

## **APPENDIX - 7**

### **ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

Appendix - 7

ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION  
RESPONSE SHEET

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Name	:	Time	:	2 Hrs.
Standard & Section	:	Max. Marks	:	120
School	:			
Date	:			

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Session 1

- I. You will hear 10 pairs of words. Each pair will be read out once. Decide whether the two words are the same (S) or are different (D). Write S or D in the space against the number of the set.

(e.g.) a. sip/ship= D; b. ship/ship= S (10)

1.----- 2.----- 3.-----4.-----5.-----  
6.----- 7.----- 8.-----9.-----10.-----

- II. You will hear the following 10 sentences read out once. In each sentence the speaker will use only one of the underlined words. Listen carefully and encircle the word you hear. (10)

(e.g.) The bet/bed must have cost you a lot of money.

1. He used to keep bills/pills in that box.
2. I wonder why he hit/hid the dog.
3. We saw a large whale/veil.
4. Let's go and look at the cards/guards.
5. No one expected her to faint/paint like that.
6. Put all these things in the back/bag.
7. They need at least two more logs/locks.
8. You need a longer robe/rope than that.
9. Don't disturb her while she is praying/playing.
10. We expected to get a bigger batch/badge.

- III. You will hear 5 words read out. After a word has been read out twice, write it down in the space provided. Then look at the three meanings given. Decide which one (A or B or C) is the correct meaning and encircle the appropriate letter. (10)

(e.g.) sue

- A. covering for foot
- B. garden in which animals are kept
- C. take legal action for money

Space for writing the word you hear	Meanings of the words: Choose the right one
1. -----	A. not cold B. strong dislike C. small house
2. -----	A. drag along B. small area of water C. long stick
3. -----	A. used for heating and cooking B. being afraid C. money charged for journey
4. -----	A. a kind of glue B. arrive C. weapon used for shooting
5. -----	A. colour of grass, leaves etc. B. smile broadly C. severe

IV. You will hear 5 words read out twice. Write down the word you hear in the space in column A. After writing down all the words, go to the vocabulary test in column B. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with a single suitable word. The word you have written down fits one sentence. You must provide the words for the other sentences. The other words you write should have sounds which are similar to the sounds in the word you listened to. (25)

(e.g.) niece

- A. Keep the baby on your knees.  
 B. I have one niece, two nephews.  
 C. How nice she looks.  
 D. The nurse was looking after her patient.

Column A  
(Space for the word)

Column B  
(Sentences with blanks to be filled)

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 1. ----- | A. The sun sets in the -----.<br>B. He does not wear a -----.<br>C. Put it in the ----- paper basket.<br>D. He owns ----- areas of land.       |
| 2. ----- | A. We are going to ----- this house.<br>B. What town do you ----- in?<br>C. What a pretty -----!<br>D. The dog is going to ----- at the mouse. |

3. ----- A. He was ----- by the ball.  
 B. He ----- in the town.  
 C. The ----- of the snake frightened her.  
 D. He lost all ----- belongings.

4. ----- A. I can't understand this -----.  
 B. The ----- is eating the flowers.  
 C. He's wearing a new -----.  
 D. Tie it up with this -----.

5. ----- A. She's ----- of animals.  
 B. There are fish in that -----.  
 C. I ----- but I got no answer.  
 D. Have you ----- your ring?

V. You will hear 10 sentences read out once. Write down T (True) or F (False) depending on the meaning of each sentence. (10)

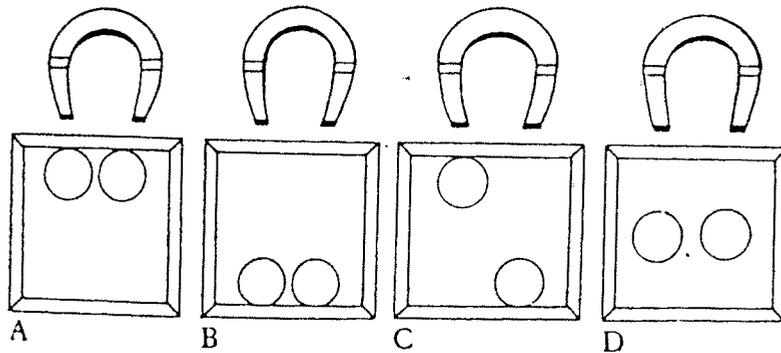
1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4. ----- 5. -----  
 6. ----- 7. ----- 8. ----- 9. ----- 10. -----

