



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

LOWER SECONDARY
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH

Friday

14 October 2011

Time allowed: 3 hours

8:00 am – 11:00 am

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

(To be read out by the external invigilator before the start of the examination)

There are 50 questions in this paper. Attempt ALL questions even if you are not so sure of some of the answers.

The Examination is divided into two parts:

PART A: Multiple-Choice Test (Questions 1 to 30)

PART B: Short -Answer Test (Questions 31 to 50)

The Answer Sheet is part of the Examination Booklet. Take out the middle pages and remove the Answer Sheet by tearing along the perforation. You may use the blank sheet for rough work.

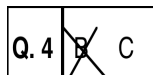
For each question in **PART A (Questions 1 to 30)** choose the best answer by writing the letter A or B or C or D in the space provided on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

For each question in **PART B (Questions 31 to 50)** work out the answer and write the answer in the space provided on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

If you find a question very difficult, do not spend too much time thinking about it. Skip the question and go on with the rest of the paper. If you have time in the end, return to the difficult question and think about it more carefully.

Write your answers in BLUE or BLACK pen or biro.

If you decide to change an answer, make your correction as shown below so that it is clear to the markers what your final answer is. Do NOT use correction fluid on your answer sheet.



Hand in BOTH the Answer Sheet and the papers used for rough work at the end of the examination.

PENALTY FOR CHEATING OR ASSISTING TO CHEAT IN NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS IS NON-CERTIFICATION.

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE AND DO NOT WRITE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO START.

PART A (Questions 1 to 30)

For each question, choose the best answer by writing A, B, C or D, in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1

They _____ the wedding as they both wanted to pursue their careers.

- A. broke off B. broke up C. called off D. called out

QUESTION 2

The nine year old appeared with a _____ of an old man on stage.

- A. make up for B. make out C. make do D. make up

QUESTION 3

Most schools in Port Moresby buy their _____ from Theodist Bookshop.

- A. stationary B. stationery C. stationeries D. stationaries

QUESTION 4

Everyone _____ advised to keep their village clean all the time.

- A. is B. are C. are being D. have been

QUESTION 5

i. surefooted ii. surfboard iii. surcharge iv. surface

Which of the following sequence presents the above words in alphabetical order?

- A. ii, i, iv, ii B. iv, ii, i, iii
C. iii, i, iv, ii D. iii, ii, i, iv

QUESTION 6

The two friends exchanged salutations. The underlined word means

- A. souvenirs. B. greetings. C. ideas. D. grievances.

QUESTION 7

His _____ handwriting resulted from haste and carelessness rather than from the inability to form the letters correctly.

- A. illegible B. eligible C. elegant D. ingenious

QUESTION 8

Every time he has extra money he _____ it on gambling.

- A. spent B. spending C. spend D. spends

For questions 16 to 20, refer to the information below.

This magazine article is about the dangers of modern living.

Four out of five Londoners are afraid to go out at night because of fear of violent crime. Some have given up going out at all! Of course people do get mugged and worse – lightning does have to strike somewhere. Like most large cities there are areas where you don't take an evening stroll. All the same, and despite lurid news reports, the chances against something really bad happening to you are remote. So, just what are the risks?

London has been visited daily by war and disease. Probably the worst time to have been around was in the 1660s. In 1665, the Great Plague claimed thousands of lives, while a great part of the old city was obliterated in the Great Fire of the following year. Two centuries on, in 1849, a cholera epidemic wiped out fourteen thousand Londoners. This was due to poor sanitation, and the introduction of clean water and proper sewers eliminated this risk entirely. It is cruelly ironic that more died in the influenza epidemic following the First World War than in the conflict itself. In the Second World War, around thirty thousand perished during the "Blitz" bombing raids. Compared with these statistics, random attacks on individuals pale into insignificance.

Getting around London can be very risky. Walking is ten times more dangerous than travelling by car, riding a bicycle 15 times, while the worst of all is travelling by motorcycle, where the risks are 33 times higher. As far as travelling by Underground is concerned, you would have to spend 11 entire lifetimes travelling by Tube before you suffered a serious accident. If from birth you travelled by car continuously, you'd be dead by the age of 40.

