### PROCEDURE FOR TASK 1

Look at Task One

*(Allow 15 seconds pause while students familiarise themselves with the page.)*

Listen carefully. You will listen to the passage twice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Isaac Newton</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Newton figured out why objects fall to the ground and why the planets move the way they do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1643. His father died before he was born but, despite having a difficult childhood, he gained a place at Cambridge University. When the plague broke out he was forced to stay at home and, with so much free time on his hands, Newton started to wonder about what made things fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton said that he was inspired to think about forces when he saw an apple fall from a tree. He came up with the theory of gravity, an invisible force that pulls all of the objects in the Universe together, and the reason things don’t float off into the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1685, Newton described his Laws of Motion – a mathematical guide to how an object’s movement is affected by speed and mass. Two years later, Newton published his ideas about gravity in a book which contains many of the foundations of modern science.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton also invented a new kind of telescope called a reflector. It used a mirror to collect light instead of lenses, and was much more powerful than existing telescopes. He also showed that white light was made up of all the colours of the rainbow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen carefully to the exercises related to the story.

**Number 1:** Underline the correct word from the brackets.

a. Isaac Newton found out why objects *(move, fall, stick)* to the ground.

b. His *(mother, father, uncle)* died before he was born.

c. Isaac was born in *(England, the USA, Newton)*.
He had (an easy, a comfortable, a difficult) childhood.

He was forced to stay at home because (of a punishment, he was ill, of the plague).

When Isaac saw (an apple, an orange, a lemon) falling from a tree he started to think about forces.

Isaac published a book about gravity in (1643, 1685, 1687).

The kind of telescope that Isaac invented was called (a reflector, a mirror, lenses).

Number 2: Match Column A with Column B to make correct sentences. The first one is done for you as an example.

Isaac Newton was born – this matches with “in 1643.” so I put ‘a’ next to it in Column B. The sentence now reads, “Isaac Newton was born in 1643.” Now I’ll read the rest of Column A and then Column B. You write the letters next to Column B.

b. Gravity
c. The Laws of Motion
d. Newton showed that
e. White light

Column B: are a mathematical guide. / is made of all colours of the rainbow. / is an invisible force. / in 1643. / things don’t float off into the sky.

You will now listen to the story again. Listen carefully.

Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton figured out why objects fall to the ground and why the planets move the way they do.

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1643. His father died before he was born but, despite having a difficult childhood, he gained a place at Cambridge University. When the plague broke out he was forced to stay at home and, with so much free time on his hands, Newton started to wonder about what made things fall.

Newton said that he was inspired to think about forces when he saw an apple fall from a tree. He came up with the theory of gravity, an invisible force that pulls all of the objects in the Universe together, and the reason things don’t float off into the sky.

In 1685, Newton described his Laws of Motion – a mathematical guide to how an object’s movement is affected by speed and mass. Two years later, Newton published his ideas about gravity in a book which contains many of the foundations of modern science.
Newton also invented a new kind of telescope called a reflector. It used a mirror to collect light instead of lenses, and was much more powerful than existing telescopes. He also showed that white light was made up of all the colours of the rainbow.

Listen carefully to the exercises related to the story. You may finish your exercises as you listen.

Number 1: Underline the correct word from the brackets.

a. Isaac Newton found out why objects (move, fall, stick) to the ground.
b. His (mother, father, uncle) died before he was born.
c. Isaac was born in (England, the USA, Newton).
d. He had (an easy, a comfortable, a difficult) childhood.
e. He was forced to stay at home because (of a punishment, he was ill, of the plague).
f. When Isaac saw (an apple, an orange, a lemon) falling from a tree he started to think about forces.
g. Isaac published a book about gravity in (1643, 1685, 1687).
h. The kind of telescope that Isaac invented was called (a reflector, a mirror, lenses).

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a. Isaac Newton was born – this matches with “in 1643.” so I put ‘a’ next to it in Column B. The sentence now reads, “Isaac Newton was born in 1643.” Now I’ll read the rest of Column A and then Column B. You write the letters next to Column B.
b. Gravity
c. The Laws of Motion
d. Newton showed that
e. White light

Column B: are a mathematical guide. / is made of all colours of the rainbow. / is an invisible force. / in 1643. / things don’t float off into the sky.

You now have some time to check your answers. (30 seconds)

This is the end of Task One.

(Allow a 30 second pause between Task 1 and Task 2.)
PROCEDURE FOR TASK 2

Look at the exercises for Task 2.

