



**DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION**

**LOWER SECONDARY
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS**

ENGLISH

Friday

16th October 2015

Time allowed: 3 hours

8:30 am – 11:30 am

En

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

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

There are **50** questions in this paper worth **50** marks. 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 (Questions 1 to 25)

PART B: Short Answer (Questions 26 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 25)** choose the best answer by writing the letter A, B, C or D in the space provided on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

For each question in **PART B (Questions 26 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 at the end, return to the difficult question and think about it more carefully.

Write your answers in **BLUE** or **BLACK** pen.

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: MULTIPLE CHOICE (QUESTIONS 1 to 25) 25 MARKS

For each question, choose the correct answer and write A, B, C, or D in the space provided on the ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1

Eddie did not comply _____ the rules so he was expelled.

- A. to B. by C. with D. in

QUESTION 2

Joan, and not her elder sister, is the one to _____ the invitation letter should be sent.

- A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

QUESTION 3

You _____ have ruined the company's good reputation if you had signed that fraudulent deal.

- A. should B. ought to C, must D. could

QUESTION 4

The former president advised the new president not to declare war.

The word advised in the above sentence is _____.

- A. a verb B. a noun C. an adjective D. an adverb

QUESTION 5

The gardener _____ very hard since this morning and needs to take a break now.

- A. worked B. is working
C. has been working D. have worked

QUESTION 6

The husband _____ at his wife when she actually dared to argue with him.

- A. peeped B. glared C. looked D. glanced

QUESTION 7

Don't worry; it's just a difficult stage. She'll _____ it.

- A. get on with B. get out of C. get up to D. get over

QUESTION 8

Kema really _____ his grandfather. He loves music and is passionate about it.

- A. takes after B. takes up C. takes in D. takes on

QUESTION 9

Some people think that discussing the dangers of cigarette smoking obscures the real issue.

They believe that the real issue is that smokers are discriminated against.

The word *obscures* means;

- A. highlights B. challenges C. exposes D. conceals

For questions 10 and 11, identify the segment of each sentence that has an error.

QUESTION 10

A B C D

The rising sea level/ is forcing/ alot of coastal/ communities to relocate.

QUESTION 11

A B C D

All the furnitures /in the assembly hall /was cleared to make room /for the school dance.

QUESTION 12

The detective dedicated his life to hunting down the truth.

What does "*hunting down the truth*" mean in this sentence?

- A. The detective preferred to conceal the truth.
B. The detective was determined to tell the truth.
C. The detective wanted to eradicate the truth.
D. The detective was determined to learn the truth.

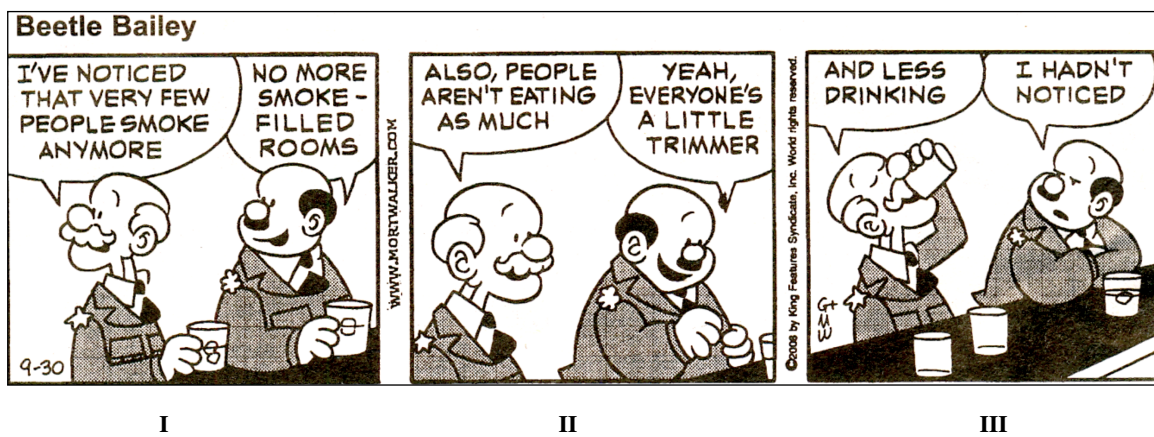
QUESTION 13

Which of the sentences below contains the passive voice?

- i. Trains are used by many developed countries.
- ii. Joan threw the documents into the rubbish bin.
- iii. The report was given to Moses in class.
- iv. The holocaust made many Jews homeless.
- v. The rabbits were captured by the zoo hunters.

