

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, toilet 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 tyres and 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 deforestation, 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-1 mark 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.

9. While she....., the inspector interrupted her. (will work, work, was working, has worked)
10. If you..... your car, you would have got a lot of money. (sell, have sold, had sold, will sell)
11. I am a good student,.....? (am I, aren't I, are we, have I)
12. I've got..... money. I can lend you some. (a little, a few, few, little)
- 13..... sun is shining. (a, an, the, no article)
14. She..... do it. (cans, can to, can, will can)
15. Please, avoid (to catch, catching, catch, caught)

II. Use the comparative or the superlative (5 marks - 1 mark each)

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| 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. | |

III. Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions. (10 marks - 1 mark each)

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| 1. Your shoes differ..... mine. | 7. She prays..... God every Sunday. |
| 2. I have to participate..... that meeting. | 8. Why don't you listen the teacher? |
| 3. Success depends..... you | 9. I can see that you want to lie.... me. Please, tell me the truth. |
| 4. Have you ever learnt how to fight poverty? | 10. You've lost your keys, why don't you look.... it? |
| 5. You must be responsible..... your actions. | |
| 6. She'll recover..... her illness. | |

IV. Give the correct tense of the verbs in brackets (10 marks - 1 mark each)

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| 1. She (to be) working, wasn't she? | 6. You (to go) there tomorrow morning. |
| 2. If (to see) you, I would have given you some money. | 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 day. | 9. I (can) work hard when I was young. |
| 5. We (to stop) selling clothes two weeks ago. | 10. How long (to play) when your brother arrived? |

PHONOLOGY (10 marks - 1 mark each)

a) Which underlined sound is pronounced differently from the three others?

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|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a) <u>s</u> eat | b) <u>g</u> reat | c) <u>t</u> eam | d) <u>m</u> eat |
| 2. a) <u>s</u> ays | b) <u>w</u> ays | c) <u>d</u> ays | d) <u>m</u> ade |
| 3. a) <u>m</u> et | b) <u>s</u> aid | c) <u>f</u> eed | d) <u>g</u> et |
| 4. a) <u>b</u> ull | b) <u>b</u> utcher | c) <u>c</u> ut | d) <u>p</u> ut |
| 5. a) <u>b</u> ought | b) <u>m</u> outh | c) <u>t</u> hought | d) <u>c</u> aught |

b) Which underlined consonant is not pronounced?

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) <u>s</u> tick | b) <u>a</u> ctive | c) <u>t</u> eam | d) <u>w</u> histle |
| 2. a) <u>k</u> aki | b) <u>k</u> een | c) <u>k</u> neel | d) <u>k</u> eeep |
| 3. a) <u>p</u> eaace | b) <u>p</u> sychology | c) <u>p</u> owder | d) <u>u</u> pset |
| 4. a) <u>c</u> lear | b) <u>c</u> ircle | c) <u>m</u> uscle | d) <u>o</u> bstacle |
| 5. a) <u>c</u> ombine | b) <u>c</u> omb | c) <u>l</u> ovable | d) <u>m</u> obile |

GOOD LUCK !