

KULLEĠĠ SAN BENEDITTU

Secondary School, Kirkop

Levels

7 - 8

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – 2014/2015

YEAR 8

ENGLISH LISTENING
COMPREHENSION

15 minutes

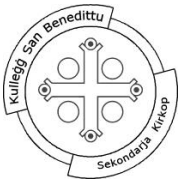
Teacher's Paper

Instructions for the conduct of the Listening Comprehension Examination

The teacher should instruct the candidates to answer the questions on the paper provided. The following procedure for reading the Listening Comprehension passage is to be explained to the candidates immediately before proceeding with the examination.

You have been given a sheet containing the Listening Comprehension questions. You will be given three minutes to read the questions based on the passage which I shall read aloud for you. I shall then read the passage at normal reading speed. You may take notes during the reading. After this reading there will be a pause of another three minutes to enable you to answer some of the questions. The passage will be read a second time and you may take further notes and answer the rest of the questions. After this second reading you will be given a further three minutes for a final revision of answers.

- a. 3 minutes - Teacher reads out the questions.
- b. 3 minutes - Teacher reads passage aloud for the first time while candidates take notes.
- c. 3 minutes - Candidates answer questions.
- d. 3 minutes - Teacher reads passage for the second time. Candidates may answer more questions.
- e. 3 minutes - Candidates revise final answers



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15 minutes

Listen to this documentary about marshmallows.

We all love the fluffy, sugary treats that are so often toasted over a camp fire. It has been found that over half of the marshmallows produced each year are toasted. It is often hard to resist the pink and white sweets. However, few people seem to know much about their Ancient Egyptian origin. This may come as a surprise, but the marshmallow is actually a plant!

The dainty, cream flowered marshmallow plant grows in salt marshes and near large bodies of water. Ancient Egyptian doctors would find the beautiful plants and extract the sap from the plants' roots and occasionally stems. This gooey sap would thicken a mix of egg whites and sugar. Sometimes extra ingredients, like honey and nuts were also added. The mixture would be whisked into a foamy meringue which later hardened. Ancient Egyptian doctors would use marshmallows as medication because they found the mallow sap in the new sweet useful to soothe children's sore throats. Even though it was used as medication, it appears that marshmallows were sometimes given as treats to rich children as well.

During the mid-1800's, marshmallows were becoming ever more popular and people wanted a faster and more efficient style of manufacture. With more advanced manufacturing processes, the marshmallow sap was eliminated, and was replaced by gelatine. This gave them a new, more stable form. By 1948, the marshmallow manufacturing process was speeded up further and perfected. Alex Doumak, a French marshmallow maker, was one of the many experimenting with mallow making. He discovered that marshmallows could be made by piping the mixture through long tubes and cutting the shape into small equal pieces, saving hands, time, money and effort.

Today marshmallows seem to be coming in the biggest and wackiest forms. An example of their modern wackiness is the strange ways people like to eat marshmallows. Some like them roasted, stale, in coffee and even on pizza as a topping! America spends over 125 million dollars on them a year. It is estimated that around 90 million pounds of marshmallows are eaten in America annually.