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

QUESTION 14



Which of the following observations can be made from caption III?

- A. argument B. contradiction C. agreement D. celebration

For questions 15 to 20, refer to the poem below.

THE OLD WOMAN

(A fifteen-year-old girl wrote this poem.)

I have seen an old woman Who carried age, not like the End of life but with a pride In herself and in all around her	Her clothes barely showed the threads of defeat; And better times since, But made a glorious weave of fruitful years, Of hopes realised.	And I admired this woman For blanketing the curses of old age, Fear, defeat, demand, In a cloak of dignity, humility and kindness.	And I no longer felt the usual scorn Of those lived too long, But a hope that I might become A model based on her structure.
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By Merryn Joseph

QUESTION 15

The first verse of the poem indicates that the old woman

- A. is fulfilled in her world.
- B. is vain and self-important.
- C. leads an isolated and lonely life.
- D. burdens others with her troubles.

QUESTION 16

How does the old woman carry her age?

- A. humbly
- B. passively
- C. resentfully
- D. confidently

QUESTION 17

The poem suggests that the old woman

- A. fears for her future.
- B. has forgotten the past.
- C. is nourished by her past.
- D. has ambitious plans for the future.

QUESTION 18

The third verse of the poem indicates that the old woman

- A. is tormented by doubts.
- B. has kept to herself any fears she might have.
- C. frets and worries about her advancing years.
- D. is looking forward to the future.

QUESTION 19

The fourth verse of the poem suggests that

- A. old people are eccentric and unpredictable.
- B. old people tend to be scornful of the young.
- C. the author used to regard old people with scorn.
- D. it is time for the old woman to pass on her knowledge.

QUESTION 20

The poem as a whole suggests that the old woman

- A. has an inner strength.
- B. is kindly but pompous.
- C. is high spirited and playful.
- D. appears bowed and miserable.

For questions 21 to 25, refer to the passage below.

SNOW LEOPARDS

Few animals match the rare beauty and quiet mystery of the snow leopard.

Seldom do people see these animals in the wild: elusive and solitary, they live in remote pockets of central Asia.

There are perhaps 6,000 snow leopards left in the wild. The number is difficult to estimate since snow leopard terrain is rugged and researchers must rely on indications of animals rather than direct sightings.

Central Asia contains the largest concentration of mountains in the world. These mountains, with their rocky slopes, are the home of the snow leopard.

To some scientists, the animal is known as an indicator species, one that indicates the general health of a particular environment. Since the snow leopard lives at the top of the food chain, if there are abundant and healthy snow leopards in an area, there is probably also a healthy local ecosystem.

Conservation of the snow leopard therefore contributes to conserving the chain of life that must survive to support the snow leopard.

The primary threat to snow leopards is intense human population growth. This phenomenon is occurring not only in the lowlands of Asia but also in high mountain areas that once were sparsely populated. In Mongolia, for example, snow leopards must compete with humans and their livestock for living space and for their food supply. Marmots, a staple of snow leopards' diet during the summer, are now being hunted heavily by humans for pelts, meat and oil. (Marmots are known as 'buffer prey'; if marmots are plentiful, snow leopards are less likely to attack herders' livestock.)

Economic problems in recent years have forced people in several snow leopard countries to scavenge intensively for resources, including mineral resources, which in turn has caused severe damage to local environments. Increase in domestic livestock has squeezed the habitat of the snow leopard. The situation has deteriorated rapidly.

A successful breeding program of snow leopards has been going on in zoos for years. The program carefully monitors genetic lineage in order to prevent inbreeding. The program cannot, however, create animals that are the same as snow leopards living in the wild. A photograph of a zoo animal shows an animal that has lost its spark. A rare photograph of a snow leopard in the wild shows an animal that is tense with vitality.



QUESTION 21

The passage suggests that the environment in which the snow leopard lives is

- A. lush and fertile.
- B. gently undulating.
- C. largely inaccessible.
- D. low-lying and swampy.

QUESTION 22

The passage suggests that conservation of the snow leopard is important for the local ecosystem because it ensures

- A. the survival of other species.
- B. an ongoing supply of meat for human population.
- C. sufficient snow leopards for the breeding program.
- D. that domestic livestock are kept down to a manageable number.

QUESTION 23

The passage implies that in the last few years the living conditions of humans in snow leopard countries have

- A. improved.
- B. worsened.
- C. remained much the same.
- D. fluctuated from year to year.

