## **KIGALI CITY**



# **NYARUGENGE DISTRICT**

# FIRST TERM EXAMINATION MARCH 2010

SUBJECT:ENGLISH LEVEL:SENIOR THREE TIME:THREE HOURS MAX:100 MARKS

## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

This paper consists of two sections: A and B

Section A:COMPREHENSION and VOCABULARY (45 MARKS)

Section B:GRAMMAR and PHONOLOGY (55 MARKS)

### SECTION A:COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY(50 MARKS)

Read this text and answer the questions that follow it:

#### Text: THE IMPORTANCE OF TREES

Trees are the biggest and longest living plants on Earth and they live longer than any others. Trees cannot survive in deserts or in very cold places such as the top of a very high mountain or at the North or South Poles. They are found in every other kind of landscape. Of course, different kinds of trees grow in different places depending on how much heat or cold, dryness or wetness they can survive.

Most of us live in places where there are trees. We enjoy them for their beauty and because they provide shade on hot days and shelter on wet days. Animals use them for shade too, during the hottest time of the day.

Trees play an important role in preserving and protecting our environment on Earth. They release oxygen into the air.In fact, they not only produce oxygen but also absorb carbon dioxide. In this way they help to reduce the amount of pollution in the Earth's atmosphere. They also play an important part in the water cycle as they release moisture into the atmosphere through their leaves. This helps the formation of clouds which bring rain. Loss of trees can therefore be a cause of drought. In addition, at times when there is a lot of rain, trees can soak up much of the extra water and so they help to prevent floods. Trees also benefit the soil where they grow. They prevent soil erosion as they work like nets trapping soil and stopping it from being washed away. In addition, fallen trees, branches and leaves decay on the ground, making the soil more fertile. An individual tree is a home to all kinds of animals: insects, birds, reptiles and mammals as well as other plants. In a forest millions of types of trees can be found. For example, tropical rainforests, which occupy less than 8% of the Earth's land area, are home to well over 50% of all land plants and animals.

In addition to these benefits, products from trees provide us with thousands of everyday items. Many fruits and seeds are eaten by humans and animals. Then there is wood. People do thousands of things with wood. It is used in the construction of both traditional and modern buildings. Inside most buildings there furniture like wardrobes, tables, chairs, beds and so on, all of which are made of wood. In the street there may be all kinds of structures made of wood: signboards and telegraph poles are just two. Wood is also an important source of fuel.

Then there are other less obvious tree products. Pulp, which consists of a mash of cooked wood chips, is used for making paper and cardboard, which in turn are used for newspapers, tickets, to ilet paper and boxes. Cellulose is the material that makes up plant cell walls and it has many uses. Clothes can be made from rayon or viscose. both of which come from cellulose. Other things made from cellulose are photographic film, video tape, cellophane (which is a kind of plastic film used to wrap things), toothbrushes, spectacles. Wood oils are used in the manufacture of nail polish, hairspray and lipstick, chewing gum and many medicines. Rubber, which is manufactured from latex, a sap or thick liquid taken from the trunk of the rubber tree, is used for car tyresand rubber mats.

The challenge for humans is not only to enjoy the products that trees give us but also to use trees carefully so that they don't disappear. Currently, many parts of East Africa are suffering from deforestastion, that is, more trees are being cut down than are being replaced by new trees. With controlled cutting down of trees and replanting programmes we will be able to enjoy the benefits of trees for ever.

#### a.COMPREHENSION

Answer these questions (15 marks)

- 1. What is said about the tops of very high mountains? / 2 marks
- 2. Why can the loss of trees be a cause of drought? / 3 marks
- 3.In which way do trees prevent floods? /3 marks
- 4. How do trees prevent erosion? /3 marks
- 5. Which advice is given in the text about the measures to be taken so as to get trees and preserve them? / 4 marks

False or True ? (15 marks-1mark each)

- 6.Trees release oxygen into the air. .....
- 7. Very cold places are good for trees to grow.
- 8. Trees increase the amount of pollution in the atmosphere. .....
- 9. The loss of trees is not harmful.

