

Annual Examinations for Primary Schools 2015

Year 5 **ENGLISH (Listening Comprehension)** **Time: 30 minutes**
Teacher's Copy

Guidelines for the conduct of the Listening Comprehension Examination
ALL INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO BE GIVEN IN ENGLISH

- a) 4 minutes – First reading aloud of text by teacher
- b) 4 minutes – Teacher reads out the questions
- c) 4 minutes – Second reading aloud of text by teacher
- d) 8 minutes – Students answer the questions
- e) 4 minutes – Third reading aloud of text by teacher
- f) 6 minutes – Final revision of answers by students

Resources

Teacher: Reading Text and Questions Each student: Pen and Examination Paper
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Introduction

The teacher in charge distributes the examination papers to the students and asks them to write their name, surname and class on the front cover.

THE TEACHER TELLS THE STUDENTS TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE EXAMINATION PAPER (STUDENT'S COPY) AS S/HE READS.

INSTRUCTIONS

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen carefully as I read a text entitled <i>What do animals eat?</i>• Do not answer the questions or write anything while I am reading.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open the examination paper and look at the questions.• I will read the questions to you once.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close the examination paper and listen carefully.• I will read the text a second time.• Do not write anything while I am reading.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You have eight minutes to answer questions 1 to 12.• In questions 1 to 10 tick only the correct answer.• In number 11 (a to h) tick to show whether each sentence is True or False.• In number 12 (a to c) fill in the missing words to complete the sentences.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will read the text to you a third time.• You may complete any unanswered questions as I read.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You have now six minutes to check your answers, and complete any unanswered questions.

Questions 1 to 10 (1 mark each) = 10 marks

Questions 11 (a to h) (½ mark each) = 4 marks

Questions 12a to c (2 marks each) = 6 marks

TOTAL 20 MARKS

What do animals eat?

1. Different animals eat different things. Some animals specialise in eating one particularly food, while others eat whatever they can find.
2. No matter what the activity, everything an animal does requires energy. Giraffes need energy to run; monkeys need energy to climb trees. But where does all of this energy come from? All animals get energy from the food they eat. Depending on the type of animal, this food may consist of plants, animals, or a combination of both.
3. Animals that eat only plants are called herbivores. The majority of herbivores, like giraffes, macaws, ground squirrels and elephants, eat a wide variety of plants and plant parts. Some herbivores, however, are very particular about the plant they eat. Wild pandas eat nothing but bamboo plants – a food that is plentiful where they live but not particularly nutritious for bears. So pandas need to eat a lot. Adult pandas spend 10 to 12 hours each day eating and consume about 18 kilogrammes of food during that time.
4. Animals that eat only other animals are called carnivores. Polar bears, sharks, woodpeckers and anteaters are all carnivores. Like herbivores, however, carnivores may eat a wide variety of animals, or specialise and eat only one type. Bald eagles, for example, are not very particular about the type of meat they eat. They eat road-killed animals or the occasional rabbit plucked from a field, fresh fish or rotting fish. They are even known to scavenge for food in rubbish dumps. In contrast, anteaters are highly specialised creatures. These animals eat little else besides ants and termites, and their sticky tongue and powerful front legs are perfectly adapted for doing just that.
5. Omnivores are the least choosy about what they eat. These animals, which include raccoons, opossums, and black and grizzly bears, eat both plants and animals, and often eat a wide variety of each. A grizzly bear, for example, will eat just about anything it can catch and get its mouth around. Grizzlies are known to hunt for food, including deer, but will also scavenge the carcasses of dead animals. They also eat fish, crustaceans, amphibians, small mammals, insects, berries, tree buds, and grass.

Tick (✓) the correct word, phrase or sentence to answer the questions.