Returning to the fear of crime, it is certainly true that crime has increased. The time when you could leave your house unlocked has long gone. Burglaries have reached epidemic proportions so on go the locks, grills and chains. Perhaps it's because nowadays we have more valuables worth stealing. However, it is still a far cry from the lawless days of two hundred years ago when London was in the grip of a crime wave.

No rich man would venture out after dark without an armed bodyguard. Strangling was a favoured form of attack. That's why unsporting Londoners would wear a reinforced metal collar so that their attackers would be unable to apply the necessary pressure. Some even had spikes set into them! Many gentlemen carried a sword concealed in a walking stick in case they ran into an unpleasant situation. Some years ago on the Underground an elderly gentleman enthusiastically "protected" himself from a couple of fellow passengers with a swordstick. Despite a plea of self-defence, the police prosecuted him!

The real risks that present-day Londoners face are more mundane. People who go out armed with alarms and tear gas should remember danger lurks indoors. Domestic fires and falls are more deadly than any modern day Jack the Ripper or eccentric elderly man. Remember, too, that the biggest killers of all, cancer and heart disease, result from an unhealthy life-style. Consequently, if we are not scaring ourselves to death we're stealthily committing suicide by smoking and snacking. So, even though it may be a little dark and menacing outside, don't give up and hide. Go out for a jog or walk the dog – you'll survive longer in the long run. Oh, and fit a smoke alarm just in case!

QUESTION 16

Which statement is closest to the writer's opinion in paragraph 2?

- A. There are events much worse than crime.
- B. Londoners were safest in the last century.
- C. There is still some risk from cholera.
- D. Random attacks on individuals are on the rise.

QUESTION 17

Below are the means of getting around in London as shown in paragraph 3.

Means of travel

- I. walking
- II. bicycle
- III. motorcycle
- IV. car
- V. underground tube

Which of the following shows the means of travel from the LEAST dangerous to the MOST dangerous?

- A. III, IV, V, I, II
- B. V, I, II, III, IV
- C. III, II, I, IV, V
- D. V, IV, I, II, III

QUESTION 18

According to paragraph 4, what is the writer's opinion of the increase in crime?

- A. People are less careful than once upon a time.
- B. People are wealthier than before.
- C. There are no crime prevention measures
- D. We are in the middle of a crime wave.

QUESTION 19

What does the writer tell us about active self-defence in paragraph 5?

- A. It can get you into trouble
- B. Nothing happens when you take precautions.
- C. People used to take fewer precautions.
- D. Thieves consider it unfair.

