**ENGLISH**



**SENIOR FIVE END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2019**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

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| **/100**  **Marks:** |

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
2. This paper consists of **FOUR** Sections **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

**SECTION A:** Comprehension and Vocabulary  **(30 marks)**

**SECTION B:** Grammar and Phonology **(30 marks)**

**SECTION C:** Summary **(20 marks)**

**SECTION D:** Composition  **(20 marks)**

1. Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C. Choose only **ONE** topic from Section **D**.

5) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

**SECTION A: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (30 marks)**

**FLAGS**

A flag is a piece of colored material used to represent a group: a country, a nation, a political party, a business company, a football team. It is usually attached on the left side to the top of an upright pole, but you will also see flags hanging down from a horizontal bar or rope. Try to think of all the places you have seen a flag. Perhaps your school has a flag which is raised on special occasions, for example, when there is an important visitor. Some people keep a small flag on a stand desk. Some flags stand for international organizations such as the United Nations and the Red Cross. Big international hotels have their own flags and they usually raise the flags of all the countries that their visitors come from. In Kigali, you can see the flags of many countries outside their embassies.

The Egyptians flew the first flags many thousand years ago. They tied streamers to the tops of long poles. Soldiers carried these poles into battles hoping that the gods would help them to win. Flags became very important in battels. The symbols on the flags identified the groups of soldiers. If a soldier carrying the flag was killed or wounded in battle, other soldiers would help to prevent the enemy from capturing the flag. If the flag was taken by the enemy, the soldiers would often surrender.

The symbols used on the flag go thousands of years. The Shield of David, an ancient symbol of the Jews that is today known as the Star of David, is used on the flag of Israel. The cross, the symbol of Christianity, is on the flags of many Christina nations. The white cross of Denmark is one of the oldest national flags, it has been used for more than 750 years. The crescent and star in the flags of many Muslim countries are symbols of peace and life. Look at the flags from Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ghana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia. They all have symbols on them that tell us about their country’s people, land, government and ideals.

Most national flags use one or more of the seven basic colors: red, white, blue, green, yellow, black and orange. These colors are chosen because of what they symbolize or mean, for example, red for the blood spilled during the fight for independence, white for peace, green for Islam, and also for a country’s forests or agriculture. Several nations may use the same colors in their flags to show that they have common ideals. Four colors – black, green, red and white- stand for Arab unity; Ghana’s red, yellow and green were adopted by many newly independent African countries in the 1950’s and 1960s to represent their freedom and unity.

When an important person dies, the flag is flown at half- mast. This means that it is flown in the middle of the flagpole to honor the person who has died. Some of you may have seen the flag flying at half-mast in the first week of April, in the week of mourning the victims of the genocide.

For a long time, flags have been used to symbolize a particular meaning. A white flag is used for peace. Often at roadworks you will see a green flag used to tell the driver that they can go, and a red flag to tell the drivers to stop. Red flags are generally used to warn people of danger. You may also have seen the linesman at a football match lift the yellow flag in the direction that the ball must be played after it has gone off the field. Can you think of other times that a coloured flag is used?

**QUESTIONS (20 marks)**

1. Which two international organizations are mentioned in the passage?

**(2 marks)**

1. Name two kinds of places in Kigali where you can see flags from many different nations. **(2 marks)**
2. Who were the first people to fly flags? **(1 mark)**
3. What is the ‘Shield of David’ known as today? **(1 mark)**
4. What is one of the oldest national flags? **(1 mark)**
5. Name 5 African countries that have symbols on their flags? **(3 marks)**
6. What are the symbols on the flags of many Muslim countries? **(1 mark)**
7. Which three colors are used by many independent African countries?

**(2 marks)**

1. What is the purpose of the flag? **(1 mark)**
2. Why did the ancient Egyptians take flags into battle? **(1 mark)**
3. Why did flags become important in battles? **(1 mark)**
4. What often happened after a flag was captured by the enemy?

**(1 mark)**

1. What do the symbols on flags tell us about the country? **(1 mark)**
2. Which colors stand for Arab unity? **(1 mark)**
3. What do you understand when you see a flag flying at half-mast?

**(1 mark)**

**VOCABULARY (10 marks)**

Match the beginnings and endings of these similes

1. As quick as a. a feather
2. As deep as b. nails
3. As high as c. honey
4. As white as d. a mouse
5. As black as e. a bat
6. As hard as f. snow
7. As quiet as g. the ocean
8. As sweet as h. night
9. As light as i. a flash
10. As blind as j. the sky.

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND USAGE (30 marks)**

**Re-write the sentences below as instructed in the brackets**

1. You can use my car but you must drive carefully. (Re-write using: **‘as long as’………….**)
2. Don’t go against the group resolutions. (Begin: **You are warned…………)**
3. Maize plants grow close together. For this reason it is better to weed them early. (Join into one sentence without using **and**)
4. It is possible for me to catch an earlier bus. (Use …………**possibility**……………)
5. “Mary, can you lend me your pen?” Asked John. (Begin John……..)
6. If his aunt had not tutored him, Peter would have failed his examinations. (Begin: But for……)
7. She cannot do any better than that. (Re-write using **“best”**)
8. It was rather shameful that Mugisha cheated his friend. (Re-write ending **“shameful”**)
9. Vanessa went for a dance that night. She hardly expected to find her father in the night club.

