**ENGLISH**

 

**SENIOR FOUR 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  **(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**.
2. Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

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

1. **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

**Modern science: A double-edged sword**

The human genome map is complete. This was the startling and fascinating news with which international scientists greeted the 21st century. It meant that they had discovered and recorded every detail about the patterns of genes in our DNA. DNA is the substance of life in the cells of our bodies, and genes are patterns in which this substance is arranged. These patterns determine everything about our existence, from what we look like to how long we will live and even what kind of creatures we turn to be. Thus a full understanding of how these genetic patterns work was a very important scientific discovery for humankind, as we shall see later.

Genetic mapping, however, was only one in a long series of scientific discoveries which have drastically changed our world and our lives over the past one hundred-odd years. These include internal combustions, aerodynamics, wireless communication and nuclear fission. Internal combustion means the production of heat by burning fuel inside a closed chamber. Its discovery led to the manufacture of engines which move most vehicles today. It is easy to see that modern transport would be unimaginable without such machines.

Still thinking of transport, the fastest and most efficient form of long-distance travel today is air travel. People had always dreamt of being able to fly but only a proper mastery of the principles of aerodynamics, how objects stand and move within the atmosphere, made it possible to make flying machines.

Today airplanes fly to and from every corner of the world. The speed at which aircraft move is also a wonder. If you were travelling by supersonic aircraft, for example, you could have breakfast in Nairobi, lunch in London and dinner in New York, across three continents, all on the same day. This is the power of modern science.

Being able to send messages through space around the globe is another wonder of modern science. It was only in stories of fantasy that people could see and hear things many miles away. Today, this is reality, thanks to our scientific understanding of the behaviour of sound and vision waves, leading to the invention of radio, television, and several other communication instruments like the mobile telephone. Today, people sitting in front of a television set can watch events as they happen in America, Asia, and Australia or even in space. Science seems to have overtaken magic.

A scientific development which is as frightening as it is fascinating is nuclear fission. Somewhere during the 1930s, scientists found out that they could produce a tremendous heat energy by splitting the cores of atoms, some of the smallest units of which matter is made. The heat produced by splitting these atoms was so great that it could burn a whole city to ashes in a matter of minutes. Indeed, this is what sadly happened in Japan in 1945 during the Second World War. The Americans were at war with the Japanese. In order to win the war quickly, the Americans dropped two atomic bombs, made by nuclear fission, on two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The two cities were destroyed instantly and thousands of people were killed. The Japanese were so shocked that they surrendered immediately. Science had helped the Americans to win the war, but at what cost!

This brings us to a very important point about science. It has both benefits and dangers. Our understanding, control and use of nature, which is what science is, can be used for good or for evil. Mastery of the human genome, for example, can help in the control of hereditary diseases, like asthma and hemophilia. A clever re-arrangement of a person’s genes may prevent them from inheriting breathing problems or uncontrollable bleeding from their parents. This would be science in the service of humankind. On the other hand, an evil scientist may manipulate human genes to create monsters. Some scientists are even trying to manufacture artificial human beings! This is called cloning. So far they have cloned sheep, cat, rabbits and God knows what else. Some are even contemplating cloning human beings! What kind of human beings these will turn out to be, only time will tell.

**Questions**

1. What scientific discoveries have been made in the last one hundred years? **(5 marks)**
2. How did scientists greet the 21st century? **(2 marks)**
3. Which one of the following demonstrates the advantages of aerodynamics? **(1 mark)**

a) Today buses move faster than before.

b) Burning fuel inside a closed chamber.

c) People can travel across the three continents on the same day.

d) People can now manufacture artificial human beings.

4) Which of the scientific discoveries mentioned in the passage is said to have overtaken magic? **(1 mark)**

a) Internal combustion

b) Aerodynamics

c) Wireless communication

d) Nuclear fission

5) Why did the Americans drop atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

 **(2 marks)**

6) According to the text, how can scientific discoveries in the area of genetics benefit humankind? **(3 marks)**

7) Complying with the text, what is the possible danger of the discoveries in the genetic research? **(3 marks)**

8) In support of examples from the text, explain **the title of the text.** Do not exceed five (5) lines. **(5 marks)**

1. **VOCABULARY.**

**Find from the above text the words or phrases with the same meanings as the following ones: (1 mark for each right answer)**

1. Inherited uncontrollable bleeding disease.
2. Science of how objects stand and move within the atmosphere.
3. Inherited breathing problems or disease.
4. Passed from the genes of a parent to a child.
5. The use of special powers to make things happen which would usually be impossible.
6. Earth
7. Pace
8. The smallest unit of a chemical element

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY. (30 marks)**

1. **For the following questions re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets. (15 marks)**
2. You should not drive so fast in this wet weather. (Begin: **You ought**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. It was the last time he saw his wife (Begin: **Never**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Even if you are big, you can’t overpowerme (Use: **However**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. As soon as they entered the railway coach. The train streamed away. (Begin: **No sooner)**

………………………………………………………………………………

1. If I had enough money, I would buy a car. (Begin : **Had**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Judging from appearances, I should say he is a wealthy man. (Begin: **If**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. There isn’t a secondary school in my village. (Use: **wish**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Isaac shuddered to think of it. (Begin: Isaac **shuddered at**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. He is so fat that he can’t run fast ( Use:  **too)**

…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The policeman said, “We shall arrest these thieves tomorrow.” (Rewrite in **indirect speech)**………………………………………………………………………………………
2. She told me that her father was ill. (Rewrite using **of** instead of ….. **that**).