### Session 2

VI. Look at the set of pictures on display. You will hear 5 sentences. Write down the letter of the appropriate pictures for the sentences in the space given below. (5)

1. ----- 2. ----- 3. ----- 4. ----- 5. -----

VII. Circle the letter of the picture that illustrates the situation which you will hear now. (2)



VIII. You will hear 4 sentences read out. Encircle the appropriate letter which contains the right meaning of the sentence. (8)

1. A. Yes, you will.  
B. Yes, he's leaving.  
C. Yes, they will.
2. A. Either one.  
B. Yes, she did.  
C. The old one.
3. A. No, they aren't.  
B. No, they haven't.  
C. No, they don't.
4. A. Yes, you will.  
B. I did.  
C. Yes, they will.

### Session 3

IX. You will listen to a conversation in which a policeman enquires a complainant. Listen to it carefully and then answer the following questions by choosing the right response: (5x 2 = 10)

1. What was in the briefcase?  
A. Some money  
B. Three thousand rupees  
C. Some important papers  
D. Some papers and money
2. Where did the complainant go first?  
A. To the bank  
B. To the railway station  
C. To the locksmith's  
D. To the police station
3. Which bank did he go?  
A. Indian Overseas Bank  
B. Bank of India  
C. Indian Bank  
D. Central Bank of India
4. Why did he go to the bank?  
A. To deposit three thousand rupees  
B. To meet the accountant  
C. To withdraw some money  
D. To safe-keep his briefcase
5. What do you think of the complainant from this conversation?  
A. A sober person  
B. An absent-minded person  
C. A busybody  
D. A careless person

- I. You will listen to a recorded news item which was broadcast on All India Radio. Listen to it carefully and answer the following questions by encircling the appropriate letter. (10)

1. The bus is manufactured by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Pallavan Transport Corporation
  - B. Tamil Nadu State
  - C. Anna Road Transport Corporation
  - D. Ashok Leyland
  
2. Double decker buses were in Chennai before \_\_\_\_\_ years .
  - A. 17
  - B. 20
  - C. 10
  - D. 12
  
3. The bus will go along the \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. Saidapet Main Road
  - B. Road around Parrys Corner
  - C. Anna Road
  - D. Chennai Road
  
4. The auto drivers went \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. in a procession
  - B. as a mob
  - C. to meet the people
  - D. to demand money
  
5. The people \_\_\_\_\_ the auto drivers .
  - A. supported
  - B. did not support
  - C. sympathised
  - D. were angry against

- XI. You will listen to a news item which was telecast on the eve of Nelson Mandela's ascendancy to the Presidentship of South Africa. Watch the programme, listen to the news and then answer the questions that follow: (5 x 2 = 10)

1. The central idea of the news item was \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. the independence of South Africa.
  - B. Mandela's imprisonment.
  - C. the repeal of apartheid laws.
  - D. Mandela's victory in the election
  
2. Apartheid means \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. denial of voting rights to the Blacks.
  - B. governance by the Whites.
  - C. segregation of the coloured race.
  - D. the poor conditions in which the Blacks are living.

