

**ENGLISH I**

**005**

**04. Nov. 2010**

**14hrs - 17hrs**

**YEAR  
2010**

**ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2010**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH I**

**DURATION : 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
2. 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)
3. Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C.  
Choose only **ONE** topic from Section D.
4. Use **only a blue or black pen**.

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

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.**

The United Nations (UN) is an organization of countries that have voluntarily joined together with four main purposes: to keep peace throughout the world; to work together to help poor people live better lives, to remove poverty, disease and illiteracy in the world and encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms; to be a centre for helping nations achieve these goals. When a nation becomes a member of the UN it accepts the aims and rules of the Charter, a kind of constitution for the Organization.

The UN began after the Second World War. There was a deep feeling everywhere that some way had to be found to keep peace among nations. There were years of planning before the Organization actually came into existence but, finally, on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945, when representatives from fifty countries had drafted and approved the UN charter and laws of the new International Court of Justice, the UN was officially born. At the first meeting of the General Assembly in London, it was decided that the permanent headquarters of the Organization should be in the United States.

The UN is made up of six main organs. These are as follows:

- I. The General Assembly is the central organ of the UN, where every member nation can speak up and be heard on any matter. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are only recommendations to the member countries. There is no way of enforcing them by law.
- II. The Security Council deals only with questions of peace and security. All the members of the UN have agreed to accept the decisions of the Security Council. The Security Council has fifteen members; the other ten are all elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms.
- III. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is concerned with economic problems and social issues. It has many commissions and it works with specialized agencies and UN Programmes such as Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO). Each of these is a separate organization which studies problems, makes suggestions and helps developing countries in its special field. Certain UN programmes and other institutions such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were created by the General Assembly to work in specific areas. They report to ECOSOC and the General Assembly.
- IV. The Trusteeship Council was set up to provide international supervision for UN Trust territories. These were parts of the world with disputed government. By 1994 all achieved self-government and the Trusteeship Council now only meets when necessary.
- V. The International Court of Justice is the main UN organ for handling down legal judgments. It decides disputes between countries. Only countries, not individuals, can take cases before the Court.

VI. The Secretariat is the staff of the UN, carrying out its day-to-day operations, headed by the Secretary General who is the chief officer of the UN. He or she can propose matters for discussion by any organ to the UN and can act as a referee in disputes between two member countries. The Secretary-General is assisted by a staff of international civil servants. Duty stations include the UN Headquarters in New York, as well as UN offices in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and other locations.

The UN is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States – large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems – have a voice and vote in this process.

### Comprehension (20 marks)

#### 1. Answer true or false according to the text. (10 marks)

- i) The UN was established only to keep peace in the world.
- ii) The UN was created by several countries
- iii) The first meeting of the UN took place outside the United States
- iv) The UN is made up of only six organs
- v) UNDP gives report to the General Assembly
- vi) There are still Trust Territories that have no government of their own
- vii) Individuals can take their cases to the International Court of Justice
- viii) The most important functionary of the UN is the Secretary General
- ix) All member countries of the UN are democracies
- x) All the UN work is done in New York.

#### 2. Answer the following questions according to the text. (10 marks)

- i) Which one is not the aim of the UN?
  - a) To prevent wars
  - b) To help the nations of the world have strong armies
  - c) To promote world peace and improve people's lives
  - d) To fight poverty, disease and illiteracy.
- ii) Why was the UN established?
  - a) To help prevent wars between nations
  - b) To rule the World
  - c) Because representatives from rich countries approved the Charter
  - d) To end all the wars.
- iii) What happened on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945?
  - a) The Charter was approved
  - b) The Charter was drafted

- c) The United Nations Organization was planned
- d) The Charter and rules of the International Court of Justice were planned.

iv) What happens at the General Assembly?

- a) Resolutions are made and enforced by laws
- b) A few countries are allowed to speak to the other countries of the world
- c) Laws are made
- d) Members propose and vote on resolutions

v) What is ECOSOC?

