

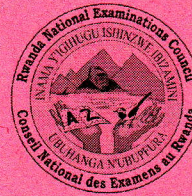
English I

066

10 Nov. 2008

8.30am-11.30am

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



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ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATION 2008

SUBJECT: ENGLISH I

**OPTIONS: - LITTERAIRE
- LITTERAIRE+LATIN**

TIME : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Candidates must answer ALL the questions according to instructions given in each section.

This paper consists of **SEVEN** Sections.

Section A: Comprehension and Vocabulary.	(20marks)
Section B: Language usage	(35 marks)
Section C: Phonology	(5 marks)
Section D: Novels	(10 marks)
Section E: Plays	(10 marks)
Section F: Poetry	(10 marks)
Section G: Summary.	(10 marks)

THE DETAINEE'S RETURN

The road was long. Whenever he took a step forward, little clouds of dust rose, whirled angrily behind him, and then settled slowly again. He walked on, however, without noticing the dust and the ground under his feet. Yet with every step he seemed more and more conscious of the hardness and apparent unfriendliness of the road. Not that he looked down; on the contrary, he looked straight ahead as if he would, any time now, see a familiar object that would hail him as a friend and tell him that he was near home.

A path branched to the left. He hesitated for a moment and then seemed to make up his mind. For the first time, his eyes brightened a little as he went along the path that would take him down the valley and then to the village. At last home was near and, with that realization, the faraway look of a weary traveler seemed to desert him for a while. The valley and the vegetation along it were in deep contrast with the surrounding country. For here green bush and trees thrived. This could only mean one thing: the Honia River still flowed. He quickened his steps as if he could scarcely believe that this was true till he had actually set his eyes on the river. It was there: it still flowed. Honia, where so often he had taken a bath, plunging stark naked into its cool living water, warmed his heart as he watched its serpentine movement round the rocks and heard its slight murmurs. A group of women were drawing water. He felt excited, for he could recognize one or two from his village. There was the middle-aged Wanjiku, whose deaf son had been killed by the Security Forces just before he himself was arrested. She had always been a darling of the village, having a smile for everyone and food for all. Would they recognize him? Would they give him a 'hero's welcome'? He thought so. Had he not always been a favorite of all? And had he not fought for the land? He wanted to run and shout: 'Here I am. I have come back to you.' But he did not. He was a man.

'Is it well with you?' A few voices responded. The other women, with tired and worn out features, looked at him silently as if his greeting was of no importance. Why! Had he been so long in the camp? His spirits were damped as he weakly asked: 'Do you not remember me?' Again they looked at him. They stared at him with cold, hard looks; they seemed to be deliberately refusing to know or own him. At last Wanjiku recognized him. But there was neither warmth nor enthusiasm in her voice as she said, 'O, is it you, Kamau? We thought you -' she did not continue. Only now he noticed something else - surprise? Fear? He could not tell. He saw their quick glances dart at him and he knew for certain that a secret from which he was excluded bound them together.

'Perhaps I am no longer one of them!' He bitterly reflected. But they told him of the new Village. The Old Village of scattered huts spread thinly over the Ridge was no more.

He left them feeling embittered and cheated. The Old Village had not even waited for him. And suddenly he felt a strong belonging for his old home, friends and surroundings. He thought of his father, mother and -and - he dared not think about her. But for all that, Muthoni, just as she had been in the old days, came back to his mind. His heart beat faster. He quickened his step. He forgot the village women as he remembered his wife. For he had stayed with her a mere two weeks; then he had been swept away by the Forces. Like many others, he had been taken to detention - without trial. And all that time he had thought of nothing but the village and his beautiful woman.