3. The name of the party that fought for the Blacks is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. African National Congress.
  - B. South African Congress
  - C. National Party
  - D. African Congress
4. Apartheid had been practised for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many centuries.
  - B. two hundred years
  - C. the last fifty years
  - D. a hundred year only
5. Apartheid has been repealed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for the time being.
  - B. as an experimental measure
  - C. not in a full-fledged manner
  - D. forever

XII. You will listen to a person talking in a TV programme about a burglary at his house. Listen to the talk and then answer the questions that follow:

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. When did the narrator come back home?
  - A. At night
  - B. In the evening
  - C. In the morning
  - D. At 7 p.m.
2. What did he lose in the burglary?
  - A. A tape-recorder
  - B. A digital watch
  - C. A suitcase
  - D. A tape-deck and a record-deck
3. What, according to the narrator, was the actual damage done?
  - A. The loss of costly things
  - B. Someone had read his private papers
  - C. The devastation of the room
  - D. The loss of privacy
4. How did the burglar break in?
  - A. He must have forced the front door.
  - B. He opened the door with a fake key.
  - C. He must have entered through a window pane.
  - D. An insider must have helped him.
5. How long did the police take to turn up?
  - A. Five minutes
  - B. Ten minutes
  - C. Five hours
  - D. Only the next morning

## Achievement Test in Listening Comprehension

### STIMULUS MATERIAL

- I. Read each pair of words once. Ask the students to note down whether the words in each pair are the same (S) or different (D). Use (a) and (b) as examples.

(e.g.) (a) sip / ship = D  
(b) ship / ship = S

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. farce / force | 6. bird / bud    |
| 2. spill / spell | 7. hid / head    |
| 3. spell / spell | 8. farce / farce |
| 4. met / met     | 9. ton / ton     |
| 5. miss / mess   | 10. full / fool  |

- II. Read each sentence one with one of the alternatives. (Select one alternative beforehand.) Ask the students to encircle the word they hear. Use sentence (a) as an example.

(e.g.) The bet / bed must have cost you a lot of money.

1. He used to keep bills/pills in that box.
2. I wonder why he hit/hid the dog.
3. We saw a large whale/veil.
4. Let's go and look at the cards/guards.
5. No one expected her to faint/paint like that.
6. Put all these things in the back/bag.
7. They need at least two more logs/locks.
8. You need a longer robe/rope than that.
9. Don't disturb her while she is praying/playing.
10. We expected to get a bigger batch/badge.

- III. Choose one word from each set and read it twice asking the students to write it in the space provided. Then ask them also to encircle the letter of its appropriate meaning. Use the following as an example.

(e.g.) shoe	A. covering for foot
zoo	B. garden in which animals are kept
sue	C. take legal action for money

#### Meanings in students' response sheet

- |         |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1. hot  | A. not cold            |
| hate    | B. strong dislike      |
| hut     | C. small house         |
| 2. pull | A. drag along          |
| pool    | B. small area of water |
| pole    | C. long stick          |

- |    |                       |  |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 3. | fire<br>fear<br>fare  | A. used for heating and cooking<br>B. being afraid<br>C. money charged for journey |
| 4. | gum<br>come<br>gun    | A. a kind of glue<br>B. arrive<br>C. weapon used for shooting                      |
| 5. | green<br>Grin<br>grim | A. colour of grass, leaves etc.<br>B. smile broadly<br>C. Severe                   |

IV. Choose one word for each of the following 4 word sets. Read each of the words twice. Then ask the students to write the word they hear in the space provided. Ask them also to fill in all the four blanks in each set of sentences using the word they listened to and three others with similar sounds. Use the following as an example.

- |        |                                 |   |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| (e.g.) | niece<br>Knees<br>nice<br>nurse | A. I have one niece, two nephews.<br>B. Keep the baby on your knees.<br>C. How nice she looks!<br>D. The nurse was looking after her patient. |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|