(Allow 50 seconds while the students familiarise themselves with the pages.)

Now listen to this information. If you wish you may start answering the questions as you listen.

A helpful friend

Louisa opened her eyes. It seemed, at first, as if all that had happened since the days when these objects were familiar to her were the shadows of a dream. But gradually, as the objects became more real to her sight, the events became more real to her mind.

She could scarcely move her head due to the pain and heaviness. Her eyes were strained and sore, and she was very weak. The presence of her little sister in the room did not attract her notice for some time. Even when their eyes had met, and her sister had approached the bed, Louisa laid for minutes looking at her in silence.

“When was I brought to this room?” asked Louisa.

“Last night, Louisa,” replied Jane.

“Who brought me here?” asked Louisa again.

“Sophie, I believe.”

“Why do you believe so?”

“Because I found her here this morning,” continued Jane. “She didn’t come to my bedside to wake me, as she always does; and I went to look for her. She was not in her own room either; and I went looking for her all over the house, until I found her here taking care of you and cooling your head.”

“The last thing I remembered was cycling down the road to the doctor,” said Louisa as Jane bent down to kiss her sister.

“You were too weak and you fainted while cycling. Luckily, Sophie was on the other side of the road and she quickly called the doctor. The doctor came and attended to you, he gave you an injection and then drove Sophie and you home.”

Louisa was glad she was safely sleeping in her bed now. She was too feeble and needed more rest. She turned upon her pillow, and heard no more.

Now, listen carefully to the exercises related to passage:

Number 1: Answer these questions by ticking the correct answer.
a. Louisa could not move her head because she was asleep.
   of the pain.
   she was trapped under rubble.

b. Louisa was talking to
   Sophie.
   Jane.
   herself.

c. In the morning
   Sophie went to visit Louisa.
   Jane did not visit Louisa.
   Sophie woke up Jane.

d. Louisa had
   a day out and was tired.
   a fight with a friend.
   an accident.

Number 2: Tick the column T if it’s true, the column F if it’s false or the column NIG if no information is given.

a. Louisa was ill.

b. Louisa’s eyes were sore.

c. Jane spoke to Louisa straight away.

d. Louisa was Jane’s sister.

e. Louisa was brought to the bedroom at 8:00 p.m.

f. Usually, Sophie wakes up Jane in the morning.

g. Jane kissed her little sister on the forehead.

h. Louisa was running when she fainted.

i. Sophie and Louisa came home by themselves.

j. Louisa was glad to be in her bed.

Number 3: Tick who: Louisa, Sophie, Jane or the doctor.

a. Was lying in bed.

b. Was very weak.

c. Cooled Louisa’s head.

d. Told Louisa who brought her there.

e. Gave an injection.

f. Called the doctor.
A helpful friend

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c. Cooled Louisa’s head.

d. Told Louisa who brought her there.

e. Gave an injection.

f. Called the doctor.
THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA
Half-Yearly Exams 2016-2017
GRADE 6 ENGLISH
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Name: __________________________________________

Class: __________________________

Register Number: ____________

Marks

TOTAL (max. 20 marks)
GRADE 6 ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TASK 1: Isaac Newton (8 marks)

1. Underline the correct word from the brackets. (½ mark each)

   a. Isaac Newton found out why objects (move, fall, stick) to the ground.
   
   b. His (mother, father, uncle) died before he was born.
   
   c. Isaac was born in (England, the USA, Newton).
   
   d. He had (an easy, a comfortable, a difficult) childhood.
   
   e. He was forced to stay at home because (of a punishment, he was ill, of the plague).
   
   f. When Isaac saw (an apple, an orange, a lemon) falling from a tree he started to think about forces.
   
   g. Isaac published a book about gravity in (1643, 1685, 1687).
   
   h. The kind of telescope that Isaac invented was called (a reflector, a mirror, lenses).

2. Match column A with Column B to make correct sentences. The first one is done for you as an example. (1 mark each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a  Isaac Newton was born</td>
<td>are a mathematical guide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b  Gravity</td>
<td>is made up of all colours of the rainbow.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>is an invisible force.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d  Newton showed that</td>
<td>a in 1643.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e  White light</td>
<td>things don’t float off into the sky.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TASK 2: A helpful friend (12 marks)

1. Answer these questions by ticking the correct answer. (1 mark each)

a. Louisa could not move her had because

☐ she was asleep.
☐ of the pain.
☐ she was trapped under rubble.

b. Louisa was talking to

☐ Sophie.
☐ Jane.
☐ herself.

c. In the morning

☐ Sophie went to visit Louisa.
☐ Jane did not visit Louisa.
☐ Sophie woke up Jane.

d. Louisa had

☐ a day out and was tired.
☐ a fight with a friend.
☐ an accident.

