

Methodist Girls' School (Primary)
Primary 4 Mid-Year Examination 2008
English Listening Comprehension

Name: _____ ()

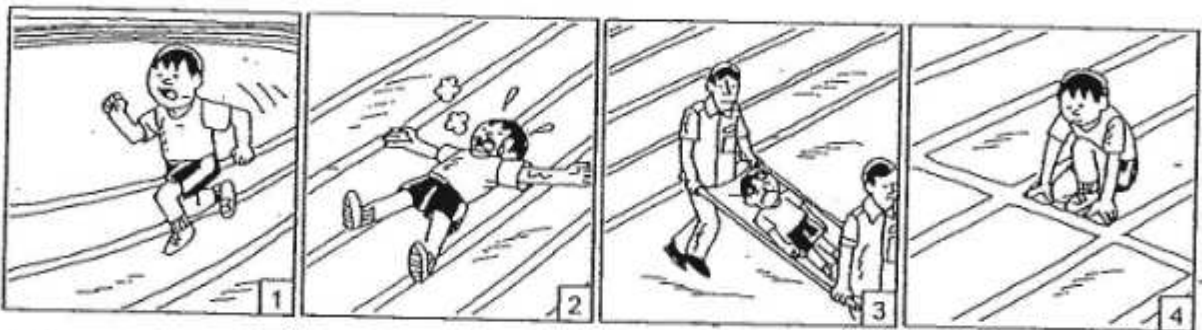
Marks: _____ /16

Class: P4.____

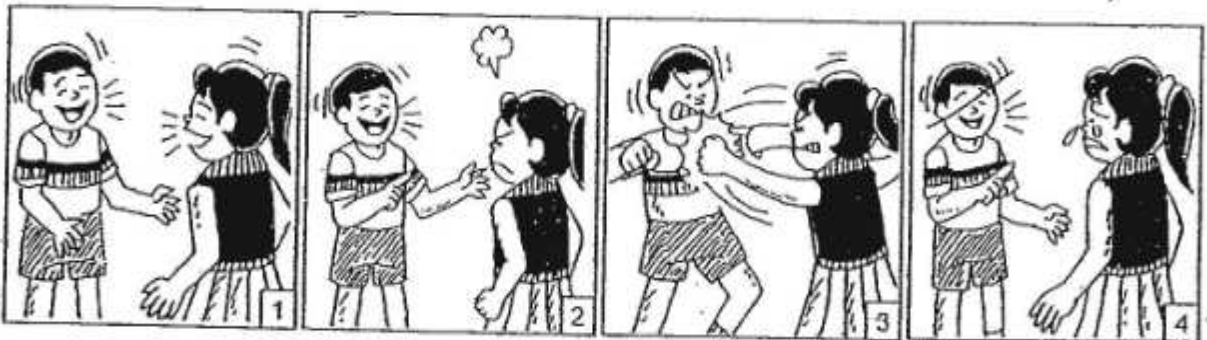
Date: 8 May 2008

Part I - Picture Matching

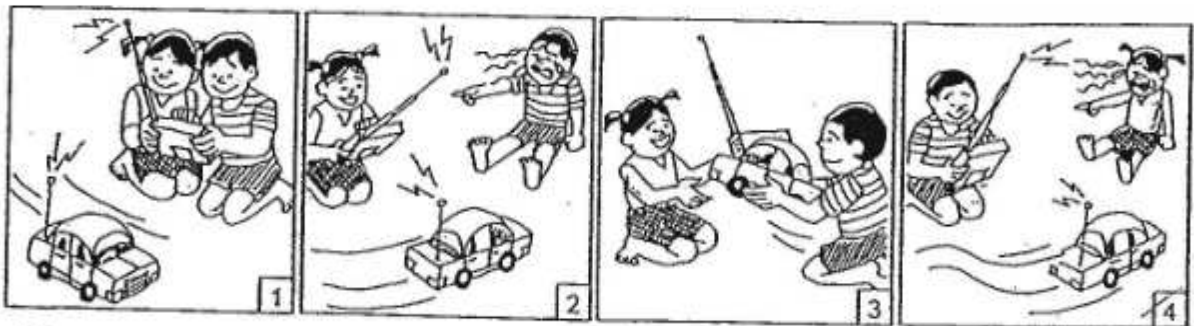
For Questions 1 to 4, write the number 1, 2, 3 or 4 in the brackets provided.



