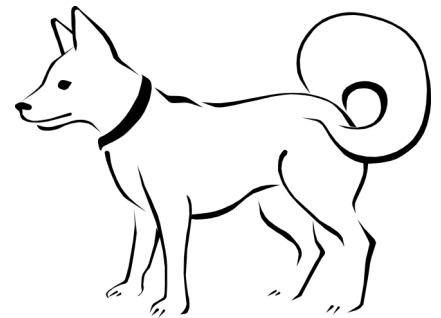
(6 marks)

Dogs were wild animals but over 10,000 years ago, people in the Middle East started to realize dogs' great potential in guarding and hunting. So they tried to make dogs as pets. This can be seen from ancient cave paintings which often shows dogs assisting men during hunting. Today there are over 200 million dogs being kept as pets with North America having the largest share.

The dog is not a pure carnivore. It eats fruits, vegetables as well as meat and should be considered an omnivore. Its internal organs are similar to those of humans although externally both species look very different. The body of a dog basically provides strength and speed. The paws have pads which act as shock absorbers when they run or leap.

Dogs have excellent sense of smell because their noses have long smelling membranes. Their sense of hearing is also much better than human beings. They are able to swivel their ears so as to focus on the source of the sound. However, they do not see things in colour but in black, white and shades of grey.

The average life span of a dog is twelve years. The first year is equal to fifteen human years, the second is nine and thereafter, each dog year is four human years. This means dogs age much faster and live the equivalent of about sixty-four human years.

**A. Fill in each blank space with ONE word from the text.**

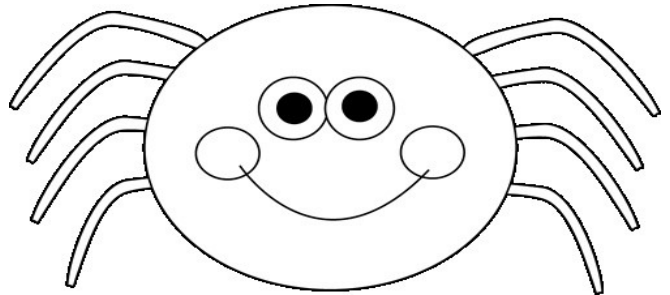
(1 mark each)

1. Dogs were made pets to help humans in guarding and _____ .
2. Dogs can eat both meat and vegetables so it is an _____ .
3. Long membranes in their noses help dogs to have a special sense of _____.
4. Some _____ paintings show dogs helping men in hunting.
5. Their sense of sight is not very good and they see only in _____ , _____ and shades of grey.

GRADE 5 ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION 2

SECTION 1**(10 marks)****ANANSI**

There are lots of traditional stories about Anansi, the spider. Here is part of a Jamaican story about Anansi and Kling Kling, a bird. Anansi and Kling Kling have had an argument.



For a long time Anansi tried to catch Kling Kling. They were friends no longer. Anansi set traps and hid them in the grass near the berries on which Kling Kling loved to feed. He made the twigs from the woods into long, slippery nooses and hid them where Kling Kling liked to walk. But it was no use. Kling Kling was too clever. He saw all the traps and avoided them. Sometimes he would hide in the top of a tree and, without a sound, watch Anansi set a trap. Then when it was all done he would suddenly cry out “Why?” and fly away, leaving Anansi puzzled and angry. (paragraph 1)

At last Anansi went to his friend, Tiger, and said, “I beg you, Mr Tiger, help me to catch that old Kling Kling bird. He flew away, and I cannot catch him at all.”

“And what will you give me if I help you catch him?” asked Tiger.

“Oh, my sweet Tiger,” said Anansi, “I will give you a cow.”

“A whole cow?” asked Tiger, who was very greedy and very fond of cow. (paragraph 2)

“A whole cow, Mr Tiger, I promise,” said Anansi. So Tiger thought and thought for a long time and at last he said, “I tell you what we will do, Anansi. I will lie down in the house and pretend to be dead. You must take a bell and walk all round the town calling out at the top of your voice, ‘The great King Tiger is dead; the great King Tiger is dead.’ Then all the people will come to the funeral, and you can catch him.”

(paragraph 3)

A. Find:**(½ mark each)**

1. A word from **paragraph 1** that means **surprised**: _____.
2. A phrase of two words from **paragraph 3** that means **finally**: _____.

B. Tick: True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG)

(½ mark each)

		T	F	NIG
1	Kling Kling and Anansi were never friends.			
2	Kling Kling watched Anansi setting traps for him.			
3	Anansi spoke to Tiger in the forest.			
4	Tiger asked for a reward to help Anansi.			
5	Anansi promised Tiger to give him a sheep.			
6	Anansi had to shout through the market.			

C. Underline the correct answer.

(½ mark each)

1. Kling Kling liked to eat (spiders, berries, twigs).
2. To set up traps, Anansi used (twigs, worms, ropes).
3. Anansi hid his traps (on trees, in nests, in the grass).
4. Kling Kling (destroyed, avoided, burnt) all the traps.
5. Anansi looked for help from (the bird, the tiger, the lion).
6. Kling Kling was (young, married, old).
7. Kling Kling hid in (the grass, a nest, the top of a tree) to watch Anansi.
8. Tiger (refused, accepted, asked someone else) to help Anansi.