11 Most of our group I is in the presence of trees.				
1 Ust UI UII everyday items com a firm				
13.Trees are four	nd in lands			
14 Soil areasing:	ind in landscapes that	are not too hot or dry.		
15.T.	s stopped by trees and	are not too hot or dryd branches falling on the ground		
13. Trees play a r	rôle in making rain	ground,		
i on dip incans w	VOOD OIL			
17. Rubber is mai	nutactured from later	,		
18. Video tape is	made from cellulose.			
19 It is impossible	la ta mala della lose.			
20 Rentiles can li	ive in the clothes tro	om rayon or viscose		
20.reptiles call fi	ive in trees.	********	2 2	
Charrie				
Choose the best	answer (5 marks-1n	nark each)		
		,	ž	
21.'Trees provide	shade on hot days'			
to provide means	S			
a)to stop using sor	mething	15.	- 2	
1 5 500	meaning	b)to make something available	c)to become	
22 'Fallen trees he	mark 11		c)to become no longer visible	
'to deany'	anches and leaves de-	cay on the ground.'		
aready incans				
a)to become strong	ger	b)to become bigger		
		one occome bigger	c)to become bad or rotten	
23.'Trees cannot su	urvive in deserte!	_	oud of fotter	
'to survive' means	milita in deserts.			
a)to stop living				
arte stop itving		b)to continue to live or exist		
24 11/1 : 1		The of exist	c)to live a very short time	
24. Which are parts	of furniture?			
a)buildings,restaura	ants, hotels	h)snoons for I		
		b)spoons, forks, plates	c)tables,chairs,beds	
25. East Africa suff	fers from deforestatio		, and res, entities, beds	
'deforestation' mear	ne	n.'		
a)removing forests	f		3	
a)removing forests	from a place	b)preserving forests	A 3	
h VOCA PILL		5 1010313	c)planting trees	
b.VOCABULARY			a°	
			Ġ.	
Match the words in	A with the meanings	in B (10 marks-1 mark)	19/4.	
	and meanings	m B (10 marks-1 mark)	He a	
1.sap	- \TT!			
2.drought	a)The walls of plant cells			
	b)When there	b) When there is so much rain that weter		
3.pulp	7 TO TOO OF SOIL HOLL THE LAND COLLEGE LEVEL			
4.cellulose	d)A liquid take	in from the trunk of a tree	ind	
5.oxygen	e)Small nieces	of wood wind to it		
6.benefit	f)When there:	of wood mixed with water and boiled into a	kind of paste	
7.prevent	7. prevent g)gas present in the circuit water and boiled into a kind of paste			
8.erosion	5/5"5 Present II	I UIC all and necessary for all c	an contl	
9.floods			on earth	
10.C. 1				
10.fuel	j)to stop somet	hing happening		
0-				
SECTION B:GRAM	MAR AND PHON	OLOGY(55 MARKS)		
	· HOI	OLOG I (55 MARKS)		
GRAMMAR(45 MA	(RKS)			
	intito)			
I Choose the same				
1. Choose the correct a	inswer to complete ea	ach of the following sentences(15 marks)		
		sentences (13 marks)		
1.My sister is sad beca	ause she's got	friends.(a little,few,little,a few)		
2. Every student in this	s school	niform.(are wearing,wears,wear,worn)		
3.Please be careful t V	/ou'll hout	niform.(are wearing, wears, wear, worn)		
4. You will come, 5. Did they enjoy	? (will not,w	on't you, will be, will)	-	
The circy circy	"(himcolf the		•	
7. These students have 8. You stop w	been studying here	(neither, so, too, either)	*	
8. Youstop w	Orking now it's also	·················1998.		
гор и	omis now, it's aireac			
		and the second s		

9. While she,the inspector interrupted her. (will won 10. If youyour car, you would have got a lot of money. (11. I am a good student,?(am I, aren't I, are we, hav	(sell,have sold, had sold,will sell)	
12.I've gotmoney.I can lend you some .(a little,a few,		
13sun is shining.(a,an,the,no article)		
14.Shedo it.(cans,can to,can,will can)	* ',	
15.Please ,avoid(to catch,catching,catch,caught)		
II.Use the comparative or the superlative(5marks-1 mark each)		
1.That woman is(fat) than that man.	4. Your English is(good) than mine.	
2. This cupboard is (heavy) than that table.	5. This is (bad) weather I've ever seen.	
3.Berwa is (intelligent) in this class.	2.1 ms is (old) wedner I ve ever seem.	
III.Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions.(10 mar)	ks-I mark each)	
1.Your shoes differmine.	7.She praysGod every Sunday.	
2.I have to participatethat meeting.	8. Why don't you listen the teacher?	
3.Success dependsyou	9.1 can see that you want to lieme.Please,tell me the	
4. Have you ever learnt how to fightpoverty?	truth.	
5. You must be responsibleyour actions.	10.You've lost your keys, why don't you lookit?	
6.She'll recoverher illness.		
IV.Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets(10 marks-1 mar 1.She(to be) working,wasn't she? 2.If(to see) you,I would have given you some money.	rk each) 6.You(to go) there tomorrow morning. 7.He(to put) on a clean shirt yesterday.	
3.If(to see) her,I will tell her the truth.	8. We(to win) a prize last year.	
4.If you were eager to succeed, you (to work) hard every	9.I(can) work hard when I was young.	
day.	10. How long(to play) when your brother arrived?	
5. We(to stop) selling clothes two weeks ago.		
PHONOLOGY(10 marks-1 mark each)		
a)Which underlined sound is pronounced differently from the t	hree others ?	
1.a)seat b)great c)team d)meat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2.a)says b)ways c)days d)made	±	
3.a)met b)said c)feed d)get	Maria de la companya	
4.a)b <u>u</u> ll b)b <u>u</u> tcher c)c <u>u</u> t d)p <u>u</u> t	The second secon	
5.a)b <u>oug</u> ht b)m <u>ou</u> th c)th <u>oug</u> ht d)c <u>aug</u> ht		
h)Which and called a constant in the constant		
b) Which underlined consonant is <u>not</u> pronounced?		
1.a)stick b)active c)team d)whistle 2.a)kaki b)keen c)kneel d)keep		
· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
4.a) <u>c</u> lear b) cir <u>c</u> le c) muscle d) obsta <u>c</u> le 5.a)com <u>b</u> ine b)com <u>b</u> c)lova <u>b</u> le d)mo <u>b</u> ile		
zim/zoni <u>o</u> nio o/coni <u>o</u> c/lova <u>o</u> le d/lloonie	* *,	

LUCK !