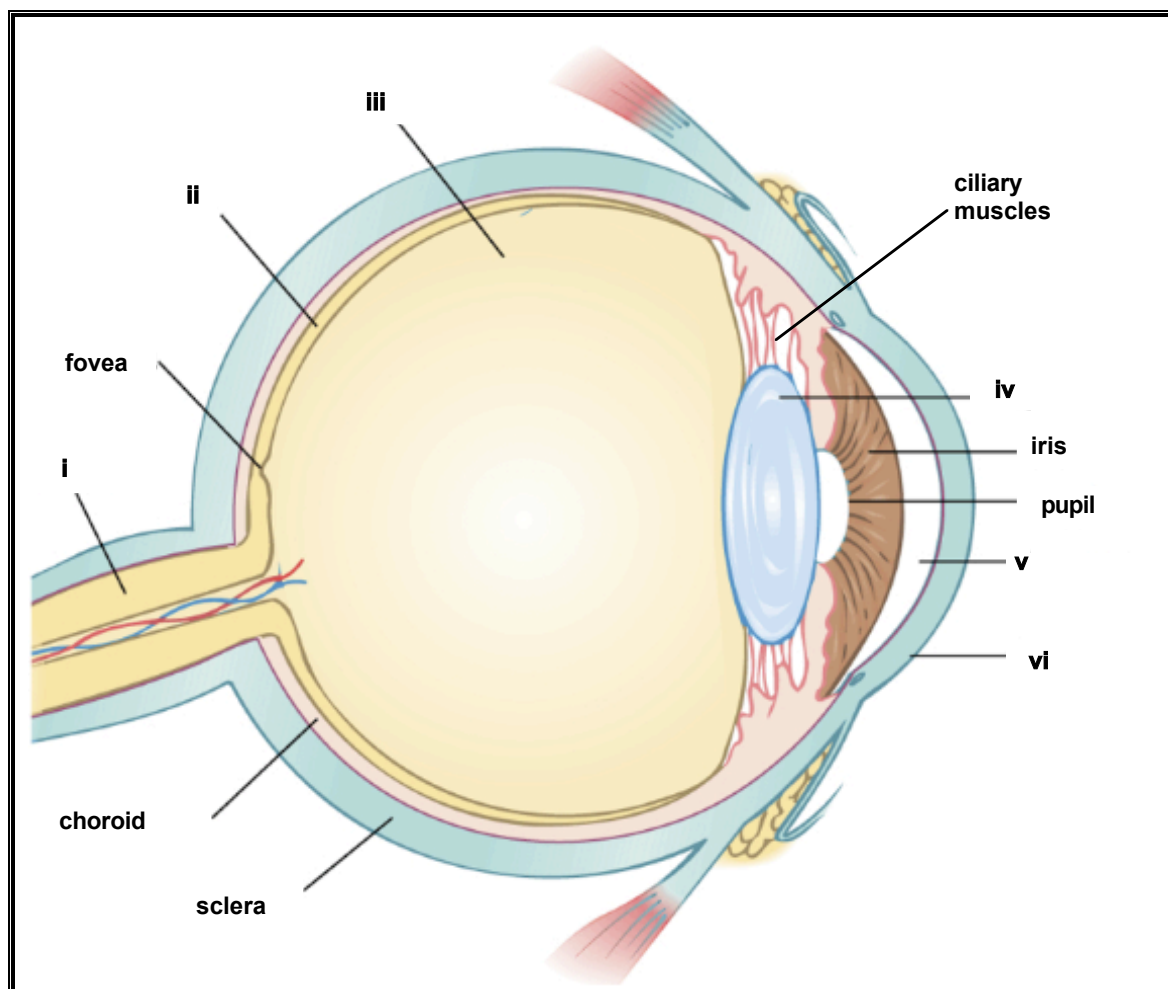
QUESTION 20

What is the greatest danger as expressed in the last paragraph?

- A. fires and fall
- B. anxiety caused by fear
- C. chance attacks by strangers
- D. personal habits

For Questions 21 to 25, refer to the following information.

The human eye works very much like a camera. The eye consists of a *light-proof* spherical body about 2.5 centimetres in diameter with a *convex lens* at the front end and a light-sensitive surface at the other end. The lens focuses an image of the object being viewed onto the sensitive surface called the *retina*. Muscles attached to the back of the eye control the direction in which the eye is pointing. The eyelid, like the shutter of the camera, determines when the light can enter the eye. It also protects the delicate surface of the eyeball, which, if damaged, will not give clear vision.



Parts of the eye

The sclerotic coat	This is the tough, white outer coat of the eye, which is the 'white of the eye'. It protects the eye.
The retina	This is the layer at the back of the eye, which detects the image. It contains minute nerve endings that are sensitive to light.
The choroid coat	This is a thin black layer on the inside of the sclerotic coat. It absorbs all light, which falls on it after the light has passed through the retina.
The cornea	This is the transparent bulge at the front of the eye. It is the circular window, which allows light to enter the eye.

