

Exam Class

Primary 6

English - Paper 16

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructions to candidates:

1. Write your name and class in the spaces provided on the cover.
2. You have 45 minutes to answer all the questions.
3. Listen to your teacher carefully during the examination.
4. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this examination booklet.
5. Rub out any answer you want to change with an eraser or correction pen clearly.
6. Do not mark more than ONE answer for each question.
7. Bonus marks will be given for correct answers in the Bonus part.

Marks:

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|------|
| Section A | Tenses | /22 |
| Section B | Prepositions | /10 |
| Section C | Grammar | /36 |
| Section D | Vocabulary | /12 |
| Section E | Reading Comprehension | /20 |
| Sub-Total: | | /100 |
| Bonus Part | | /10 |
| Total: | | /110 |

Section A**Tenses**

- I. Tom wrote a story. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the given verbs. (12% @1%)**

Once upon a time, there (e.g.) lived (live) a boy in a village in China.

One day, the boy (1) met (meet) a wolf that had fallen into a hole. "Please (2) help (help) me out!" the wolf (3) shouted (shout) to the boy. "But (4) will you eat (eat) my sheep?" the boy (5) asked (ask). "No, I promise I won't!" (6) replied (reply) the wolf.

Then the boy (7) found (find) a rope and (8) threw (throw) it into the hole. The wolf (9) tied (tie) his legs to the rope himself. The boy (10) pulled (pull) the wolf up and he finally (11) saved (save) it.

The wolf thanked the boy and they (12) became (become) friends.

II. Tom wrote about his friends. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the given verbs. (10% @1%)

James and Robert are good friends. They always (1) travel (travel) together. Last summer, they (2) went (go) to Huang Shan.

“Let’s (3) get (get) up at four o’clock next morning, James.” said Robert.

Robert (4) woke (wake) up at seven o’clock next morning. He (5) shouted (shout) at James, “Oh! The sun (6) has risen (rise) already! You (7) are still sleeping (sleep).”

“Never mind,” said James. “We (8) will go (go) again tomorrow.” He (9) closed (close) his eyes again and (10) fell (fall) asleep.

Section B

Prepositions

Tom wrote about his friend, Billy. Complete the passage with prepositions in the table. (10% @1%)

| | | | | |
|-------|----|--------|-----|-------------|
| after | of | on | up | down |
| at | in | behind | for | in front of |

Billy's been sitting (e.g.) at the desk (1) for more than an hour. He's tired (2) of doing the assignments. He starts walking (3) up and (4) down the room. He is looking (5) at the calendar hanging (6) on the wall. He's counting the days. School starts (7) on the first (8) of September. It's a Thursday. Then comes Friday. Saturday comes (9) after Friday. He doesn't have to go to school (10) on Saturdays. It may be a short week!

Section C

Grammar

- I. Tom is talking to Peter. Fill in the blanks with the given words. You can use the words below more than once. (10% @2%)

if

unless

maybe

why don't

Tom: Peter, I like this story. I want to be an astronaut when I grow up. Maybe I will have a chance to go to the moon.

Peter: You need to be brave (1) if you want to be an astronaut.

Tom: Sure! I can't sing in front of the class (2) unless I'm brave!

Peter: Yes, I agree.

Tom: I also want to be a scientist.

Peter: You can't be a scientist (3) unless you are organized.

Tom: Yes, I'm not only well organized, but also creative and outgoing!

Peter: You are well organized. (4) Maybe you can take part in research.

Tom: Let me see ... what else can I be ...?

Peter: (5) Why don't you pay attention to the lesson now?

II. Help Tom Complete the instructions with 'before' and 'after'. (4% @1%)

Before you leave home and go to school, check all the things that you need to bring. (e.g.) After you arrive at the classroom, put your belongings in the lockers. You should turn the lights on (1) before you start tidying the classroom. (2) After all the things are ready, you can start cleaning the classroom. You should wash your hands (3) after you finish cleaning. Remember to turn off the lights (4) before you leave.

III. Tom is talking to Uncle David on the phone. Tom will go to Japan soon. Fill**in the blanks with the correct question words. (10% @2%)**

Tom: Hello, may I speak to uncle David, please?

Uncle David: Yes, I am. (1) Who are you?

Tom: Uncle David, this is Tom. We're going to visit you in summer.

Uncle David: Oh, really! It's great. (2) When will you come?

Tom: We'll come at the end of July.

Uncle David: (3) Where will you stay?

Tom: Can we stay at your home?

Uncle David: You're welcome. (4) How long will you stay here?

Tom: Five days. Uncle David, (5) What should we bring along?

Uncle David: It's summer in Japan. Just bring a jacket and some T-shirts with you.

