

10/11/09 (B) Niyu

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

ENGLISH II
026
09 Nov 2009 8.30 to 11.30 am



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ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS 2009

SUBJECT : ENGLISH II

COMBINATIONS : ENGLISH- FRENCH - KINYARWANDA : EFK
ENGLISH-KISWAHILI- KINYARWANDA :EKK

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of Sections **1, 2 and 3**

- Section 1 : Comprehension (20 marks)**
- Section 2: Grammar and Phonology (40 marks)**
- Section 3: Literature and Summary (40 marks)**

Candidates must answer all questions according to instructions given

Read the following extract from Chinua Achebe's novel 'Things Fall Apart' and answer the questions that follow it.

In the morning the market-place was full. There must have been about ten thousand men there, all talking in low voices. At last Ogbuefi Ezeugo stood up in the midst of them and bellowed four times, 'Umuofia kwenu' and on each occasion he faced a different direction and seemed to push the air with a clenched fist. And ten thousand men answered 'Yaa!' each time. Then there was perfect silence. Ogbuefi Ezeugo was a powerful orator and was always chosen to speak on such occasions. He moved his hand over his white head and stroked his white beard. He then adjusted his cloth, which was passed under his right arm-pit and tied above his left shoulder. 'Umuofia kwenu', he bellowed a fifth time, and the crowd yelled in answer. And then suddenly like one possessed he shot out his left hand and pointed in the direction of Mbaino, and said through gleaming white teeth firmly clenched: 'Those sons of wild animals have dared to murder a daughter of Umuofia'. He threw his head down and gnashed his teeth, and allowed a murmur of suppressed anger to sweep the crowd. When he began again, the anger on his face was gone and in its place a sort of smile hovered, more terrible and more sinister than the anger. And in a clear unemotional voice he told Umuofia how their daughter had gone to market at Mbaino and had been killed. That woman, said Ezeugo, was the wife of Ogbuefi Udo, and he pointed to a man who sat near him with a bowed head. The crowd then shouted with anger and thirst for blood.

Many others spoke. At the end it was decided to follow the normal course of action. An ultimatum was immediately dispatched to Mbaino asking them to choose between war on one hand, and on the other the offer of a young and a virgin as compensation.

Umuofia was feared by all its neighbours. It was powerful in war and in magic, and its priests and medicine men were feared in all the surrounding country. And so the neighbouring clans who naturally knew of these things feared Umuofia, and would not go to war against it without first trying a peaceful settlement. And so when Okonkwo of Umuofia arrived at Mbaino as the proud and imperious emissary of war, he was treated with great honour and respect, and two days later he returned home with a lad of fifteen and a young virgin. The lad's name was Ikemefuna.

The elders, or Indichie, met to hear a report of Okonkwo's mission. At the end they decided, as everybody knew they would, that the girl should go to Ogbuefi Udo to replace his murdered wife. As for the boy, he belonged to the clan as a whole, and there was no hurry to decide his fate. Okonkwo was, therefore, asked on behalf of the clan to look after him in the interim.

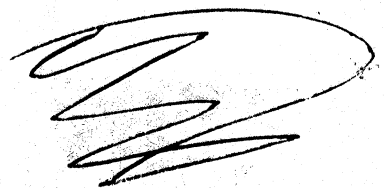
When Okonkwo brought him home that day he called his most senior wife and handed him over to her. 'He belongs to the clan', he told her. 'So look after him'. 'Is he staying long with us?' she asked. 'Do what you are told, woman.' Okonkwo *thundered*. 'When did you become one of the Indichie of Umuofia?' And so Nwoye's mother took Ikemefuna to her hut and asked no more questions.

As for the boy himself, he was terribly afraid. He could not understand what was happening to him or what he had done. How could he know that his father had taken a hand at killing a daughter of Umuofia? All he knew was that a few men had arrived at their house, conversing with his father in low tones, and at the end he had been taken out and handed over to a stranger. His mother had wept bitterly, but he had been too surprised to weep. And so the stranger had brought him, and a girl, a long, long way from home, through lonely forest paths. He did not know who the girl was, and he never saw her again.

SECTION 1: COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. Answer the following questions according to the text (2 marks each)

- i. What do you learn about Ogbuefi Ezeugo's character from this passage? *⇒ He was a powerful trader, he was the oldest man in the village... And... one of the most important... leader.*
- ii. Why was Okonkwo treated with honour and respect at Mbaino? *It was from Umuofia. And Umuofia was feared by all the neighbours because it was powerful in war and in magic. And its priests and*
- iii. Explain the meaning of the following sentence in the context of the passage: 'When did you become one of the Indichie of Umuofia?' *When did you become one of the elders of the tribe to ask such a question... when you have such responsibilities.*
- iv. Why did Okonkwo's wife ask no more questions? *Because she was frightened. She was afraid of her husband who thundered.*
- v. What techniques does Ezeugo use to win over the audience at the meeting? *⇒ He faced direction +nt direction and seemed to push the air with clenched fist... ⇒ He moved his hand over his white head and stroked his white head beard. ⇒ He used gestures and words.*



He became of his strength and courage and his village and beyond.

