

Section C: Language

1. Put these words correctly in the spaces provided: (handful, mouthful, pair, string, shoal) (15 marks)
- a) A _____ of gloves (3 marks)
 - b) A _____ of fish (3 marks)
 - c) A _____ of coins (3 marks)
 - d) A _____ of beads (3 marks)
 - e) A _____ of teeth (3 marks)
2. Correct the grammar mistake in each sentence (15 marks)
- a) He is walking too fastly for me. (3 marks)
 - b) Its too early to get up as yet. (3 marks)
 - c) Walk for too long gets you tired. (3 marks)
 - d) Him and I are very close friends. (3 marks)
 - e) It's a long way to Tipperary; it's a long way to going. (3 marks)

END PAGE

**EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF COURT MESSENGER
AT THE COURTS OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, MALTA**

Time Allowed - 1½Hrs

March 2017

WRITE ALL YOUR WORK IN THE ANSWER BOOK PROVIDED.

Section A: Comprehension

(40 marks)

Read carefully and answer the following questions.

Bartering for Basics

Early Native American groups lived in different cultural regions. Their environments had different resources. Each group specialized in making particular products or developing certain skills, based on their resources. As they perfected their techniques, something exciting began to happen. For the first time in their tribes' history, they had a surplus of materials. The conditions were perfect for an economy to develop. In an economy, goods, services and often money are organized into a system to manage those resources.

Native American groups began to work with each other to simplify their work and share items they wanted or needed. They began to barter as they began to interact with each other. Bartering is trading goods or services directly for other goods or services rather than using any form of money. Having the ability to barter with other tribes meant that it was easier on all the groups.

Native American tribes would often travel long distances for the opportunity to trade with each other. In between trading times, they would gather or create surplus products. They set things aside especially for the purpose of bartering with other tribes at their trade meetings.

An additional benefit of trading between cultural regions was the ability to enjoy products that were impossible to make with the resources in the tribe's home territory. Tribal members of the Desert Southwest region wanted tools fashioned from whalebone. There is no whalebone available in the desert. However, they could get it from the tribes of the Pacific Northwest region, who had access to resources found on the beach or in the sea.

Some people still use bartering today to get the something they need or want. Especially in tough economic times, people return to this age-old way of getting things that they need. We will probably always have some form of money, but we don't always have to use it.

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Adapted from Cross-Curricular Reading Comprehension Worksheets: E6-of 36

- 1) What is *bartering*? (5 marks)
- 2) What was one advantage to bartering for the Native Americans? (5 marks)
- 3) What does to *specialize* mean? (5 marks)
- 4) What is an *economy*? (5 marks)
- 5) Find one word in the passage that means the same as: (5 marks)
 - a) The art of doing something.
 - b) Make clear and easy.
 - c) Unused leftovers.
 - d) A group of people sharing the same culture.
 - e) The area and surroundings where one lives.

- 6) Write whether these sentences are TRUE or FALSE (5 marks)
 - a) Early Native American groups lived in the same regions. TRUE / FALSE
 - b) By time the Native Americans produced more than required. TRUE / FALSE
 - c) Bartering is done by exchanging services or material. TRUE / FALSE
 - d) Bartering was done only within one tribe in the region. TRUE / FALSE
 - e) You must need money to be able to barter. TRUE / FALSE

- 7) Which word does not fit in each group? (5 marks)
 - a) Family, tribe, society, region
 - b) Ocean, sea, whale, desert
 - c) Carpenter, teacher, mechanic, electrician
 - d) Date, century, decade, year
 - e) Dollar, money, euro, franc

- 8) When can bartering be taken up by modern society? (5 marks)

Section B: Grammar

- 1. Fill in the sentences below with the correct Collective Noun in brackets. (15 marks)
(swarm band flock range staff galaxy fleet library bouquet bunch)
 - a) A _____ of employees. (3 marks)
 - b) A _____ of stars. (3 marks)
 - c) A _____ of flowers. (3 marks)
 - d) A _____ of keys. (3 marks)
 - e) A _____ of mountains. (3 marks)
- 2. Fill in with the opposites. (15 marks)
(example: The door is open but the window is *closed*)
 - a) Iron is **heavy**, but feathers are _____. (3 marks)
 - b) I am **beautiful**, but you are _____. (3 marks)
 - c) This is **correct**, but that is _____. (3 marks)
 - d) I prefer the **deep** sea to _____ waters. (3 marks)
 - e) _____ is the best means of **defence**. (3 marks)