

Exam Class

Primary 6

English - Paper 25

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 | /10 |
| Section B | Prepositions | /15 |
| Section C | Pronouns | /14 |
| Section D | Grammar | /39 |
| Section E | Reading Comprehension | /22 |
| Sub-Total: | | /100 |
| Bonus Part | | /18 |
| Total: | | /118 |

Section A

Tenses

Mary wrote about her friends, Amanda. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs. (10%@1%)

Amanda likes reading. She (1) reads (read) two storybooks every day. She (2) is (be) a librarian in a public library. She (3) has worked (work) there for three years. She enjoys (4) working (work) in the library.

Tomorrow, she (5) will have (have) a holiday. She (6) will watch (watch) a movie with her family in the afternoon. She (7) has bought (buy) four tickets already. They (8) have not gone (not go) to the cinema for a long time. They (9) watched (watch) 'Harry Potter' last year. It (10) was (be) really exciting! They liked Harry very much.

Section B

Prepositions

Mary wrote a story. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions given in the box. You may use some words more than once. (15% @ 1%)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|---------|----|
| for | after | at | in | to | up | about | on | through | of |
|-----|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|----|---------|----|

(1) After breakfast, Sally and Sandy's father set off (2) for work.

Later that day, while the two girls were listening (3) to their favourite programme

(4) on the radio, someone knocked the door. Sally opened the door and

looked (5) through the gate. It was a woman dressed (6) in blue. The

woman looked like a businesswoman. "May I come (7) in?" she asked

gently. "Who are you?" Sally asked. "I am a friend (8) of your mother," said

the woman. "I've come to talk (9) to your mother."

"I'm afraid I can't open the door (10) for you," Sally replied. "Both my

parents are busy (11) at work, they are not here (12) at present.

Please come later! I'm sorry (13) about that. Perhaps you may ring (14) up

my mother and arrange a time to see her later." Sally smiled (15) at

the woman and closed the door politely.

Section C

Pronoun

Mary wrote a letter to her friend, Doris. Read the letter and fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns. (14% @ 1%)

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----|-------|----------|
| his | they | your | you | them | she |
| me | my | he | its | yours | yourself |

Dear Doris,

I am glad to be (1) your pen friend. Let (2) me tell (3) you about my family. You can see (4) us / them in the picture. The people on the sofa are (5) my grandparents. (6) They are over seventy years old. The one standing next to my grandmother is (7) my mom. (8) She is a nurse. The one with glasses is my dad. (9) He is a manager. (10) His boss likes him very much. I have a dog called Snowball because (11) its fur is white in colour. I play with it all the time. My hobby is playing basketball. What about (12) you, Doris? Can you tell (13) me about (14) yourself?

Write soon.

Mary

Section D

Grammar

I. Mary wrote a story about her cousin, Vivian. Complete the story with the suitable conjunctions given in the box. You may use some words more than once. (11% @ 1%)

| | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|------------|
| so | while | after | as soon as |
| and | because | since | although |

(1) As soon as the train arrived in Guangzhou. Vivian and her parents left the station with their luggage. (2) Since / Because the railway station was new (3) and modern, they found it quite comfortable. There were many shops at the station, (4) so it was convenient to buy things like snacks and souvenirs. (5) After walking for a few minutes, they got to the taxi stand. There were many taxis waiting, (6) so it did not take them a long time to get into a taxi. (7) Since / Because it was the first time for Vivian to visit Guangzhou, she was quite excited by everything she saw. Vivian enjoyed looking at the views (8) while they were going to their hotel. (9) Because of the traffic jam, they got to the hotel a bit late. Vivian got out of the taxi (10) as soon as it stopped outside the hotel. (11) Although Vivian was hungry. She had forgotten all about that.

II. Mary wrote some sentences. Help her join the sentences using “who”, “whose” or “which”. Put the relative clauses after the words in bold.

(10% @ 2%)

1. The **world** is in danger of being polluted. We call it the Earth. (which)

The world which we call it Earth is in danger of being polluted.

2. **Children** need to be protected. They live in the countryside. (who)

Children who live in the countryside need to be protected.

3. The **project** is about the future world. I have to complete the project. (which)

The project which I have to complete is about the future world.

4. Tom knows a **teacher**. Her interest is about studying plants. (whose)

Tom knows a teacher whose interest is about studying plants.

5. **People** are less wasteful. They are more environmentally friendly. (who)

People who are more environmentally friendly are less wasteful.

III. Mary wrote some sentences. Help her complete the sentences by using the correct part of speech of the given words. (18% @ 2%)

1. I am sure this young smart man will be successful. (success)
2. Thank you for your encouragement. (encourage)
3. Before we start this project, we need the Principal's approval. (approve)
4. You are completely wrong. Pay attention to what I said. (complete)
5. Gary is my Canadian friend. (Canada)
6. Your performance last night was brilliant! (perform)
7. I love this design. It is colourful and modern. (colour)
8. I think the new teacher is not patient enough. (patience)
9. The ending of this story is not reasonable! (reason)

Section E

Reading Comprehension

I. Mary is reading an article. Read it carefully.

Spotted Cats

Several members of the cat family have spotted fur. Do you know the difference between a leopard, a jaguar, and a cheetah? From a distance **they may appear somewhat similar**. Examined at closer range, however, they are clearly different cats. They differ in various ways, including where they live, how big they are, how they move and hunt, and how their fur is marked.

