

ELITE

English Language Intensive Tests and Examinations

Midyear Examination

Learning Outcomes

- ✦ listen to instructions and demonstrate an understanding of the given content through writing
- ✦ write and spell correctly through dictation
- ✦ use of adverbs of manner, interrogative pronouns and connectors
- ✦ use appropriate tenses (the simple present tense, the simple past tense and present continuous tense) based on context
- ✦ choose appropriate adjectives based on context
- ✦ enrich vocabulary by learning new words through the glossary
- ✦ complete cloze passage with suitable vocabulary
- ✦ comprehend the information in an advertisement by answering questions on it
- ✦ fully comprehend a passage by answering questions through recalling of information or drawing of conclusions
- ✦ express ideas clearly and creatively when writing a story

Level
3

84

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

SECTION A: LISTENING COMPREHENSION





A note to teachers / parents:

For questions 1 – 11, refer to ANSWERS page A3, Picture Matching, Note-Taking and Dictation.

PICTURE MATCHING





Listen carefully to each sentence. Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (4 marks)

1.

(1) 	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 
--	--	--	--





()

2.

(1) 	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 
---	---	---	---





()

3.

(1) 	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 
--	--	--	--

()

4.




(1) 	(2) 	(3) 	(4) 
--	--	--	--

()

NOTE-TAKING

Your father's colleague calls him when he is not at home. You are to take down the telephone message and convey the message to your father.

Listen to the telephone message carefully. Fill in each blank (5) – (10) with a suitable word. (6 marks)

Telephone Message	
For:  (5) _____	Date: <u>21st January</u>
From: <u>Simon</u>	Time of call: <u>7 pm</u>
Message: Uncle (6) _____ called. He was  (7) _____ when he reached home. He has a fever. He will be taking (8) _____ leave tomorrow. However, he needs to talk to you about some (9) _____ work. Please call him at 6246 8246 before  (10) _____ tonight.	

DICTATION

Listen carefully. Write out the paragraph as it is read out. (6 marks)

11. Judy was walking along the busy street when _____

SECTION B: LANGUAGE USE AND COMPREHENSION

GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (6 marks)

12. Johnson has to speak _____ to the elderly at the nursing home.
(1) slow (3) slower
(2) slowest (4) slowly ()
13. "I don't know _____ I left my keys," Mrs Collins said.
(1) when (3) why
(2) where (4) what ()
14. The boys were punished _____ they cheated in the examination.
(1) because (3) if
(2) but (4) unless ()
15. Ann has been waiting for her brother _____ two o'clock.
(1) though (3) since
(2) while (4) unless ()
16. Little Nicholas waved _____ at his godmother as the train left the station.
(1) sad (3) sadly
(2) saddest (4) sadness ()
17. _____ will the construction of the new building be completed?
(1) When (3) Where
(2) What (4) Why ()

GRAMMAR CLOZE


Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word given in the box and write its letter (A to J) in each blank. The letter 'I' has been omitted in order to avoid confusion during marking. Use each word ONCE only. (4 marks)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| (A) dressed | (D) are | (G) were |
| (B) dress | (E) placing | (H) thinking |
| (C) placed | (F) think | (J) thought |

Halloween is an annual celebration which falls on 31st October. In countries where Halloween is celebrated, children and adults **(18)** _____ up as monsters, witches and other characters to attend costume parties or go from door to door trick or treating.

One story told of Halloween was how evil spirits would roam the streets on this day to harm people. Dressing up as monsters and ghouls would “trick” the spirits into **(19)** _____ that the people were spirits too.

On this day, pumpkins **(20)** _____ hollowed out and shapes of eyes, nose and mouth are carved to make Jack-o-lanterns. These are then lit up and **(21)** _____ outside the house to welcome those going from house to house for treats.

 Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word given in the box and write its letter (A to F) in each blank. Use each word ONCE only. (4 marks)

(A) funny


(C) funnier



(E) funniest


(B) good

(D) better

(F) best

We had a  light-hearted lesson last Friday. Our teacher, Miss Monica, arranged a “Tell-A-Joke” session after the examinations.

Henry began by making a **(22)** _____ face at us. He told the class how he was once mistaken for someone else. A lady had grabbed him suddenly and dragged him to the cashier in a department store. The  bewildered lady  apologized profusely when she realized her mistake. We laughed upon hearing the story.

