

**Annual Examinations for Primary Schools 2024
SPECIMEN PAPER**

Year 6

ENGLISH (Listening)

Time: 30 minutes

Teacher's Paper

Guidelines for the conduct of the Listening Comprehension Examination

ALL INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO BE GIVEN IN ENGLISH

The instructions are in the recording and students are expected to listen to the recording during the Listening Comprehension Examination. The Teacher's Paper, which includes the instructions, texts and tasks, is to be read by teachers **ONLY** when the equipment does not function properly.

Resources

Teacher: Audio / Audio-visual Recording, Transcript and Questions Student: Pen, Ruler and Examination Paper
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Introduction

The teacher distributes the examination papers to the students and asks them to write their name, surname and class on the front cover.
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THE TEACHER TELLS THE STUDENTS TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS.

PROCEDURE for Task 1 (12 minutes)

- a) 2 minutes** Students read the exercises.
- b) 2 minutes** The audio text is listened to for the first time.
(Students may start writing if they wish to.)
- c) 2 minutes** The exercises are read out and students answer the questions.
- d) 2 minutes** The audio text is listened to for the second time.
- e) 2 minutes** The exercises are read out again and students answer any unanswered questions.
- f) 2 minutes** Final revision of answers by students.

Exercise 1	(½ mark each)	2 marks
Exercise 2	(½ mark each)	3 marks
Exercise 3	(1 mark each)	3 marks

TOTAL 8 marks

Look at Listening Task 1

(Allow a 15-second pause while students familiarise themselves with the task.)

You have two minutes to look at the exercises silently. Do not write anything.

(Students look at the exercises silently for 2 minutes.)

Listen to this information about these critically endangered animals. You may start answering the questions as you listen.

Javan Rhinos

Once the most widespread of Asian rhinoceroses, the Javan Rhino is now critically endangered, with a population of approximately 74 in Ujung Kulon National Park in southwest Java, Indonesia. This species is a dusky grey colour and has a single horn of up to about 25 centimetres. The decline of Javan rhinos is attributed to poaching, primarily for their horns, which are highly valued in traditional Chinese medicine.

Sunda Island Tiger

The Sunda Island tiger, is the smallest tiger subspecies in the world, weighing up to 140kg. Sunda tigers are distinguished by heavy black stripes on their orange coats, and manes of fur around their faces. These tigers are very rare - there are estimated to be around 600 in the wild and are only found on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. They live in forests and swamps. Sunda tigers are losing their habitat and prey fast, and poaching is an ever-present threat.

Tapanuli Orangutans

These tree-dwelling primates are critically endangered with fewer than 800 individuals in the tropical forests on the island of Sumatra in Indonesia, making them the most endangered great ape species in the world. Deforestation, poaching and illegal wildlife trade are just a few of the threats against the wild orangutans.

African Forest Elephant

African forest elephants inhabit the dense, humid rainforests of west and central Africa. The actual number of wild African forest elephants remains uncertain due to their shy nature, but we do know that they are a critically endangered species and have declined considerably over the last thirty years. The main reason behind the decline is due to poaching, which is frequent and widespread, especially in Central Africa.

Adapted from: <https://www.wwf.org.uk/learn/wildlife/endangered-animals>

Now I will read the exercises to you once. Listen carefully and complete the exercises.

Exercise 1: Tick (✓) FOUR endangered animals mentioned in the text.

(Allow a 10-second pause.)

Exercise 2: Complete the table by ticking (✓) True or False.

a.	Javan rhinoceros have two horns.	True or False?	(4-second pause)
b.	Horns of Javan rhinoceroses are traditionally used in Chinese recipes.	True or False?	(4-second pause)
c.	Both the Sunda tigers and the Tapanuli orangutans live on the island of Sumatra.	True or False?	(4-second pause)
d.	Tapanuli orangutans live in trees.	True or False?	(4-second pause)
e.	The African elephant lives in Northern Africa.	True or False?	(4-second pause)
f.	Poaching is a common threat to all these animals.	True or False?	(4-second pause)

Exercise 3: Fill in this table with numbers from the text.

a.	The length of a Javan rhino horn	(2-second pause) cm	(4-second pause)
b.	The maximum weight of a Sunda tiger.	(2-second pause) kg	(4-second pause)
c.	The number of orangutans living in Indonesia.	fewer than (2-second pause)	(4-second pause)

You are going to listen to the information about endangered animals again. Listen carefully.

You may complete any unanswered questions while listening.

(The information is listened to for a second time.)

You are going to listen to the exercises again. You may complete any unanswered questions while listening.

(The exercises are read a second time.)

Now you have some time to check your answers.

(Allow 2 minutes for the students to revise and / or complete any unanswered questions.)

This is the end of Task One.

(Allow a 30-second pause between Task 1 and Task 2.)

PROCEDURE for Task 2 (20 minutes)

- a) 3 minutes Students read the exercises.
- b) 3 minutes The audio-visual text is played for the first time.
(Students may start writing if they wish to.)
- c) 4 minutes The exercises are read out and students answer the questions.
- d) 3 minutes The audio-visual text is played for the second time.
- e) 4 minutes The exercises are read out again and students answer any unanswered questions.
- f) 3 minutes Final revision of answers to Task 1 and Task 2.