1. What do different animals eat?

- a) dry plants
- b) raw meat
- c) everything
- d) different things

a)
b)
c)
d)

2. What do animals need to be active?

- a) shelter
- b) safety
- c) energy
- d) sleep

a)
b)
c)
d)

3. Which animals eat a wide variety of plants and plant parts?

- a) some herbivores
- b) all herbivores
- c) a few herbivores
- d) most herbivores

a)
b)
c)
d)

4. How is a giraffe different from a wild panda?

- a) It doesn't eat meat.
- b) It needs food.
- c) It eats different plants.
- d) It is a herbivore.

a)
b)
c)
d)

5. What do wild pandas eat?

- a) all kinds of plants
- b) bamboo plants
- c) all types of fruit
- d) acacia leaves

a)
b)
c)
d)

6. Why do adult pandas eat large amounts?

- a) because their food is wholesome
- b) because their food is not so nourishing
- c) because they prefer eating a wide variety of plants
- d) because they have to travel long distances to find food

a)
b)
c)
d)

7. Which of these only eat other animals?

- a) sharks and woodpeckers
- b) giraffes and macaws
- c) racoons and opossums
- d) elephants and wild pandas

a)
b)
c)
d)

8. How are carnivores similar to herbivores?

- a) Carnivores eat a particular food or a wide variety of the foods.
- b) Plants or parts of plants are not part of carnivores' daily diet.
- c) Carnivores move about to look for meat.
- d) Carnivores' diet consists of fresh meat and rotting meat.

a)
b)
c)
d)

9. Which animals search for food in waste disposal sites?

- a) woodpeckers
- b) anteaters
- c) bald eagles
- d) rabbits

a)
b)
c)
d)

10. Why are omnivores not particular about what they eat?

- a) They often eat a variety of plants and animals.
- b) They eat a variety of plants.
- c) They eat a variety of meats.
- d) They eat fresh meat and carcasses too.

a)
b)
c)
d)

(10 × 1 mark = 10 marks)

11. Put a tick (✓) to show whether each sentence is TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Giraffes need energy to run.
- b) Monkeys climb trees.
- c) There are hardly any bamboo plants where pandas live.
- d) Adult pandas eat 18 kilogrammes of food in two days.
- e) Bald eagles only eat fresh meat.
- f) Black bears are highly specialised creatures.
- g) Grizzly bears hunt for deer.
- h) Grizzly bears never eat plants.

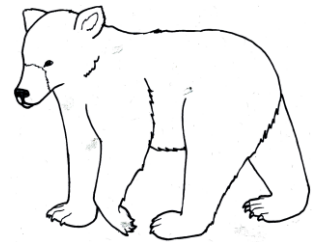
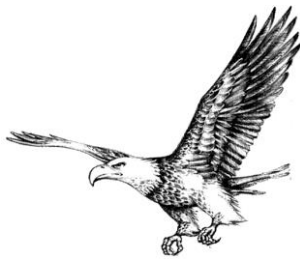
TRUE	FALSE

(8 × ½ mark = 4 marks)

12. Fill in each blank with a suitable WORD.

- a) Anteaters mostly eat _____ and _____.
- b) Omnivores eat a combination of _____ and _____.
- c) _____ bears and _____ bears are omnivores.

(6 × 1 mark = 6 marks)



END OF PAPER

Annual Examinations for Primary Schools 2015

Year 5

ENGLISH
(Listening Comprehension)

Time: 30 minutes

Name: _____

Class: _____

TOTAL: ____ MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

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6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finally you have six minutes to check your answers, and complete any unanswered questions.

Questions 1 to 10 (1 mark each) = 10 marks

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Questions 12 (a to c) (2 marks each) = 6 marks

TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Tick (✓) the correct word, phrase or sentence to answer the questions.

1. What do different animals eat?

- a) dry plants
- b) raw meat
- c) everything
- d) different things

a)
b)
c)
d)

2. What do animals need to be active?

- a) shelter
- b) safety
- c) energy
- d) sleep

a)
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- c) They eat a variety of meats.
- d) They eat fresh meat and carcasses too.

