

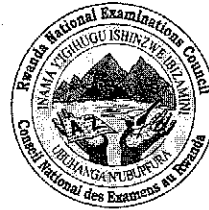
English III

005

02 Nov. 2007

14h00-17h00

RWANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL



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ORDINARY LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATION 2007

SUBJECT : ENGLISH III

TIME : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS :

This paper consists of four sections : A, B, C and D.

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|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| SECTION A : | Reading comprehension and Vocabulary | (30marks) |
| SECTION B : | Grammar and Phonology | (40marks) |
| SECTION C : | Summary | (15marks) |
| SECTION D : | Composition | (15marks) |

Candidates must answer all the questions as instructed in sections A, B and C.

Choose only ONE topic from Section D.

SECTION A : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The illusion of alcohol

Alcoholism has been defined as a disease, diagnosed when the ingestion of alcohol impairs the individual's normal behaviour in daily situations and relationships. It is not necessary to become an alcoholic in order to be affected by a serious drinking problem. We need to determine who the drinkers are, why they drink, and the effects of alcohol on a drinker's health.

First, drinkers come from all levels of society. The typical drunk today has been identified as a bright business executive in his/her thirties, married and living with his/her family in a nice neighbourhood. Drinkers fall into one of the following categories: the first type is the normal drinker. He/She drinks only occasionally and for perfectly innocent and harmless reasons; he could stop for a long period of time and never miss it. The second type is the alcohol-dependent drinker. He drinks every day and depends on alcohol more than he/she will admit. Having to do without alcohol is a difficult and unpleasant experience, although he/she will argue that he/she can cut it out with no difficulty. During this stage, the individual usually becomes a heavy drinker. The third type is the alcoholic. He/She has lost control over his/her drinking, and one drink means another. Alcohol seriously interferes with every aspect of his/her life, even though he/she may not admit it.

Second, people drink for a variety of reasons. The reason for initial use of alcohol runs from experimentation to rebellion. Drinking now is more socially acceptable than in the past, so many people drink to be sociable. Others drink occasionally to relax at the end of a tiring day. The businessman/woman often finds him/herself drinking at lunches, dinners, and meetings to please his/her client. And many teenagers, as well as many adults, drink in order to be accepted among their friends. Some drink because they enjoy the intoxicating effects of alcohol. Alcohol acts as a partial or total anesthetic on the brain, depending on the amount in the blood. Moderate amounts help to reduce shyness and feelings of restraint and relax nervous tensions. Young men see movie and television stars drink, and advertisements make liquor appear normal for those who want to have fun. People drink to gain relief from a difficult situation or to escape from facing reality.

Third, alcohol has many long-term effects on the drinker's health. As a food, alcohol supplies only calories. One glass of beer or a one drink of whisky contains about seventy calories. Thus, heavy drinking of alcohol causes the liver to become swollen and yellow with fat. This often develops into a serious condition known as cirrhosis of the liver. After long, excessive alcohol use, damage can occur in the form of neuropathy or delirium tremens. Delirium tremens is marked by hallucinations, severe tremor, insomnia and great exhaustion. Extreme cases of long-lasting alcoholism may cause

permanent brain damage and mental illness, requiring confinement in a hospital. Another more direct effect of alcohol is on the heart muscle itself. Deaths related to alcohol have been cited as the fourth ranking public health problem in America, surpassed only by heart disease, cancer and mental diseases. Heavy drinkers may be people of any age from any social level who drink for any number of reasons. But whatever the reason for drinking, long-term alcoholism can reduce a person's life span by as much as twelve years. The only real cure for this problem is prevention through education.

COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

1. Answer **True** or **False** after each statement

(1 mark each)

- i. All middle-management executives are heavy drinkers
- ii. Some people who don't drink suffer from boredom
- iii. There are three categories of drinkers
- iv. A lot of people drink for social reasons
- v. Alcohol is the number one disease in America
- vi. Heavy drinkers are strong because they get extra calories
- vii. People who don't drink cannot escape from difficult situations
- viii. One must be alcoholic in order to be affected by alcohol
- ix. Alcohol can cause incurable diseases
- x. Alcoholism can be dangerous to health

2. Choose the letter corresponding to the right answer :

(1mark each)

- i. Alcohol becomes bad when
 - a) you drink it
 - b) you drink it once
 - c) it changes your normal behaviour
 - d) you dilute it.
- ii. Categories of drinkers include the following except...
 - a) normal drinkers
 - b) all executives
 - c) every day drinkers
 - d) alcoholics
- iii. An alcohol-dependent person
 - a) drinks normally
 - b) drinks only whisky
 - c) cannot stop drinking easily
 - d) needs alcohol for his health

- iv. The reasons mentioned for drinking include the following except...
 - a) social reasons
 - b) business
 - c) enjoyment
 - d) professional reasons
- v. The text says that nowadays drinking...
 - a) is not a problem
 - b) is more tolerated than in the past
 - c) has become harmless
 - d) has become necessary in our society.

3. Referring to the text, choose the meaning corresponding to the words or phrases in italics.

(1 mark each)

- i. ... alcohol *impairs* the individual's normal status
 - a) suffers
 - b) affects
 - c) determines
 - d) damages
- ii. Having *to do without alcohol* is a difficult and unpleasant experience
 - a) to manage without alcohol
 - b) to forbid alcohol
 - c) to work without alcohol
 - d) to sleep without alcohol
- iii. ... and *one drink means another*.
 - a) all drinks are similar
 - b) when you take the first drink it is difficult to stop
 - c) one drinks makes you drunk
 - d) one drink is enough.