The pupil	This is the circular hole at the front of the eye through which light enters the eye. It appears black because through it the black interior of the eye can be seen.
The iris	This is the coloured diaphragm at the front of the eye behind the cornea. It controls the amount of light entering the eye by controlling the size of the pupil. In bright light the muscles in the iris contract and reduce the size of the pupil. In dull light they relax and increase the size of the opening.
The lens	Behind the iris is a convex lens, which is tough yet flexible and transparent. It is much like gristle. This helps focus the light rays onto the retina.
Ciliary muscles	These muscles control the curvature and the shape of the lens and thus the power of the lens.
Optic nerve	The nerve endings in the retina are connected to the brain through the optic nerve at the back of the eye.
Aqueous and vitreous humours	To help the eyeball keep its spherical shape, it is completely filled with liquid. Between the cornea and the lens is a clear liquid called the aqueous humour, while between the lens and the retina is a clear jelly-liquid called the vitreous humour.

QUESTION 21

Which Roman numeral represents the vitreous humour?

- A. vi B. v C. iii D. ii

QUESTION 22

What is the function of the section labelled ii?

- A. It determines when the light can enter the eye.
 B. It captures the image of the object being viewed
 C. It protects the eye from too much light.
 D. It transmits the information to the brain.

QUESTION 23

Which section is responsible for transmitting information to the brain?

- A. i B. ii C. iii D. iv

QUESTION 24

Sue walks into the bright light from a dull office. The muscles in the iris will

- A. be unaffected. B. stretch.
 C. expand. D. contract.

QUESTION 25

What analogy is used for the eye-lid?

- A. window B. lens C. shutter D. camera

For questions 26 and 27, refer to the text below.

Old Fred and Gummoo was another old couple who lived on their own. She was blind and Fred himself was fifty per cent blind. Sometimes I would cart wood and water for them, and they would unknowingly reward me with stories of their tribal country in Kimberley. Sometimes they would sing, and to hear their two voices mingle and sing songs of their country in their own language was to me pure magic. Sometimes when Gummoo would be resting, Fred and I, the old and the young, would just sit staring into the fire. Sometimes my heart used to ache for him, though I didn't really know enough about my own feelings to know why. But I knew he was thinking of his own country and the years gone by. He knew that he would never see his tribal land again.

QUESTION 26

The author is all of the following EXCEPT

- A. hardworking. B. helpful. C. selfish. D. understanding.

QUESTION 27

The reason why Old Fred would not be able to see his tribal land again was because he was

- A. dying. B. going blind. C. totally blind. D. very ill.

QUESTION 28

Which sentence contains a repetition?

- A. The boys dashed into the bushes after stealing ripe bananas.
 B. The thief leapt over the low fence and vanished into the night.
 C. The late comers walked stealthily into the room when the teacher turned his back.
 D. The criminal broke out from the cell and disappeared out of sight.

For Questions 29 and 30, refer to the cartoon below.



QUESTION 29

The phrase 'a close call' means

- A. a near miss. B. an accident. C. an argument. D. a failure.

QUESTION 30

The cartoon suggests that the student

- A. relates well to her teachers. B. dislikes her teachers.
 C. has a Christmas gift list. D. has a list of student enemies.

PART B (Questions 31 to 50)

For each question work out the correct answer and write it in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET. Your answers must be SPELT CORRECTLY.

For questions 31 to 34, read the text below.

A family races to save their daughter's life after an outing to the local river goes terribly wrong. A combination of natural circumstances – drought, low water levels and tides – placed the *box jellyfish** some 23 km upriver from the coast. Yet from the moment she was stung, everything went right for Rachael.

by James Knight, Readers Digest. 11/10

**Chironex fleckeri* is one of the world's most venomous creatures. *Chiro* - Greek (hand) and *nex* – Latin (death). Billions of stinging cells located along the tentacles of the *Chironex fleckeri* fire venom within three milliseconds of being triggered – ten times faster than the inflation of an airbag in a car crash. These venoms can stop a human heart, killing a victim in minutes.

Here is the chain of extraordinary people and actions that saved Rachael after she was stung by a box jellyfish. However, the sequence of events is **NOT** in the correct order.

