

English I

003

13/11/2015

2PM – 5PM

YEAR
2015

ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2015

SUBJECT : ENGLISH I

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your name and index number on the answer sheet as they appear on your registration form and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional answer sheets of paper if provided
2. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
3. 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)
4. Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C.
Choose only **ONE** topic from Section **D**.
5. Use **only a blue or black pen**.

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (30 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When scientists began to realize that careless, wasteful methods of farming and industry were changing the natural environment too rapidly and were destroying our resources, they went to work to renew our soil, our forests and grasslands and our wildlife. The work of managing these and our mineral resources wisely is called "conservation." People who help conservation are "conservationist". Everyone can and should be a conservationist. A boy or girl who plants a needed tree, puts out bird houses, or saves a useful plant or animal is a conservationist.

There are, however, conservation specialists who are trying to find out just what each natural environment is best suited for. They have learnt that in some regions of scanty rainfall and thin soil, like parts of western United States, it is wise to leave the land grass as food for the right number of beef cattle rather than to plough up the grass and plant grain. They know also that a marsh is not necessarily waste land simply because corn and wheat and cotton will not grow on it. A marsh can be a valuable soil-builder and water holder, important to the country's water supply.

A conservationist can help farmers in a way like this: He takes sample of soil from various parts of a farm and sends them to a laboratory. The experts find out what soil chemicals the sample contain. Then the conservation specialist makes a sketch of the whole farm, showing the different kinds of slopes, hills flatlands, and soil. Together he and the farmer make a "land use map" and decide what the various parts of the farm are suited for and how they should be used.

Then the farmer goes to work. Some fields are suited only for fallow. These, the farmer leaves in grass. Others, he cultivates in special ways to protect the land and also to restore valuable chemicals to the worn-out soil. This is done by rotating crops – is, by planting crops like clover or soy beans which restore nitrogen to the soil, then ploughing them under planting grain which needs the nitrogen.

In this cornfield, the conservationist advises the farmer to plough his furrows across the slope instead of down it. This ploughing to follow the natural curves of "contours" of the land makes each furrow into a little dam which holds back the water and keeps it from washing away the rich topsoil. On some slopes the farmer makes terraces to hold the water. On others, he leaves strips of soil between the ploughed sections. Where deep gullies have been worn, he builds little dams, and in the smaller ditches he plants grass. The conservationist advises planting trees and shrubs along muddy creek banks and in fence rows, he suggests hedges as homes for insect-eating birds and game animals.

After a while the farmer has nature working with him on his farm. He has helped control floods. His study of conservation has paid off in better crops and valuable wildlife.

QUESTIONS:

- 1) (a) Explain what is meant by "conservation" (2 marks)
(b) How can everyone be a conservationist? (3 marks)
- 2) What have conservation specialists found out about: (2 marks)
(a) Regions of scanty rain and thin soil? (2 marks)
(b) The marsh? (2 marks)
- 3) (a) What does a land use map show? (2 marks)
(b) How can it help the farmers? (3 marks)
- 4) (a) How can valuable chemicals be restored to the worn-out soil? (3 marks)
(b) Give one example of crop rotation. (4 marks)
- 5) (a) How are contours created in the cornfield? (3 marks)
(b) What is the importance of contours in the field? (2 marks)
- 6) What do the following words and phrases mean? (4 marks)
(a) Wasteful methods of farming?
(b) Regions of scanty rainfall?
(c) Plough?
(d) Fence rows?