PLEASE, TURN OVER THE PAGE
2. Tick the column T if it’s true, the column F if it’s false or the column NIG if no information is given. (½ mark each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>a</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Tick who: Louisa, Sophie, Jane or the doctor (½ mark each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Sophie</th>
<th>Jane</th>
<th>the doctor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Was very weak.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Cooled Louisa’s head.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION
THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA
Half-Yearly Exams 2016-2017
GRADE 6 ENGLISH
READING COMPREHENSION
Time: 50 mins

Name: __________________________________________________________

Class: ______________________

Register Number: ____________

Marks [ ]

TOTAL (max. 30 marks)
Look at the information about the SKELETON. (6 marks)

The framework of bones in the human body is called the skeleton. The bones provide support for the whole body and they also give protection for important organs such as the brain, heart and lungs. The bones in our arms and legs operate with our muscles so that we can move about.

The main bones in the head are joined together to form the skull. The skull is connected to the backbone, which itself is made up of smaller bones. Each of these bones in the back is called a vertebra. The plural of vertebra is vertebrae. If you move your hand up and down the centre of your back you can feel a column of lumps. These are the vertebrae.

The ribs are long curved bones that are joined on to the vertebrae in the upper part of the body. They form the framework of the chest, making a protective cage around the heart and lungs.

The bone that forms the upper part of the arm is called the humerus. The two bones of the lower arm the radius and the ulna, meet the humerus at the elbow and are joined to the hand at the wrist. The hand and fingers have lots of bones.

The upper part of each leg also has only one bone, called the femur. The lower part of the leg has two bones, the tibia and fibula, which meet the femur at the knee. The bone at the front of the knee is called the patella but is commonly referred to as the kneecap. The tibia and fibula are joined to the foot at the ankle. Like the hand, the foot has a lot of bones.
A. Use the underlined words from the text to label this diagram. Some of them have been done for you. (½ mark each)

B. Fill in each blank with ONE word. (1 mark each)

1. The plural of vertebra is ___________________.

2. The hand and the foot have a ___________________ of bones.
THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IS ABOUT A YOUNG BOY CALLED ROBBIE WHO HAS MANAGED TO TRAVEL BACK IN TIME TO THE YEAR 1875, ALTHOUGH HE DOES NOT REALISE THIS YET. HE HAS MET A GIRL CALLED MARY WHO IS SHOWING HIM ROUND THE GARDEN OF HER RATHER GRAND HOME WHERE SHE LIVES WITH HER PARENTS. ROBBIE HAS VISITED THE HOUSE AND THE GARDENS ON ANOTHER OCCASION. (PARAGRAPH 1)

They walked on slowly, along a tidy gravel driveway, until Robbie heard the rumble of wheels and the sound of hooves as a horse-drawn carriage charged up behind them. They had to step off the driveway on to the lawn to avoid being run over. (Paragraph 2)

"Wow!" said Robbie. "That's impressive. Where are the cameras?"

"What cameras?" asked Mary, then continued, "My mother has a friend called Mrs Cameron. She has a camera. Mother thinks it is very strange for a woman to have a new invention like that. But Mrs Cameron is coming to make a picture of me soon. She makes a portrait without using paints. Do you know how a camera works? It's very clever." (Paragraph 3)

"No, I don't actually," replied Robbie, thinking briefly of his own digital camera at home. But his thoughts didn’t linger on this; instead his mind was whirring like a dozen computers. He had stubbornly held on to the idea that this was a film set but the evidence was building up against this. (Paragraph 4)

A. **Find:** (½ mark each)

1. A word in paragraph 1 that means **big**: ________________________________.

2. A simile from paragraph 4: ________________________________.
B. **Tick: True (T), False (F) or No Information Given (NIG)**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>T</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>NIG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mary’s friend was called Mrs Cameron.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mary thinks that it is strange for a woman to have a camera.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mrs Cameron will take a picture of Mary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Robbie knows what a camera is.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Robbie’s camera was black.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Robbie thought that he was on a film set.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. **Underline the correct answer.**

1. Robbie travelled (back, forward, right) in time.
2. The driveway was made of (tarmac, concrete, gravel).
3. To avoid being run over Robbie and Mary had to step on the (lawn, gravel, road).
4. Mrs Cameron was a friend of (Mary, Mary’s mum, Robbie).
5. Mary’s mum thought that it was (strange, good, clever) for women to own cameras.
6. In Mary’s time, a camera was (a new, a clever, an old) invention.
7. Robbie (knew, did not know, told Mary) how a camera works.
8. Robbie thought about his camera (for a long time, for a short time, quickly).

