

27. Imagine that you are Darcy. It's *Appreciate a Friend Day* at school and all students are being encouraged to tell a friend why they appreciate him or her. Write exactly what you tell Tarah. In your speech to her, share specific information about how her recent advice *and* actions prove that she is a good friend. Remember to base your response on the passage. You should begin by saying Tarah's name.

Your answer should be written in paragraphs, using NO MORE THAN 150 words.

[8]

[TOTAL MARKS = 30]

[PAPER TOTAL = 70]

554504

End]

## SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR AND USAGE

## INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

**Children and the Internet**  
(Tips for Parents)

The internet is a global network of computers that links people and organizations worldwide. It provides fast access to information and pictures, from news and sports to movie reviews and airline fares. It also provides quick and reliable ways to communicate with others around the world.

The majority of the "Net" contains positive information that is useful for children; however it is not controlled by any particular organization. This means that there are no checks or limits on the kind of information that children can access over the internet. This creates some risks for children using the internet. These risks include:

- Access and exposure to inappropriate information
- On-line harassment
- Potential for physical harm

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Parents and guardians can help minimize the risk by placing the computer in a common room, (kitchen, family room, etc.), instead of a bedroom. This allows parents to be able to supervise their children while they are on the "Net". Consider developing a "contract" with your children that outlines their rights, responsibilities and consequences for breaking the contract. The following are some recommended guidelines to consider in a contract with your children:

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- Do not give out identifying information (name, address, phone number, etc.) over the computer.
- Do not arrange a "face to face" meeting with someone over the internet without parental permission.
- Do not respond to messages that are obscene or threatening.
- Remember that the persons you meet on-line may not be who they claim they are. A 13 year old girl on-line may be a 44 year old man in real life!
- Always tell your parents if you get a message that makes you feel uncomfortable or scared.

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With the help of parents and guardians, children and teenagers can safely enjoy the internet.

Adapted from *Child Safety Hand Book*,  
*Special Olympics, Bahamas*

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Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with a single word so as to complete the sense. The word you use should be made out of a word already used in the passage.

The internet is a global network of computers that links people and organizations worldwide. Information and pictures from news and sports, to movie reviews and airline fares are easily (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 2) the world. It also provides quick and reliable ways to communicate with others around the world. The majority of the net contains positive information that children have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 4).

However, it is not controlled by any particular organization and this would (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 5) that there are no checks or limits on the kind of information that children can access over the internet. Some risks children face while using the internet include:

- Being (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 8) to inappropriate information.
- On-line harassment
- Potential for physical harm

By placing the computer in a common room, parents can have better (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 12) of their children while they are on the "Net". A contract should be developed with children which outlines their rights and teaches them how to be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 14).

Following are some (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 15) when considering a contract with your children:

- Do not give out identifying information over the computer.
- Do not arrange a "face to face" meeting with someone over the internet without parental permission.
- Do not give a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 19) to messages that are obscene or threatening.
- Remember that the persons you meet on-line may not be who they claim they are.
- In (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 21) a 13 year old girl on-line may be a 44 year old man.
- Always tell your parents if you get a message that does not make you feel (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 22).

With the help of parents and guardians, children and teenagers can safely enjoy the internet.

Section 1 – Total Marks [10]

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

WHO PUT THE ICE CREAM INTO THE CONE?

1 Everyone enjoys tasting cool, velvety ice cream and munching the sweet cone. Whoever invented the ice cream cone is surely deserving of an award. As you may guess, there is more than one story about who first put ice cream into a cone.

5 The best-known legend gives the credit to Ernest Hamwi, an immigrant to the United States. Hamwi, a baker from Syria, was one of the many food vendors at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. It was a major international fair that ran for seven months.

There were millions of fairgoers who got quite hungry after walking around. They stopped at the numerous food stands. Hamwi was selling a pastry similar to a thin, crisp waffle. Nearby was an ice cream vendor named Arnold Fornachou. Back then, ice cream was sold in small, inexpensive dishes.

10 One day, the ice cream vendor ran out of dishes. Hamwi helpfully rolled his pastry into a cone shape and plopped a scoop of ice cream from Fornachou's stall into it. This was said to have been the first waffle cone. The combination of ice cream and pastry was the perfect match. Soon ice cream eaters were strolling around the fairgrounds, nibbling the crunchy treat.

15 A second version of the legend says that Arnold Fornachou came up with the invention of the ice cream cone. Another version says it was Italo Marchiony.

Before the St. Louis World's Fair even opened, Italo Marchiony, an ice cream salesman, had applied for and received a patent, which is the sole right to sell ice cream cones. Mr. Marchiony sold ice cream in New York City in the late 1800s. He did not sell ice cream in the usual glass dishes, but instead placed the ice cream in an edible, cup-shaped container with a flat bottom and tapered sides.

20 More than a century later, have people come to an agreement about the one true inventor of the cone? No, they have not, despite all the discussion! In general, however, it is accepted that ice cream cones became a big hit only *after* the St. Louis World's Fair.