A. Comprehension and vocabulary (20 marks)

Read the above story and answer the following questions:

1. The road seemed long and unfriendly to the traveler because.... **(1mark)**
- a) it was the dry season
 - b) the ground was very hard in that place
 - c) he was all the time anxious to reach home
 - d) he looked straight ahead as he walked

2. What kept him away from home?
.....
.....
..... **(2marks)**

3. What time of day was it, morning, afternoon, evening or night?
What sentence tells us?
..... **(2marks)**

4. What was the first really familiar thing he saw?
.....
..... **(2marks)**

5. The expression "his eyes brightened" means...
a) he suddenly woke up
b) his eyes opened widely
c) his eyes became bigger
d) he became happier **(1mark)**

6. What was his first disappointment?
.....
..... **(2marks)**

7. What kind of reception was he expecting and why?
.....
..... **(2marks)**

8. In the sentence "he left them feeling embittered and cheated", 'embittered' would mean.
a) happy b) amused c) disappointed d) astonished.
(1mark)

9. What had happened to his village?
.....
.....
..... **(2marks)**

10. 'He dared not to think about *her*'. Her stands for.... **(1mark)**
a. his mother
b. the village woman
c. his wife
d. Wanjiku

11. Muthoni was..... **(1mark)**
a. his wife's name
b. his mother's name
c. his friend's mother
d. a friend of his

12. What evidence is there in the passage to show that the writer's own tragedy was only part of a more general tragedy affecting many others?
.....
.....
..... **(3marks)**

B. Language usage (35 marks)

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

- i. There are two cars in that household, but.....of them are off the road at the moment.
a) both b) all c) neither d) none
- ii. Because of the preparations she had made, Anna was not quite as nervous.....the other candidates.
a) than b) as like c) like d) as

- iii. Thomas didn't like the examinations, and....
- a) John did neither b) neither John did
c) neither did John d) nor John did
- iv. The girl...joined the army is thinking of following his example.
- a) whose brother b) who her brother
c) whom the brother d) who's brother
- v. The hotel receptionistthat the airport bus was leaving.
- a) told to us b) said us.
c) told d) told us
- vi. It was quite inexplicable forthat.
- a) he to be doing b) him for doing
c) his doing d) him to do
- vii. Esther found the book was.....than she thought it would be.
- a) the more difficult b) very far difficult
c) far more difficult d) more far difficult
- viii. You will never succeed.....the examination if you don't work.
- a) passing b) in passing
c) to pass d) for passing
- ix. When asked about his future plans, the film star said he.....
another film in the following year.
- a) will make b) would be making
c) had been making d) will be making
- x. Helen complained that it was a long time.....
- a) since she had seen me b) since she has seen me
c) when she has seen me d) when she saw me
- xi. Tired of being on the run, the wanted man turned himself.....
to the police.
- a) out b) in c) up d) down

- xii. When Gakwaya saw that the work had not been finished, he demanded.....
- a) what were we doing b) for what we were doing
c) what had we been doing d) what we had been doing
- xiii. If Maria had got married when she was in Form 4, she.....at school.
- a) would never have stayed b) never had stayed
c) never have stayed d) will never have stayed
- xiv. The nurse suggested.....in the corridor until called.
- a) us to sit b) that we should sit
c) us sitting d) us that we should sit
- xv. You..... all that wine, only three people came.
- a) needn't to bring b) needn't have brought
c) needn't bring d) didn't need bring
- xvi. Are you looking forward ... on your vacation?
- a) you go b) going
c) to going d) to go
- xvii. Because of the rain, people are calling to ask..... .take place.
- a) whether the match will c) the match will
b) if or not the match will d) will the match
- xviii..... is the biggest city in Michigan, it is not the capital.
- a) Detroit b) If Detroit
c) Detroit, which d) Although Detroit
- xix.percentage of working women in the USA has doubled since 1960 has been the result of both economic and social factors.
- a) That the b) The
c) There is the d) It is the

xx. "Would you like to go to the movies this afternoon?"
"Sure. By then I my exam."

- a) will finish
- b) will have finished
- c) have finished
- d) will finished

2. Use the correct form of the verb in parentheses. (1 mark each)

- i. "Why did you change your major from economics to law?"
"Because economics(not, be) as interesting to me as law".
- ii. I(see) the movie before, but I decided to see it again.
- iii. The first census(carry out) during Roman times for the purpose of taxation.
- iv. The car would not have been stolen(it, park) on the other side of the road.
- v. Butera insisted that his niece(stay) for dinner.

3. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given, without changing the meaning. (2 marks each)

- i. She tried harder and harder, but achieved less and less.
Begin:
The harder.....
- ii. Saidi's father would not let him go to Nairobi.
Rewrite beginning: *Saidi's father prevented*
- iii. It is nearly four years since she came to this school.
Rewrite ending: *ago*.
- iv. Peter found his way to his uncle's house, even though he got lost several times.
Rewrite beginning:
Despite.....
- v. Karangwa committed a foul against the goalkeeper. He argued with the referee.
Rewrite as one sentence beginning: *Not only*.....

had not been

C. Phonology (5 marks)

1. One of the underlined sounds is pronounced differently. Answer by choosing the letter corresponding to it.
 - i. a) wrestle b) castle c) apostle d) pistol
 - ii. a) message b) measure c) page d) June
2. In each set of the following words, one word is stressed differently from the three others. Answer by choosing the letter corresponding to it.
 - i. a) sufficient b) comfortable c) sensible d) necessary
 - ii. a) furniture b) margarine c) telephone d) beginning
 - iii. a) accurate b) management c) remember d) ancestor

D. Novels (10 marks)

Here is an extract from a novel by Chinua Achebe. The book, *No longer at ease*, is the story of an idealistic young Nigerian returning to his home country from study overseas. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Welcome home!

Unlike mail-boats, which docked at the Lagos wharf on fixed days of the week, cargo-boats were most unpredictable. So when the MV Sasa arrived, there were no friends waiting at the Atlantic Terminal for her passengers. On mail-boat days the beautiful and airy waiting-room would be full of gaily dressed friends and relations waiting for the arrival of the boat and drinking iced beer and Coca-Cola or eating buns. Sometimes you found a little group waiting sadly and silently. In such cases you could bet that their son had married a white woman in England. There was no such crowd for the MV Sasa, and it was quite clear that Mr Stephen Udom was deeply disappointed. As soon as Lagos had been sighted he had returned to his cabin to emerge half an hour later in a black suit, bowler hat and rolled umbrella, even though it was a hot October day.

Customs formalities here took thrice as long as at Liverpool and five times as many officials. A young man, almost a boy in fact, was dealing with Obi's cabin. He told him that the duty on his radiogram would be five pounds.

"Right," said Obi, feeling his hip pockets. "Write a receipt for me." The boy did not write. He looked at Obi for a few seconds, and then said: "I can be able to reduce it to two pounds for you."

"How?" asked Obi.

"I fit do it, but you no go get Government receipt."

For a few seconds Obi was speechless. Then he merely said: "Don't be silly. If there was a policeman here I would hand you over to him." The boy fled from his cabin without another word. Obi found him later attending other passengers. "Dear old Nigeria," he said to himself, as he waited for another official to come to his cabin. In the end one came when all the other passengers had been attended to.

Answer the following questions:

1. Nobody was waiting to meet the passengers because....

- a) the Sasa was a mail-boat
- b) the Sasa was a cargo-boat
- c) the waiting-room was closed
- d) the Sasa arrived at a weekend

2. Mr Udom was disappointed because....

- a) he had married a white woman
- b) he had not married a white woman
- c) he wore the wrong clothes
- d) no one was there to meet him

3. We can infer that the custom official...

- a) was too young to know his job properly
- b) could not write
- c) wanted a bribe
- d) felt sorry for Obi

4. We can infer that Obi...

- a) was foolish
- b) was honest
- c) was afraid of the police
- d) didn't trust the customs official

5. Why did Mr Udom put on his suit, do you think?

.....
.....
.....

(2marks)

6. Why do you think Obi was the last passenger to be attended to?

.....
.....

(2marks)

7. "I fit do it, but you no go get Government receipt." How would he have said it if he used standard English?

.....
..... (2marks)

E. Plays (10 marks)

Read the following passage from the play "the burdens" by John Ruganda and answer the questions that follow it. It is a conversation between a mother and her daughter.

KAIJA: What is it this time?
TINKA: They're stealing my bunch of bananas.
KAIJA: Hunger knows no bounds, our teacher says.
TINKA: We break our backs for the benefit of others, he should-(*listens*)-
he should have added.
KAIJA: Which others?
TINKA: Chiefs and thieves.
KAIJA: Thieves or chiefs?
TINKA: Where?
KAIJA: Outside.
TINKA: Let's wait and listen. These night noises wear me out. Every little noise is ominous at night. Blind bats and the wind whistling through the leaves. I hardly wink when he is out...No wonder my eyes are sore.
KAIJA: I wish father was here now.
TINKA: Ask his other women why he isn't. (*To herself* :) Thinks tarts and beer tubes will solve his problems. (*They listen intently*) Perhaps the wind brought it down... the bunch, I mean.
KAIJA: Let's go and bring it in...the bunch.
TINKA: Not me.
KAIJA: A long hand will take it.
TINKA: Instead of our heads.

