

2007

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Outbreaks of cholera have been reported in different parts of the country and yet the disease can easily be prevented by observing simple hygiene. Cholera is deadly diarrhea causing disease. It causes sudden and serious passing of watery stool and vomiting. This leads to rapid loss of water from the body, weakness and death, sometimes within three to four hours if the sick person is not treated promptly. It is not contagious though it is an infectious disease. Cholera is caused by germs called *vibrio cholera* transmitted from someone infected by the disease or through drinking water containing the stool or vomit of a person who has cholera. It can also spread when people touch stool or vomit of the sick person and later touch food, water or cooking and eating utensils such as plates without washing their hands.

Other sources of cholera infection are raw or poorly cooked fish and other sea foods, raw fruits and vegetables as well as other foods that have been contaminated by cholera germs during preparation or storage. In the city, cholera spreads very fast because of poor drainage especially in slums.

However, cholera can be prevented by ensuring that all families have latrines. In cities, the erection of new structures that have no toilets should be banned. This policy can easily be implemented if local authorities register all houses that have no latrines and forward the lists to the relevant authorities for action. The Ministry of Health and UNICEF can supply tablets to the city authorities for distribution to families for treating their drinking water. Each family can buy an empty new jerry can purposely for keeping treated water for consumption.

Apart from the above, any person passing frequent watery stool and vomiting should be taken to a health centre or a hospital immediately. Stool, vomit and all articles used by the patient should be sprinkled with germ-killing solutions. Apart from keeping toilets and latrines clean, germ-killing-solutions should be added to the water used to be clean them. It follows also that after visiting a toilet, people should wash their hands thoroughly. Flies should be kept away from food and toilets.

Furthermore, all water for drinking, cooking, preparing food, washing dishes and other utensils should be boiled and drops of chlorine should be added to it. In case of death, the dead should be buried as soon as possible and overcrowding, feasting, handshaking and preparing food should be completely avoided at the funeral.

Cholera victims repeatedly pass large amounts of watery stool which looks like water in which rice has been boiled and vomit large amounts of fluid. The patient becomes light and lean very fast and breathes fast. The wisest action to follow, therefore, is to prevent loss of body water by giving one plenty of fluids to replace the water and salts being continuously lost. The patient should then be rushed to hospital. Another strategy that has been adopted mainly by the youth has been to avoid hand-shakes while greeting.

(Slightly adapted from: "Recent Magazine", Feb – April 1998 page 24.)

Question:

In about 130 words, summarise the causes, spreads and prevention of cholera.

SUMMARY

ROUGH COPY

[illegible]

SUMMARY

FAIR COPY

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Marks for Q.1	
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2A. **Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow it.**

There is a strange desire among people to attach particular importance to their origin, as if a man's worth should be estimated by what he came from rather than what he became. This is especially true in Western civilization, where great pains are devoted to tracing the ancestry of families. A man will announce with pride; 'My great-grandfather fought at the Battle of Trafalgar,' or 'My family were farmers as long ago as the sixteenth century,' as if the possession of such forebears gave him a special claim to excellence. Even infamous deeds may be a cause of satisfaction: 'One of my' ancestors assisted at the execution of 'Mary, Queen of Scots', for example. A statement such as this will frequently be greeted with respectful admiration, and repeated from one to another. People who lay claim to be descended from undisputed notabilities such as Napoleon, Alexander the Great, Rembrandt or Darwin, are convinced, however remote the connection, that some of the qualities that inspired these geniuses must be reflected in themselves, and frequently manage to convince others, 'Ofcourse Johnny will be a first class pianist one day. After all, an aunt on his mother's side as descended from a second cousin of Mozart.

These charming, though mistaken beliefs, bringing with them a pleasant sense of being a little more distinguished than one's fellows, have about as much validity as the theory that the occupants of a certain house were necessarily 'genteel' because at one time, seventy or eighty years before the spinster daughter of an earl had resided in it!

The reverse may be equally a source of pride in other spheres of life. Some men will expect to be regarded more highly if they announce to the world that their grandfather was 'only a miner' or that their great – grandmother was a kitchen maid or even of a more humble profession. Here I am, look at me,' they seem to say, 'see what I have achieved in spite of my origin.