- a) It is an organization under the control of FAO and WHO
- b) It is responsible for UN organizations
- c) It is concerned with economic programmes
- d) It is a separate organization which studies problems within a special field of responsibility.

vi) What are the UN Trust Territories?

- a) Countries which have asked the UN to take over their government
- b) Countries where the governments work with the UN.
- c) Countries with no recognized governments which are looked after by the UN
- d) Countries with no governments

vii) What are the responsibilities of the secretariat?

- a) The administration of the UN and assistance to the Secretary-General
- b) To Provide secretaries for the UN
- c) To find staff for the UN
- d) Setting disputes between nations

viii) Where is the Secretariat located?

- a) In New York
- b) In the UN office
- c) In the UN offices in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi
- d) In the UN Headquarters and other places around the world.

ix) The UN does the following except:

- a) Helping resolve international conflicts
- b) Providing a voice for every country, large and small
- c) Putting forward policies on various matters.
- d) Making laws.

**Vocabulary (10 marks)**

**Complete the passage below by filling in with any of these missing words:**

*factor, wide, dangers, crisis, rich, contradiction, economy, South, relations, human.*

The .....(1) through which international ..... (2) and the world economy are now passing presents great..... (3) and they appear to be growing more serious. We believe that the gap which separates ..... (4) and poor countries – a gap so ..... (5) that at the extremes people seem to live in different worlds – has not been sufficiently recognized as major ..... (6) in this crisis. It is a great ..... (7) of our age that these disparities exist – and are in some respects widening – just when ..... (8) society is beginning to have a clearer understanding of how it is interrelated and of how North and ..... (9) depend on each other in a single world..... (10)

**B. Grammar and phonology: (45 marks)**

**Grammar (40 marks)**

**1. Select the best answer to each of the following questions. (20 marks)**

i. Mary wouldn't let him.....

- a) to advance                      b) dance with her  
c) dancing with her              d) dance her

ii. Doing a useful and satisfying job is .....than earning a lot of money.

- a) Much better                      b) more better  
c) very more better                d) much more better

iii. Juma didn't like the examinations, and .....

- a) John did neither                b) neither did John  
c) neither John did                d) nor John did

iv. The girl ..... joined the army is thinking of following his example.

- a) whose brother                  b) who her brother  
c) who her sister                  d) whose sister

v. I would never have agreed if she ..... polite.

- a) had been so                      b) was so  
c) hadn't been so                  d) weren't so

- vi. There is a growing number of ..... these days.
- a) woman doctors      b) women doctors  
c) woman doctor      d) doctor women
- vii. Mary won the long jump ..... than we had expected.
- a) more easily      b) much more easy  
c) easier      d) more easier
- viii. The regulations required ..... his application before September.
- a) his submission of      b) him to submit  
c) him that he should submit      d) him submitting
- ix. When asked about the factory, the minister said that it ..... the following year.
- a) will built      b) had been built  
c) would be built      d) will be building
- x. When the manager 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
- xi. Rebecca denied .....at the scene of the accident.
- a) to be present      b) having been present  
c) to having been present      d) her presence
- xii. I insisted on wanting to know ..... the book looked like.
- a) which      b) what  
c) how      c) of how
- xiii. If Clementine ..... to this school, she would probably have got married by now.
- a) had not come      b) has not come  
c) did not come      c) would not have come
- xiv) They write their answers ..... that they had finished well before the end of the examination.
- a) so quick      b) so quickly  
c) more quickly      c) very quickly

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- xv. The speaker said that in his view, criminal charges ..... against dangerous drivers.  
 a) shall be brought      b) should bring  
 c) should brought      d) should be brought.
- xvi. Paul didn't come to see us last weekend. He ..... busy.  
 a) must be      b) could not be  
 c) may not be      d) must have been.
- xvii. Mohamed sits ..... me in class and he's so tall I can't see the blackboard!  
 a) behind      b) opposite      c) over      d) in front of
- xviii. For the last three weeks ..... some new songs for the end of term concert.  
 a) we practiced      b) we've been practicing  
 c) we were practicing      d) we are practicing
- xix. It was ..... difficult question that we left it till last.  
 a) such a very      b) such very  
 c) so very      d) so a very
- xx. When he heard of his uncle's illness, Jack delayed ..... for a few days.  
 a) to go      b) going      c) from going      d) for going

