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**English I**

**065**

05 Nov. 2007                      8.30 am-11.30 am

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



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**ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATION 2007**

**SUBJECT : ENGLISH I**

**OPTIONS : - ARTS  
                  - ARTS + LATIN**

**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

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

This paper consists of **FOUR** Sections.

- Section A : Comprehension and Vocabulary. **(25 marks)**
- Section B : Grammar and Phonology. **(35 marks)**
- Section C : Novels and Plays. **(20 marks)**
- Section D : Poetry and Summary. **(20 marks)**

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The population of the world's cities doubled in the past thirty years and is projected to double again in the next twenty. The human consequences of this phenomenon are frightening to contemplate; we know, for example, that even now over a billion people, a fifth to the world's inhabitants, are either homeless or live in extremely unhealthy conditions.

Cities expand for multiple and complex reasons. In some developing countries the most significant factor is rural poverty 'push'. Cities offer hope for a better life; health care, schooling, employment or, more simply, a chance to survive.

In recent years millions of individuals, either alone or in family groups, have been driven from their rural homes by degradation of soils, landlessness or the size of family plots which no longer provide for the family's needs. Other migrants, often men, but increasingly single women, leave remote villages to seek employment, hoping to earn cash to send to families who await their return.

What commences as a search for improved living conditions often ends in squalor and alienation in city slums or begging on the streets of the world's capitals. And it is children, the most vulnerable among the migrants or city dwellers, who suffer most.

Worldwide, it is estimated that 30 million children are 'street' children, forced to live on their wits in the alleys and avenues of faceless cities. They come in all ages, sizes and colours. They are found on the streets of Chicago, Calcutta or Cartagena. They are both male and female. They are both vulnerable and fearsome.

They have no access to education, basic services of family affection and support. They are an underclass with poor chances for a decent future, condemned to live by deceit, stealing, prostitution or violence. All are 'old' before their time.

In the poorest nations, many children have been sent from home by parents who believe they will have a better chance of eating, or surviving, on their own than in miserable family huts where lack of food results in stunted growth, where privacy and self-hood are non-existent.

Other children support abandoned mothers and siblings, victims of another statistic: one third of all households worldwide are headed by women, and these homes, of course, rank among the world's poorest. In industrialized nations, children often flee violent or drunken homes, preferring to take their chances with the unknown rather than face daily abuse.

They are easy prey for those who would exploit them. Pimps, drug marketers and niggardly employers all manage to live off the labour of these alienated children. Just like their parents before them, the children turn from trusting innocents to embittered survival artists, respecting little but the code of the streets, its anonymity, its violence and its limitations.

Children of the cities know little of the services available to them; the only institutions they know well are punitive. The anonymous adult world around them does not recognize their youthful needs, too busy to notice another lonely child among so many.

We must question our responsibility to the street children here now and to those who are yet to be born. A slogan for the world community could well be, 'Every child a wanted child!' if women have access to contraceptive services, would there not be a better chance for having children born into a family which can provide care, food and protection?

It is our duty to see to it that children come into the world because their parents want to give love, affection and care to another human being. We must provide the most basic human rights - the right to be wanted - to all children, everywhere and at all times.

**Section A : Comprehension and vocabulary. (25 marks)**

***After reading the text, answer the questions below. Base your answers on the content of the reading passage. (20 marks)***

1. What are some of the consequences of the fast population increase to the world population? **(2 marks)**  
.....
2. What are some of the factors that oblige people to leave the countryside for the city? **(3 marks)**  
.....
3. Mention four of the city's advantages over the countryside for rural people in the developing countries? **(4 marks)**  
.....
4. Give reasons why some children in rich countries prefer to leave their homes for life in the city. **(1 mark)**  
.....
5. How do street children manage to live in the city? **(2 marks)**  
.....

5. Mention two categories of people who exploit children in the city. **(2 marks)**  
 .....
7. What can help mothers to have children they can bring up well? **(2 marks)**  
 .....
8. How would you explain the sentence "All are old before their time"? **(2 marks)**  
 .....
9. What title would be appropriate for this text? **(1 mark)**  
 .....
10. According to the writer, when should parents bear children? **(2 marks)**  
 .....