SECTION: GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY (45 MARKS)

Choose the correct alternative. (1 mark each)

- 1) Who Mr. Sanchez to the airport yesterday?
(a) take (b) took (c) taken
- 2) Where in Singapore you live?
(a) are (b) have (c) did
- 3) They first met when they.....for a big company in Madrid.
(a) was working (b) have worked (c) were working
- 4) Sandra told me she really.....the party last week.
(a) enjoys (b) enjoyed (d) enjoying
- 5) Whatthe weather like on your holiday?
(a) was (b) were (c) was being
- 6) I rang home as the traininto the station.
(a) get (b) has got (c) was being
- 7)Peter go skiing with you last year.
(a) Was (b) Has (c) Did

- 8) I didn'tto the swimming pool yesterday.
 (a) go (b) went (c) going
- 9) When I was at school, Iin the choir.
 (a) sing (b) sang (c) sung
- 10) Was John waiting for you when you got to the station?
 (a) Yes, I was. (b) No, he didn't. (c) Yes, he was.
- 11) This is the young man.....won the promotion recently.
 (a) whose (b) which (c) who (d) whom
- 12) If you.....this way madam, the waiter will show you to your table.
 (a) would just come (b) had just come (c) have just come (d) coming
- 13) If you.....me earlier.
 (a) would tell (b) told (c) telling (d) had told
- 14) What kind of factory will they build on that.....?
 (a) place (b) site (c) scene (d) area
- 15) Ask the bus conductor.....
 (a) what the bus to Rusizi leave what time
 (b) what time leaves the us to Rusizi
 (c) what time the bus to Rusizi leaves
 (d) that what time the bus to Rusizi leaves

Re-write the following sentences so that they do not change the meaning of the original sentences. (1 mark each)

- 1) I can't come because I have to look after my neighbor's children. (**Begin: If I....**)
- 2) It's nearly twenty years since my father saw his brother. (**Start with: My father....**)
- 3) He gave me a lift to the station and I didn't miss the train. (**change into an if clause..**)
- 4) "When was the East African Community first formed?" Mary asked. (**rewrite in reported speech**)
- 5) Kagabo will get over his illness. Then his work will be improved.
 (**Begin: Once.....**)
- 6) She read this letter and burst into tears. (**Rewrite beginning: As soon as.....**)
- 7) I started working for the company three years ago and now I'm still working here.
 (**Use:...for.....**)

- 8) She won the tournament, so I congratulated her. (**Begin: I congratulated her.....**)
- 9) The last time I played tennis was in 2008. (**Use: I haven'tsince.....**)
- 10) The man cut the grass in our school compound with a machine. (**Rewrite in passive form**)
- 11) The play won the competition. It was put on by a Rwanda School. (**Combine the sentences using....that.....**)
- 12) That bag is very heavy. The young girl cannot carry it. (**Combine the sentences usingtoo.....to...**)
- 13) The old man had entered his house when the storm started. (**Begin: No sooner.....**)
- 14) Some students are not aware that their indiscipline can make them be expelled from school. (**Rewrite ending.....indiscipline**)
- 15) The mayor spent time at school. He learnt to speak English. (**Join this sentence as one using.....enough.....**)
- 16) My enemy's watch looks very expensive. (**Rewrite the sentence by using the opposite of the underlined word**)
- 17) Emma had done the housework before the guests arrived. (**change into passive voice**)
- 18) Jonathan said, "I've returned the dictionary to the library." (**Rewrite in indirect speech**)
- 19) One day I would like to be rich. Then I will buy a car. (**Begin: If I were.....**)
- 20) I sent a letter to Munyana. It was written by Jean Claude. (**Join the two sentences using:...which...)**

PHONOLOGY (10 MARKS)

- 1) Underline the syllable which is stressed in the following words. (1 mark each)
 (a) Individual (b) Politician (c) Certificate (d) Production
- 2) In the following words, underline the syllable which is stressed and write if the word is a noun or a verb. (1 mark each)
- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| (a) Record | (c) present | (e) desert |
| (b) Record | (d) present | (f) desert |

SECTION C: SUMMARY (10 MARKS)

Summarize the following article about the reasons for child abuse in not more than 100 words.

The childhood years are supposed to be the best times of one's life; playing and having fun. Yet there are many children who are deprived of this childhood. They are tortured and verbally and physically abused.

