

English I

003

23 Nov. 2012 8.30 am - 11.30 am

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



RWANDA EDUCATION BOARD (REB)

**ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2012**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH I**

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This paper consists of **FOUR** Sections **A, B, C** and **D**.

**SECTION A:** Comprehension and Vocabulary **(30 marks)**

**SECTION B:** Grammar and Phonology **(45 marks)**

**SECTION C:** Summary **(10 marks)**

**SECTION D:** Composition **(15 marks)**

Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C.

Choose only **ONE** topic from Section **D**.

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

### **A Viking Marriage**

Among the Vikings people married quite young. A boy might well be a famous warrior by the time he was eighteen, and able to marry and keep a good home. Girls married a little younger, round about sixteen. It was usual for young people to drop a hint to their parents about when they would like to marry. Usually the young man would persuade an aunt to call on the girl's parents to ask if she would be free to marry him. If all seemed right, the heads of the two families would meet to discuss the whole business. They had to arrange what presents were to be exchanged between the families, and how many relatives on each side were to come to the wedding feast. A house and furniture had to be provided for the young couple. It was quite a business. But the girl always had the final word. She had the right to accept her future husband, or else to say she would have nothing to do with him. Her decision was the important thing. All the other arrangements depended on her choice.

There were two sides to the marriage; the social arrangement between the families, and the personal marriage before the gods. Long before the days when the Vikings accepted Christianity, they exchanged wedding rings as a pledge of faith between them. They promised to live together in peace and to share all their goods. The husband was expected to defend his wife with his sword, the wife to spin cloth for her husband's clothes from the wool on her distaff.

After the wedding there was great feasting, and many guests came, bringing gifts of fine jewellery and clothing. The bride and the bridegroom, for the first time in their lives, sat on the high seats at the head of the table. They were expected to have kind words for everyone and see that their guests ate and drank all they could. They were not to eat or drink very much themselves. People watched all the time for lucky or unlucky signs, so that they would guess how the marriage would go. But, since the bride and bridegroom were soon the only sober people at the party, they did not worry much. They were much more concerned to see that no quarrels broke out at the feast. When it was over, they made sure that the guests were comfortably wrapped up where they slept on the benches around the hall.

After the wedding the young couple settled down to the hard everyday tasks of their farm.

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

**Part 1: Comprehension (20 marks)**

**1. Answer True or False after each statement (1 mark each)**

- i. Among the Vikings only warriors could marry: .....
- ii. A boy's aunt played an important role in his marriage: .....
- iii. Vikings used wedding rings before Christianity: .....
- iv. Vikings' marriage was only religious: .....
- v. The bride and the groom were not allowed to drink at the party: .....

**2. Answer the following questions according to the text (15 marks)**

- 1. How can we tell from the passage that the Vikings were a warlike race? **(1 mark)**
- 2. Who had to approve before a marriage could begin to take place? **(1 mark)**
  - a) the boy's people b) his aunt c) the girl's people d) the girl herself
- 3. Who made the first move in the negotiations leading to the wedding? **(1 mark)**
  - a) the boy b) his aunt c) the head of the family d) the girl
- 4. Who provided a house and furniture for the young couple? **(1 mark)**
  - a) his family b) her family c) the two families jointly d) the couple themselves
- 5. What was the duty of each married partner towards the other? **(2 marks)**
- 6. Among the Vikings the seats at the head of the table were regarded as **(1 mark)**
  - a) seats of honour b) seats of disgrace
  - c) seats for guests at a wedding d) seats for people getting married only.
- 7. What in the third paragraph shows that the Vikings were superstitious? **(1 mark)**
  - a. the wedding guests brought presents for the couple
  - b. the were expected to have kind words for their guests
  - c. guests watched for omens to see how the marriage would go.
  - d. Guests at the feast drank too much.
- 8. Did the newly-married couple play the part of guests or hosts at the wedding feast? How do you know? **(2 marks)**
- 9. What shows that the party lasted many hours? **(2 marks)**
- 10. In some ways the Vikings' marriage is similar to the Rwandan marriage. Name three things to support this statement. **(3 marks)**



**Part 2: VOCABULARY: 10 marks**

**Fill each space with one of the words in its right form:**

***Medicine; powerful; swollen; log; operate; heal; perform; breathe; roll; search***

**(1 mark each space)**

- a) These men can make boats by cutting hollows in .....
- b) When the soldier's wound had.....he went back to the battlefield.
- c) Scientists make many experiments in their ....for truth.
- d) The ball....down the hill and fell into a hole.
- e) Which surgeon is going to....the operation?
- f) Oxygen is sometimes used to let sick people....more easily.
- g) The study of ....is hard work, and it takes a long time to become a doctor.
- h) ....magnets lifted the bits of iron and carried them away.
- i) My leg is .....this morning, and I must show it to a doctor. I hope he will not have to ...on it.

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY: 45 marks**

**Part 1: Grammar /35 marks**

**1. Choose the right answer to complete the sentence. (1 mark each)**

- i) The train has just left; we've arrived ..... to catch it.  
a) so late b) very late c) very much late d) too late
- ii) She said she would leave.....  
a) next day b) after tomorrow c)tomorrow d) the following day
- iii) "How about going to the theater?"  
"O.K., but I would rather.... a concert."  
a) to attend b) attending c)attend d) have attended
- iv)I think.....at the bus station will surprise Aunt Maggie.  
a) Your being b) you being c)You are d) you to be

v) Sugar is getting very expensive these days, that's why you get.....for your money now.

- a) so few      b) so less      c) so little      d) so fewer

vi) "Are you going to the movies tonight?"

"Yes, but I feel so tired that I really .....go to bed."

- a) Must      b) have to      c) Should      d) will

vii) There was an accident on Kanombe road this morning and .....there has been a severe congestion of traffic.

