

LIRA TOWN COLLEGE
S.2 MID TERM III EXAMS 2010
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Instruction: Attempt all questions.

1. The population of the world is increasing, as the number of babies born each year is greater than the number of deaths. This is happening even in developing countries where a lot of babies die and many people don't live to old age. This is because health care has improved across the world, including developing countries, and so more babies survive and people live longer.
2. In developing Countries, families are often large. There are several reasons for this. Many children die at a young age. Also families need a lot of children to help their parents and grand parents to work on the land, look after cattle, and gather wood and so on. Then, when they have jobs, children can earn money for their parents and younger brothers and sisters. Poor families, though, can not afford to send a lot of children to school, to feed them and cloth them and provide good houses for them. The more children there are, the worse it is. On the other hand, in developed countries there is a different situation. As families get smaller and smaller there is growing number of old people with no one to look after them.
3. If people generally have enough to eat, somewhere to live, go to school, find a job and are looked after when they are ill, then there is no population problem. However, there is a problem in countries where there is not enough food, houses, schools, hospitals or jobs for every one. That is why overpopulation means many people live in poverty.
4. **Education and economic development.** In some countries, couples are having fewer children and the population is growing more slowly. Why is this happening? Statistics show that the better educated women are, the fewer children they have. These days women stay at school, get job and don't start their families until they are older than their mothers and grand mothers. The more women work, the more money the family has. The more money there is in a country, the more schools and hospitals they can open. So education, economic development and population growth are very closely linked

Family planning

How a husband and wife limit the number of children they have is a question of family planning. This means using contraceptives such as condoms or oral contraceptive pills. These methods allow a couple to decide when they want to have their children. Other cheap and effective options are male or female sterilization. This is useful for couples who have decided that their families are big enough.

5. Although in general governments want to limit population growth, there are often cultural or religious issues which make it difficult. In some cultures girls don't go to secondary school or get a job; their role is to marry and bear children. Often, a large number of children gives a family status. In addition, some religions are against the use of contraceptives.
6. If world population continues to increase at the same rate as at present, by 2050 it will have increased to 9 billion. Will there be enough food, enough water, and enough energy? The experts don't know. However, the rate of growth is slowing down and this may continue as a couple, supported by their governments and by international organizations, choose to have fewer children.

Questions:

1. Why is the population of the world increasing?
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2. Why do people in developing countries often have large families?
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3. What population problems do developed countries face?
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4. What population problems do developing countries face?
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5. What is the major reason why a country's population growth slows down?
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Passage 2

Read the passage and answer the questions following it.

I still remember – my hands and my finger-tips still remember! – What used to be waiting for us on our return to school from the holidays. The guava trees in the school yard would be in full leaf again, and the old leaves would be lying in scattered heaps. In places there were even more than just heaps of them: it would be a muddy sea of leaves. 'Get all that swept up!' the headmaster would tell us. 'I want the whole place cleaned up at once!'

'At once!' there was enough work there, hard work, too, to last us for over a week. Especially since the only tools with which we were provided were our hands, our fingers, our nails.

‘Now let’s see that it’s done properly, and be quick about it; the headmaster would say to the older pupils; or you’ll have to answer for it!’

So at an order from the older boys, we would all line up like labourers about to reap a field, and we would set to work like slaves. In the school yard itself, wasn’t too bad: The guava trees were fairly well spaced, but there was one part where the closely planted trees in a triangle of leaves and branches. The sun could not penetrate here, and there was a smell of decay even in fine weather.

If the work was not going as the quickly as the headmaster expected, the big boys, instead of giving us a helping hand, used to whip us with branches pulled from the trees. Now guava wood is flexible and the whips used to whistle as they move through the air, our backs felt as though they were on fire. Our skins stung and tears fell from our eyes and splashed on the dead leaves at our feet.

In order to avoid this blows, we used to bribe our tyrans with the delicious crown cakes which we used to bring for our midday meal. Also, if we happen to have any money on us, the coins change hands at once. If we did not do this because were afraid of going home with an empty stomach or an empty purse, the blows would be even harder. They were administrated with such violence that even a deaf man would have understood that we were being beaten not so much to speed up the work, but rather to make us give up our food and money.

Occasionally, one of us, worn out by such cruelty, would have the courage to complain to the headmaster. He would, of course, be very angry, but the punishment he inflicted on the older boys was nothing compared to what they had done to us. And the fact is that however much we complained, our situation did not improve at all. Perhaps we should have told our parents what was going on, but some how we never dreamed of doing so, I don’t know whether our pride or loyalty to the school that kept us silent, but I can see now that were foolish to keep quiet. Such beatings were utterly fallen to our people’s nature, and our passion for independence and equality.