- i. Rachael was swimming with others when she was stung: her brother hauled her to the shore within minutes.
- ii Her mother drove to meet the intensive care ambulance and relayed expert medical instructions to Rachael's father.
- iii Her father started CPR in the critical first minutes after she stopped breathing.
- iv. Bystanders knew the correct first aid and had vinegar to hand. The acid in the vinegar stops the stinging cells on the jellyfish from injecting their whole load of venom.
- v Ambulance officers administered antivenom to Rachael shortly after the attack. The antivenom neutralised the complex cocktail of toxins that, among other things, can stop the heart and destroy tissue.
- vi. Bystanders trained in first aid were able to take over CPR from Rachael's father when he became exhausted.
- vii In hospital, specialists with experience in venom injuries, oversaw Rachael's recovery

QUESTION 31

Which event comes before the final (vii) event? *Write the Roman numeral of the event.*

QUESTION 32

What is the scientific name for the box jellyfish?

QUESTION 33

What substance prevented the jellyfish from injecting its venom into the victim?

QUESTION 34

Who is the author of Rachael's ordeal?

For question 35, refer to the text below.

World Kindness Day

Make a difference to someone's day: offer to baby-sit, pay a compliment or send an anonymous gift. November 13 is *World Kindness Day*, started in 1998 by the Small Kindness Movement of Japan as a way to encourage us to look beyond ourselves and our countries, cultures, race and religion, and realise we are all citizens of one world. For ideas on how you, your friends or colleagues can help the world – or even just a random stranger – visit actsofkindness.org

Source: readersdigest.com.au 11/09

QUESTION 35

By 13 November 2011, the World Kindness Day will have been in existence for _____ years.

For questions 36 to 40, refer to the text below.

Change the form of the words in the brackets to their appropriate forms. Each word must be CORRECT in context, punctuation, grammar and spelling.

“I was born in a little Austrian town, outside Graz. It was a 300-year-old house.

When I was ten years old, I had the dream of _____ **36** _____ (be) the best in the world in something. When I was fifteen, I had a dream that I wanted to be the _____ **37** _____ (better) body-builder in the world and the most _____ **38** _____ (muscle) man. It was not only a dream I dreamed at night. It was also a daydream. It was so much in my mind that I felt it had to become a _____ **39** _____ (real). It took me five years of hard work. Five years _____ **40** _____ (late), my dream became real. I became Mr Universe, the best-built man in the world”.

Terminator (Arnold Schwarzenegger)

For question 41 to 50 complete each blank with the most suitable word.

The Desire To Be Loved

Long ago in a city located in what is today the land of Turkey, there lived a girl named Leah. Leah was plain in appearance, but her younger sister, Rachael, was beautiful.

RACHEAL met a man who loved her so much that he agreed to work for her father for seven years to gain her hand in _____ **41** _____. On the wedding night, _____ **42** _____, the father of the girls substituted Leah for her sister. We do not know how Leah felt about her _____ **43** _____ arrangement, but she must have known that this was hardly an ideal entry into marriage.

Upon discovering _____ **44** _____ had happened, the new husband protested. The father explained _____ **45** _____ it was customary to give the older daughter first in marriage. Hence, Leah now found herself married by deceit to a man _____ **46** _____ first love was for her younger sister, whom he also married. How sad Leah must have felt when she saw _____ **47** _____ sister receive most of the affection! Leah had no romantic tales to tell of her courtship and few, _____ **48** _____ any, happy memories of her wedding day. How she must have yearned to be _____ **49** _____ as Rachael was! Thus, partly because of circumstances over which she had little control, Leah may _____ **50** _____ often felt unloved and unwanted.

END OF EXAMINATION

ENGLISH – ANSWER SHEET

YEAR		PROVINCE		SCHOOL			CANDIDATE NO.		
1	1								
NAME									
SCHOOL									

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MARKER 1

PART A: Write A, B, C or D in the box next to each question number.

1		6		11		16		21		26	
2		7		12		17		22		27	
3		8		13		18		23		28	
4		9		14		19		24		29	
5		10		15		20		25		30	

PART B: Write your answers next to each question number below.

31		41	
32		42	
33		43	
34		44	
35		45	
36		46	
37		47	
38		48	
39		49	
40		50	

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MARKER 2

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

CAREFULLY TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION

YOU MAY DO YOUR ROUGH WORK ON THIS PAGE