- a) since then      b) for which      c) until then      d) after that

viii).....of the two football teams scored a goal, so the final result was a draw.

- a) No one      b) Neither      c) None      d) Not any

ix). He advised us that we ....better off if we told our parents.

- a) are      b) were      c) be      d) would be

x). Here is a map. Show me .....

- a) where you were being      b) where you were      c) where were you      d) where you been

xi). I.....school if I failed my examinations.

- a) will leave      b) would leave      c) left      d) had left

xii). These scissors will not cut. Will you pass me .....?

- a) the other ones      b) the other one      c) the other      d) another one

xiii). He was looking very ill yesterday. I was glad he seemed ..... today.

- a) more well      b) very better      c) a little better      d) much well

xiv). He was making so much noise that I requested.....

- a) him leave      b) that he left      c) that he leaves      d) that he leave

xv). Only in the last few years.....to use home computers.

- a) have begun people      b) when people began  
c) have people begun      d) people have begun

**2. Use the correct tense of the verb in brackets (1 mark each)**

- i) The trees in the garden are very small. I (feel) happier if they (be) taller.
- ii) He said that the sound of thunder always (follow) the lightening flash and never comes before it.
- iii) When he (place) his ear against the stick, he heard a strange noise.
- iv) The valley would now be a desert if nothing (be) done.
- v) Peter is not used to (fly) air planes.
- vi) That part of the world was unknown in 1990 because no one (explore) it before then.....
- vii) After the man (be) brought in the boat, the doctor (operate) on him.
- viii) Men (make) tools of bronze before iron was found.

**3. Use the right prepositions to complete the sentences. (1 mark each preposition)**

- i) The weight of a pound of sugar in space is not the same as its weight .....the earth.
- ii) Tom has provided himself.....a new radio.
- iii) The first flight....the Atlantic was made in 1919.

**3. Rewrite the following sentences in the manner indicated. (1 mark each sentence)**

- i) He walked slowly, for fear of alarming the cattle. (Rewrite using *in order that*)
- ii) Keep quiet so that the teacher doesn't hear us. (Rewrite using *in case*)
- iii) I hadn't any change, so I couldn't telephone you. (Rewrite using *if I'd*)
- iv) You shouldn't drive so fast in this wet weather. (Rewrite using *you ought to*)

**4. Join the following sentences into one sentence. (3 marks)**

- i) The Nile flows through many different countries. It is one of the most important rivers in the world.
- ii) Ebrahim is going to be captain of the first team. His brother won a gold medal in the competition...
- iii) The boy works very hard. You met him last week.

**6. Change the following sentences into the passive form. (2 marks)**

- i) Ali studied the results and recorded them.
- ii) A student has broken a window.

**Part 2: Phonology / 10 marks**

1. One in each set of the following words is stressed differently from the three others. Circle the letter (a, b, c or d) corresponding to it.

- i) a) porridge                      b) season                      c) begin                      d) risky
- ii) a) explain                      b) discover                      c) invention                      d) interest (noun)
- iii) a) accurate                      c) minister                      b) foreigner                      d) deliver

2. One of the following underlined sounds is pronounced differently from the three others. Circle the letter (a, b, c or d) corresponding to it.

- i) a) curtain                      b) company                      c) country                      d) come
- ii) a) taste                      b) sat                      c) saint                      d) late
- iii) a) said                      b) beg                      c) send                      d) pan
- iv) a) mate                      b) weight                      c) height                      d) freight

3. One of the four has three syllables. Circle the letter (a, b, c, d) corresponding to it.

- i) a) interference                      b) appreciate                      c) advisable                      d) millionaire
- ii) a) companion                      b) manageable                      c) impossible                      d) unusable

4. In which sentence is the intonation rising at the end?

- a) How long did the meeting last?
- b) Are you coming on Saturday or Sunday?



- c) Did you enjoy your trip?  
d) What do you think of this examination?

**SECTION C: SUMMARY / 10 marks**

**THE BEGINNING OF CHEMISTRY.**

Chemistry is that art of science concerned with how things are made and how sometimes things change. Chemistry studies the structure of matter. When we use the word matter in chemistry, we mean the material of which something is made. In the history of man, there have been different ideas about matter.

Ancient civilization had knowledge of chemistry. They knew there were different metals, especially Lead, Tin and Copper. Also, they knew how to extract these metals from the ore in which they were buried. They also knew how to combine metals in order to make an alloy. These ancient people chiefly the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans understood such thing as how to make glass, soap and different kinds of wine. So they had chemical knowledge even if it was only practical.

Until about four hundred years ago, in Europe at least, the science of Chemistry was closely connected with false science of alchemy. The two chief aims of the alchemists were to change base metals such as lead into gold and to try to find a way to make human beings live longer. Although alchemy was connected with such things as witch craft, it led in time to the science of Chemistry as we know it today.

Ancient peoples believed that alchemy was a special kind of knowledge given only to priests and medicine men. It was godlike knowledge. But while such people studied alchemy, they often discovered medicines and other substances which were useful in many ways. For example, around 1500 AD, Paracelsus taught his followers that medicine knowledge should be allied to chemical knowledge, and Paracelsus was an alchemist. Later, many of his students turned away from the false search for the secrets of alchemy. In this way, knowledge of chemistry increased.

**In not more than 60 words summarize the history of chemistry or how Chemistry began. (10marks)**

**SECTION D: COMPOSITION / 15 marks**

Attempt only one of the following and write a composition of no more than 300 words.

1. Write a letter to a friend describing a recent football match that opposed two important teams in the country.
2. Describe an incident that happened to you one day.
3. "Equality between males and females is real in Rwanda". Write a short article on that to a newspaper.