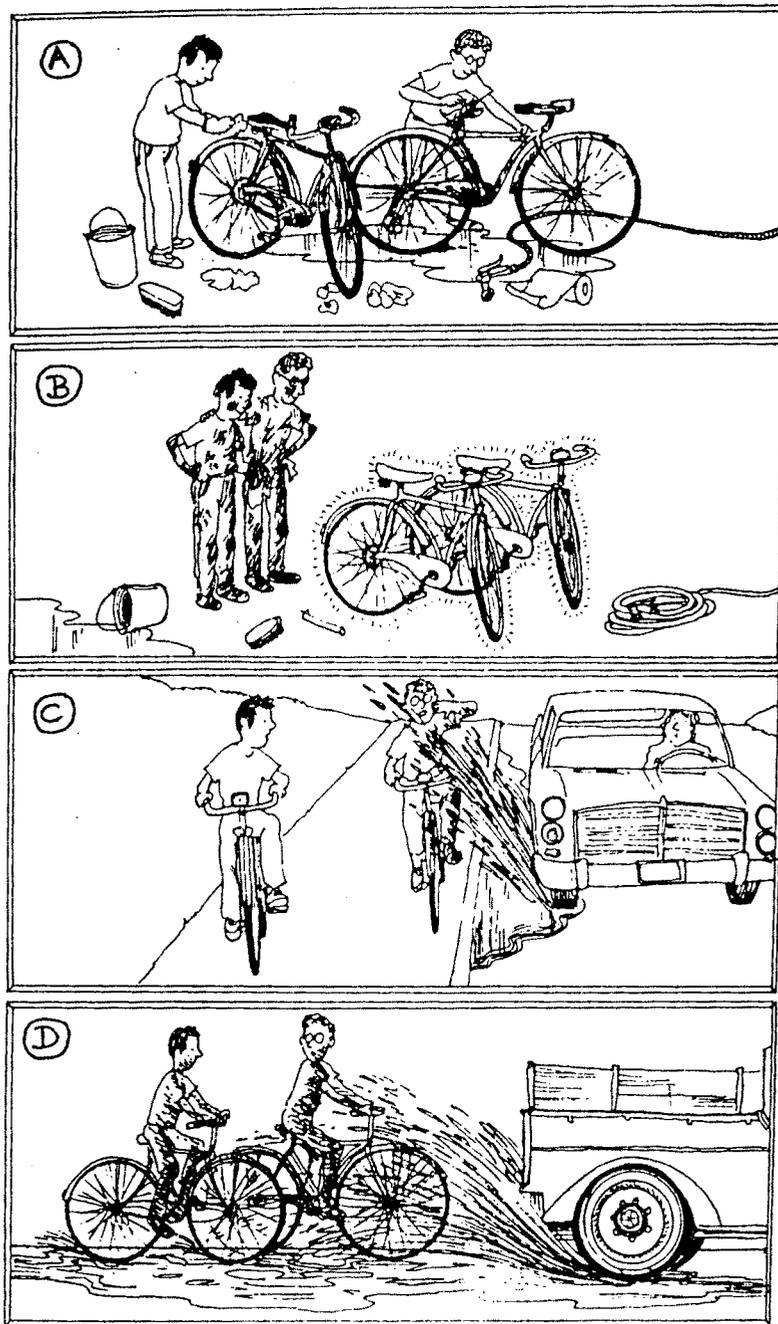
Students' response sheet

- |    |                                 |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | west<br>vest<br>waste<br>vast   | A. The sun sets in the west.<br>B. He does not wear a vest.<br>C. Put it in the waste paper basket.<br>D. He owns vast areas of land.       |
| 2. | leave<br>live<br>leaf<br>leap   | A. We are going to leave this house.<br>B. What town do you live in?<br>C. What a pretty leaf!<br>D. The dog is going to leap at the mouse. |
| 3. | hit<br>hid<br>hiss<br>his       | A. He was hit by the ball.<br>B. He hid in the cave.<br>C. The hiss of the snake frightened her.<br>D. He lost all his belongings.          |
| 4. | code<br>goat<br>coat<br>cord    | A. I can't understand this code.<br>B. The goat is eating the flowers.<br>C. He is wearing a new coat.<br>D. Tie it up with this cord.      |
| 5. | fond<br>pond<br>phoned<br>found | A. She's fond of animals.<br>B. There are fish in that pond.<br>C. I phoned but I got no answer.<br>D. Have you found your ring?            |

V. Read each of the following sentences once. Ask the students to write T (for True) or F (for False) against the number of each sentence depending on its meaning.