John, the class clown, told us many jokes about himself. The **(23)** _____ incident was the one about how he bumped into a lamppost while walking and reading a comic on his way home. He even  enacted the scene for the class. We laughed till tears rolled down our cheeks.

We had a **(24)** _____ time that day. It was indeed a great way for us to relieve stress after the examinations. We all agreed that was the **(25)** _____ English “lesson” we had.

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (6 marks)


- Q26.** The _____ service can deliver this document in less than three hours.
(1) courier (3) booking
(2) community (4) customer ()
- 27.** I bought a _____ on stamp collecting. I planned to collect rare stamps.
(1) guide (3) manual
(2) novel (4) thesaurus ()
- Q28.** Mr Baldwin went on a _____ to Penang. The ship was big and there were many facilities onboard.
(1) canoe (3) dinghy 📖
(2) raft 📖 (4) cruise ()
- 29.** Kimberly, who introduces acts in the show, is a famous _____.
(1) conductor 📖 (3) usher 📖
(2) compere (4) comedian ()
- Q30.** The _____ made many calls to Penny. He would call in the middle of the night and not say a word.
(1) jester 📖 (3) prankster
(2) clown (4) trickster 📖 ()
- Q31.** The story of a strange creature living in the vacant house up on the hill is a _____. It is untrue.
(1) moral (3) myth
(2) belief (4) fact ()

VOCABULARY CLOZE

Read the passage carefully. Choose the most suitable word given in the box and write its letter (A to J) in each blank. The letter 'I' has been omitted in order to avoid confusion during marking. Use each word ONCE only. (8 marks)

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (A) journalists | (D) dramatists | (G) storytellers |
| (B) scriptwriters | (E) proofreaders | (H) readers |
| (C) bookworms | (F) authors | (J) broadcasters |

People who write books are known as **(32)** _____ while those who write articles for the newspaper are **(33)** _____. **(34)** _____ write play scripts while **(35)** _____ write for broadcasting companies.

Those who bury  themselves in books are called **(36)** _____ while people who read and pick out mistakes as a job are known as **(37)** _____. The news on television is read by **(38)** _____. There are also **(39)** _____ who read delightful tales to young children often in an expressive and interesting manner.

VISUAL TEXT COMPREHENSION

Read the advertisement carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Come and celebrate **Children's Day** at

Brickworks Fairground

8 October
9 am – 6 pm



Highlights

- **Talent Competition**

Age Groups

Up to 6 years old

7 – 12 years old

Registration Fee

Solo – \$18

Group – \$10 per person (minimum \$40)

Registration for the Talent Competition ends on 5 October.

Submit your registration form in person at our office.

Only original registration forms are accepted. You may collect a registration form at our office or download and print it online at www.childrenfun.com

All payment must be made upon registration. Only cash and cheques are accepted.

- **Free games and rides**

Carousel, bumper cars, mini rollercoaster, train ride and many more!

- **Food stalls**


Enjoy a wide variety of food at the twenty stalls around the fair grounds.

Only food coupons are accepted at the stalls.

Purchase your food coupons at the entrance.

Choose the correct answer and write its number in the brackets provided. (10 marks)

- 40.** The word “highlights” refer to _____.
- (1) all the activities at the *Children’s Day* fair
 - (2) competitions for children
 - (3) the interesting activities at the *Children’s Day* fair
 - (4) free activities for children and adults ()

-  **41.** Emma wants to take part in the talent competition with her friends. She needs to join the competition with at least _____ friend(s).
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 ()

- 42.** To register for the talent competition, participants have to _____.
- (1) make payment on the day of the competition
 - (2) submit an original registration form
 - (3) be older than 12 years old
 - (4) submit the registration form online ()

- 43.** Which of the following is true about the food at the fair?
- (1) All the food is free.
 - (2) Food coupons are exchanged for food.
 - (3) Food must be purchased at the entrance of the fair.
 - (4) Only some of the food stalls accept cash. ()

- 44.** Which of the following words can be used to describe how the children in the picture in the advertisement feel?
- (1) cheerful
 - (2) uncomfortable
 - (3) friendly
 - (4) gloomy ()

COMPREHENSION OPEN-ENDED



Listen, follow and read along.

