



Subject: FORM 3 ENGLISH

Track 1

Time: 2 HOURS

Name _____

Class _____

Oral Assessment	Listening	Written Paper	TOTAL

SECTION A – LANGUAGE

15 MARKS

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Past Simple or Continuous.
The first two (0) have been given as examples.**

1. Helen (0) *was doing* (do) her weekly shopping when she (0) *met* (meet) her old friend, June. They (1) _____ (**chat**) for a few minutes and then Helen (2) _____ (**go**) home. She (3) _____ (**feel**) very tired by the time she (4) _____ (**get**) home. Her son Jim (5) _____ (**wait**) for her to help her with the shopping bags. Hank, her husband, (6) _____ (**cook**) in the kitchen at the time. Jim's sister, Carol (7) _____ (**offer**) to help but Hank (8) _____ (**refuse**). He cut his finger while he (9) _____ (**prepare**) lunch but luckily it (10) _____ (**not be**) a deep cut.

(5 marks)

B. Fill in the numbered blanks with ONE word from the list below.

The first one (0) has been given as an example.

circular / huge / latest / love / vast / souvenir

/ different / tourists / especially / double / more

I love London!

I (0) love London! - That's what the T-shirt says in the (1) _____ shop in Oxford Street. It's what the (2) _____ like to buy when they visit London. People from all around the world love to visit London. It's a great city. Many like to go on a red (3) _____ decker bus or ride in a black London taxi. Others use the London Underground.

London is like a (4) _____ cooking pot mixed with (5) _____ cultures and nationalities. It is said around a (6) _____ mile of Leicester Square there are (7) _____ than 300 nationalities living and working together! Tourists love to see London Bridge, Tower Bridge and the Tower of London. Many like to visit the WestEnd, (8) _____ Oxford Street and Regent Street. In Leicester Square you can see the top plays, watch the (9) _____ movies and experience a (10) _____ variety of nightlife.

(5 marks)

C. Fill in the numbered blanks with the correct preposition from the list below. The first one (0) has been given as an example.

in – of – as – at – of – on – in – in – for – by – in

The first McDonald's restaurant was opened (0) *by* Dick and MacDonalld (1) _____ the 15th (2) _____ May 1940. The best selling products (3) _____ their restaurant were hamburgers. So the McDonald brothers thought (4) _____ a way to produce hamburgers more quickly. This was

introduced (5) _____ 1948 and became known(6) _____ the Speedee Service System. The first franchised McDonald's restaurant was opened (7)_____ 1953, and today you can find McDonald's restaurants (8) _____ more than 100 countries. McDonalds is also known (9) _____ its sponsorship (10)_____ international sport events.

(5marks)

Total – (15 marks)

SECTION B – COMPREHENSION

20 MARKS

A. Read the text and answer the questions below.

The Story of Street Art

(1) Modern street art began in big cities in the United States in the 1970s. In New York, young people wrote their names or “tags” in pen on walls around the city. One of the first “taggers” was a teenager called Demetrius. **His** tag was TAKI 183. He wrote his tag on walls and in stations in New York. Other teenagers saw Demetrius's tag and started imitating him by writing their own tags too. Soon, there were tags on walls, buses and trains all over New York.



(2) Then, some teenagers started writing their tags with aerosol paint. **Their** tags were bigger and more colourful. Aerosol paint graffiti became very popular in the 1970s and 1980s. It appeared on trains, buses and walls around the world.

(3) In the 1990s and 2000s, a lot of graffiti artists started painting pictures. Some artists' pictures were about politics. Other artists wanted to make cities beautiful and painted big, colourful pictures on city walls.

(4) In some countries, writing or painting on walls is a crime. Sometimes, graffiti artists have problems with the police. In other countries however, artists can draw and paint in certain places. For example, in Taiwan, there

are “graffiti zones” where artists can paint on walls. In Sao Paulo in Brazil, street artists can paint pictures on walls and houses. Their pictures are colourful and beautiful. Some tourists visit Sao Paulo just to see the street art!