I'm waiting for you. Bye!

IV. Tom and his friends are talking about where they have been. Look at the table. Write the sentences using “too” or “either”. (12% @3%)

| | Japan | Thailand | China | Singapore |
|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Tom | No | | Yes | Yes |
| Kitty | No | Yes | Yes | |
| Peter | Yes | | No | Yes |
| Mary | Yes | Yes | No | |

E.g. Peter has been to Japan.

Mary has been to Japan too.

E.g. Tom has never been to Japan.

Kitty has never been to Japan either.

1. Peter has never been to China.

Mary has never been to China either.

2. Mary has been to Thailand.

Kitty has been to Thailand too.

3. Peter has been to Singapore.

Tom has been to Singapore too.

4. Tom has been to China.

Kitty has been to China too.

Section D**Vocabulary**

What are they made of? Make sentences using the words below. (12% @3%)

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| teapot | pillow | paper | chopsticks | watch |
| wood | glass | cotton | gold | bamboo |

E.g. The paper is made of wood.

1. The chopsticks are made of bamboo.

2. The watch is made of gold.

3. The teapot is made of glass.

4. The pillow is made of cotton.

Section E**Reading Comprehension**

- I. Tom is reading about what “Free the Children” has done in some poor villages in China. Read the article below. Circle the best answers for the multiple choice questions and answer other questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES. (12%@2%)**

Adopt a Village in China

“Free the Children” began working in China’s countryside areas in 2002 after a terrible explosion in a firework factory which killed 38 children between the ages of 8 and 11. This kind of horrible explosion is a common problem in China, where almost half of the people live on less than \$15 a day.

Through ‘Adopt a Village in China’, we build schools and replace schools that are in poor condition or lack basic facilities like roofs and windows. Water and hygiene projects provide these countryside schools with clean water and toilets, which is a major improvement in children’s health in a region where most people do not have access to these facilities.

Income plans include providing families with money and other farming support so parents can afford to send their kids to school. The healthcare work also provides lunch programmes and health education — a major benefit in an area where skin diseases and childhood blindness are found all over the countryside areas.

1. When did 'Free the Children' begin working in China's countryside areas?

It began working in China's countryside areas in 2002.

2. What accident in China made "Free the Children" start working there?

A terrible explosion in a fireworks factory which killed 38 children.

3. What is the life of people living in the countryside areas in China like?

Almost half of the people live on less than \$15 a day.

4. What are the projects being carried out by "Free the Children" in the countryside areas in China?

A. Water and Hygiene projects

B. Income plans

C. Healthcare work

Ⓓ. All of the above

5. Find a word in the article which means 'Children'. Kids

6. Skin diseases and childhood blindness are:

Ⓐ. Sickness

B. Nutrition

C. Programmes

D. Benefits

II. Tom is reading the time schedule of ABC Bus Company below. Answer the questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES. (8%@2%)

| Places | Destination | Distance | Depart s | Arrives | Time (minutes) |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| Shopping mall | The airport | 20 kilometres | 8:15 | 9:00 | 45 |
| Hong Kong Park | The church | 10 kilometres | 10:00 | 10:20 | 20 |
| Hospital | The museum | 55 kilometres | 11:00 | 11:55 | 55 |
| Ocean Park | AU cinema | 10.8 kilometres | 11:50 | 12:00 | 10 |
| Fan Ling | Tai Po | 36.3 kilometres | 12:15 | 12:45 | 30 |

E.g. How long does it take to get to the airport from the shopping mall?

It takes forty-five minutes to get to the airport from the shopping mall.

1. How long does it take to get to the museum from the hospital?

It takes fifty-five / 55 minutes to get to the museum from the hospital.

2. How long does it take to travel from Hong Kong Park to the church?

It takes twenty / 20 minutes to travel from Hong Kong Park to the church.

3. How far is it from Ocean Park to AU Cinema?

It is 10.8 kilometres.

4. How long does it take to travel from Fan Ling to Tai Po?

It takes half an hour / thirty / 30 minutes.

Bonus part:**Fill in the blanks with the most suitable adverbs. (10% @2%)**

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| loudly | impolitely | soundly | happily | quickly |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|

One night, Mr. Chan was sleeping (1) soundly in his house when all of a sudden, some boys began to shout (2) loudly and clap their hands (3) happily on the street. Mr. Chan woke up and looked out of the window.

“Go away, please,” he said in a sleepy voice.

“Why? Is this your street?” one boy said (4) impolitely.

Mr. Chan was very angry at his answer. “If you make so much noise again, I’ll call the police.” After hearing this, the boys went away (5) quickly.

-End of Paper 16-