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. You will miss the bus if you don’t hurry. (Begin: **Unless**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Possibly, they are children of good characters. (Begin: **It is**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Kwizera asked Maurice why he had gone to town the previous day. (Rewrite this sentence in **direct speech**).

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Jane is beautiful. Juliet is not so beautiful. (Rewrite one sentence beginning: **Juliet…**)

………………………………………………………………………………………

1. **Complete sentences with the most suitable answer among the alternatives.**

 **(10 marks)**

1) Peter told her...............he had said.

A) Why B) That C) When D) All that

2) I wish I........................more interesting books to read.

A) Have found B) Would found C) Can find D) Could find

3) He's got.................of money, but very little sense.

A. a lot B) much C) enough D) a great

4) Hosea...................in Musanze for the last six years.

A) working B) has been working C) is working D) was working

5) His shyness and inability to speak English made him feel most..............

A) proud B) embarrassed C) dignified D) excited

6) There is.................. as not passing exams in that school.

A) no such thing B) not such a thing C) not a thing such D) no such a thing

7) He will not earn very much....................he works harder.

A) if B) when C) unless D) because

8) Rwanda is...........................

A) a beautiful, exciting, small country B) a small, beautiful, exciting country

C) beautiful, small, exciting country D) small, strict beautiful, an exciting country.

9) .........................of the two passed the exams.

A) All B) Neither C) Nor D) Both

10) She didn't give me.....................pocket money.

A) a bit B) some C) any D) little

1. **Which underlined sound is pronounced differently from the others? Circle the letter corresponding to it. (5 marks)**
2. a) come b) does c) comb d) love e) dove
3. a) heat b) bit c) seek d) meat e) seed
4. a) took b) bush c) push d) book e) pull
5. a) follow b) show c) allow d) mow e) slow
6. a) bull b) butcher c) muscle d) bush e) push

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

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

Drinking alcohol is an age old tradition about which some people would argue that it shaped recreation as we know it today; while others would counter by saying it has led to the decomposition of the very fabric of society.

Alcohol dates back to Biblical times, with the earliest recorded alcoholic encounter being Noah’s inebriation in the Book of Genesis. Due to the effects of this intoxicating beverage, Noah stripped himself naked and passed out in his tent, to the horror of his children. The effects of alcoholism among individuals and in society in general are well-known, yet it is still one of the worst problems in our day.

Jeff, a former Kigali socialite who prefers anonymity, narrates how his close relationship with the bottle turned him into a public disgrace. “Both my mother and father were alcoholics and I followed headlong in their footsteps, ˮ he said. “At 14 years, I was already binging. By the time I got married, I was getting drunk and passing out almost every day.” Because of his alcoholism, Jeff says he became a violent husband and, quite often, the police had to come to his family’s aid.

“My health deteriorated and I developed liver cirrhosis, ˮ Jeff further explains. Dr. Fredrick Fundi, a general practitioner at Kibagabaga Hospital, says the major complication of excessive alcohol consumption is the fact that lowers glucose (sugar) levels in the blood in non-diabetic cases leading to hypoglycaemia.

“A number of effects like trembling, perspiration, general body weakness, blurred vision and difficulty in concentration arise from this condition, ˮ Dr. Fundi says. “If such a person continues with high alcohol intake, then he will have convulsions and could eventually end up in a coma.”

Dr. Fundi explains that liver intoxication is another deadly risk that alcoholics face and since most alcoholics fail to acknowledge their situation, the tragic result is death. Jeff says he became a social outcast when he failed to control his drinking habit. “I became a social disgrace and no sane person wanted to be associated with me. I was not productive at work and was finally let go. The final stroke was when my wife took our daughter and left me. It was after over 18 years of drinking, that it finally dawned on me that I indeed had a drinking problem, ˮ Jeff said.

Such stories are told repeatedly by very many who have been caught in the alcoholism trap. Alcoholism, according to PubMedHealth.com, is a condition where you have signs of physical addiction to alcohol and continue to drink, despite problems with physical health, mental health, and social, family, or job responsibilities. Alcohol may control your life and relationships. Alcohol abuse, on the other hand, is when your drinking leads to problems, but not actual physical addiction. Now that we have differentiated the problems, the hardest part is convincing someone that s/he is suffering from alcoholism.

In Western cultures, the existences of “Alcoholics Anonymous” programmes have helped to rehabilitate heavy drinkers. On the other hand, alcoholism is not exactly a diagnosable disease. Some would argue that it is subjective. Some people consider having a light drink with friends as alcoholism, while others get involved in three drunken driving accidents before they can admit they are alcoholics. There’s no clear way of disputing both statements. There is no clear distinction between casual drinking and alcoholism, so it is not up to the doctors or the authorities to solve this problem; it is up to individuals to battle it.

Being accountable is the best way to avoid crossing the line from having a drink with friends to full alcoholism. Some drinkers always make a pact with friends to ensure that they are kept in check. For those who have already crossed this line, never take “One more for the roadˮ because there’s usually no turning back, or if you turn back, it comes at a high cost.

**Question.**

**In not more than 100 words, summarize the dangers of alcoholism.**

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

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

1. Describe your teacher whom you like most.
2. Talk about your combination and the reasons why it is the one you have chosen.
3. Would you choose to live in the countryside or in town? Give convincing reasons for your choice.