1. Horses can fly.
2. Houses are bigger than people.
3. The western shoreline of India stretches along the Arabian Sea.
4. The rat chases the cat.
5. Water is the basis of all life.
6. A tripod has four legs.
7. Tin is a metal.
8. The Moon is a satellite.
9. Autumn is one of the seasons.
10. The Sun goes round our Earth.

VI. Display the following set of pictures with the help of an overhead projector. Then read the following sentences once. Ask the students to write down the letters of the appropriate pictures for the sentences against the number of each sentence.



1. Although their bicycles are clean, the two boys are dirty.
2. The bispectacled boy should not have come so close to the car.
3. It is also not good to ride very close behind a truck.
4. The boys have no other go than to clean their bicycle.
5. Riding bicycles down the slope is easier.

VII. Read the following situation once. Ask the students to encircle the letter of the picture that illustrates the situation which they hear.

Situation:

You have a box with two small balls in it. One ball is made of wood, and the other made of iron. A powerful magnet is put on top of the box.

VIII. Read the following sentences once. Ask the students to encircle the right letter which contains the appropriate meaning of each sentence.

1. When Kumar leaves, they'll appoint you, won't they?
2. Did she buy the old car or the new one? ↘
3. Are they coming soon? ↗
4. Will they help you?

IX. Play the audio cassette in which the following conversation is pre-recorded. After the listening session ask the students to encircle the letter of the appropriate response to each question.

#### TRANSCRIPT

Policeman : What's in the briefcase?  
Complainant : Important papers and some money.  
Policeman : How much?  
Complainant : Three thousand rupees.  
Policeman : Where did you take the briefcase this morning?  
Complainant : To the bank.  
Policeman : Which bank?  
Complainant : Indian Overseas Bank.  
Policeman : Where's it?  
Complainant : Near the railway station.  
Policeman : Why did you take it to the bank?  
Complainant : To keep the money I wanted to withdraw.  
Policeman : Did you withdraw money from that bank?  
Complainant : No.  
Policeman : Why?  
Complainant : Because I had lost the briefcase by the time I approached the accountant.  
Policeman : How did you know it then?  
Complainant : I wanted to take my cheque book out but the briefcase wasn't there.  
Policeman : Did you go straight to the bank from your house?  
Complainant : No, on the way I had been to a locksmith.  
Policeman : For what?  
Complainant : To get a duplicate key for the lock in the briefcase.  
Policeman : What happened to the original key?  
Complainant : I've lost it somewhere.  
Policeman : Did you get a duplicate key?  
Complainant : Ah.... now I remember leaving the brief with him.....

Policeman : What?  
Complainant : Yes, he said he would make a duplicate key in an hour. Well, the brief is with him. Very sorry for the trouble I've given you.

- X. Play the pre-recorded news item about the reintroduction of the double decker bus in Chennai and about a demonstration conducted by auto-drivers at Tiruchirappalli. Ask the students to listen to the items and answer the questions that follow by selecting the letter of the right response to each question.

#### TRANSCRIPT

- The State owned Pallavan Transport Corporation has introduced a double decker bus on the Chennai roads. Once again, after a gap of twenty years, the bus will ply along the arterial Anna Road between Saidapet and Parris Corner. The Corporation has ordered twenty more double decker buses costing Rupees seventeen lakhs each from Ashok Leyland.
  - Over 1500 auto-rickshaws took out a procession from the Head Post Office to the Collector's Office. They demanded to increase the minimum auto-fare from Rupees Seven to Rupees Ten. However, the people charged that the demand of the auto drivers was unjust.
- XI. Play the video cassette in which the abolition of apartheid and Nelson Mandela's winning the election to become the President of South Africa is pre-recorded. Ask the students to watch the news programme taking notes. Then, during the replay, they should not take notes but should simply listen to the news. After this, they shall be required to answer the comprehension questions.