**Find the right meaning of the following words and phrases with reference to the passage in which they appear. (5 marks)**

11. The sentence "improved living conditions often ends in squalor and alienation in city lums" the word '*alienation*' means....  
 a) a sense of being strange  
 b) not knowing what to do  
 c) a state of being vulnerable  
 d) being homeless
12. In the phrase ... "*family huts where lack of food results in stunted growth*", '*stunted growth*' means....  
 a) rapid growth  
 b) troubled growth  
 c) poor growth  
 d) unwanted growth
13. In the sentence "Pimps, drug marketers and niggardly employers all manage to live off the labour of these alienated children", '*niggardly employers*' could mean...  
 a) employers who pay good salaries  
 b) employers who are black  
 c) rural employers  
 d) employers paying little money

14. In the sentence “the children turn from trusting innocents to embittered survival artists”, ‘*survival artists*’ refers here to children who....
- a) manage to live without any problem
  - b) manage to live despite difficult conditions
  - c) sell objects of art in order to live
  - d) are new artists

**Section B : Grammar and Phonology (35 marks)**

**Grammar (25 marks)**

15. Use the verbs given in parentheses in their suitable forms to complete the following sentences. **(10 marks)**
- i. When I went to Susan’s room, she .....(do) her homework, so she wouldn’t talk to me.
  - ii. By next month I .....(teach) English for two years.
  - iii. Could anyone ..... (come in) from outside without being heard or seen?
  - iv. If we.....(know) that the shop was closed, we shouldn’t have come to the village.
  - v. He wants to buy books for us, but we’d rather he.....(give) us the money instead.
  - vi. Jack told me that he.....(write) to his uncle recently.
  - vii. The doctor suggested I.....(take) a cup of milk every evening before going to bed.
  - viii. He said he.....(finish) the following day but I didn’t take it seriously.
  - ix. Do you have an idea of what the car .....(cost) if it had been a Toyota?
  - x. I will do whatever I can to finish before noon unless it.....(rain) in the morning.

6. Choose the letter corresponding to the right answer to complete the sentence. **(10 marks)**

i. "Can you drive?"

"No, I .....a car but I want to learn."

- a) never drove                      b) am never driving  
c) have never driven                d) was never driving

ii. My favorite film is 'Gorillas in the mist'. I..... it four times.

- a) am seeing                          b) see  
c) saw                                    d) have seen

iii. We..... a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.

- a) have                                  b) are having  
c) shall have                          d) having

iv. Bob is always in the kitchen. He enjoys.....

- a) cook                                  b) to cook  
c) cooking                                d) of cooking

v. I don't mind ..... here but I'd prefer to sit by the window.

- a) sit                                      b) sitting  
c) to sit                                  d) to sitting

vi. John and Jack both get good grades, nonetheless John is .....of the two.

- a) the more talented                b) the most talented  
c) most talented                      d) talented more

vii. I work ..... when there is nobody around.

- a) much better;                        b) more better  
c) very good                            d) much

viii. What you're saying is totally different ..... your previous explanation.

- a) to                                      b) of  
c) from                                  d) with



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

- i. a) ocean                      b) city  
c) nice                         d) circle
- ii. a) guitar                     b) build  
c) guilt                        d) guide
- iii. a) buyer                      b) higher  
c) player                      d) tire

20. Which of the following words is stressed differently from the three others?

- i. a) unequal                    b) unfaithful  
c) undemocratic              d) undoubted
- ii. a) potential                    b) reasonable  
c) considerable                d) reciprocal
- iii. a) economical                b) eligible  
c) irresponsible                d) alphabetical

21. Which word is stressed on the first syllable?

- i. a) interesting                b) repeat  
c) assembly                    d) impressive
- ii. a) associate                    b) passenger  
c) machine                      d) employer

### Section C : Novels and Plays (20 marks)

#### Novels (10 marks)

Read the following passage extracted from a novel and then answer the questions on it:

Eze Diali, the chief, sat at one end of his reception hall, surrounded by the village elders. The rest of the hall was filled with much younger men.

'People of Chiolu', the chief began, 'I have learnt that poachers from Aliakoro will be at the Great Ponds tonight. There is no doubt that they will try to steal from the Pond of Wagaba which, as you know, is rich in fish. Our plan tonight is to bring one or two of these thieves home alive and ask for heavy ransoms.'