2. What do the following words taken from the passage tell about the mood of the people at the market place? (5 marks)

i. bellowed	→ I.O. makes a loud cry when you're angry.
ii. perfect silence	→ As they had nothing to say about the death they were in...
iii. thirst for blood	→ ...too much need of fighting
iv. yelled	→ to shout in loud voice when you are angry.
v. a bowed head	→ the man had his head down in his two arms to show that he was angry.

3. Give another word for the following words as used in the passage. (1/2 mark each)

- i. ... voices (line 2) ⇒ *to murmur*
- ii. ... midst (line 2) ⇒ *middle*
- iii. ... clenched (line 4) ⇒ *to hold very tightly in angry way*
- iv. ... orator (line 6) ⇒ *the one who gives skillful and effective speech*
- v. ... possessed (line 10) ⇒ *to own*
- vi. ... gleaming (line 11) ⇒ *to make sth. bright as it has been cleaned*
- vii. ... sinister (line 15) ⇒ *suggesting that s.o. is evil.*
- viii. ... emissary (line 26) ⇒ *messenger*
- ix. ... a lad (line 28) ⇒ *young boy*
- x. ... thundered (line 38) ⇒ *the sudden loud voice*

SECTION 2: GRAMMAR and PHONOLOGY (40 marks)

A. GRAMMAR (30 marks)

1. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

- i. "Why are you buying all that food?"
Because a lot of peopleover for dinner.
a) are coming b) coming c) comes d) is coming
- ii. "How are you feeling?"
"I've been feeling better since the doctor...."
a) has come b) will come c) came d) comes
- iii. "Isn't it hard to drive downtown to work?"
"Yes, that's why I to work by bus."

c) were living all the people

d) they were living all the people

2. In the following passage, fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs given in parentheses. (10 marks)

The pot and the drum

Once upon a time, the pot and the drum **(a)**.....(get) into an argument. They **(b)**.... (sit) idly in a house when the pot suddenly said to the drum, 'you know, I'm tougher and stronger than you.'

'Oh!' exclaimed the drum. 'Are you now? How's that?'

'Well, just look at me,' said the pot. 'Isn't it obvious?'

The drum **(c)**(take) a long and hard look. The pot was a huge round thing, all **(d)**.....(make) of clay and black with soot from years and years of cooking over hot, smoky fires.

'I sit over fires day in, day out,' continued the pot after a while. 'The more they burn me, the stronger I get. Could you, drum, sit over a fire for even half a minute? Why, you **(e)**...(burn) to ashes.'

The drum could not dispute that. He certainly **(f)**(not dare) sit over a blazing fire. He **(g)**.....(make) of wood, you see, a hollowed-out trunk, spread with skin at both ends. So he said to the pot, 'I agree with you. I couldn't stand a fire even for a brief moment. But how about you facing my drummer with his drumsticks? I **(h)**...(love) to see you stand up to the kind of pummeling he **(i)**(give) me day in, day out.'

The pot was scared stiff at the thought of being struck with drumsticks. He immediately suggested that they **(j)**..... drop) the argument, and they did.

3. Rewrite the following sentences following the instructions given. (5 marks)

i. He said she was behaving disgracefully towards her parents.
Begin with: he complained of her.....

ii. We hurried to pack up bags because the bell had rung.
Start with: The bell....

iii. They say that the earth's atmosphere is getting warmer.
Start with: It....

iv. It is possible for a bright student to enter university at the age of sixteen.
Start with: A bright student.....

v. I wish that we live in peace always.
Start with: May....

B. PHONOLOGY (10 marks)

1. Indicate which in the following underlined consonants is pronounced (1 mark each)

- i. a) whistle b) castle c) listen d) costly
ii. a) sign b) foregn c) signature d) champagne

2. Which underlined vowel sound is pronounced differently from the three others

- i. a) cat b) hat c) start d) habitat
a) made b) obey c) great d) seat

3. Which word is stressed on the second syllable?

- i. a) 'curious b) hospitable c) 'different d) suspicious
ii. a) 'management b) important c) 'similar d) 'Saturday

4. Which word is not stressed on the second syllable?

- i. a) 'commercial b) interesting c) announcement d) immunity
ii. a) 'comforting b) remarkable c) development d) religion

5. Which word doesn't have a secondary stress?

- i. a) economical b) sensitivity c) reciprocity d) pessimist
ii. a) fashionable b) intensifier c) mathematical d) residential

SECTION 3: LITERATURE and SUMMARY (40 marks)

A. POETRY (10 marks)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.

Mother

You were the door rug
On which I cleaned the mud
Of my misadventure;
You were the bandage
That dressed the wounds
Of my bleeding heart;
You were the sweet honey
That neutralized the bitterness
Of life for me;
You were the dawn
That brought sunrise
To dry the dew of my tears;

B. NOVELS (10 marks)

Jane Eyre's parents had died. Her mother was the sister of Mr. Reed. Jane's uncle, Mr. Reed, had also died and she was now living with late uncle's family, who mistreated her. As a punishment she is, at this point, locked in a room – the room in which her uncle had died. It is a dreamy, rainy afternoon, with the wind howling outside.