#### TRANSCRIPT

South Africa's racial policies have shaped much of its history. After the late 1940s, the country's policy of 'apartheid' or rigid racial segregation, was enshrined in law and was enforced by successive white-controlled governments. Built on earlier Afrikaans laws and customs, apartheid classified every South African by race as either black, white, coloured (of mixed race), or Asian. Apartheid denied voting rights to the black majority. It required segregation in housing, education, marriage, public accommodation, sports and transport. In addition, it limited the rights of non-whites to own and occupy land, and to enter white neighbourhoods. From the time that apartheid was instituted in 1948 until the last of its laws were repealed in the early 1990s, large numbers of people in South Africa protested against apartheid by staging boycotts, demonstrations and strikes. Violence often broke out and thousands of people, most of them blacks, were killed. Leading opposition groups included African National Congress. Most ANC members were blacks. Many other countries also opposed apartheid, calling for the boycotting of South African goods and banning South African sports teams.

South Africa began repealing apartheid laws in the 1970s. The most famous member of the ANC was the lawyer, Nelson Mandela. Mandela had been sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for sabotage and conspiracy against the South African government. While in prison, Mandela became a powerful symbol of the black struggle for racial justice. Shortly before Mandela's release in 1990, the government lifted its ban on organizations including the ANC. Mandela met President de Klerk several times to discuss political change in South Africa. In 1990

and 1991, South Africa repealed the last of the laws on which apartheid was based. In 1993, the country extended voting rights to all races. The country held its first non-racial general election in April 1994. As a result of the vote, South Africa's white leaders were obliged to give up their power but went on to participate in the country's first non-racial government with Nelson Mandela becoming South Africa's first black President.

- XII. Play the cassette which contains the pre-recorded talk of a person about a burglary at his house. Ask the students to watch for his facial expressions and gestures and listen to him, and then, ask them to answer the questions that follow by selecting the letter of the right response to each question.

#### TRANSCRIPT

Well, I came back at about seven thirty in the evening, opened the door, sat down, made myself a cup of tea and the other person in the flat came in. He went upstairs. And I hadn't noticed anything peculiar, saw someone's door was open and thought that they had come back early and gone out again. And my friend then shouted down "We've been burgled." So that was the first thing I knew about it. I then obviously went straight upstairs to see what had happened, and found the room totally devastated, papers all over the place and the whole of the house was in that state as well. It was most, it was distressing to think that your own private life had been in some ways destroyed and that someone had been in your house, been looking through all your private papers, been taking down addresses maybe and taking your stuff and .....

What sort of things did they take?

I lost a stereo tape deck, a stereo record deck, another friend lost a digital watch, and apart from that a suitcase as well which obviously the criminal took the things away in.

So presumably the most distressing thing was not what you'd lost but the damage they'd done?

Well, they hadn't actually done any physical damage, but they'd left the place in a considerable mess. They'd turned over all of the rooms. Luckily we didn't have any locks on doors or locks on drawers and things like that, so the person didn't actually have to break into things.

How did they actually break into the house?

Well, we believe that the person must have forced the front door.

So what did you do? What action did you take when you discovered you'd been robbed?

Well, the first thing was to ring the police up, and they were very prompt. A policeman came round in about five minutes. Other than that, try and find out what had been taken, contact the neighbours and see whether anyone had heard anything or seen anything unusual

## SCORING KEY

I.	1. D 6. D	2. D 7. D	3. S 8. S	4. S 9. S	5. D 10. D
II.	1. hit 6. back	2. pills 7. logs	3. whale 8. robe	4. guards 9. praying	5. faint 10. badge
III.	1. hot	2. pole	3. fear	4. come	5. grin
IV.	1. waste	2. live	3. his	4. code	5. phoned
V.	1. F 6. F	2. T 7. T	3. T 8. T	4. F 9. T	5. T 10. F
VI.	1. B	2. C	3. D	4. A	5. C
VII.	C				
VIII.	1. C	2. C	3. A	4. C	
IX.	1. D	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. B
X.	1. D	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. D
XI.	1. C	2. C	3. A	4. C	5. D
XII.	1. B	2. D	3. C	4. A	5. A