This line of action will have two effects. Firstly it will prove our charges of poaching against the people of Aliakoro; secondly, the heavy ransoms they will be obliged to pay will be a deterrent. We need seven men for this venture. I call for volunteers.

Immediately eager hands went up. Olumba's hands were folded across his broad chest and a faint smile played on his face. The chief looked at him.

'Olumba, what about you?' he asked.

'We have enough volunteers already, my lord,' Olumba said, his smile broadening.

'Who will head this party?' the chief asked, looking round. Chituru, one of the elders said, 'Eze Diali, let us not waste time. Olumba is the man for the job. We all know that he has led many exploits like this one.'

Many elders echoed the suggestion.

'We still need six men,' Eze Diala said. Again, eager youths came surging forward. Their well-formed muscles rippled as they elbowed one another. It was difficult to choose.

I suggest Olumba should choose his men. He knows the boys very well and his judgement should be reliable. It was Wezume, another village elder, who spoke.

'Choose your men, then, Olumba,' the chief said, 'and make whatever arrangements you want. By tomorrow morning we want a couple of prisoners here.'

Olumba said: 'You will have them unless they don't turn up.'

*From The Great Ponds by Elechi Amadi*

22. Answer these questions. **(2 marks each)**

i. Who were meeting in the chief's reception hall? Why?

.....

ii. Name the two villages that were in dispute. What was the dispute about?

.....

iii. Do you think Olumba was a good choice? Why?

.....

iv. Why do you think Olumba did not volunteer?

.....

v. What kind of society is described here?

.....



## Plays (10 marks)

Read the following extract from 'Kinjeketile', a play by Ebrahim Hussein and then answer the questions that follow it.

The play tells the story of the 'Maji Maji conflict', when Tanzanian patriots fought against their German colonizers. Kinjeketile was one of the Tanzanian leaders who had told his comrades that he would give them magic water to stop the Germans' guns killing them. In the scene below, Kinjeketile and his comrade Kitunda have been captured after the war.

FIRST SOLDIER: Come on, speak out, if you are going to confess! Or is it because we are not of your tribe? We are not Wamatumbi like you?

SECOND SOLDIER: These Wamatumbi! They got us in trouble, and now they won't utter a word to get us out of it.

THIRD SOLDIER: (*pleadingly*) Speak....Think of our children.

FIRST SOLDIER: Come on, say it!

ASKARI: Shut up! Quiet, everybody!

KITUNDA: (*to the German officer*) Master, give me a chance to speak to Kinjeketile.

I'm sure, if I ask him, he will agree to what you want him to do. Please. Give me a chance, please.

GERMAN OFFICER: All right.

KITUNDA: We should be alone.

GERMAN OFFICER: Remove the other prisoners.

*They are ushered out. Kitunda and Kinjeketile are alone. They shake hands warmly.*

KITUNDA: How did you get here?

KINJETEKILE: A week after the war started, I was arrested. I have been held prisoner in two forts – this is the second.

KITUNDA: There are many people you can save. They will be free to go home.

KINJETEKILE:(*sharply*) Shut up! Don't say anything. Let's talk about something else.

*Pause*

Did you do what I told you?

KITUNDA: No-one listened to me. Had they listened....

KINJETEKILE: No regrets. No regrets. It is done, it is finished. (*to himself*) When a word controls a man....

KITUNDA: Will you confess tomorrow that...

KINJETEKILE: I don't want to talk about it.

KITUNDA: You must talk about it.

KINJETEKILE: I *won't!*

KITUNDA: You *will!*

*Pause*

KINJETEKILE: They want me to say that the water was a lie. Where was the lie?  
KITUNDA: Was the water true? Did you believe it?

*Kinjetekile laughs long and bitterly. A pause.*

KINJETEKILE: Do you know what they will say tomorrow? The officer will say that we were wrong. He will tell our children that we were wrong in fighting him. He will tell that to our children, Kitunda. That to fight him is wrong! *That to fight for one's country is wrong.* And he wants me to help him by retracting all that I said. He wants me to say that the water was a lie. Do you know what that means? The moment I say that, people in the north, south, east and west will stop fighting. They will fall into hopeless despair – they will give up. I will not say that! A word has been born. Our children will tell their children about this word. Our great-grandchildren will hear of it. One day the word will cease to be a dream, it will be a reality.

