



ST NICHOLAS COLLEGE  
HALF-YEARLY PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS

February 2018

YEAR 4

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

Resources

Teacher: Reading Text and Questions

Each student: Pen and Examination Paper

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.**

PROCEDURE

- a) 5 minutes Students read the questions.
- b) 3 minutes Teacher reads the text for the first time.  
(*Students may start writing if they wish to.*)
- c) 7 minutes The questions are read out and students answer them.
- d) 3 minutes The teacher reads the text for the second time.
- e) 7 minutes The questions are read out again and students answer any unanswered questions.
- f) 5 minutes - Final revision of answers by students.

Questions 1 to 12 (1 mark each) = 12 marks

Questions 13 (a to h) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each) = 4 marks

Questions 14 (a and b) (2 marks each) = 4 marks

**TOTAL 20 MARKS**

**Instruction 1: You have five minutes to read the questions silently. Do not write anything.**  
(*Students read the questions silently for 5 minutes.*)

**Instruction 2: Listen carefully as I read the passage **From Trees to Paper**.**  
(**You may start writing as you listen.**)

1. Trees are very important for many reasons. They give us shade, the oxygen that we breathe and they support wildlife.
2. There are several animals which make their home in the trees. Trees are also an important part of our everyday life. For example, without trees there would be no paper, and we wouldn't have newspapers, or books to read. At school, we would be sitting on clay tablets like they did in olden times!
3. Various types of paper are made. We can find paper that is rough and thick, smooth and thin, as well as soft paper.
4. Paper is also used to make filters for tea bags, cartons for milk and fruit juices as well as wrapping paper for parcels.
5. Did you know that some money is also made out of paper? There are special factories that make paper money which is very difficult to copy. All this requires millions of tons of wood, which means millions and millions of trees. So many trees are cut down, and so many forests are destroyed because we need to make paper.
6. That is why paper should not be wasted or thrown away. Paper must be recycled. When soaked, cleaned and mixed up again, recycled paper comes out like new, perhaps just a little greyish.
7. From recycled paper many things can be made, such as newspapers, paper towels, toilet paper, paper bags and even pencils.
8. Factories which produce paper are called paper mills. On the Amazon River, where it joins the river Jari, there is a paper mill which was transported by sea from Japan.
9. Every day it produces 750 tons of paper. To make this paper it destroys 600 tons of trees from the forest.
10. Soon, the Amazon forest, the biggest rainforest on the planet, will disappear.

(Adapted from the book *'366 And More Amazing Facts'* by Brown Watson)

**Instruction 3: Now I will read the questions to you once. Listen to the exercises and complete them.**

Tick (✓) the correct word or phrase.

(12 marks)

1. Trees provide us with

- a) oxygen, shade and wildlife.
- b) food and drinks.
- c) games to play.
- d) clothes to wear.

*(4-second pause)*

2. Oxygen is

- a) air.
- b) water.
- c) food.
- d) rocks.

*(4-second pause)*

3. Without trees there would be no

- a) glass.
- b) plastic.
- c) paper.
- d) metal.

*(4-second pause)*

4. We use paper to make

- a) plastic boxes.
- b) candy.
- c) toys.
- d) cartons for milk.

*(4-second pause)*

5. Paper money is printed in

- a) dark garages.
- b) special factories.
- c) a large bakery.
- d) old schools.

*(4-second pause)*

6. Printing money requires tons of

- a) cloth.
- b) plastic.
- c) cotton.
- d) wood.

*(4-second pause)*

7. Paper should not be thrown away, but
- a) burned.
  - b) buried.
  - c) recycled.
  - d) hidden.

*(4-second pause)*

8. Recycled paper comes out a little
- a) redder.
  - b) greyer.
  - c) bluer.
  - d) whiter.

*(4-second pause)*

9. Factories that produce paper are called
- a) printers.
  - b) workplaces.
  - c) offices.
  - d) paper mills.

*(4-second pause)*

10. The paper factory at the Amazon river was transported by sea from
- a) Italy.
  - b) Malta.
  - c) Japan.
  - d) America.

*(4-second pause)*

11. To make paper we are destroying a lot of
- a) houses.
  - b) streets.
  - c) buildings.
  - d) forests.

*(4-second pause)*

12. Soon the Amazon forest will
- a) dry out.
  - b) disappear.
  - c) explode.
  - d) be flooded.

*(4-second pause)*

13. Put a tick (✓) to show whether each sentence is TRUE or FALSE. (4 marks)

- a) Trees are very important for many reasons. (4-second pause)
- b) Several animals do not like trees. (4-second pause)
- c) Without trees we will have no books to read. (4-second pause)
- d) Filters for tea bags are made of paper. (4-second pause)
- e) We do not harm trees when we make paper. (4-second pause)
- f) Paper should be thrown away or wasted. (4-second pause)
- g) Recycled paper comes out like new. (4-second pause)
- h) Clothes are made out of paper. (4-second pause)

14. Fill in the blanks with a suitable WORD. (4 marks)

- a) Everyday the Amazon forest produces \_\_\_\_\_ (4-second pause)  
tons of paper and \_\_\_\_\_ 600 tons of trees. (4-second pause)
- b) The Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ (4-second pause) is the biggest forest on  
the \_\_\_\_\_. (4-second pause)

**Instruction 4:** I will read the passage and the questions to you a second time. You may complete any unanswered questions as I read.

*(The passage and questions are read a second time.)*

**Instruction 5:** Now you have five minutes to check your answers and complete any unanswered questions.

*(Students revise and / or complete unanswered questions.)*

**This is the end of the Listening Comprehension Examination.**