**ENGLISH**



**SENIOR TWO END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2021**

**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  **(25 marks)**

**SECTION B:** Grammar and Phonology **(45 marks)**

**SECTION C:** Summary **(15 marks)**

**SECTION D:** Composition  **(15 marks)**

1. Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C. Choose only **ONE** topic from Section **D**.
2. Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

**SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (25 marks)**

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (15 marks)**

**Disease symptoms**

Disease symptoms are important to medical practitioners and ordinary people. They provide an indication of what disease a patient may be suffering from. The first thing doctors look for when they are consulted by patients, are symptoms.

Some diseases have symptoms which are similar. However a well-trained medical practitioner employs his knowledge and experience to distinguish between different diseases.

In many diseases, symptoms present differently. A person suffering from malaria will have a high temperature and a headache. They will be sweating and shivery and at times have no appetite.

A person suffering from typhoid may also have a high temperature and headache. They will suffer from sweating and a loss of appetite too. But their stomach will also be upset.

Someone with amoebic dysentery experiences upset stomach, diarrhea, headache, nausea and loss of appetite. A person suffering from tuberculosis might have a headache, a persistent cough and may at times spit blood. They could lose weight and also experience loss of appetite.

HIV/AIDS sufferers may experience general body weakness, headache, loss of appetite and loss of weight. They might also catch opportunistic infections. Hepatitis B and C sufferers could experience general body weakness, headache, high temperature, loss of appetite and dizziness. Other symptoms are swollen abdomen or liver failure.

There are many symptoms for so-called lifestyle diseases, like coronary diseases, diabetes and obesity. High blood sugar may serve as an indicator for diabetes. Excessive weight may point to obesity. Palpitations of the heart and shortness of breath could be a sign of heart ailment.

Although the incidences of cancer and mental illnesses are also on the rise in Rwanda, their symptoms are hard to identify. A tumor in any part of our body may suggest the presence of cancer. Hallucination is a common symptom experienced by people who suffer from a mental illness.

**Questions.**

1. Why are symptoms important? **(1 mark)**
2. Is it true that symptoms are important only to medical practitioners? Explain your answer. **(2 marks)**
3. Mention two diseases that have similar symptoms. **(1 mark)**
4. Which disease can be suspected when a patient coughs blood? **(1 mark)**
5. What are the symptoms of hepatitis B and C? **(6 marks)**
6. Which opportunistic disease often attacks people with HIV/AIDS? **(1 mark)**
7. Name two symptoms that could indicate that a person has a heart disease. **(3 marks)**

**Vocabulary. (10 marks)**

**Match the following with their meaning:**

1. A disease in which the body cannot A) Appetite

control the level of sugar in the blood.

1. When someone or something B) Symptoms

is not strong or powerful.

1. When your heart beats C) Diabetes

too quickly or irregularly.

d) A serious disease of the liver D) Hallucination

e) A desire for food E) Palpitations

f) Seeing or hearing something F) Tumor

which does not exist

g) Characteristics G) Cancer

h) A mass of diseased cell that H) Disease

might cause illness

1. illness of people, animal, plant I) Obesity

caused by infection

j) The state of being overweight J) Weak

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY. (45 marks)**

1. ***Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered I to 12. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.*** **(12 marks)**

I think that time has \_\_**1**\_ in our lives when we cannot do without the computer. With the computer, we \_\_**2**\_ do almost everything especially with regard \_\_**3**\_ typing. One advantage of using the computer is that we can \_**4**\_ parts of typed work, such as paragraphs, from one section of\_\_**5**\_ document to another. When using a typewriter we would have to \_**6**\_ away with the unwanted sections, then type all over again. Another advantage of using the computer is that we can preserve and store information. \_\_**7**\_ information can be retrieved more easily than when it is ﬁled. Imagine being able to get your work at the touch of a \_\_**8**\_ without having to go through volumes \_\_**9**\_ volumes of books. With the computer, one can ﬁnd work that was typed as long ago as ten years without much struggle. The computer is also fun to work \_\_**10**\_ as it can provide many \_\_**11**\_ of entertainment. For example, it can be used to play music as well as a \_\_**12**\_ variety of games. We can also watch movies from a computer. In addition, a computer that is connected to the internet can provide access to a lot of information. Indeed the computer has made life much easy and interesting that I cannot imagine life without it.