QUESTION 24

The passage suggests that the survival of the snow leopard is most threatened by

- A. inbreeding.
- B. low numbers of domestic livestock.
- C. human impact on food source areas.
- D. the threat of capture and placement in zoos.

QUESTION 25

The passage suggests that the main drawback of the snow leopard breeding program is

- A. its expense.
- B. its poor breeding rate.
- C. the number of animals produced.
- D. the nature of the animal produced.

PART B: SHORT ANSWERS (QUESTIONS 26 to 50)

25 MARKS

For questions 26 to 29, refer to the passage below.

A Fence Around The Cuckoo

The title of the first volume of Ruth Parker's autobiography, *A Fence Around the Cuckoo*, refers to building a fence around a symbol of spring, the cuckoo, in order to prevent the changing of the seasons. Ruth Parker's autobiography captures and preserves for all time her growth from childhood to womanhood, the springtime of her life.

There are many events recorded in this book. This summary will outline some of these that the author sees as helping to shape her adult life.

Ruth's early years are spent in Te Juiti, the centre of the King country in New Zealand's North Island. Her father is a road builder working in the surrounding rainforest areas. Ruth loves the nature about her and lives quite a solitary life with her parents until she starts school, where she has a great respect for the nuns that teach her. Her best friends are her father, Mera Parker, and Roha Tawhai, a Maori girl who starts school at the same time as Ruth.

Ruth has an eventful childhood. She loves her father's stories and those she hears from the local Maori people. At a young age she writes her own stories, dreaming of one day becoming a professional writer.

Ruth is also exposed to unpleasant things such as the scene of the cart driver who kills himself when his horse, his means of making a living, dies. It is the time of the Great Depression and most people struggle to earn enough to survive. Ruth's father becomes very depressed when he can no longer fulfil his role as breadwinner for his family.

QUESTION 26

What is an autobiography?

QUESTION 27

What does a person who kills himself commit?

QUESTION 28

What is the cause of Mr. Parker's depression?

QUESTION 29

Which period does Ruth Parker refer to as the *springtime of her life*?

QUESTION 30

The paragraph below has sentences that are not in the correct order.

- I. One of them, in great fear and without a thought for his companion, climbed up a tree and hid himself.
- II. But the man immovably held his breath, and the beast, supposing him to be dead, walked away.
- III. When the Bear was finally out of sight, his companion came down out of the tree and asked what it was that the Bear had whispered to him.
- IV. Two friends were travelling on the same road together when they met with a Bear.
- V. The other, seeing that he had no chance alone against the Bear, threw himself on the ground and pretended to be dead; for he had heard that a Bear will never touch a dead body.
- VI. As he lay thus, the Bear came up to his head, muzzling and sniffing at his nose and ears and heart.

What is the correct order of the sentences in the paragraph?

Write your answer in Roman numerals.

For questions 31 to 36, change each word given below into its correct form to complete the numbered blanks in the passage. Make sure each word is correct in grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Example 0. southern

31. be 32. origin 33. fight 34. independence 35. tours 36. majesty

Naples, Italy is situated at the foot of a range of hills on the west coast of **0. southern** Italy. It is considered a microcosm of European history as a result of **31** governed by so many different cultures, including the Goths, Normans, Spanish and Germans.

The city of Naples was established by the Greek colonists in the 17th century B.C. It was **32** known as Palaepolis and was later named Neopolis, meaning: “new city.” By 236 B.C, it was under Roman leadership and became a favourite resort for affluent Romans.

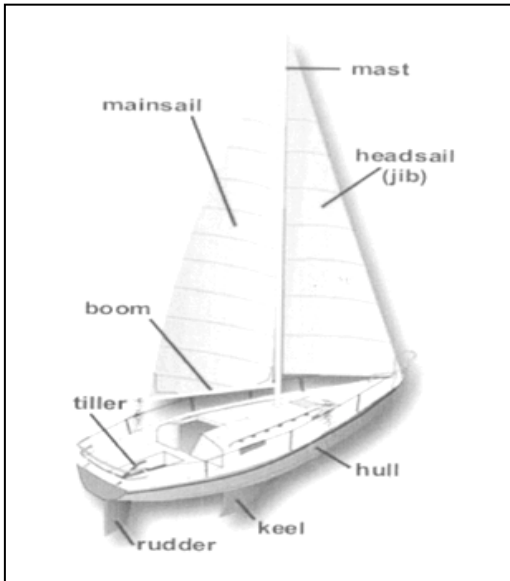
After the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D, diverse populations **33** for control of Naples; the Byzantines, Lombards and others controlled the city for short periods of time during the Middle Ages.