**Read the passage carefully. Then answer the following questions.
(10 marks)**

It is interesting to observe the different ways people greet each other in different countries.

In Japan, a person bows when he meets his friends, colleagues or relatives. A Japanese also bows to show gratitude. In fact, bowing is an expression of how one feels. When a Japanese is apologetic or very thankful, he usually bows longer than usual. The longer he holds the bow, the more sincere he is.

In Europe, people greet one another with a light hug cheek to cheek. Sometimes, a person congratulates or comforts another in this way but completes it with a bear hug.

In Austria, hand-kissing is practised. An Austrian will hold and bow towards his friend's hand, and touch the knuckles with his lips. This gesture is quick and light. To pull away or reject a hand-kiss is rude.

In Singapore, handshaking is the most popular form of greeting. A handshake is exchanged when people meet for the first time, during business meetings or to bid someone farewell.

45. Which word in paragraph 2 means an honest feeling? [1m]

46. State three reasons a Japanese bows. [3m]

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

47. According to the passage, people greet each other differently. Complete the table with the names of the different groups of people. [3m]

Behaviour	Group of people
(a) Kiss a person's knuckles	
(b) Cheek to cheek hug	
(c) A handshake	

Q48. In your own words, explain why it is rude to reject a hand-kiss. [2m]

Q49. Tick (✓) the most suitable title for the passage. [1m]

- Greetings around the world
- Making friends
- Why the Japanese bow
- How to greet a Singaporean



CONTINUOUS WRITING

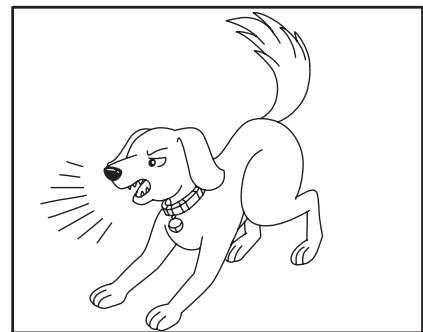
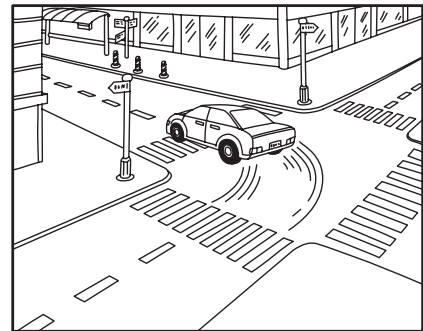
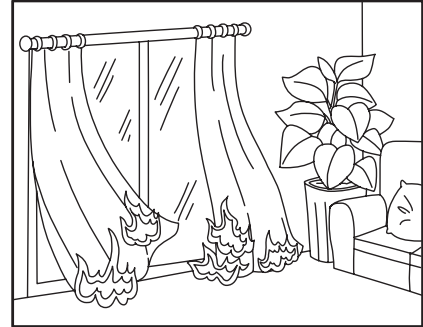
Write a story of at least 100 words about a **narrow escape**.

The pictures are provided to help you think about the topic. Your story should be based on one or more of the pictures. (20 marks)

Consider the following points when you plan your story:

- What was the narrow escape?
- How did the person/people feel about the narrow escape?

You may use the points in any order and include other relevant points as well.



dangerous
terrified
startled

close shave
uncertain
exclaimed

near death experience
courageous
uneasy

— **Blank page** —

Level 3 Midyear Examination

Here, we provide some feedback on the specific components that the child makes most mistakes in. Use the feedback to improve the child's learning.

Listening Comprehension

Questions 1 – 11: The child needs to pay attention and listen carefully to the sentences read. Spelling is important. The child needs to know the spelling of the words in the passage.

Grammar

Questions 12 – 17: Adverbs of manner are used to describe verbs. Interrogative pronouns such as “who”, “whose”, “what”, “which”, “why”, “where” and “when” are used in questions. Connectors are words that are used to join two sentences together. When unsure of an answer, read the question again to look for clues.

Questions 18 – 21: The simple present tense is used for facts, actions that are true at the time of speech and actions that are repeated occasionally. The simple past tense is used for actions that happened in the past. The present continuous tense is used for actions that are happening at the time of speech or actions planned for the future.