Answer these questions.

i. Where is the conversation taking place?
..... (1mark)

ii. What do chiefs and thieves have in common according to Tinka? (2marks)
.....

iii. If Kaija's father is not at home, where could he be?
.....
..... (2 marks)

iv. Why is Tinka refusing to go and bring the bunch of banana?
.....
..... (2 marks)

v. Do you think Tinka and her husband have a happy marriage?
If not, what are the reasons?
.....
..... (3 marks)

F. Poetry (10 marks)

Roger the Dog

Asleep he wheezes at his ease.
He only wakes to scratch his fleas.

He hogs the fire, he bakes his head
As if it were a loaf of bread.

He's just a sack of snoring dog.
You can lug him like a log.

You can roll him with your foot,
He'll stay snoring where he's put.

I take him out for exercise,
He rolls in cow clap up to his eyes.

He will not race, he will not romp,
He saves his strength for gobble and chomp.

He'll work as hard as you could wish
Emptying his dinner dish,

Then flops flat, and digs down deep,
Like a miner, into sleep.

By Ted Hughes

1. Refer to the poem to answer the following questions:

- ii. What evidence is there in the poem that Roger sleeps very deeply?
.....
..... (2marks)
- iii. When does Roger wake up?
.....
..... (2marks)
- iii. What does Roger do after eating?
.....
..... (2marks)
- iv. Several comparisons are made in this poem. Give two of them.
.....
..... (2marks)

8. What do you think would be the meaning of the following italicized word phrases in the context of the poem? (2marks)

- i. He saves his strength for "*gobble and chomp*".
- a. eating very fast and noisily
b. running fast
c. jumping
d. hunting
- ii. You can "*lug*" him like a log.
a) hit b) drag c) use d) cut

G. Summary (10 marks)

Read the following passage and then summarize it in about 90 words.

Hindus and Muslims

When the Muslims first came to India they were greatly outnumbered by the Hindus, and although the Muslim community increased in size it never became as numerous as the Hindu community which continued to outnumber it by about three to one.

In some ways, both groups shared the same kind of life and, because many Muslims were descended from Hindus who had been converted, some kept up old Hindu customs. But these two groups of people, however much they might

live, work and play together, could not grow into one Indian community. For one thing, the Hindus worship God in a quite different way, and they have a quite different attitude to the question of God's unity and to the question of what Muslims would call idolatry, or idol worship. Furthermore, Hindus observe a different legal system in their personal life. These religious and legal distinctions had the result of making it impossible for Muslims and Hindus to marry their sons and daughters together. Even today, marriage between a Muslim and a Hindu is very unusual. Also a strict Hindu and a strict Muslim would not sit down to eat together, and they would not even drink water taken from the same vessel. Many Hindus are vegetarians, but Muslims eat meat, so long as it is not pig flesh, and they eat beef, which is a great sin to Hindus because they consider the cow to be a sacred animal.

An important feature of Hindu social life is the caste system by which a man's place in society is fixed. The caste of a man or woman is something received at birth and it can never be changed. It describes not only his hereditary occupation, but also his hereditary position in society. A man born of Brahmin (or priestly caste) parents is a Brahmin and remains so all his life. This is the highest caste into which a man can be born, but, on the other hand, he may be unfortunate enough to be born the son of sweeper parents and then his place in society is very humble. Because a man is born in the priestly caste, it does not mean that he will become a priest when he grows up. He may become a lawyer, or a doctor, or a clerk, but nevertheless, according to the Hindu view of society, his place is in the highest rank. Similarly, a man may be born a sweeper and yet rise to be a Cabinet Minister, but he cannot change his place in the Hindu social system.

Modern life and a changing attitude to the system of caste are obscuring its lines and features and may break it down altogether, but it has existed for a very long time and is in direct contrast to the Muslim teaching which says that all men are brothers who can and should stand shoulder-to-shoulder when praying in the mosque, and cannot possibly accept the arrangement of castes.

fresh

lignas'