Adapted from [www.zingersicecream.com/history.htm](http://www.zingersicecream.com/history.htm)

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Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with a single word so as to complete the sense. The word you use should be made out of a word already used in the passage.

There's nothing as delicious as an ice cream cone on a hot summer day. Tasting the cool, velvety ice cream and munching the sweet cone is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 1) for everyone. Whoever invented the ice cream cone surely (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 2) an award!

The prize could go to Ernest Hamwi, or to Arnold Fornachou, or maybe to Italo Marchiony, or to . . . As you may have guessed, there is more than one story about who first put ice cream into a cone.

The best-known legend credits Ernest Hamwi, who (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 4) to the United States from Syria. At the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, there were millions of fairgoers stopping at the food stands who were (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 7) than when they first arrived.

That day, an ice cream vendor called Arnold Fornachou had (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 10) out of the small, inexpensive dishes in which the ice cream was sold. The legend says Hamwi rolled one of his pastries into a cone shape and plopped a scoop of ice cream into it.

Another version suggests that Arnold Fornachou had (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 14) the inventor of the ice cream cone.

Italo Marchiony is also thought to have invented the cone because, instead of selling ice cream in the glass dishes in which it was (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 18) sold, he placed it in a cup-shaped container that could be (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 19). More than a century later, many still (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 20) about who the true inventor of the cone was. However, it is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 21) accepted that the ice cream cones became a big hit only after the St. Louis World's Fair.

Section 1 – Total Marks [10]

SECTION 1  
GRAMMAR AND USAGE

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Arawak Cay – “Fish Fry”**

You won't find much written about Arawak Cay in books about The Bahamas. The thing is, it's probably the most popular spot for locals in Nassau, and has been ever since it opened, more than a decade ago. Its full name is The Heritage Village at Arawak Cay. Heritage was the idea a dozen or so Bahamian fishermen had in mind when they came up with the idea of transforming the open space across the street from Fort Charlotte into a cultural Mecca, a place that people would be eager to visit in the midst of cosmopolitan Nassau.

We can only imagine how it all began. Maybe a group of men were sitting around with some cool drinks one night, saying, “Not only could we catch seafood, we could bring it right to the place where we'll sell and cook it. For that matter, we might as well build our own places, and sell fish and other seafood dishes right off the waterfront.”

That's what they eventually did. Fishermen constructed wooden stalls with thatched roofs on the waterside of a strip of land along Bay Street, leading towards Cable Beach and the Western part of the island. Over time, those rickety wooden stalls were replaced by one and two storey buildings with verandas, all electrified and all with indoor plumbing facilities. Then, The Bahamas Ministry of Tourism began advertising Arawak Cay or “Fish Fry” as a culturally rich experience.

Today, there are more than twenty different eateries at what we affectionately call the “Fish Fry”. Menus can have everything from green salad, to conch fritters, to sandwiches or a scrumptious meal and refreshing daiquiri. Each building has its own management and its own colour scheme. Some have live bands that play in the evening. When at “Fish Fry”, you no longer feel like you are in the city, but are as close as you can get to the Family Island experience. Now, there's a grassy area for festivals, along with a small police station on the property. In the future, Arawak Cay may expand even more.

Adapted from *What's On: The Complete Guide to Nassau and Paradise Island*

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## CLOZE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with a single word so as to complete the sense. The word you use should be made out of a word already used in the passage.

## Arawak Cay – “Fish Fry”

You won't find much written about Arawak Cay in books about The Bahamas. The thing is, it's probably the spot for Nassauvians that has most grown in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 2) ever since it was opened decades ago. “Heritage” was the idea a dozen or so Bahamian fishermen had in mind. They wanted to bring about a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 5) of the open space across the street from Fort Charlotte, turning it into a cultural Mecca, a place that people would be eager to visit in the midst of cosmopolitan Nassau.

Using our (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 7), we can picture a group of men sitting around with some cool drinks one night, discussing it. In their dreams, they caught seafood and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 8) it right to the place where they cooked and sold it. They eventually built their own places, and sold seafood dishes right off the waterfront.

The fishermen started with the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 11) of wooden stalls with thatched roofs on the waterside of a strip of land, along Bay Street, leading towards Cable Beach and the Western part of the island. Over time, those rickety wooden stalls were replaced by one and two storey buildings with verandas, all with (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 14) and indoor plumbing facilities. Then, The Bahamas Ministry of Tourism began advertising Arawak Cay or Fish Fry as a place rich in Bahamian (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 16).

Today, many people have developed an (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 17) for the more than twenty different eateries at Fish Fry. Menus can have everything from green salad, to conch fritters, to sandwiches or a scrumptious meal and refreshing daiquiri. Each building is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 19) differently and has its own colour scheme. Some eateries have live bands that play in the evening. When at Fish Fry, you no longer feel like you are in the city, but are as close as you can get to the Family Island experience. Now, there's a grassy area for festivals, along with a small police station on the property. In the future, Arawak Cay may experience further (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (line 23).

Adapted from *What's On: The Complete Guide to Nassau and Paradise Island*

SECTION 1 – TOTAL MARKS [10]