Questions 22 – 25: Adjectives are used to describe people, things or places. When we compare two people, things or places, we add the letters “er” to the adjectives (comparative). Eg. The man is taller than the lady. When we compare three or more people, things or places, we add the letters “est” to the adjectives (superlative). Usually, the word “the” is added in front of the adjectives. Eg. The man is the tallest in his family. In some cases, the adjectives are changed completely. Eg. many – more (comparative), most (superlative).

Vocabulary

Questions 26 – 31: When unsure, eliminate the options that are obviously wrong first. Reading the newspapers and English storybooks will enrich vocabulary. Encourage the child to use a dictionary to look up words that he is unsure of. Refer to the *Glossary (Pointers pages P11 – P12)* to learn more new words.

Questions 32 – 39: Read the cloze passages once through before filling in the blanks. Clues can often be found in the passages. Encourage the child to read the newspapers or storybooks to build up his vocabulary.

Visual Text Comprehension

Questions 40 – 44: Understand the purpose of the advertisement and the types of information provided. Take note of the picture.

Comprehension Open-ended

Questions 45 – 49: Understanding the passage is crucial in answering the questions. Read it twice if necessary before answering the questions. If the child comes across unfamiliar or difficult words, get him to try to make a good guess by reading on. When the child encounters difficulty in responding to questions that require him to infer, predict, compare or give reasons for his response, use contextual clues to get the answers.



Diagnostic Tools

Level 3 Midyear Examination

	11											Total						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Marks		Total					
Listening Comprehension												10						
Picture Matching	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/4							
Note-taking					★	★	★	★	★	★	/6							
Listening Comprehension												6						
Dictation	1	2	3	4	5	6							/6					
Grammar	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	Marks	Total	
MCQ	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/6	14		
Cloze							★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/8			
Vocabulary	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	Marks	Total		
MCQ	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/6	14		
Cloze							★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/8			
Comprehension	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49						Marks	Total	
Visual Text	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	/10						20	
Open-ended						★	★	★	★	★	/10							
Continuous Writing												20						
Content	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				Marks	Total	
Language	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				/8						20

Grand Total	84
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$$\frac{\quad}{84} \times 100 = \quad$$

Instructions to Parents
 Divide the marks awarded at the Grand Total by 84. Then multiply the answer by 100 to derive the banding for the child. Refer to **What your scores tell you** to read about the child's performance.

Please take note:
 The Oral component comprises of **Reading Aloud** (6 marks) and **Picture Conversation** (10 marks) in school examinations. These are not included in ELITE Midyear and Final Examinations.

What your scores tell you:

85 – 100
BAND 1 ★★★★★

Excellent! You have a very good grasp of the techniques in grammar and a wide and solid vocabulary. Coupled with good comprehension skills, you are able to handle cloze passages and answer questions in the comprehension sections.

70 – 84
BAND 2 ★★★

Well done! You have a fairly good grasp of the techniques in grammar and a good set of vocabulary. Do take heed that grammar and spelling are important to score well.

50 – 69
BAND 3 ★★

Good! You have a basic grasp of the techniques in grammar and a basic set of vocabulary. You may find it difficult to tackle the cloze passages with no helping words. Read more to build up your vocabulary and to improve on grammar and spelling.

0 – 49
BAND 4 ★

Try harder! You have put in good effort but you need to keep practising the grammar concepts learnt. You can increase your basic set of vocabulary by reading, speaking and writing more. This will also help you to build up your comprehension skills.



Learning Zone

Get it Right!

Words such as “affect” and “effect”, “bring” and “fetch”, “principal” and “principle” are often confused and used incorrectly. Explanation of these words and their usage are illustrated below.

Affect is a verb. It means how an action can bring about a change.

Example: Failing the English test affects her overall grade.

Effect is a noun. It means the change or result of a situation. Effect can also be a verb. It means to cause a situation or an event to happen.

Example: Everyone is aware of the harmful effects of smoking. / Smoking effects lung disease.

Bring means to take or carry something with you or to a place.

Example: Please remember to bring your school fees.

Fetch means to get something / someone from where it / he is.

Example: My father fetches me from school every day.

Principal is someone who takes charge of a school.

Example: My principal is a strict but caring lady.

Principle is a general idea.

Example: The principle behind charity shows is to raise money for the less fortunate.