

LIRA TOWN COLLEGE

S.4 ENGLISH LANGUAGE P.II

TIME: 1 HOUR

1. *Read the following passage and answer questions that follow:*

Africa is anxious for peace in southern Africa. But the possibility of this depends upon the possibility of ending the present injustice without war. Neither free Africa nor the western world has the right to ask the peoples of southern Africa to accept indefinitely the present humiliation, oppression and foreign domination; and in any case they would not pay heed to any such demands. The only chance for peace in southern Africa is if change can be secured without violence. If this is possible, no one will be happier than the people of Africa.

But we have tried peaceful methods and we have failed. The people of southern Africa are therefore resorting to war, and the free African states are willing and able to exert the kind of pressure which brings change with the minimum of violence.

Do the western powers have the ability to exert such pressure? I believe they a great deal of power if they are willing to use it for this purpose. South Africa benefits greatly from its association with the western nations; it will not wish to lose that benefit.

It is possible that South Africa would refuse to make any concessions to the democratic sensibilities of its allies, even at the cost of complete international isolation. I say this is possible because many people in South Africa believe in apartheid as a religion and will defend their faith until death. But there are other South Africans who rejoice in, and who support, the segregation policies of that government because of the material benefit and the position of privilege it gives them. I believe this is the majority. Such people give a support which is conditional to the extent that it is not based on fear; there is a limit to the degree of international isolation they would be willing to accept rather than accept and organised move towards individual human equality. At the very least, therefore, strong western pressure on South Africa could introduce a new uncertainty among the dominant group. The police state machine would thus lose the virtually total white support which at present it enjoys. In that case, the violence may not be of such long duration or of such bitterness.

Thus it is the west which makes the choice between peace and war in southern Africa. The question is not whether the western powers are able to exert pressure on South Africa, but whether they are willing to do so. It is the implications of that question which I hope the people of this and other countries will carefully consider.

(Julius K. Nyerere)

Questions

1. According to the writer, peace in southern Africa can only be achieved
 - A. if security can be achieved without violence
 - B. if the people of southern Africa pay heed to the just demands of Africa and the western powers
 - C. at the cost of complete international isolation
 - D. if the present injustice is ended without violence
2. The writer thinks that the people of southern Africa have begun to fight because
 - A. peaceful methods have been tried without success
 - B. the free African states are supporting them
 - C. they are resorting to war against their oppressors
 - D. they would not pay heed to the demands for peace in southern Africa.
3. The writer seems to think that the western powers
 - A. are able but not willing to exert pressure on southern Africa
 - B. are willing but not able to exert pressure on southern Africa
 - C. are both ready and willing to exert pressure despite south Africa's refusal to make any concessions.
 - D. are neither able nor willing to exert pressure on southern Africa.
4. The writer believes that if Western pressure were applied to South Africa,
 - A. most people in the country would fight to the death
 - B. some of the whites at least would cease to support their government
 - C. the widespread white support for the police state machine would Vanish
 - D. most South African whites would make demands for individual human equality..
5. The people in South Africa who are most likely to be influenced by pressure from the western powers are
 - A. the majority of the population of the country.
 - B. those who support the government's policies for religious reasons
 - C. those who support the government's policies for financial reasons
 - D. those who can no longer accept humiliation, oppression and foreign domination.

2 B *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below. Note that all answers must be written briefly in correct English.*

For two years now there had been little story-books in the supply cupboard. They were meant for the students, but had never been distributed.

One evening after watering, Climbie and his friend Asse found the key on the desk and opened the cupboard. Each one took two books. As soon as Climbie had his in his hand, and the cupboard was locked again, his heart began a crazy dance, and his imagination began to work.

He said to himself: "But this is stealing. They didn't give them to us! That's for sure. And now we have stolen them! I must go to confession, I must tell the

priest!” And he did not know where to put the two little story-books, which had, all of a sudden, become very heavy.

“You’ll go to prison if the headmaster finds them in your satchel or in your house” And the huge, grim-looking wall topped with broken bottles outlined itself before his eyes. The gate opened, only to close savagely behind him “And all that for two little books? Why did I take them?”

“It was Asse who gave them to me!” “That’s not true You have wanted them for several months now Every time the headmaster opened the cupboard, you looked at them you devoured them with your eyes. Don’t accuse your friend. “There’s no point in that.” And what resolutions teemed in his over heated brain! Night came and Climbie tried very hard to sleep. Sleep would not come. He had locked it in the cupboard. Sleep had taken the place of the two little story-books which he held there in his hands. “Give them back!” “No! I can’t!” “I wonder” “Come on, give them back, give them back, I tell you!”

Climbie got up, overcome by this imperious voice, took the two books which were now so heavy, so heavy, and threw them into the classroom through the open shutters. Sleep however, did not come to Climbie, for it had taken the place of the two little story books inside the cupboard.

(From *Climbie* by Bernard Dadie)

1. Line 9: “The two little story-books Had, all of a sudden, become very heavy.” Why?
2. What were the wall and gate in paragraph 4, and where did Climbie see them?
3. In your own words, explain “what resolutions teemed in his overheated brain!” (Line 18).
4. What do the following words mean as they are used in this passage?
(i) devoured (line 17) (ii) imperious (line 24)
5. In your own words, explain the last sentence in the passage.