(5) In Bristol in the UK, there is a street art festival in August every year. Artists paint all the buildings in a street. Lots of people come to watch the artists and take photos. You can see exhibitions of street art in some galleries too, for instance in Paris, London and Los Angeles.

(6) Malta is no exception and also has **its** own emerging graffiti artists. However, last August, one anonymous Maltese graffiti artist experienced fame after a picture of a girl and a boy arching their arms to form a heart appeared on the left side of the City Gate overlooking the ditch in Valletta. The graffiti was termed by many as an act of vandalism, but others defended it as artistic expression. Many of those commenting on social media proposed leaving the image on the slab, while others urged the authorities to provide more space for artists in the capital city. Ultimately, the graffiti was removed at the cost of 4,000 Euros.

(7) Many street artists use the internet to look at photos of street art from around the world. They communicate with other artists on-line and share ideas. We don't know about the future of street art, but **it** is definitely here to stay!

1. Underline the correct answer.

(1 mark)

The passage was taken from:

- a) A novel
- b) A diary
- c) A magazine
- d) A brochure

2. Put a tick (✓) in the correct box according to whether the statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). **(2 marks)**

	T	F
a) Street art first originated in the United States in the 1970s.		
b) Young people wrote tags in pencil on the walls around the city.		
c) Graffiti is considered a crime in some countries in the world.		
d) In Bristol, there is a street art festival in August every other year.		

3. What do these words refer to? **(2 marks)**

a) **His** (paragraph 1) _____

b) **Their** (paragraph 2) _____

c) **Its** (paragraph 6) _____

d) **It** (paragraph 7) _____

4. Find a word/phrase in the text that means the same as: **(4 marks)**

a) copying _____

b) locations _____

c) display _____

d) suggested _____

5. In your own words explain what 'tags' refer to. **(2 marks)**

6. Mention ONE reason tourists visit Sao Paolo in Brazil. **(1 mark)**

7. Why do 'graffiti zones' exist in Taiwan? **(1 mark)**

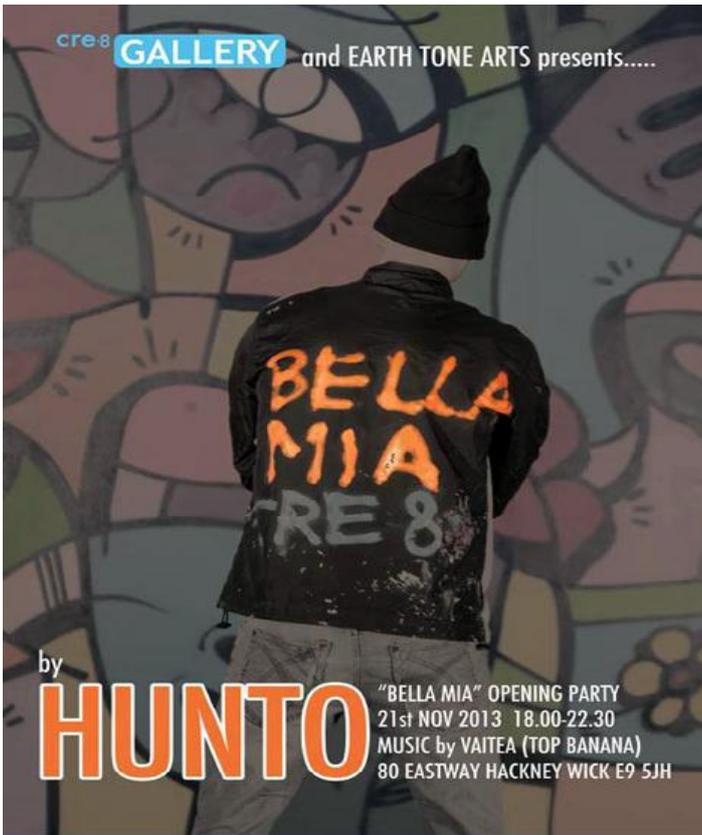
8. How did the Maltese population react to the graffiti discovered last August in the City Gate of Valletta? **(2 marks)**

a. _____

b. _____

9. What method of communication do street artists use to communicate between each other? **(1 mark)**

B. Look at this graffiti advert and then answer the questions below.



Fill in with the appropriate information.