Of all the big cats in the wild, the true leopard is found across the largest area. Leopards live in much of Asia and Africa. A leopard grows to be from 3 to 6 feet long, with an added 3 feet of tail. Leopards are skilled climbers that can hunt monkeys in trees. They can also lie in wait and pounce on passing prey. When food sources are scarce, they might eat fruit, field mice, and large insects. Leopard spots are not actually solid spots; they are broken circles.

The jaguar is native to the Americas. Its natural range is from the southern United States to northern Argentina, with the largest concentration of jaguars being in Brazil and Central America. The beauty and power of the jaguar inspired worship among ancient peoples. It measures between 3 and 6 feet long without the tail, which adds another 1 ½ to 2 ½ feet. Possessing a large head and body, the jaguar has legs that are shorter and thicker than a leopard's. Jaguars are excellent climbers and can also swim well. They dine on a variety of land, tree, and water creatures. Their fur can be a vivid yellow color or a rusty shade; their "spots" are called rosettes. Each rosette is large and black, consisting of a middle spot with a circle of spots around it.

Most cheetahs live in the wilds of Africa. There are also some in Iran and northwestern Afghanistan. The cheetah's head is smaller than the leopard's, and its body is longer. This cat is built for speed. Its legs are much longer than the leopard's, allowing it to run at speeds of up to 70 miles per hour! This incredible ability helps the cheetahs catch their dinner, which is usually an unfortunate antelope. A cheetah's spots are simply black spots, not rosettes or circles.

Other spotted cats include the smaller ocelot, mainly of Central and South America, and the lynx or bobcat, mainly of North America. What all of these cats have in common is that they are wild, powerful animals of tremendous grace and beauty.

Blacken the circle for the correct answer. (4%@2%)

1. All of these are ways to tell the difference between spotted cats except ____ .
- ☐ A how big they are ☐ B what their spots look like
- ☐ C where they live ☒ D how beautiful they are
2. Which of these is the best summary of this passage?
- ☐ A All spotted cats are powerful, beautiful, and graceful.
- ☒ B Spotted cats may look similar, but they are different in many ways.
- ☐ C There are many different spotted cats in the world.
- ☐ D Spotted cats in the wild hunt many different kinds of animals.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences. (8%@2%)

3. What do leopards eat when food sources are limited?

They eat fruit, field mice, and large insects.

4. Why did ancient people worship jaguar?

It was because the beauty and power of the jaguar inspired them.

5. What are the differences between a leopard and a cheetah?

The cheetah's head is smaller than the leopard's, and its body is longer.

6. Read the sentence 'From a distance **they** may appear somewhat similar.' What does the word 'they' refer to?

'They' refers to 'a leopard, a jaguar, and a cheetah'.

II. Mary and her friends are reading a poster about a writing competition. Read the poster and answer the questions. (10% @2%)

Tseung Kwan O Youth Centre

Poetry Competition

Organisers: Hong Kong Publishers Limited and Tseung Kwan O Youth Centre

Purpose : To encourage children to express their creativity

Groups:

Lines for each group:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ● Secondary | 14 lines or more |
| ● Senior Primary | 10 – 12 lines |
| ● Junior Primary | 6 – 8 lines |
| ● Kindergarten | 4 – 6 lines |

Remarks:

- Topics for the poems: Family, Hobbies and Animals
- Picture(s) can be included in the writing

Judges:

Mr. David Walker (Poetry Writer of Hong Kong Publishers Limited)

Ms. Shirley Nelson (Experienced English teacher of TKO Primary School)

Date of entry:

On or before 1st July 2020

Send to:

The Senior Officer

Tseung Kwan O Youth Centre

3 Hok Lam Lane

Tseung Kwan O

Results will be announced on:

1st August 2020

- Local Newspaper – Bachelor Post
- Website of Tseung Kwan O Youth Centre – www.tkoyc.com.hk

Prizes and awards for each group:

- Champion: HK\$2,000 book coupon and a medal
- First runner-up: HK\$1,000 book coupon and a medal
- Second runner-up: HK\$500 book coupon and a medal

For further information:

Ms. Amy Tong Tseung Kwan O Youth Centre Tel. No.: 2335 4335

Mr. Kenny Choi Hong Kong Publishers Limited Tel. No.: 2566 3125

1. What is the purpose of the competition?

The purpose of the competition is to encourage children to express their creativity.

2. Kelly is a Primary 6 student. Which group can she join?

She can join the senior primary group.

3. When should Kelly hand in her poem?

She should hand in her poem before 1st July 2020.

4. If Kelly wins the first prize, what will she receive?

She will receive HK\$2,000 book coupon and a medal.

5. How can Kelly hand in her poem?

She can hand in her poem by post.

Bonus Part

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words from the box. (18% @ 2%)

| | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| directory | directions | director |
|-----------|------------|----------|

1. A person who decides how a film or drama is made or performed is a
 director.
2. A book that gives a list of information such as names, addresses and telephone
 numbers is a directory.
3. East, south, west and north are four different directions.

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| observer | observant | observatory |
|----------|-----------|-------------|

4. Someone who is observant can notice things that are not usually noticed.
5. A building containing telescopes for studying the sun, moon, planets and stars is
 an observatory.
6. A person who watches rather than takes part in an event is an observer.

| | | |
|-------|---------|----------|
| music | musical | musician |
|-------|---------|----------|

7. James Lee is a very famous musician who is skilled in music.
 He can also play a number of musical instruments such as the piano, the
 violin and the cello.

-End of Paper 25-