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b)
c)
d)

(10 × 1 mark = 10 marks)

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE

11. Put a tick (✓) to show whether each sentence is TRUE or FALSE.

TRUE	FALSE

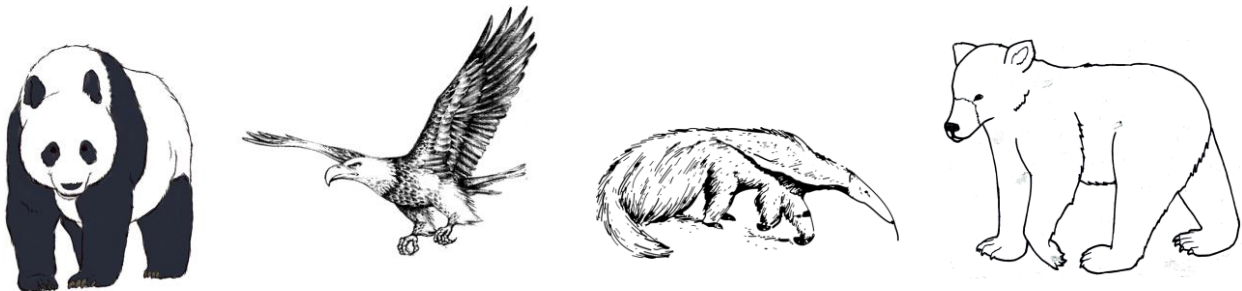
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- g) Grizzly bears hunt for deer.
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(8 × ½ mark = 4 marks)

12. Fill in each blank with a suitable WORD.

- a) Anteaters mostly eat _____ and _____.
- b) Omnivores eat a combination of _____ and _____.
- c) _____ bears and _____ bears are omnivores.

(6 × 1 mark = 6 marks)



END OF PAPER

DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Department of Curriculum Management
Educational Assessment Unit

Annual Examinations for Primary Schools - 2015

Year 5

ENGLISH

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

(Reading Comprehension, Language, and Writing)

Name: _____

Class: _____

Total: 60 marks



A. Reading Comprehension

(20 marks)

Read the following passage carefully.

An Unusual Party

Alice saw a large table set out under a tree in front of the house. The March Hare and the Hatter were having tea and a Dormouse was sitting between them, fast asleep.

‘No room! No room!’ they cried out when they saw Alice coming.

‘There’s plenty of room!’ said Alice angrily, and she sat down in an armchair at one end of the table.



‘Have some grape juice,’ the Hare said, but there was only tea. Alice protested that it was not polite to offer grape juice when there was not any.

‘It was not very courteous of you to sit down without being invited,’ he replied.

‘I didn’t know it was your table,’ said Alice; ‘it’s laid for many more than three.’

‘You need a haircut,’ said the Hatter, looking at her curiously.

‘You should learn not to make personal remarks,’ Alice said seriously; ‘it’s very rude.’

The Hatter opened his eyes widely, but he only said, ‘Why is a raven like a writing-desk?’

Alice said, ‘I believe I can guess that riddle.’

Alice thought over all she could remember about ravens and writing-desks, which wasn’t much.

‘Have you guessed the riddle yet?’ the Hatter asked.

‘No, I give it up,’ Alice replied. ‘What’s the answer?’

‘I haven’t the slightest idea,’ said the Hatter.

‘I think you might do something better with the time,’ Alice said, ‘than wasting it in asking riddles that have no answers.’

‘If you knew Time as well as I do,’ said the Hatter, ‘you wouldn’t talk about wasting it. It’s him. If you kept on good terms with him, he’d do almost anything you liked with the clock. We quarrelled with Time at the concert and ever since then it’s always six o’clock. Six o’clock is teatime, and we’ve no time to wash the cups, so we just keep moving around the table to a new set of places.’

‘Suppose we change the subject,’ the Hare interrupted.

They woke the Dormouse and asked him to tell them a story. He tried to tell them one but Alice kept interrupting him so the others made rude remarks to her. Finally she became really offended and walked away.

(Adapted from *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll)

Tick (✓) to show the correct answer.