(Re-write as one sentence using **“……..little……….”)**

1. As soon as the guest of honor arrived, everybody stood up to welcome her.

(re-write using: No sooner……….)

1. He was so stupid that he opened the door when the thieves knocked. (Begin So………)
2. Because Junior was not well prepared for the examinations, he failed miserably.

(re-write beginning: If **…………)**

1. I did not attend the party. None of my friends attended the party.

(Join into one sentence using: **neither**)

1. He attended the wedding but he didn’t see the bride. (Re-write using  **although**)
2. The guard admitted that he had broken into the Manager’s office.

(Re-write using **…….. confessed……)**

**For the following sentences, choose the most suitable answer among the given alternatives.**

1. It is raining now, so we would get wet if ……………… out
2. go
3. went
4. had gone
5. have gone
6. She came here ……………. the aim………………. Seeing him
7. with, of
8. on, of
9. about, of
10. for, of
11. The rules of the game are …………………. complicated than you can imagine.
12. very far
13. far more
14. the more
15. much far
16. Good players are required; ………………………… secondary school students
17. actually
18. preferably
19. reasonably
20. really
21. ………………… I have known her, we have been great friends.
22. Until
23. When
24. Now
25. Since
26. Stop that noise, ………………?
27. are you
28. will you
29. aren’t you
30. won’t you
31. Rutagengwa’s second wife was even ………… extravagant than his first.
32. very
33. least
34. more
35. most
36. If I …………………. Strong enough, I would fight a lion
37. had been
38. have been
39. am
40. were
41. He spent ………………. Unhappy childhood in the care of his step mother.
42. rather
43. a rather
44. rather a
45. such
46. **Mabel was not invited to the party but she got wind of it.** This

expression means she;

1. got something from it
2. got to know about it
3. smelled the food cooking and came in
4. was afraid she would not be invited.
5. The crowd shouted …………. The speaker.
6. up
7. back
8. down
9. off
10. A person who makes people furious is described as ………. person
11. an infuriated person
12. a furious
13. an infuriating
14. a fury filled
15. His voice is ………. than that of any other boy in the class
16. more loud
17. louder
18. more louder
19. loudest
20. Joe said that he ……………not say when Alice would come back.
21. will
22. shall
23. could
24. can
25. John you are so slow! This project …………… weeks ago
26. must have been completed
27. should have been completed
28. should have completed
29. might have completed

**SECTION C: SUMMARY WRITING (20 marks)**

**Read the passage below and answer the question that follow**

Studies show that most young people are influenced to start smoking by friends or older siblings. Peer pressure consciously or unconsciously lures young people into smoking. Since they want to feel part of the peer group, young smokers will withstand the headache, coughing, nausea and dizziness that first smokers experience. They also have to live with the unpleasantness of blackened fingers and bad odour. The irony is that getting accustomed to smoking calls for someone to withstand a lot of inconveniences, but when one is addicted and wants to stop, there are unpleasant side effects. These include; headache and dizziness which people avoid by smoking more.

Young people become a target of multinational tobacco companies based in western countries. The companies spend a lot of money on advertisements that portray glamourous people smoking. Young people become vulnerable to this manipulation as they are very image conscious. The advertisements make also make smoking appear socially acceptable and “cool.”

Tobacco is a major health hazard. It contains over 4000different chemicals, many of which are harmful. Nicotine, carbon monoxide and tar are the three main chemicals that affect the human body and cause disease. These lead to death of millions of people around the world every year. However, since smoking-related diseases take a long time to develop after someone starts smoking, most people are casual about the side effects of this fatal habit.

Some of the side effects and diseases caused by smoking are: lung cancer, heart attack, stomach ulcers, defective vision, coughing, shortness of breath and cancer of the mouth, nose throat, bladder and blood. Researchers estimate that girls who smoke are 70% more than those who do not. Yet 26% of girls aged 15-21 are regular smokers. Other effects of tobacco on women include spontaneous miscarriages and other pregnancy complications, babies with low birth weight and still births, cancer of the cervix and early menopause.

The tricky thing about tobacco is that one doesn’t have to smoke directly to be affected by cigarette smoking. Tobacco smoke is made of side stream smoke from the burning tip of the cigarette, and mainstream smoke that is inhaled by the smokers. Anyone in the environment of a smoker either in the house or at a bus stop or any other place, breathes in the side smoke. There are more toxins in the side stream smoke than in the mainstream smoke. People should, therefore, know that they ‘smoke’ by being near smokers. This is called passive smoking, and can lead to smoking-related complications, just like in active smoking

Smoking has many other effects. Tobacco smoke, for example pollutes the air. This irritates the eyes and throat, and exposes non- smokers to risk. Smoking has also been known to cause many domestic and forest fires, for example, when a smoker falls asleep while holding a cigarette or throws a live cigarette end in dry vegetation.

Smoking is therefore a costly habit that has no benefits to anyone’s health. All young people should, therefore, resist the temptation to start smoking and help their addicted peers to stop.

**Question**

**In not more than 120 words, summarize the side effects of smoking as given in the passage.**

**SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING (20 marks)**

Choose one topic from the following and write a composition of 250 – 300 words

1. Write a composition describing the most embarrassing moment you have ever experienced.
2. Suggest ways of reducing the school drop out in Rwanda
3. Describe your favorite teacher and what makes him/her different from other teachers.
4. Describe what took place when there was an important function at your school.
5. Describe the types of peer pressure experienced by students in secondary schools.