

**English Communication Skills**

**T141**

**Monday, 14/11/2016**

**02:00 – 05:00 pm**

**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**



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**ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2016,  
TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES**

**EXAM TITLE: ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**OPTIONS: CROP PRODUCTION (CPR)  
ANIMAL HEALTH (ANH)  
FORESTRY (FOR)**

**DURATION: 3 hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This paper consists of THREE Sections:

<b>Section I: Comprehension and Vocabulary</b>	<b>30 marks</b>
<b>Section II: Grammar and Phonology</b>	<b>50 marks</b>
<b>Section III: Composition</b>	<b>20 marks</b>

**All questions in section I and II are compulsory.**

**Section III has three questions but the candidates have to choose only one.**

**Write all the answers in complete sentences.**

**Note:**

***Every candidate is required to carefully comply with the above instructions. Penalty measures will be applied on their strict consideration.***

## **PASSAGE: The communicative power of the English language**

Once it used to be said that “the sun never sets on the British Empire”. This is meant that the British Empire covered all the time zones, so that when the sun was setting on one part of the Empire, it was rising on another.

The same thing can be said about the English language today. English is spoken as a first language in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. It is also spoken in Caribbean countries like Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana among others. In addition to this, English is used as a second language in over fifty countries spread across Africa and Asia. This means that when you have a good command of English you can enjoy the writings of people from all over the world, and you can communicate your ideas beyond the borders of the continent.

The people in East Africa, and especially Kenya, embraced the English language accidentally through the colonial experience. English came in as a welcome addition to the already rich language situation of over forty local languages and Kiswahili. In fact the majority of Kenyans today are multilingual. They use at least three languages: a local language, Kiswahili and English. A good number of others speak a fourth language which may be French, Spanish, German, Japanese or Arabic among others.

The local or ethnic language bonds a person to the history, culture and religious traditions of his or her people. If you speak one of the ethnic languages, for example, you are able to enjoy the songs, dances, stories, proverbs and riddles in that language. It also helps you to communicate with the older folks who may not understand English or Kiswahili.

Kiswahili is the national language in Kenya and is used by people from all ethnic groups. When one speaks and understands Kiswahili, one can communicate with people all over Kenya. Kiswahili is in fact a “regional language”, because it is spoken in a number of countries in East and Central Africa. Lately, Kiswahili was indeed adopted as one of the working languages at African Union meetings. Kiswahili, therefore, opens opportunities beyond the borders of Kenya.

After Kenya attained the independence, English was retained as the official language because it was, and still is, a great advantage for many of our operations. Though the original speakers of English were the people living in the British Isles, English is now spoken as a first language in two other continents, North America and Australia. It is also the second language for millions of people living all over the world. Therefore, with English you can be at home anywhere in the world. English provides us with a powerful link to the global village.

Recent developments in modern technology have enhanced our ability to speak, read, write and understand English well. Many of the computer programmes, for example are made to respond to instruction given in English.

English is also important for participation at the international level. Many reports and record on recent developments, science and other special research are in English. There much more written literature in English than there is in other



language. Therefore, a student who can read and write English well is at an advantage.

In international news broadcasting, users of English are greatly advantaged. The prominent international news networks broadcast in English. English thus, enjoys a prestigious position in the communication of events taking place in the world.

For those who want to be part of what is happening in the world, English is a very important tool. What does this mean for those of us in Africa and Asia, where English is learned mainly in school? There is need to put a lot of effort in the teaching and learning of this language so that we can be part of the vast changes taking place in the world today.

**SECTION I: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (30 marks)**

**PART ONE: COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (20 marks)**

- 01. Why is it important to keep the ethnic or local language? (2 marks)
- 02. How many languages can the majority of Kenyans use? (3 marks)
- 03. How did English come to East Africa? (2 marks)
- 04. Name five countries that use English as the first language. (5 marks)
- 05. How is English useful in the modern developments in technology? (2 marks)
- 06. How did English spread to Africa and Asia? (1 mark)
- 07. What can speakers of English in Africa and Asia do to avoid missing out in what is happening in the world today? (2 marks)
- 08. What do you understand by the term “Communication)? (3 marks)