Q1.....()



Q2.....()



Q3.....()



Q4.....()

Part II – Note-taking & Dictation

Questions 5 to 10 are a note-taking test. Question 11 is a dictation test.

Listen to the passage that the teacher is going to read. Each blank in Questions 5 to 10 should be filled in with one word or numeral. As you listen, fill in the blanks with the information given.

Project Work

Q5. Topic: _____ Disasters

Q6. Number of members per group: _____

Q7. Sources of information: _____ and books

Q8. End product: an _____ presentation and a write-up

Q9. Venue of the presentation: _____

Q10. Date of commencement: _____

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

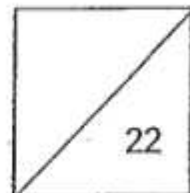
PRIMARY 4 MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2008 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Booklet A

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: P4. _____

DATE: 8 May 2008



This booklet consists of 7 printed pages.

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (6 marks)

Choose the correct answer to complete the blank and shade its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the Optical Answer Sheet (or OAS) provided.

1. I can be excused from Father's company dinner, _____ I?
 - (1) can't
 - (2) didn't
 - (3) couldn't
 - (4) shouldn't

2. Nelson said he would _____ the chance to be the project leader of the group.
 - (1) jump at
 - (2) jump on
 - (3) jump for
 - (4) jump after

3. Do you know the girl _____ father gave a speech at the assembly yesterday morning?
 - (1) who
 - (2) whom
 - (3) which
 - (4) whose

4. Either Aunt Yanti or our neighbours _____ going to cook a sumptuous meal for our family tonight.

- (1) is
- (2) are
- (3) was
- (4) were

5. The milk has already turned sour. You _____ throw it away.

- (1) could
- (2) might
- (3) would
- (4) should

6. The coffee is too sweet. You must have added _____ sugar to it!

- (1) some
- (2) many
- (3) a little
- (4) a lot of

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (6 marks)

Choose the correct answer to complete the blank and shade its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the Optical Answer Sheet (or OAS) provided.

7. Every day, Jana's faithful dog, Snowy, would wait _____ for her mistress' return from school.
- (1) mournfully
 - (2) hopelessly
 - (3) expectantly
 - (4) courageously
8. A beverage like fruit punch is a _____ of fruit juice and alcohol.
- (1) stew
 - (2) brew
 - (3) combo
 - (4) mixture
9. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is a popular tourist _____. Thousands of tourists visit it every year.
- (1) invitation
 - (2) attraction
 - (3) temptation
 - (4) captivation

10. Jia Xuan's teacher, Mrs Lim, praised her for the _____ that she had shown in her work.

- (1) growth
- (2) advance
- (3) increase
- (4) progress

11. On the first day of school, no one knew each other in class, so Peter decided to break the _____ by introducing himself to everyone.

- (1) ice
- (2) bank
- (3) habit
- (4) mould

12. How dare you read my diary without my permission! That is a/an _____ of my privacy.

- (1) attack
- (2) assault
- (3) trespass
- (4) invasion

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Do you love to eat peppery and spicy food? Have you ever wondered where pepper comes from? Pepper is used and eaten in so many countries from China to France, America to South Africa. Pepper is actually the berry of a climbing plant known as Piper Nigrum. Although it originally grew abundantly on the west coast of India, it has since spread to many countries. Today, Indonesia produces more than 80 percent of all cultivated pepper. It also grows in the wild, but the majority is cultivated in plantations.

The cultivation of pepper is a complex process. Farmers must trim, fertilise and water the pepper plants to obtain good crops, and it takes three years for a bush to produce berries. The fruit is picked when it is green and unripe, as this is when it is strongest in taste. Workers would then spread the berries out in rattan baskets and leave them to dry under the hot sun. The heat turns the berries black, and they are then ground into the powdery pepper we use for cooking. If the berries are not picked and left to ripen naturally, it would turn yellow and then red.