1. Where was the table?

(1 mark)

- a) under a tree
- b) inside the house
- c) behind the house
- d) in the back yard

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

2. How many were already seated at the table when Alice arrived?

(1 mark)

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five

a)	
b)	
c)	
d)	

3. Tick (✓) to show whether each sentence is True or False.

(2 marks)

		True	False
a)	The table was small.		
b)	The table was laid for tea.		
c)	The Dormouse was wide awake.		
d)	The Hatter was sitting between Alice and the Hare.		

Answer the following questions.

4. a) Did the March Hare and the Hatter welcome Alice? _____

b) Why was Alice angry?

_____.

(3 marks)

5. a) What did the Hare offer Alice? _____

b) Why did Alice protest?

_____.

(3 marks)

6. a) Why did the Hare think that Alice was rude?

_____.

b) What did Alice advise the Hatter when he told her she needed a haircut?

_____.

c) What advice did Alice give to the Hatter on the use of time?

_____.

(6 marks)

7. a) What happened to the clock after they quarrelled with Time?

b) How do you think the Hare and the Hatter could have solved the time problem?

(4 marks)

B. Language

(10 marks)

B. 1. Read the text and underline the correct word in brackets.

The first one is an example.

6 marks

The Mole had been (work, working, worked) very hard all the morning. He (is, being, was) spring-cleaning his little home. First he (sweeps, sweeping, swept) the floor and (dusts, dusting, dusted) the furniture. Then he (climbs, climbing, climbed) on ladders and steps and chairs with a brush and a pail of whitewash. By the time he had finished (cleans, cleaning, cleaned) the house, he (has, having, had) dust in his throat and eyes, splashes of whitewash all over his black fur, and an aching back and weary arms. Spring was (moves, moving, moved) in the air above and in the earth below, (enters, entering, entered) even his dark and poor little house with its spirit. No wonder, then, that he suddenly (flings, flinging, flung) down his brush on the floor, (says, saying, said) 'Bother!' and (bolts, bolting, bolted) out of the house without even (waits, waiting, waited) to put on his coat.



B. 2. Read the text below and the describing words in the box.

Choose the FOUR describing words that have the same meaning as the underlined words.

Write the suitable describing words over the underlined matching words.

The first one is an example.

4 marks

enormous	small	rusty	varied	elderly
deep	scanty	stale	many	old

small

The little robin hopped over a pile of freshly turned up earth. He stopped on it to look for a worm. The earth was turned up because a dog _____ had been trying to dig up a mole and he had scratched quite a big hole.



Mary looked at it, not really knowing why the hole was there, and as _____ she looked she saw something like a ring of corroded iron or brass, and when the robin flew up into a tree nearby she put out her hand and picked _____ the ring up. It was more than a ring, however; it was an ancient key which _____ looked as if it had been buried for several years.







C. Writing

(30 marks)

C. 1. Read the information in the table below about similar things made from different materials.

Use the given words to write sentences that compare the materials.

4 marks

Object	Material 1	Material 2
Example: window pane	transparent light 	opaque does not let light through 
coat	waterproof keeps dry 	absorbent soaks up water 
fork	strong metal difficult to break 	weak plastic breaks easily 

Example:

A transparent window pane lets light through but an opaque window pane does not let light through.

1. _____

2. _____

C. 2. Write FOUR good table manners in the chart below to encourage students to behave appropriately while eating their lunch.

(6 marks)

Good Table Manners



C. 3. Composition

(20 marks)

In not less than **120 words** write a composition on **ONE** of the following:

1. **After School**

Write about what you enjoy doing after school. Where do you go? Who do you meet? What do you do?

2. **My Favourite Author**

Write about the author of the books you enjoy reading most. What do you know about him or her? What kind of books has he or she written? Why do you like reading his or her books?

3. Write **a letter** to your friend to tell him or her about an important event that took place at your school. In your letter write about what happened at the event and what you learned.

4. **Picture Composition**

Read and look at the picture below. Write a title to the story.

Continue the story.

Jack walked along a path in the enormous garden. It was noon when he looked up and saw an unusual bird flying over a tree top. He stopped for a moment because it was so beautiful ...

Title: _____



Title Number: _____

Use the space below to plan your writing.