There is no reason or excuse for child abuse. Abusers claim they do it because of stress of work. Child-abusing housewives feel harassed by a crying child and are unable to curb their own fury, especially if no support is received from anyone. This is not surprising since support is extended to a victim of a child abuse more readily than to the perpetrator. Occasionally, parents may vent their frustration on their child if they fight and quarrel with each other. In cases like these, it is the children who are victims.

In this modern age where both parents are usually holding jobs, children are left with babysitters and nurseries. Abuse by these careers may occur when there are too many children to be minded. The disappearance of the extended family system is partly to be blamed for these incidents.

Crowded homes and financial problems can also lead to child abuse. When there are too many mouths to feed, parents feel the pressure and vent their anger on a child.

Substance abuse is factors which increases the incidents of child abuse. Under the influence of alcohol or drugs, a parent may not know what he or she may be doing. Or, rather, knows what he or she is doing but is not bothered at all. A drug addict may experience mood swings and is easily being savagely tortured and dumped elsewhere, like garbage.

Psychologists believe that child abusers may have been victims of abuse themselves. Thus, in anger and hatred, they repeat the vicious cycle of abuse. Some have no love for children they abuse. Some have been brought up to believe that children should be beaten in order to maintain control. These are troubled people who need help.

A home is supposed to be haven where a child ought to feel safe and secure. Unfortunately, more often than not, the home is also where a child is abused. Whatever the reasons for the abuse, something must be done to stop the cruelty and help these parents who simply cannot cope with parenting. Parents-to-be should be counseled and inculcated with parenting skills. The Child Protection Act which was passed in Parliament in 1991 does not effectively prevent child abuse. Stricter enforcement is necessary. Thus, it requires a commitment from each individual to help families and troubled parents, the perpetrators.

SECTION D: COMPOSITION (15 MARKS)

Choose one topic from the ones given below and write a composition about 300-500 words.

- 1) Should parents tolerate their children's friends of the opposite sex? Why do you think so?

- 2) During a study trip to another part of the country, you visited a beautiful spot that you think everyone should see. Describe it to a friend, persuading her to find time to visit you.
- 3) Write a letter to a very good friend of yours, telling him/her about your dreams for the future.

END

ENGLISH ORDINARY LEVEL, 2015 – ANSWER KEY

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY.

1. a) Conservation is the work of managing our natural resources including renewing or rehabilitating resources that are depleting.
b) By growing a plant or being involved in conserving natural resources.
2. a) Are best suited for grassland and grazing.
b) The marsh can be a valuable soil builder and water – holder important to the country’s water supply.
3. a) A land use map shows how a piece of land with different soil and terrain is being used for various crops.
b) To grow crops on soils suited for them.
4. a) - By practicing crop rotation.
b) The growing of soy bean or clover which returns nitrogen to the soil, much needed for growing grains.
5. a) Contours are created in the cornfield by following the contours of the slope which makes each furrow into a little dam that holds back the water.
b) To keep the rich top soil from being washed away, thereby reducing soil erosion.
6. a) Wasteful methods of farming: Farming that is not controlled; poor, bad, destructive old fashioned methods of farming.
b) Regions of scanty rainfall: Regions of little/not enough rainfall
c) Plough: Cultivating/digging/farming too or machine turning over the soil.
d) Fence rows: Lines of trees, metals or flowers to protect the field or land.

GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY

1. took
2. did
3. were working
4. enjoyed
5. was
6. was getting
7. did
8. go
9. sang
10. yes, he was
11. who
12. would just come
13. had told
14. site
15. what time the bus to Rusizi leaves.

PART II:

1. If I didn’t have to look after my neighbor’s children, I would come.
2. My father hasn’t seen his brother for nearly twenty years.
3. If he hadn’t given me a lift to the station, I would have missed the train.
4. Mary asked when the East African Community was first formed
5. Once Kagabo gets over his illness, his work will be improved.
6. As soon as she read this letter, she burst into tears.
7. I have been working for the company for three years.
8. I congratulated her upon winning the tournament