There are also many other varieties of spice besides pepper. For example, ginger comes from the root of the ginger plant. It can be grown in a pot at home, or more commonly, in carefully cultivated plantations around the world. When added to tea, it helps to ease coughs and colds. It can be thinly sliced and cooked with meat or fish or used in curries. It is also used as a tonic for pregnant women. Another popular spice is cinnamon. It comes from the bark of a tree and is used whole in spicy dishes, and as a powder to flavour cakes like "Kueh Lapis". Another well-known spice is the clove. Cloves are the dead flower buds of an evergreen tree called *Eugenia aromatica*. They are used in cake-making or sucked to temporarily relieve toothache. Spices definitely make food more interesting and tasty, as well as serving other useful purposes.

Choose the correct answer and shade its number (1, 2, 3 or 4) in the Optical Answer Sheet (or OAS) provided.

13. Pepper originally grew _____ on the west coast of India.
- (1) sparsely
 - (2) in a few areas
 - (3) in large quantities
 - (4) in very small groups
14. According to the passage, growing pepper plants is a/an _____ process.
- (1) simple
 - (2) complete
 - (3) elementary
 - (4) complicated
15. Both ginger and pepper are usually grown in _____ to be sold.
- (1) pots
 - (2) the wild
 - (3) baskets
 - (4) plantations

16. The ginger spice _____.

- (1) cures coughs and colds
- (2) strengthens pregnant women
- (3) comes from dead flower buds
- (4) relieves toothache temporarily

17. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (1) The ripe pepper berry is red.
- (2) The yellow pepper berry is used in our cooking.
- (3) The pepper plant bears fruit after three months.
- (4) Pepper comes from the plant, *Eugenia aromatica*.

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

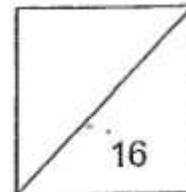
**PRIMARY 4 MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2008
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Booklet B

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: P4. _____

DATE: 8 May 2008



This booklet consists of 4 printed pages.

SECTION D: GRAMMAR CLOZE (2½ marks)

Read the following passage carefully. Choose the correct word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to H) in each blank. USE A WORD ONCE ONLY.

(A) at	(B) for	(C) from	(D) in
(E) off	(F) on	(G) to	(H) with

It is important to learn about the standards of-courtesy in different social cultures. One important social graces (18) _____ western countries is punctuality. Punctuality means arriving (19) _____ time.

It is considered rude for a person to arrive (20) _____ an appointment later than the time agreed on. For most social engagements, it often causes inconveniences (21) _____ the host if a guest comes later than the appointed hour.

Most appointments, like those (22) _____ doctors and dentists, must be made in advance. A visitor without an appointment may have to wait a long time before seeing the person he wishes to consult, or worse, not succeed in seeing him at all.

SECTION E: GRAMMAR CLOZE (2½ marks)

Read the following passage carefully. Choose the correct word from the words given in the box and write its letter (A to F) in each blank. USE A WORD ONCE ONLY.

(A) has read	(B) have read	(C) is reading
(D) read	(E) reading	(F) will read

Ryan is an avid reader. By the age of seven, he (23) _____ the whole series of books written by Roald Dahl.

He enjoys (24) _____ books written by his favourite authors such as Judy Blume and Enid Blyton. Yesterday, he (25) _____ the book, *Superfudge*, within two hours. He (26) _____ an excerpt of *Superfudge* aloud to the school at the morning assembly tomorrow. Now, he (27) _____ the excerpt in front of the mirror.

He hopes that his teachers and friends will like the book that he is recommending to the school.

Go to page 3

SECTION F: SYNTHESIS (3 marks)

Rewrite the given sentences using the word provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentences.

28. If you do not apologise to Gopal, he will not speak to you again.

Unless _____

29. Benny and Kelvin cannot get along. They should go their separate ways.

_____ since

30. Amirah goes over to assist the old lady who has fallen down. Britney also goes over to assist the old lady who has fallen down.