What is it in us, I wonder, that teases us to trace our origin? Is it because we feel the need for roots, to be reassured that we belong in the bewildering world in which we live? However, in spite of Darwin's theory of evolution, I have yet to hear any man declare with crushing self-importance, that he is descended from an ape.

(Source: 'Practice Tests For Proficiency' by Margaret Archer and Enid Nolan – woods.)

Answer questions 2.1 to 2.5 on the question paper.

- 2.1 What evidence, in the first paragraph, does the writer give to show that some people may lay claim to the fact that qualities of greatness are reflected in them?

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2.2 What does the writer mean by ‘... as if a man’s worth should be estimated by what he came from rather than what he has become?’

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2.3 How does the writer support the view that even someone’s humble origin ‘may be equally a source of pride’?

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2.4 Explain the meaning of each of the following words and phrases as they are used in the passage:

(i) **‘great pain’**

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(ii) **‘infamous’**

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(iii) **‘greeted with respectful admiration’**

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(iv) **‘however remote the connection**

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(v) **‘validity’**

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2.5 From the last sentence in the passage, how does man feel about being descended from an ape?

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Marks for Q.2A	
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2B. *Read the following passage carefully.*

We went down and found the dead bullock in the coffee plantation, as Nichols had told me; it had hardly been touched by the lions. Their spoor was deep and clear in the soft ground, two big lions had been here in the night. It was easy to follow through the plantation and up to Ali's house, but by the time we came there it had rained so heavily that it was difficult to see anything and in the grass and the bush at the edge of the wood we lost the track.

'What do you think, Moses?' I asked him. "Will they come back to night?" Moses had great experience with lions. He said they would come back early in the night to finish the meat, and what we ought to give them time to settle down on it, and go down to the field ourselves at nine o'clock. We would have to use an electric torch from his safari outfit, to shoot by, and he gave me the choice of the roles, but I would rather let him shoot while I hold the torch for him.

In order that we might find our way up to the dead ox in the dark, we cut up strips of paper and fastened them in the rows of coffee-trees between which we meant to walk, marking our way in the manner Hansel and Gretel with their little white stones. It would take us straight to the kill, and at the end of it, twenty yards from the carcass, we tied a large piece of paper to the tree, for here we could stop, sweep the light on a shoot. Late in the afternoon, when we took out the torch to try it, we found that the batteries had been running down and that the light it gave was only faint. There was no time to go into Nairobi with it now; so that we should have to make the best of it as it was.


It was the day before Moses's birthday, and while we dined, he was in a melancholic mood, reflecting that he had not had enough out of life till now. But something, I consoled him, might still happen to him before his birthday morning. I told Allan to get out a bottle of wine to be ready for us when we should come back, I kept on thinking of the lions, where would they be now, at this moment? Were they crossing the river, slowly, silently, the one in front of the other, the gentle cold flow of the river turning their chests and flanks?

At nine O'clock we went out. It rained a little, but there was a moon; from time to time she put out her dim white face high up in the sky, behind layers and layers of thin clouds, and was then dimly mirrored in the white-flowering coffee fields. We passed the school at a distance; it was all lighted up.

At this sight, a great wave of triumph and of pride in my people swept through me. I thought of King Solomon, who says: **'The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way; a lion in the street,'** Here were two lions just outside their door, but m school-children were not slothful and had not let the lions keep them from school.

We found our marked two rows of coffee-trees, paused a moment and proceeded up between them, one in front of the other. We had moccasins on, and walked silently. I began to shake and tremble with excitement. I dared not come too near to Moses for fear that he might feel it and send me back, but I dared not keep too far away from him either, for he might need my torch light any moment.

The lions, we found afterwards, had been on the kill. When they heard, or smelt us, they had walked off it a little way into the coffee-field to let us pass. Probably because they thought that we were passing too slowly, one of them gave a very low hoarse growl, in front and to the right of us. It was so low that we were not even sure that we had heard it. Moses stopped a second; without turning he asked me: "Did you hear?" "Yes," I said

Answer questions 2.6 to 2.10 by selecting the best alternative. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring  around your best choice.

