

End of Term Assessment

English Language Arts

Standard Four

SECTION 2

Task 6: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions (30 - 35) that follow.

Use complete sentences.

There are different types of prisons, catering for different types of offenders. People who have committed serious crimes and against whom the public must be protected may be sent to maximum security prisons. Offenders who need special treatment are sent either to a psychiatric hospital or to a special hospital with security arrangements.

Local prisons or detention centres are usually for people who are on remand (awaiting trial) or serving short sentences. Open prisons or minimum-security institutions are prisons with few restrictions on inmates. They are, of course, only suitable for prisoners who can be trusted not to escape and who are likely to benefit from rehabilitation programmes.

Many prisons provide opportunities for prisoners to learn a trade or continue their education. However, in some prisons today, these facilities are not available because of overcrowding and understaffing. Under most prison regimes, there is a system by which prisoners can be released before the end of their sentence as a reward for good behaviours. This is called remission and means that a proportion of the sentence is reduced. Thus, a prisoner may have been sentenced to three years imprisonment but may only serve two. A prisoner may also be released on parole. Parole is granted during the last part of a sentence and paroled prisoners must report regularly to a supervisor and comply with certain conditions.

Prison officers are selected and trained for the difficult job of containing and sometimes controlling people who may be violent. Yet they must also show concern for prisoners' welfare. Prison staff also include chaplains, teachers, counsellors, doctors and physical education and vocational instructors.

30. Why are there many types of prisons? (1 mark)

31. What is the process of remission? (1 mark)

Task 6 continued...

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32. Write another word that means the same as 'restrictions' highlighted in paragraph 2 of the passage. (1 mark)

33. Who do you think are offenders as mentioned in paragraph 1? (1 mark)

34. Why is it necessary to have professionals (mentioned in paragraph 4) in the prison? (2 marks)

35. What is a suitable title for the passage? (2 marks)

Task 7: Read the poem carefully and answer the questions (36 - 40) that follow.

Use complete sentences.

A Poem About School

“I don’t want to go,” he said from his bed.
“I’d rather stay home and eat ice-cream instead.
I can’t stand the teachers and the kids are as bad.
And that’s without mentioning their moms and their dads.
The lunches are nasty. They make me feel sick.
And there’s always some joker with a plethora of tricks.
The playground’s unfriendly and inhabited by bullies
And they pick on me daily, which is a bit of a worry;
They all call me names and say they’re going to hurt me.
Oh, and the toilets are smelly and also quite dirty.
I think that I’ve learned all I’ll ever know
And nobody likes me so I am not going to go.”

His wife rolled her eyes as she stood at the door.

“But darling, you’re the principal. That’s what you’re paid for!”

Ms Moem

36. Who is complaining in this poem. (1 mark)

37. Write a word which means the same as “inhabited” as used in line 7 of the poem. (1 mark)

38. Write the line which tells how the poet thinks others feel about him. (2 marks)

Task 7 continued...

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39. “And there’s always some joker with a plethora of tricks”.

What does this line tell the reader?

(2 marks)

40. In your own words, explain what you think the poet eventually did. Give a reason for your answer.

(3 marks)

Task 8: Study the poster and answer the questions (41 – 44) that follow.



41. What business is being promoted through this flyer? (1 mark)

42. What is one incentive offered to potential customers? (1 mark)

43. Why do you think, some words are written in bold capitals? (2 mark)

44. Who do you think is the targeted audience of this poster? Why? (3 marks)