**PART TWO: VOCABULARY (10 marks)**

09. Match each word listed in A with its appropriate meaning in B

A	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Original</li> <li>• Global</li> <li>• Cultural</li> <li>• Prestigious</li> <li>• Prominent</li> <li>• Animals are slaughtered in</li> <li>• Caesarian</li> <li>• Pre-writing</li> <li>• Introductory paragraph</li> <li>• Convey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• important or famous</li> <li>• having a high status or reputation</li> <li>• the first place or thing</li> <li>• relating to the beliefs and arts of a people</li> <li>• of or relating to the whole world</li> <li>• operation to remove a baby from the womb</li> <li>• abattoir</li> <li>• communicating information or feelings to someone</li> <li>• free writing</li> <li>• is like an invitation</li> </ul>

**PART ONE: GRAMMAR (45 marks)**

**10. Choose the best option from those given in brackets to fill in the blanks in the sentences below: (7) marks)**

- a) Professor Walia, we've finished our work for today.....we leave now, please? (*might – can – must*)
- b) You..... Check the tyres before you take the car out today. (*must – should*)
- c) The Mediterranean Sea is.....Europe and Africa. (*between – before – behind*)
- d) The market is quit near. We can get there.....foot. (*in – with – on – by*)
- e) It rained.....three days without stopping. (*For, during*)
- f) We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived.....5 O' clock.....the morning. (*in – at – by*)

**11. Give any two examples with:**

- a) DO'S
- b) DONT'S

**(4 marks)**

**12. Choose the correct form from those in parentheses.**

**(2 marks)**

- a. If I say that the meeting is over, I mean that the meeting:  
(*has just begun – has ended – has been interesting*)
- b. To learn something by heart is to learn it:  
(*quickly – slowly – well – by memory*)

**13. Form negative sentences from the following affirmative ones: (2 marks)**

- a. The work will be done by tomorrow
- b. I shall still be studying in secondary school next year.

**14. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the most suitable word or phrase from those given in brackets. Please sentences in full.**

**(10 marks)**

- a) If I had the keys, I ..... (*will, would*) show you the attic.
- b) If she..... (*have, had*) more senses, she would have revised last term.
- c) The burglars would not have got in if you..... (*had remembered, remembered*) to lock the door.
- d) If John had not spent so much on DVDs, he..... (*would have had, would have*) enough money to contribute the project.
- e) If I have money I..... (*would, will*) start a business.



**15. Change the following sentence into the passive voice:**

The manager gave the guests the keys to the rooms. **(3 marks)**

**16. Rewrite the following sentence into the active voice:**

Papers were brought to us to sign by the lawyer. **(3 marks)**

**17. Complete the following sentences with an appropriate tag question:**

- (a) It is cold today,.....?
- (b) I am a student,.....?
- (c) She isn't well,.....?
- (d) He should come yesterday, .....? **(4 marks)**

**18. Complete the following sentences with the correct alternatives:**

- (a) when.....this bat?  
*(you have bought – you bought – have bought – did you buy)*
- (b) It was a film that I.....of  
*(never heard – have never heard – had never heard – never hear)*
- (c) All the streets were flooded; it.....all day long.  
*(is raining – would be raining – has been raining – had been raining)*
- (d) It was the first time he.....away.  
*(was – would have been – has been – had been)*
- (e) The car broke down and we .....get a taxi  
*(have to – had to – must – had got to)*
- (f) There.....any news of him since he left home.  
*(isn't – wasn't – hasn't been – hadn't been)*
- (g) She .....before you go to see her.  
*(leaves – would leave – will have left – would have left)*
- (h) By the time I arrived at the cinema, there were no tickets left.  
They..... *(are sold – have been sold – were sold – had been sold)*
- (i) Nobody phoned,.....?  
*(did anybody – did they – did he – was it)*
- (j) I don't watch TV.....I've got nothing else to do. *(unless – provided – in case – as long as)*

**(10 marks)**

**PART TWO: PHONOLOGY. (5 marks)**

**19. (i) Write the word which sounds differently from others**

a) Useful, unity, under, university

**(1 mark)**

b) Union, euro, uniform, untie.

**(1 mark)**

**(ii) Underline the silent letter**

a) Assignment

**(1 mark)**

b) Acknowledgement

**(1 mark)**

c) Whistle

**(1 mark)**

**SECTION III: COMPOSITION:**

**(20 marks)**

**20. Choose one topic from the following and write a good composition of about 200- 250 words.**

a) English is the language of instruction in Rwanda secondary schools.

Talk about the advantages and the disadvantages of such a system.

b) As a good future technician, how are you planning to help people of your village?

c) Describe the type of job you would like to do when you leave school and why?