Both _____

SECTION G: CLOZE PASSAGE (8 marks)

Read the passage carefully. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.

Geese, swans and ducks are known as wildfowl and many of them live on or near water. Wildfowl can often be seen flying in (31) _____ instead of flying alone, and at different times of the year, they would migrate from one region to another.

Since ancient times, people have been amazed by these birds because (32) _____ the great distances they can cover. Some of them can cover distances as great as four thousand kilometres. Most of these wildfowl that migrate live in temperate places in the north. The summer months there are extremely short but the hours of daylight are (33) _____. During summer, these birds would (34) _____ on the plentiful supply of food. Once summer is over, the weather becomes too (35) _____ for the birds and the availability of food also diminishes. So they fly to warmer places where they can find food more (36) _____.

People have been puzzled for a long time as to how the wildfowl (37) _____ their way from one place to another. Some believe that the birds (38) _____ on the sun and stars to help them. Others think that it is the earth's magnetism that guides the birds.

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

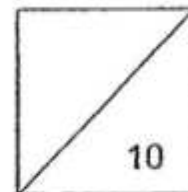
PRIMARY 4 MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2008 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Booklet C

NAME: _____ ()

CLASS: P4. _____

DATE: 8 May 2008



This booklet consists of 2 printed pages.

SECTION H: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

I was lying with my ear close to the ground when I heard a new sound 1
that made my heart beat faster. It was the drumming of hooves far away. It
was a lovely, urgent, wild sound. It was getting louder and coming straight for
us. I caught a glimpse of Alex's face shining with excitement. The drumming
of hooves came towards us from somewhere behind the far slope. 5

Out of the midst of this drumming, a loud, clear neigh could be heard.
A troop of about forty zebras running as if they had never known walking,
charged down the slope and made for the pool.

Suddenly, the leader of the troop stopped dead in his tracks. The rest
of the troop stopped with him. Had they seen us, or had something else 10
frightened them? They had beautifully marked golden skins with black stripes
and for five minutes they stood, their heads held close together and they
looked as though they were having a discussion.

I saw Alex raise his gun. He had, I knew, to kill one zebra, because it
was his duty to examine them for parasites. He took aim several times, but 15
always put his gun down again. Then the vivid creatures whirled swiftly
around and charged up the slope, and we did not see them again. We got up
and walked back, and as we were going round a bend, we saw what it was
that had caused the zebras to come to a stop. It was the smoke from our
campfire rising straight up into the still air. The camp was about three 20
kilometres away, but even that was not far for the timid herd.

When we reached camp, I asked Alex why he hesitated to shoot when
he had the opportunity to do so.

Alex shook his head and simply said, "I don't know. Maybe I just could
not bear to kill such a beautiful and majestic creature."

Answer the following questions. Write your answers in complete sentences.

39. How did the writer know that a troop of zebras was approaching?

40. Which four-word phrase in *paragraphs 1 and 2* of the passage tells you that the writer looked briefly at someone?

41. What caused the leader of the troop of zebras to stop?

42. When did the writer and his friend find out what had scared the zebras?

43. Why did Alex take aim with his gun several times but did not shoot any of the zebras?



ANSWER SHEET

EXAM PAPER 2008

SCHOOL : M G S PRIMARY SCHOOL

SUBJECT : PRIMARY 4 ENGLISH

TERM : SA 1

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17
1	1	4	2	4	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	3	4	4	2	1

Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27
D	F	B	G	H	A	E	D	F	C

28) Unless you apologise to Gopal, he will not speak to you again.

29) Benny and Kelvin should go their separate ways since they cannot get along.

30) Both Amirah and Britney go over to assist the old lady who has fallen down.

31) groups 32) of 33) long 34) feed 35) cold

36) easily 37) find 38) depend

39) The writer lay with his ear close to the ground and hear the drumming of hooves.

40) The phrase is "caught a glimpse of".

41) The smoke from the campfire made the leader of the troop of zebras stop.

42)They found out on their way back to camp.

43)He could not bear to kill such a beautiful and majestic creature.

---end---