...I never doubted that if Mr Reed had been alive he would have treated me kindly. And now, as I sat looking at the white bed and overshadowed walls – occasionally also, turning a fascinated eye towards the dimly gleaming mirror – I began to recall what I had heard of dead men. I had heard that when they are troubled in their graves by the violation of their last wishes by the very people they had trusted, they revisit the earth to punish these offenders and to avenge the sufferers. And I thought of Mr Reed's spirit, harassed by the wrongs of his sister's child, might quit its resting place – whether in the church tomb or in the unknown world of the dead – and rise before me in this room. I wiped my tears and hushed my sobs, fearful lest any sign of visible, violent sorrow might awaken an unearthly voice to comfort me or attract in the dark a strangely-glowing face bending over me with strange pity. I felt that although this idea might seem comforting in theory, it would be terrible if it actually happened. With all my might I struggled to suppress it. I determined to be firm. Shaking my hair from my eyes, I lifted my head and tried to look boldly round the dark room. At this moment, a light gleamed on the wall. Was it, I asked myself, a ray from the moon penetrating through some hole in the curtain? No. Moonlight was still, and this moved. While I gazed, it glided up the ceiling and quivered over my head. I can now readily guess that this streak of light was, in all likelihood, a glow from a lantern carried by someone across the lawn outside. But then, prepared as my mind was for horror, shaken as my nerves were by agitation, I thought the swiftly-darting beam was the beginning of some coming vision from another world. My heart beat thick, my head grew hot and a sound filled my ears which I thought must be the rushing of wings. Something seemed near me. I was oppressed, suffocated. Endurance broke down. I rushed to the door and shook the lock in desperate effort. Steps came running along the outer passage. The key turned. Bessie and Abbot entered.

(From *Jane Eyre* by Emily Bronte)

Answer the following questions on the passage. (10 marks)

I. Why did Jane believe that Mr Reed's spirit would be restless? **(2 marks)**
.....

ii. Why did Jane try to suppress her grief? **(2 marks)**
.....

iii. What did she think of the streak of light? **(2 marks)**
.....

iv. Pick from the passage four words/expressions which describe Jane's fear most vividly.
.....

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

v. in reading the passage some of your senses have been used. Name two that have been used and support your answers with evidence from the passage.
.....

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

C. PLAYS (10 marks)

Read the following extract from the play 'Our survival' by Akanji Nasiru and answer the questions that follow it.

Apena: We have passed through much; we have experienced suffering and loss; but the only way to avoid further suffering is to pull together. These people – they had always been part of us, until they were misled, and we too gave them the chance to become our terror. Now, we have them in our hands, but what do we profit from their death?

Young man: Apena, are you trying to plead for them?

Apena: I am not pleading for them; I am pleading for our land and generations yet unborn. What have we had for a long time now but strife and destruction? We have lost several brave people through our own folly, and now we want to add these to their number. Are we increasing or decreasing? They, too, have something to contribute, provided we all work together. Our worst enemy lies within us, for no single man can impose himself on us if we ourselves do not fold our hands and watch. Let us give them another chance; let us give our land another chance to become the glorious place that the gods promise us it can be. But let us remember: what we make of it lies in us and us alone. It is in our collective will to progress, to work together, and to resist all forms of oppression and exploitation that our land can be great.

Use the content of the extract to answer these questions (10 marks)

- i. How many captives were present?
..... (1 mark)
- ii. What roles did Agbabiaka and Eruobodo have in their society?
.....(1 mark)
- iii. What do you think they have done?
.....
..... (1 mark)
- iv. It is said that the people were being generous. What could they have done?
..... (1 mark)
- v. What is asked of the captives?
..... .. (1 mark)
- vi. What do you think of the character of Apena?
..... 1 mark)
- vii. Explain the sentence: 'our worst enemy lies within us.'
.....(1 mark)
- viii. In what way does a narrator in a play differ from a narrator in a novel?
..... (1mark)
- ix. In your view, is this play relevant to any society that you know? Explain.
.....
..... (2 marks)

D. SUMMARY (10 marks)

Read the following passage and summarize it in not more than 60 words

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN EAST AFRICA

The British began to show interest in East Africa in the 1840s when the Royal Geographical Society took interest in the work of Krapf, Rebmann and Erhardt, the European missionaries who were actively engaged in exploring East Africa. The society sent out Speke and Burton, and later Speke and Grant, to find more about East African mountains, valleys, plants, animals, lakes and the source of the Nile. The British therefore had geographical and scientific motives which aroused their interest in East Africa.

From the economic point of view the British wanted to acquire new areas, such as East Africa, for getting raw materials for her industries, markets for her surplus manufactured goods, and new areas for investment of her surplus capital. In the second half of the 19th century, Britain discovered that overseas