4. Answer these questions in your own words according to the text

(12marks)

- i. Mention three reasons why people drink. **(3 marks)**

.....

- ii. Write down two serious diseases caused by alcohol mentioned in the text.

(2 marks)

.....

- iii. Give two reasons that push young people to drinking. **(2marks)**

- iv. Mention three body systems affected by alcohol. **(3 marks)**

- v. Mention two signs of neuropathy. **(2 marks)**

SECTION B : GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY (40 marks)

I. Grammar (30 marks)

1. Choose the letter corresponding to the right answer : **(10 marks)**
- i. Why... angry with me yesterday?
 a) were you b) was you
 c) you were d) have you been
- ii. Martin is an American but he lives in Kenya. He has been there.
 a) since three years b) for three years
 c) three years ago d) during three years
- iii. I saw Mary at the petrol station when I was going to work this morning but she me.
 a) don't see b) during three years
 c) hasn't seen d) didn't see
- iv. There is a programme on television I want to watch. It in five minutes.
 a) starts b) has started
 c) will start d) will be start

- v. Grandma is always in the kitchen. She enjoys.....
- a) cook b) to cook
- c) cooking d) of cooking
- vi. I wasn't feeling very well but the medicine made me....better.
- a) feel b) to feel
- c) feeling d) I feel
- vii. Please add a little more sugar in my coffee. There isn't....
- a) some b) any
- c) enough d) much
- viii. The next meeting is.....15 July.
- a) at b) on
- b) in d) the
- ix. Susan is in her family.
- a) younger b) the younger
- c) . the most young d) the youngest
- x. Yesterday I woke up three times....the night.
- a) at b) on
- c) in d) over

2. Choose the right answer according to context :

(5 marks)

- i. Peter and I were the....students in the class who could speak Swahili.
- a) one b) only
- c) single d) alone

- a) Neither b) No one
c) None d) Not any

3. Complete this conversation using the right tense of the verb in brackets. (10 marks)

- A. That watch looks nice. Where(you, buy) it?
 B. I.....(get) it from a friend who now.....(live) in America.
 A. I(like) to go to America some day.(you, be there) yet?
 B. No, but I am planning to go next December. I(go) there last year if I
(not fail) my English exam.
 A.(Forget, not) to take warm clothes with you. Winter gets very cold there
 and you(need) warm clothes when you get there.

B. Of course not, I(buy) some clothes before I leave.

4. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it. **(5 marks)**

- i. Do you want more coffee?
Would you.....
- ii. What did he say when he was stopped by the police?
Tell me.....

iii. Mondays and Wednesdays are the only days he goes to school.
He only.....

iv. It is two days now since I started reading this book.
I have.....

v. You should not drive so fast in this wet weather.
You ought to.....

II. Phonology (10 marks)

1. One of the underlined vowel sounds is pronounced differently from the three others. Write the letter corresponding to it.

i. a) put b) but c) cut d) hut

ii. a) gone b) done c) son d) won

2. One of the underlined sounds is pronounced differently from the three others. Write the letter corresponding to it.

i. a) heat b) beat c) seat d) great

ii. a) days b) pays c) says d) plays

iii. a) nose b) goes c) toes d) does

iv. a) tough b) though c) cough d) enough

3. One of the underlined consonants in the following set is pronounced. Write the letter corresponding to it.

i. a) knowledge
b) assignment
c) climb
d) recognize

ii. a) hour b) house c) honour d) heir

4. One in each of the following sets is stressed differently from the three others. Write the letter corresponding to it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| i. a) remember | b) potato | c) together | d) opposite |
| ii. a) furniture | b) sentence | c) companion | d) vegetable |

Section C : SUMMARY (15 marks)

Read the following passage very carefully and summarize it in no more than 50 words.

All that day Theresa grew weaker, and that night she became even worse. Her headache turned into some other disease. No one could explain what was wrong with her, and just before dawn the next morning she died.

Theresa's brother had to go early to take the news to Yolanda, Theresa's aunt. The woman was still asleep when the boy arrived, and he called to her.

"Gahigi," Yolanda said, "Why have you come so early? Can it be for a good reason?"

"Mother told me to tell you that Theresa is very weak."

"Oh God! She isn't dead yet, is she?"

"Not yet," the boy lied. "But how much longer she will live is uncertain."

Yolanda began to cry, for she had loved Theresa very much. At once she dressed and they hurried to Theresa's village.

The people at Theresa's compound were very busy when Gahigi and Yolanda arrived. One man was cutting down trees for firewood. The women were behind the house pounding cassava to feed the mourners. Others, inside and outside the house, were already crying. Karwera, Theresa's mother, lamented in this way:

"Theresa, my daughter, you were not yet a woman. You were so young. Who looked upon you with the evil eye and caused your death?"

"Theresa, my daughter, is it true that you have said good-bye forever?"

"Theresa, my daughter, I believe you are still alive. I think you are only sleeping."

And Yolanda joined her, crying :

"Death, you must die. You separate mother and child."

"Death, you must die. You separate husband and wife."

"Death, you must die. You separate the one who loves from the one who is loved."

Everyone cried out in his own way. Some pounded their ribs with their elbows.

Some slapped their faces. Some jumped high into the air and fell back upon the earth.

Section D : COMPOSITION (15 marks)

Choose **only one** of the following topics and write on it a composition of no more than **200** words.

1. Talk about "Gorillas in Rwanda". Why are they so important?
2. "English should be the language of instruction in Rwandan secondary schools". Talk about the advantages and disadvantages of such a system.
3. Imagine that you have won a lottery prize of ten million Rwandan francs. Explain how you intend to spend it.

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