- 2.6 The writer knew that the lions had been to the coffee plantation where the dead bullock lay because:
- A. it was partly eaten.
 - B. Nichols had already given her the details of the incident.
 - C. their track was clearly imprinted on the soil ground.
 - D. it's the lions habit to kill an animal, disappear from the scene and visit the kill later.
- 2.7 Which of the following statements is true about the plan to shoot the lions?
- A. The lions would be shot at nine o'clock in the morning.
 - B. The lions would be shot using a torch.
 - C. The torch would be held by Moses.
 - D. The lions would be shot by Moses.
- 2.8 Moses felt sad that afternoon because he
- A. had a melancholy disposition.
 - B. was away from home on the eve of his birthday.
 - C. was not satisfied with what he had achieved in life.
 - D. faced a dangerous ordeal that evening.
- 2.9 In paragraph seven, why does the writer feel a great wave of triumph and pride in her people sweep through her? Because
- A. her people had a beautiful moon-lit country.
 - B. her people had a well-lit school.
 - C. despite the lions in her neighbourhood, the children had still gone to school.
 - D. despite what the slothful man said, they still want to hurt the lions.
- 2.10 How did Moses and the writer know where the lions were? They

- A. smell the lions.
- B. saw the lions shaking and trembling.
- C. heard the lions growl.
- D. found the lions on the kill.

Marks for Q.2B	
Total marks for Q.2	

3A. Rewrite each item in **3.1** to **3.10** according to the instructions. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence

3.1 David didn't enjoy the film as much as Anne.
(Rewrite using ... **more**)

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.....

3.2 I do not go out very often. (Begin: **I seldom** ...)

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3.3 The boy is three years younger than I am. You see him across the road.
(Join using, **whom**)

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3.4 All you needed to do was to keep quiet. He would not have found you out.
(Rewrite as one sentence using, **If only**)

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3.5 It is not my fault that we have failed. (Begin, **I am not responsible** ...)

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3.6 I found it very difficult to believe my brother's story.
(Rewrite using, **hardly**)

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3.7 He wants to leave home but he is afraid of his mother.
(Begin: **If ...**)

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3.8 She told me that her father was ill. (Use: **of** instead ... **that** ...)

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3.9 It is a wonderful day for us all. (Begin: **What**)

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3.10 Simon is handsome. John is not so handsome.
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: **John ...**)

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Marks for Q.3A	
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3B *Complete the sentences **3.11** to **3.20** with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring ○ around your choice.*

3.11 The Biology teacher tried to dissuade John offering Biology at A 'level.

- A. from
- B. at
- C. in
- D. for

3.12 He leaves home in the morning and school after.

- A. arrives to
- B. reaches at
- C. reaches to
- D. arrives at.

3.13 When the Minister visited our church, he was a blue suit.

- A. dressing
- B. wearing

- C. putting on
- D. dressed

3.14 The politician gave such speech that the audience wasn't impressed.

- A. a good
- B. a tolerant
- C. an ignorant
- D. a boring

3.15 We never go there at all

- A. Neither she does.
- B. She neither does.
- C. Neither does she.
- D. She can't either.

3.16 Jane always takes an extra pen with her she runs out of ink.

- A. in case if
- B. in case
- C. if in case
- D. in case not

3.17 I the play if only I had known about it at the time.

- A. liked to have seen
- B. should like to have seen
- C. should like to see
- D.

3.18 I was not sure

- A. whose party was he supporting.
- B. of whose party was he supporting.
- C. whose party he was supporting.
- D. the party of which was he supporting.

3.19 Peter showed no objection us to the disco hall.

- A. of accompanying
- B. to accompanying
- C. to accompany
- D. for accompanying

3.20 Change the following sentence into **indirect speech**: “Do you have a driving licence?” the policeman asked. “No.” I replied.

- A. The policeman asked me if I had a driving licence and I answered, no.
- B. The policeman asked me if I have a driving licence and I answered, no.
- C. The policeman asked me if I had driving licence and I said I didn’t.
- D. The policeman asked me if I had a driving licence and I said I hadn’t.

Marks for Q.3A	
Total Marks for Q.3	