1. (A)come (B) gone (C) reached (D) passed
2. (A) should (B) must (C) would (D) can
3. (A) about (B) for (C) at (D) to
4. (A) remove (B) take (C) move (D) send
5. (A) a (B) any (C) the (D) that
6. (A) make (B) do (C) get (D) put
7. (A) All (B) Some (C) such (D) Any
8. (A) switch (B) key (C) letter (D) sign
9. (A) plus (B) With (C) over (D) and
10. (A) with (B) for (C) at (D) on
11. (A) things (B) styles (C) forms (D) ideas
12. (A)new (B) wide (C) good (D) full
13. **Fill in the correct preposition to complete the sentences. (10 marks)**
14. Are you afraid ………………….dogs?
15. This book belongs ……………….. Mary.
16. The library has been open …………….1986.
17. This exam is different …………… the one we did yesterday.
18. Our bed is made ……….metal.
19. The boy was accused ……………….stealing.
20. The room was full ……….. smoke.
21. We all believe ……………one God.
22. The pupils arrived …………….8:00 AM.
23. We are sitting ……………….the table for food.
24. **From each of the following group of words, choose the one which is pronounced differently from the three others. (5 marks)**
    1. Beer ,bear, near, year
    2. Fish, quiz, milk, fruit
    3. Back, match, bath, sad
    4. pair, maid, chair, where
    5. Fight, guide, weight, height
25. **Give the opposite of the following words: (6 marks)**
26. Kindness
27. Success
28. Equality
29. Poor
30. Long
31. real
32. **Complete the following sentences by choosing the most suitable word or group of words. (5 marks)**
33. Did you get a new pen? Yes,…

A) I got it. B) I did get. C) I got. D) I did.

1. Joseph said that if he…………he would hate to be educated.
2. was a woman B) was woman C) were a woman D) were woman
3. We shall discuss… privately.
4. for the matter B) of the matter C) the matter D) about the matter
5. I didn’t know that the boy was related….you.
6. on B) not C) by D) to
7. The teacher was angry……. the student who came late.

A) on B) at C) by D) with

1. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given without changing the meaning. (7 marks)**
2. She is quiet. Her sister is talkative. (… **whereas**….)
3. Peter will not pass his exams if he does not work hard. (***Rewrite beginning* unless**…….)
4. We had just shifted from the house. The thieves broke into the house. (***Rewrite beginning*: No sooner ……….)**
5. The teacher ended the lesson. He went to rest under the tree. **(*Rewrite begin*ning: Having ……………..)**
6. I’m sorry I disturbed you. I didn’t know you were busy. ***Begin*: If I’d known you were busy, I…….)**
7. You should not drive so fast in this wet weather. **(*Begin*: You ought to……..)**
8. Mondays and Wednesdays are the only days he goes to school. **(*Begin*: He only……)**

**SECTION C: SUMMARY WRITING. (15 marks)**

**Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.**

Traditionally, the people of RWANDA lived and carried out their activities together. They helped each other and those who had more gave to those who did not have. This helped them to live together in unity and harmony.

The people in the society mainly used to exchange what they had in plenty for what they needed. The gifts exchanged included crops like: sorghum, millet, beans and maize; animals included: cows, goats and sheep. A barren family would also be given children to help them in various ways.

Rwanda had an organized system of administration headed by a king. The king was assisted by chiefs in various regions. Each chief was given a region to administer. The people in that region were under his administration. This was called Abatware.

The Ubuhake was an economic system in which those who owned cattle (patrons) maintained a relationship with those who had land but did not have cattle (clients). The economic system of the Ubuhake mainly benefited both the patrons and the clients. Those who owned the cattle including the king gave out some of their cows to the clients. The clients took care of the cows and grazed them on their land. The clients would then give some of the milk they got to the patrons. In return, the patrons protected their clients in time of hardships. Under this system, clients were able to get cattle which they could not afford. *(Adapted from ‘Our lives today’)*

**Question.**

In not more than 100 words, explain how the economic system was beneficial to people in traditional Rwanda.

**SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING (15 marks)**

**Choose one topic from the following and write a composition of 150 – 200 words.**

1. Write about your favorite subject at school, saying why you like it so much.
2. Describe the person you admire most and why.
3. Describe the natural features that make Rwanda a beautiful country for tourism.