D. Answer these questions

(½ mark each)

1. Why did Anansi try to catch Kling Kling?

2. How did Anansi try to catch Kling Kling?

3. When would Anansi catch Kling Kling if the plan would work?

4. How would Anansi announce the Tiger's death?

ANANSI (*continued*)

Now the next day was a great market day. Kling Kling went to the market and bought peas and rice and codfish and plantain and sweet potato. While he was buying the sweet potatoes he heard a bell ringing, and he asked the people what it was. “Ah,” said a stout market-woman, “the great King Tiger is dead.” (paragraph 4)

“What?! You mean that Tiger, the great Tiger, is dead?” asked Kling Kling.

“Yes,” said the people standing round. “Yes, what she says is true. The great King Tiger is dead.”

“And when did he die?” asked Kling Kling.

“Yesterday just before twelve o’clock.” (paragraph 5)

“Then,” cried Kling Kling, “I must hurry away to put on my second-best coat and go to the funeral.” Kling Kling rushed home and put on his second-best two-tailed blue coat and his shoes that were so new that they cried out “quee-quee” when he walked in them. When he had finished dressing Kling Kling went to Tiger’s house. When he got there he saw a great crowd of people outside, and he shook his head and said, “So the great King Tiger is dead!” (paragraph 6)

“Yes,” they replied. “The great King Tiger is dead.”

“When did he die?”

“Yesterday, just before twelve,” they replied.

“What killed him? Was it fever? Was it an accident? How did he die?”

“The heat of the weather killed him,” they said.

“And has he laughed at all since he died?” asked Kling Kling.

“No.”

“Then he isn’t dead at all,” said Kling Kling. “Don’t you know that a man is not dead until he laughs a big last laugh?” (paragraph 7)

Tiger was in the nearest room, listening at the window. When he heard what Kling Kling said he broke out into a great laugh that shook the house, and Kling Kling said, “Ha-ha, I never yet heard a dead man laugh!” and he flew away. So Tiger never got the cow. (paragraph 8)

E. In the last column write a short answer.

(½ mark each)

	Write ...	Write the answer here:
1	... where did Kling Kling hear the news.	
2	... who told Kling Kling the news.	
3	... what time did King Tiger pretend to die.	
4	... where did Kling Kling change his clothes.	
5	... who told Kling Kling how King Tiger died.	
6	... an item that Kling Kling bought at the market.	

F. Choose the correct answer:

(½ mark each)

1. "... he shook his head ..." (paragraph 6). **Shook his head** means

- ☐ liked what he was hearing.
☐ could not believe what he was hearing.
☐ said "yes" to the people he was talking to.

2. **The people standing round** in paragraph 5 means

- ☐ the people were standing in a circle.
☐ some people were going round.
☐ the people were gathered as a group.

G. Answer these questions on Section 2:

(1 mark each)

1. What coat was Kling Kling to wear to go to the funeral?

2. How did the author explain that Kling Kling shoes were very new?

3. How did the people outside King Tiger's house say that he died?

4. How did Kling Kling realise that the Tiger was not dead at all?

NOW, ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT BOTH SECTIONS

H. Put these sentences in order. The first one was done for you. (½ marks each)

	Tiger suggested to Anansi what to do.
	Kling Kling heard the news of Tiger's death.
1	Anansi wanted to catch Kling Kling.
	A crowd visited Tiger's home because they thought he was dead.
	Anansi set out traps for Kling Kling.

I. Answer these questions

1. Was Kling Kling surprised that King Tiger had died? How do you know? (1 mark)

2. Was Kling Kling a clever bird? How do you know? (1 mark)

3. Do you think that Anansi would have given Tiger the whole cow had the plan worked? Why do you think so? (2 marks)

THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA

Half-Yearly Exams 2016 - 2017

GRADE 5 ENGLISH

WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Name: _____

Class: _____

Register Number: _____

Marks

Short Writing task (max. 10 marks)

Long Writing task (max. 20 marks)

TOTAL (max. 30 marks)

GRADE 5 ENGLISH SHORT WRITING TASK**(10 marks)**

Imagine you are in a PLAYGROUND

Your task is to write a description of the playground.

Don't forget to describe what you can hear and feel. You don't have to use the picture. Use your imagination.



Write about 50-60 words.

Plan here. *(This plan is NOT marked.)*

Words you might use:

What can you see?

What can you hear?

What can you smell?

What can you feel?

[illegible]

GRADE 5 ENGLISH LONG WRITING TASK

LETTER

(20 marks)

Choose 1 or 2

1. You are Sam and you live at **64, St Andrew's Road, Hal Muxi. MXI 3829.**

You like your town very much and you want to make it better. Write a letter to the mayor asking him to make the playground of your town bigger and with better equipment. The Mayor's address is: **Hal Muxi Local Council, Main Street, Hal Muxi. MXI 1000.**

2. You are Alex and you live at **75, St Martin's Road, Hal Tartarni. TRT 5487.**

You are very proud of your school and you want to make it better. Write a letter to the head teacher asking him / her to install some playing equipment in the playground like swings, slides and other stuff. The school's address is **Hal Tartarni Primary School, Main Street, Hal Tartarni. TRT 1500.**

YOUR TASK IS TO WRITE A LETTER OF PERSUASION.

Write between 140 and 200 words.

Plan here. *(You can get 2 marks for this planning. Plan carefully.)*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]