Exercise 1	(½ mark each)	3 marks	
Exercise 2	(1 mark each)	5 marks	
Exercise 3	(1 mark each)	2 marks	
Exercise 4	(1 mark each)	2 marks	TOTAL 12 marks

Look at Listening Task 2.

(Allow a 15-second pause while students familiarise themselves with the task.)

You have three minutes to look at the exercises silently. Do not write anything.

(Students look at the exercises silently for 3 minutes.)

You are going to listen to and view a news bulletin by BBC News.

Newscaster:

We're going to take you back to that dramatic rescue in Thailand now. And we just received new pictures, ah, of the rescue itself inside the cave system. And these are the boys actually being brought out along the cave system, um, in that three-day operation to rescue the twelve boys and their football coach who'd been trapped in that cave for more than a fortnight. And it's emerged now that, um, the boys were passed along through the cave system on stretchers and that they had been heavily sedated, so they were effectively, ah, sleeping. One of the great fears of the rescuers was that the boys would panic as they were being brought out and so they were given, ah, sedatives to keep them calm. Now a, a... former SEAL diver with the Thai Navy said that the boys, um, some of them were asleep some of them were groggy, um, just wriggling their fingers. But that was how they were brought out, sedated and therefore calm. No panic at all. A remarkable three-day rescue operation to bring out those twelve boys and their coach. And we're also hearing today that it was just in the nick of time because we knew there were rising waters because of monsoon rains and it's now being said that if they hadn't got the last of the boys and their coach out yesterday, then today the water levels might well have been, um, too high and that they wouldn't have been able to rescue the final few boys and their coach. So, it does seem that they did just get them out in the nick of time. What has also emerged is that as, as, well as this international team of rescuers who went into the caves to bring them out, including British divers we know elite British cave divers were, were, part of the team, but there was also, um, it's now emerged an Australian diver - an Australian expert diver - who was also an anaesthetist and it seems that he had a pretty critical role to play in bringing out the boys and perhaps administering those sedatives that I was just um, ah, mentioning. Well, the boys we now know are all in hospital in Chiang Rai and they're in a pretty good condition, um, we're hearing. Not suffering from too much stress. Of course, one of the concerns that the psychologist has been that the boys would have been traumatized by this terrifying ordeal, to have been stuck in the cave for so long wondering if they'd ever be rescued, if they'd ever get out alive. But apparently, they're in pretty good physical condition. You're seeing there the guide rope that was established within the cave system, so that um was easier for the divers to get in and out. Such a mammoth, an incredible effort by so many people international rescuers from around the world including as I've said, um, British divers. And you can see... These are the first pictures - really dramatic pictures of the boys themselves being carried out and as I say heavily sedated there. You can see them in those tin foil um covers to keep them warm and brought out alive...perhaps against all the odds. Twelve boys and their coach rescued alive - wonderful stuff!

Source: BBC News, Thailand Cave Rescue, New Footage Released. Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=770lsg5t5_A

Now I will read the questions to you once. Listen to the exercises and complete them.

Exercise 1: Tick (✓) to show whether these sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| a. This rescue mission occurred in Thailand. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |
| b. The rescue lasted a couple of hours. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |
| c. Thirteen persons were saved in all. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |
| d. The boys had been trapped in the cave for more than two weeks. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |
| e. The boys were carried out on stretchers. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |
| f. The boys were fully conscious when they emerged from the cave. | Tick True or False | (4-second pause) |

Exercise 2: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. The boys were given sedatives to
- a) keep them alert.
 - b) stop them from panicking.
 - c) keep them talking.

(4-second pause)

2. This news is being reported
- a) a fortnight after the rescue.
 - b) the day after the rescue.
 - c) three days after the rescue.

(4-second pause)

3. The professional diver who administered the sedatives was
- a) Australian.
 - b) British.
 - c) Thai.

(4-second pause)

4. Once out of the cave, the boys
- a) cycled back home.
 - b) were taken to hospital.
 - c) were provided with food and water.

(4-second pause)

5. To help them navigate through the cave, the rescue divers used
- a) underwater cameras.
 - b) GPS watches.
 - c) a guide rope.

(4-second pause)

Exercise 3

a. Circle two occupations mentioned in the news bulletin.

psychologist
police officer
weatherman
anaesthetist

(4-second pause)

b. Circle two words that best describe this rescue mission.

straightforward
high-risk
successful
easy

(4-second pause)

Exercise 4: The presenter reported that the children were saved ‘in the nick of time’.

Tick (✓) two reasons for this.

- a. The boys were starving and wouldn't have lasted much longer.
- b. Continuing heavy rainfall was making things even harder.
- c. The divers were exhausted, and most were abandoning the mission.
- d. The water level inside the cave was expected to rise.
- e. The cave walls were about to collapse.

(Allow a 10-second pause.)

You are going to watch and listen to the news bulletin again. Listen carefully. You may complete any unanswered questions while watching and listening.

You are going to listen to the exercises again. You may complete any unanswered questions while listening.

(The exercises are read a second time.)

Now you have some time to check your answers for Task 1 and Task 2.

(Allow 3 minutes to revise and/or complete any unanswered questions from Task 1 and Task 2.)

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension Exam.