In 1942, Naples came under the control of Spain, making the Spanish language dominant for the next 250 years. For a brief period of time, Naples became the capital of an **34** country. Later, during the Napoleonic Wars of 1799-1814, Napoleon appointed his brother Joseph as King of Naples.

The Bay of Naples is Italy’s second most important seaport, delivering hundreds of cruise ships and **35** to each shore every day.

Naples is a conundrum of how well modern high-rise offices and apartments can seamlessly blend with ancient monuments. Fountains, thousands of years old, stand **36** in front of modern glass and steel edifices.

For questions 37 to 40, refer to the information below.



Sail Boat

Although sailboat design varies widely, all sailboats share a few basic components. The boat's main body is called the hull. The front of the hull is referred to as the bow, while the rear of the hull is called the stern. The rudder extends from the stern and is used to steer the boat. The centreboard, under the hull, helps sailors maintain a steady course by limiting the boat's movement from side to side. The mast and the boom support the boat's sails. The main sail, the largest sail on the sailboat, is fastened to both the mast and the boom. The triangular sail in front of the mast is called the jib or headsail.

QUESTION 37

What is the hull?

QUESTION 38

Where on the boat is the stern located?

QUESTION 39

Which part keeps the sailboat steady on water?

QUESTION 40

Apart from the mast, what else supports the main sail?

For questions 41 to 50, write the correct word in your Answer Sheet. Each word must be correct in grammar, spelling and punctuation.

LETTERS

Readers can often best enter into the inner spirit of a writer through close contact with his or her letters. Through the writer's more casual handling of relationships, incidents, cameos and atmospheric flavours in letter-form they occasionally allow more of their true beliefs, values and attitudes to come through, unchecked, to the reader.

Of course, there _____ **41** _____ exceptions to this. Some writers' letters can be self-conscious and studied, like the letters of Henry James, but, in the main, there are often more chance of a relaxed, intimate style of presentation in this particular mode.

A sense of audience plays a crucial part in letter _____ **42** _____. The style, tone and mood of the different letters vary considerably according to the writer's awareness of how his message might be received. D. H. Lawrence's two letters are revealing in this context; they are _____ **43** _____ about the same incident but whereas his letter to Frieda is passionately engaged, not stopping to weigh the exact effect of his words, his letter to Ernest Weekley, Frieda's husband, is much more measured because of the uncertainty about how it will be received.

The writer's comparative position and place is also an _____ **44** _____ aspect of letter writing. George Jackson, in a position of increasingly alienated loneliness, devoted all his time in prison to an attempt to 'understand his surroundings' through reading, studying and thinking. And his letters, emotionally committed though they are, sometimes read like political or historical essays _____ **45** _____ than communications with his parents. His attempt to make sense of his position in his own way through the act of putting his thoughts down on _____ **46** _____ is at least as important as sharing his experiences with his parents.

A deliberately wide range of letter writing has _____ **47** _____ attempted in this selection. Starting with the more nakedly personal letters of Lawrence, through the rather awkward confession of Robert Frost, isolated in Scotland with an embarrassing situation on his hands; there is a progression _____ **48** _____ personal to public. Of course it isn't as simple as that. There are subtleties within the entire spectrum, _____ **49** _____ as the E.E. Cummings piece that appears, on first reading, to be spontaneously racy until you look again and recognize the element of conscious artifice that underlies it.

Van Gogh's letters show the preoccupations of a working painter aroused by new sights and new feeling from his excursion to the Drenthe area. The detailed observation of the painter's eyes is found in the accuracy of remarks _____ **50** _____ '*dashes of more or less glaring lilac, grey, white, a single rent through which the blue gleamed*' in describing the sky.

END OF EXAMINATION

ENGLISH – ANSWER SHEET

YEAR		PROVINCE		SCHOOL			CANDIDATE NO.		
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MARKER 1

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

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PART B: Write your answers to questions 26 to 50 beside each question number below.

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MARKER 2

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

YOU MAY DO YOUR ROUGH WORK ON THIS PAGE

CAREFULLY TEAR ALONG THIS PERFORATION

YOU MAY DO YOUR ROUGH WORK ON THIS PAGE