

KULLEGG SAN BENEDITTU

Secondary School, Kirkop

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – 2014/2015

Track 3

FORM 4	ENGLISH LISTENING COMPREHENSION	TIME: 15 mins.
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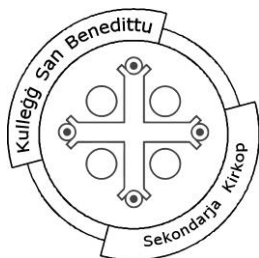
Teacher's Paper

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. The passage will be read at normal reading speed. You may also take notes during the reading. After this reading there will be a pause of another three minutes to allow you to answer some of the questions. I shall read the passage 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 the answers.

- 3 minutes – Students read questions.
- 3 minutes – Teacher reads passage aloud for the first time while students take notes.
- 3 minutes – Students answer questions.
- 3 minutes – Teacher reads passage for the second time. Students may answer more questions.
- 3 minutes – Students revise final answers.



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Armadillos are New World placental mammals with a leathery armour shell. The word *armadillo* means "little armoured one" in Spanish.

About 20 species of armadillo have been described, some of which are distinguished by the number of bands on their armour. Their average length is about 75 cm, including their tail. The giant armadillo grows up to 150 cm and weighs up to 59 kg, while the pink fairy armadillo is a diminutive species, with an overall length of 12 to 15 cm. All species are native to the Americas, where they inhabit a variety of environments.

Today, all existing armadillo species are still present in South America. They are particularly diverse in Paraguay (where eleven species exist) and surrounding areas. Many species are endangered. Their range has consistently expanded in North America over the last century due to a lack of natural predators.

Armadillos are prolific diggers. Many species use their sharp claws to dig for food, such as grubs, and to dig dens. The nine-banded armadillo prefers to build burrows in moist soil near the creeks and streams around which it lives and feeds. The diets of different armadillo species vary, but consist mainly of insects, grubs, and other invertebrates. Some species, however, feed almost entirely on ants and termites.

The armour is formed by plates of dermal bone covered in relatively small, overlapping epidermal scales called "scutes", composed of bone with a covering of horn. Most species have rigid shields over the shoulders and hips, with a number of bands separated by flexible skin covering the back and flanks. Additional armour covers the top of the head, the upper parts of the limbs, and the tail. The underside of the animal is never armored, and is simply covered with soft skin and fur.

Armadillos have short legs, but can move quite quickly, and have the ability to remain under water for as long as six minutes. Because of the density of its armour, an armadillo will sink in water unless it swallows air, inflating its stomach to twice normal size and raising its buoyancy above that of water, allowing it to swim across narrow streams and ditches.

Armadillos have very poor eyesight, and use their keen sense of smell to hunt for food. They use their claws for digging and finding food, as well as for making their homes in burrows. They dig their burrows with their claws, making only a single corridor the width of the animal's body. They have five clawed toes on their hindfeet, and three to five toes with heavy digging claws on their forefeet. Armadillos are solitary animals that do not share their burrows with other adults.