(4 marks)

a. The names of the organisers are _____

b. The name of the street artist exhibiting is _____

c. The title of the event was called _____

d. The date the event was held _____

e. It started at _____

f. It ended at _____

g. The music was provided by _____

h. The place where the event was held _____

Total – (20 marks)

SECTION C – LITERATURE

20 MARKS

ANSWER EVERY PART OF THIS SECTION.

PART 1: UNPREPARED TEXT (POEM)

(10 marks)

The Mountain and the Squirrel
Ralph Waldo Emerson

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter
“Little prig.”
Bun replied,
“You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry:
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut.”

- 1.** Briefly explain what is happening in the poem. **(2 marks)**

- 2.** Who is “Bun” in the poem? **(1 mark)**

3. What is the theme of the poem? **(2 marks)**

4. Quote **ONE** simile from the poem. **(1 mark)**

5. Explain this simile. **(2 marks)**

6. What do the words “former” and “latter” mean? **(2 marks)**

Total - (10 marks)

PART 2: UNPREPARED TEXT (PROSE)

(10 marks)

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Harry Potter was a highly unusual boy in many ways. For one thing, he hated the summer holidays more than any other time of year. For another, he really wanted to do his homework but was forced to do it in secret, in the dead of night. And he also happened to be a wizard.

It was nearly midnight, and he was lying on his stomach in bed, the blankets drawn right over his head like a tent, a flashlight in one hand and a large leather-bound book (A History of Magic by Bathilda Bagshot) propped open against the pillow. Harry moved the tip of his eagle-feather quill down the page, frowning as he looked for something that would help him write his

essay, 'Witch Burning in the Fourteenth Century Was Completely Pointless — discuss.'

The quill paused at the top of a likely looking paragraph. Harry pushed his round glasses up the bridge of his nose, moved his flashlight closer to the book, and read:

Non-magic people (more commonly known as Muggles) were particularly afraid of magic in medieval times, but not very good at recognizing it. On the rare occasion that they did catch a real witch or wizard, burning had no effect whatsoever. The witch or wizard would perform a basic Flame-Freezing Charm and then pretend to shriek with pain while enjoying a gentle, tickling sensation. Indeed, Wendelin the Weird enjoyed being burned so much that she allowed herself to be caught no less than forty-seven times in various disguises.

Harry put his quill between his teeth and reached underneath his pillow for his inkbottle and a roll of parchment. Slowly and very carefully he unscrewed the ink bottle, dipped his quill into it, and began to write, pausing every now and then to listen, because if any of the Dursleys heard the scratching of his quill on their way to the bathroom, he'd probably find himself locked in the cupboard under the stairs for the rest of the summer.

(from Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban by J.K. Rowling)

1. What do you understand by "in the dead of the night"? **(2 marks)**

2. Fill in the name of the figure of speech used in the following quotes from the passage: **(6 marks)**

Quote	Figure of speech
blankets drawn right over his head like a tent	
The quill paused at the top of a likely looking paragraph.	
pushed his round glasses up the bridge of his nose	

3. Find **ONE** example of an onomatopoeic word.

(2 marks)

Total - (10 marks)

Total - (20 marks)

SECTION D – COMPOSITION

25 MARKS

On the foolscap provided write a composition of about 250 words on ONE of the following:

1. Write an article for your school website about **School Uniforms**. Do you think school uniforms are good or bad? Why? Use specific reasons and details to develop your article.
2. Write a letter to a friend about your pet. Describe what it looks like, how you care for it, and the special moments you share together.
3. Write a page in your diary, describing why you like your favourite sport.
4. Write a story for your school magazine entitled "The most exciting day ever!"

Totals - (25 marks)