**a. Complete the story below with an appropriate tense of the verbs in the brackets: (13 marks)**

Mary ..... (be) 1 sick in hospital for a month. Her friend, Betty, ..... (go) 2 to see her yesterday. She ..... (take) 3 plenty of fruit with her. When Betty ..... (arrive) 4 at the hospital, she ..... (find) 5 that Mary ..... (discharge) 6 from the hospital the previous day..... (not know) 7 what to do with the fruit, Betty..... (think) 8 of throwing it all away but later ..... (change) 9 her mind. The fruit ..... (cost) 10 her a lot of money. Eventually she ..... (decide) 11 to give it to a poor patient. She ..... (decide) 11 to give it to a poor patient. She ..... (go) 12 home happy, knowing that she..... (do) 13 the right thing.



**b. Match the sentences in column A with sentences in column B. (7 marks)**

A	B
1. I had no breakfast this morning	a) as the sky is clear today
2. I won't have finished with Peter's dictionary by tomorrow morning	b) so by 12 o'clock I'll be feeling hungry.
3. I don't think it will rain tomorrow	c) When he wants it back.
4. Next year will be hard work	d) So we can listen to some music.
5. We have planted maize	e) and we will have harvested it in about three months.
6. I can't come out tomorrow morning	f) as I'll be working in my father's shop.
7. I won't be working tomorrow evening.	g) as we'll be preparing for our school certificate exams.

**Phonology: (5 marks)**

1. Which of the underlined sounds is pronounced differently from the three others?

i) a. bear      b. fear      c. wear      d. dare

ii. a. height      b. weight      c. fight      d. sight

2. Which of the following underlined sounds is pronounced?

a) doubt      b) comb      c) knee      d) neighbor

3. One of the following is stressed differently from the three others. Indicate it by writing the letter a, b, c or d corresponding to it.

i) a) colour      b) message      c) machine      d) luggage

ii) a) successful      b) miserable      c) sensational      d) reciprocal

**C. Summary (10 marks)**

Read the following text and then summarize it in not more than 60 words.

My name is Katungwaki. I am 46 years old. After Senior 4, I joined local administration as a county tax clerk. I stayed in this profession for ten years. Life there was good. I had lots of money. Of course my social life changed. I was married but that did not stop me from going with other women. In 1988 I left local government and retired to my farm.

When I got home, I found my wife unwell. Most of the time, she kept complaining of a series of ailments. But no one associated this with AIDS. I had several land disputes at the time so we suspected witchcraft and I had to consult witchdoctors. Her health did not improve until I took her to hospital where she improved slightly. In 1991 when she was five months pregnant she had a miscarriage. We took her back to the hospital because she had anaemia. There she developed herpes zoster. The doctors referred us to AIC, that is the AIDS Information Clinic, for HIV testing. However she died before the test, leaving me with the children.

Since I suspected she had AIDS, I decided to take an HIV test, it turned out positive though I still looked healthy. Then I decided to join the Philly Lutaaya Project (PLP) in my district and the AIC post test club. I was trained as a peer educator on AIDS. The PLP has helped me to reach out into communities who are still ignorant. Adults of my age think that AIDS is only a problem of the youth. I tell them that anybody can be infected, irrespective of age. I have shared my experience with Local Councils; some believe me, others don't. But I know they will in future understand my situation. I may have been infected in ignorance but now I believe more people should not have to die when we can have education. For, if my neighbor is safe, tomorrow he will look after children who will be orphans when I am dead.

**D. Composition (15 marks)**

**Choose only one of the following topics and write a composition on it. Use not more than 200 words.**

- i. Write an account of your favorite personality in sport and state why you admire him/her.
- ii. If you inherited one million dollars, how would this change your life?
- iii. Life in the rural areas is better than in towns. (you can be for or against).

**END.**