*The askari enters, followed by the German officer.*

ASKARI: Are you ready?

KINJETEKILE: Ready.

KITUNDA: What is the decision?

*Kinjetekile does not answer.*

GERMAN OFFICER: Has he agreed?

*Kitunda shakes his head. Blackout.*

23. Answer these questions. **(2 marks each correct answer)**

- i. What did the Germans want Kinjetekile to do?  
.....
- ii. Where was the scene taking place?  
.....
- iii. Why was Kitunda trying to convince Kinjetekile to do what the Germans wanted him to do?  
.....
- iv. Point to some lines in the extract that show that there were divisions among the Africans.  
.....
- v. What reasons does Kinjetekile give in refusing to say what they ask him to say?  
.....

**Section D : Poetry and Summary (20 marks)**

**Poetry (10 marks)**

**Lone Dog**

I'm a lean dog, a keen dog, a wild dog and lone,  
I'm a rough dog, a tough dog, hunting on my own!  
I'm a bad dog, a mad dog, teasing silly sheep;  
I love to sit and bay the moon and keep fat souls from sleep.

I'll never be a lap dog, licking dirty feet,  
A sleek dog, a meek dog, cringing for my meat.  
Not for me the fireside, the well-filled plate.  
But shut door and sharp stone and cuff and kick and hate.  
Not for me the other dogs, running by my side,  
Some have run a short while, but none of them would bide.  
O mine is still the lone trail, the hard trail, the best,  
Wide wind and wild stars and the hunger of the quest.

**4. Answer these questions. (2 marks each correct answer)**

i. What does 'lone' mean?

.....

ii. Who are the 'fat souls' kept awake?

.....

iii. What do you imagine is a 'lap dog'?

.....

iv. How is the dog treated by the people?

.....

v. Do you think the dog enjoys his way of life? Why?

.....

**Summary (10 marks)**

**Rhinoceroses**

The large, stout body with thick powerful legs, the tough, almost naked skin and the horns on the snout make it easy to identify a rhinoceros. There are 5 species alive today, 3 in Asia and 2 in Africa. Unfortunately, most of them are threatened with extinction.

The largest of the Asian species is the impressive great Indian rhinoceros which lives in the jungles and tall grasslands of Nepal, Bengal and Assam. This huge rhino weighs up to 2 tonnes and stands as much as 1.8 metres high at the shoulder. This is the rhino whose body is covered with heavy 'studded' armour that is folded at the

*identify things like the large, stout body - its thick powerful legs - and the horns on the snout make it easy to identify a rhinoceros. There are 5 species alive today, 3 in Asia and 2 in Africa. Unfortunately, most of them are threatened with extinction.*

neck, shoulders and leg tops to allow movement. The only hair visible is the tuft on the ears and the tip of the tail. The beast has a single horn on its snout which gives it its specific name unicornis. It has a movable prehensile upper lip which can grasp tall reeds and grasses on which it feeds. The other species from Asia are the Javan and Sumatran rhinoceroses both of which are few in number.

The largest of all rhinos is the African white rhino. A large male may reach 2 metres at the shoulder and weigh as much as 4 tonnes. Among land mammals only the elephants are heavier. This rhino has a square lip which is an adaptation of its way of feeding: it grazes, cropping the grass with slow deliberate movements. In the African black rhino the upper lip is long and pointed and forms a prehensile organ which is used to browse on leaves and twigs of trees and bushes. It is the most numerous of all the rhinos. The common names of these African rhinos are rather misleading since they are dark grey in colour. The name 'white' probably comes from the Dutch word *wijd* which means wide and refers to the shape of the lips. Both the black and white rhinos have two horns which sometimes grow extremely long. Rhino horn is composed of very closely matted hair.

All the rhinos are renowned for their aggressive charges at cars or intruders. Normally they are placid, gentle beasts, and it is probably their weak eyesight that makes them nervous and aggressive towards any sudden nearby movement. Their senses of hearing and smell are very acute and are relied on more than their sight.

25. **Question:** Reduce this text to a paragraph of about 60 words (six lines) describing the rhinos. **(10marks)**