Questions:

Choose the correct definitions of these words as the y are used in the text.

1. The schoolyard was in a very untidy condition because -----
 - a. It had not been maintained during the holidays
 - b. The guava trees had lost their old leaves.
 - c. The older boys had not done their work properly.
 - d. Both of the reasons given in **a** and **b**.
2. The headmaster saw that the work was done properly -----
 - a. Providing tools
 - b. Making the boys line up like labourers in a field about to be reaped.
 - c. Threatening the older boys with punishments with punishment if the work was not done.
 - d. Making the boys work like slaves.

3. The main reason why the big boys beat the smaller ones so viciously was--
 - a. To make sure they did their work.
 - b. To persuade them to hand over presents.
 - c. To make sure that the headmaster would not punish them.
 - d. Because they like doing it.
4. We can understand that it was pointless to complain to the headmaster about bullying because -----
 - a. He would not believe the complaints.
 - b. It only made the older boys' behavior even worse.
 - c. His punishments were not hard enough to stop their activities.
 - d. He did not do anything to stop the older boys.
5. The younger boys didn't complain to their parents -----
 - a. Because they were loyal to their school mates.
 - b. Because they were too proud.
 - c. Because they were too frightened to do so.
 - d. We don't really know.

Passage 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Anwuanwu, the dibia, ordered the men to place some logs on the ground and to put Olumba's bed on top of them. Then he massaged Olumba's body. He noticed that Olumba had fallen on his back.

Anwuanwu made a small fire under Olumba's bed. He threw different plants in the fire. The fire became hotter and hotter and the heat made Olumba very uncomfortable.

The dibia started to massage Olumba again. Then Olumba opened his eyes and spoke "Where am I?" "Olumba asked in a quiet voice" "You fell from a palm –wine tree. Soon you will feel better".

Anwuanwu continued to massage Olumba's body. Slowly the injured man closed his eyes again and went in to a quiet sleep. "Now tell us, said Ikechi, 'which men are harming Olumba'".

"Men are at work, said the dibia. 'Which men?' Ikechi asked again.

Anwuanwu poured some powder in to his left hand. He rubbed some of the powder over his eyes. His eyes filled with tears. He went outside and blew the rest of the powder in to the air. Then he hurried inside again. "Now we shall see who is more powerful, the dibia said.

Anwuanwu began to laugh and behave in the most unusual way. The men from Chiolu did not understand what was trying to do. "Your enemies made Olumba fall from that

tree, the dibia said at last. 'They have used a powerful dibia. This dibia is harming Olumba's mind so that he will do careless things'.
 'But the trees of Ogbunabali said that any men who tried to harm Olumba would die, answered Ikechi. 'That may be true, but weak dibias can do many things.'
 'Can a dibia be more powerful than a god?' Asked Ikechi. 'Yes, some times,'
 Anwuanwu replied. 'If the pond of Wagaba really belongs to Aliakoro, Ogbunabali will not harm the men there. He will harm Olumba.' 'But what happens if the pond truly belongs to Chiolu?' 'The god will be just and fair, said Anwuanwu. 'Ogbunabali is a powerful god. No good dibia will try to fight him.'
 'What shall we do now?' Asked Ikechi. 'Your elder must decide what to do. If they want me to help, please let me know. At the moment I will help Olumba get better,' answered Anwuanwu.
 Ikechi stayed to look after Olumba but the other men went back to Chiolu.

When they arrived back, they told Olumba's wives that their husband was safe and would better.

Questions

Choose the correct answers to these questions according to the passage.

1. Why did Olumba begin to feel uncomfortable?
 - a. His back was badly injured and hurt him.
 - b. The message hurt his back
 - c. The fire under his bed was very hot
2. What did Anwuanwu do with the powder?
 - a. He rubbed it in to his left hand.
 - b. He rubbed it over his eyes.
 - c. He blew all of it away outside the hut
3. How did the Anwuanwu used the powder?
 - a. To message Olumba's back
 - b. To find out what had happen to Olumba.
 - c. To make himself behave strengthly.
4. Why did Olumba have an accident?
 - a. Because he had fallen fro a tree.
 - b. Because dibia had made him careless.
 - c. Because the priest of Ogbunabali had harmed him.
5. What disagreement did the men of Chiolu and Aliakoro have?
 - a. The men of Aliakoro said the great pond of Wagaba belonged to Olumba.
 - b. The men of Aliakoro said the great pond of Wagaba belonged to them.
 - c. The men said great pond of Wagaba belonged to Ogbunabali.