D. **Answer these questions**

1. What made Robbie and Mary know that a carriage was coming?

2. What did Robbie find impressive?

3. What makes you think that Mary knows how a camera works?

4. Against what idea Robbie was seeing a lot of evidence?
Suddenly his doubts became even stronger. They had reached the old stables. He recognised the outside of them from the last time he came here with Mum and Erica and they had had a cream tea. But as soon as he and Mary passed through the gateway everything was so different. (paragraph 5)

There were no big glass doors; instead there were big wooden doors swung open to reveal three shining carriages. There were no wooden picnic tables; where they had been when Robbie had last visited, the carriage that had driven past them was now standing and luggage was being lifted from it. There was no gift shop; there were tack rooms with leather reins and saddles and shining brasses. There were no public toilets; there were stables, with rows of horses’ heads showing above the half-doors. Four horses were being rubbed down in the yard by four men wearing leather aprons. These were obviously the horses that had just pulled the carriage up the long gravel drive. (paragraph 6)

Robbie looked around very carefully: at the ground, at the walls and up to the roofs. There were no cameras to be seen anywhere. “What year is this?” he asked Mary. (paragraph 7)

“Robert Vincent Smith, do you not know anything?” she responded.

“What year is this?” he asked, unable to conceal the desperation in his voice.

“Eighteen seventy-five, of course,” replied Mary. (paragraph 8)

E. Find: (½ mark each)

1. An **adverb** from paragraph 7: ________________________________.

2. A **word** from paragraph 8 that means **answered**: ________________________________.
F. Write short answers to these questions: (½ mark each)

1. Who was with Robbie when he visited the stables the first time?
   ______________________________________________________________

2. What were the men rubbing the horses wearing? _______________________

3. “Robbie looked around very carefully.” (paragraph 6) What was Robbie looking for? ______________________________________________________

4. What year was it when this story happened? ________________________.

G. Tick the correct column. The first one was done for you. (½ mark each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mary’s time</th>
<th>Robbie’s time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Robbie visited the stables for the first time.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 There were big wooden doors in the stables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 There were no public toilets in the stables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 There was a gift shop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 There were cameras on the walls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The stables were not used as such anymore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 There were no picnic tables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. Answer these questions.

1. What were the stables used as in Robbie’s time? How do you know? (1 mark)
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

2. What was instead of the picnic tables? (½ mark)
   ______________________________________________________________

3. Why does Mary say “of course” (paragraph 8) when she gives Robbie the year? (½ mark)
   ______________________________________________________________
J. Answer these questions

1. Why do you think that Mary describes the picture of a camera "a portrait without using paints" (paragraph 3)?  
   (1 mark)

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. How many horses were driving the carriage that drove past Mary and Robbie?  
   Write the sentence from the text that shows you so?  
   (1 mark)

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
THERESA NUZZO SCHOOL MARSA
Half-Yearly Exams 2016 - 2017
GRADE 6 ENGLISH
WRITING
Time: 1 hour

Name: ________________________________

Class: _____________________________

Register Number: ________________

Marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short Writing task</td>
<td>(max. 10 marks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Writing task</td>
<td>(max. 20 marks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>(max. 30 marks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your friend Mark has invited you to his birthday party but you cannot go because you have another important family gathering.

Your task is to write a note to EXPLAIN to your friend why you cannot go.

Write about 50-60 words.

Plan here. (This plan is NOT marked.)

What is the family gathering you have?

Phrases you can use to explain:
STORY

Choose 1 or 2

1. You and your friend find yourselves in the middle of a storm while on a walk in the countryside.

2. Two children walk into an abandoned house they come across while on a trip in the countryside.

Choose one situation from above and write a story what happens. Think of the characters and the setting.

YOUR TASK IS TO WRITE A STORY

Write between 150 – 200 words.
Plan here. *(You can get 2 marks for this planning. Plan carefully.)*
Number: ________