3 A Select the best of the four choices given to complete the following sentences:

- 3.1 If Maria had got married when she was in form 4, she at school.
A. would never have stayed B. never had stayed
C. never have stayed D. will never have stayed
- 3.2 All the old woman had to give her new granddaughter was some
A. cotton torn old baby clothes B. torn old baby cotton clothes
C. torn old cotton baby clothes D. torn cotton old baby clothes
- 3.3 They hadmuch luggage that they had to leave some of it behind.
A. such B. very C. too D. so

- 3.4 Watching a film isthan watching a play.
 A. very much better B. much more better
 C. very more better D. very much more better
- 3.5 “I’ve lost my bicycle,” said Kimunguyi.
 When I saw him two weeks ago, Kimunguyi said that
 A. I have lost my bicycle B. I had lost my bicycle
 C. he had lost his bicycle D. he has lost his bicycle
- 3.6 “Who did you meet on the way?” asked Mrs Karani.
 Mrs Karani asked
 A. that who they did meet on the way
 B. whom did they meet on the way
 C. whom they had met on the way
 D. whom had they met on the way
- 3.7 The teacher furiously demanded
 A. us to leave B. that we should leave
 C. us that we should leave D. to us that we should leave
- 3.8 It was quite inexplicable forthat.
 A. he to be doing B. him for doing
 C. his doing D. him to do
- 3.9 It looks like rain,?
 A. isn’t it B. is it C. doesn’t it D. didn’t it
- 3.10 He joined the drama club as a meanshis confidence.
 A. to increase B. to be increasing
 C. of increasing D. for increasing
- 3 B Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given, without changing the meaning.**
- 3.11 It must be very exciting to be a pilot. (Begin: If I)

- 3.12 Karanga committed a foul against the goalkeeper. He argued with the referee.
 (Rewrite as one sentence, beginning: Not only)

- 3.13 There was very little water in the debe. (Rewrite using any.)

- 3.14 “I can’t stand rice even if it is cooked very well,” said Mary.

(Rewrite: Mary said that she however)

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- 3.15 As Pius couldn't mend his motor-cycle himself, he had it done by the local garage.

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- 3.16 Osogo found his way to the farm, even though he got lost several times.
(Rewrite beginning: Pius couldn't, so he got)

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.....

- 3.17 There were few people in the shop, so she was served quickly.
(Rewrite: As)

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.....

- 3.18 He wrote several letters to her, but there was no reply.
(Rewrite: Althoughshe them.)

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- 3.19 "I wasn't near the place all day," Ali insisted.
(Rewrite: Ali emphatically denied)

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- 3.20 The results of the drought have been seen more clearly in the north – east than anywhere else. (Rewrite: Nowhere)

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Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions that follow:

HOW DRUG COMPANIES EXPLOIT AFRICA

The United Nations agencies seem finally to have found an answer for Africa's pharmaceutical problems. Nearly 90 percent of the world's drug output comes from the developed countries. And within these countries, most of it comes from the giant multinational companies. These firms exploit African countries in every possible way. According to the UN agencies, they indulge in excessive profiteering and tax evasion; they sometimes sell harmful products; when their position is challenged by a budding local industry, they often try to force it out of business or to buy it.

At first sight, the monopoly of the giant multinational drug industry looks virtually indestructible. Yet the UN agencies have made some remarkable progress, without any of the huge and lavishly-funded international projects and conferences for which the UN is now infamous. The UN now has a workable strategy to help African countries boost their bargaining power against the drug multinationals, and move towards the establishment of their own drug industries.

The initiative came not from within the UN, but from the Guyana government. Acting on behalf of the non-aligned nations, Guyana set up a task force on pharmaceuticals, consisting of experts from the WHO (World Health Organisation), the UN industrial development organisation (UNIDO), and the UN conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This task force is a unique arrangement within the UN system. A number of UN agencies are working towards a single objective, under the political leadership of the developing countries themselves.

The underlying theme of the UN strategy is simple: drug use within a country must reflect the real health needs of the majority of the population.

There are five main reasons for this theme. First, the number of essential drugs needed to meet the health needs of the population within a country is amazingly small, one or two percent of the thousands of different branded drugs at present marketed in most African countries. WHO has prepared a list of essential drugs for the third world, which consists of only 220 items.

Second, the sources of supply for most of these essential drugs range from large multinationals to small, local manufacturers. By centralising a country's purchases and making all these companies compete for orders, many essential drugs can be obtained at much cheaper prices. Sri Lanka, which pioneered some of these ideas, bought the tranquiliser diazepam in 1973 at one-seventieth the price charged by its previous multinational supplier.

Third, the technology needed to manufacture many essential drugs is within the reach of even relatively small developing countries. (UNIDO now looks upon pharmaceutical manufacture as a key area for technical co-operation among developing countries.) India has a large number of small-scale multipurpose plants, each of which produces several chemically related drugs in successive batches. Through UNIDO, India recently supplied Cuba with a single plant to manufacture fifteen drugs (including paracetamol, aspirin, and vitamin B base), for a mere \$500,000.

Fourth, the third world can produce drugs for many essential health needs from local medicinal plants. Herbal drugs can be prepared in the village, using local labour and resources, and substantially reducing the demand for imported drugs.

Lastly, as the essential drug lists of neighbouring countries should be quite similar, regional co-operation should become easy. Countries could collaborate in joint drug purchasing, joint research and development, and possibly even joint production of drugs and vaccine which can not be produced economically by small countries.

Many of these ideas are already being adopted by various third world countries. Guyana and Sri Lanka, for instance, now restrict their purchases to a basic drug list. The Caribbean community nations have set up a joint purchasing system. Thirteen Arab countries have already started a joint company to manufacture drugs for the entire Arab region. In the commonwealth a working group has been established at Arusha, Tanzania, to investigate joint drugs purchasing on behalf of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia and other African states are taking a growing interest in traditional African medicine.

Various elements of the UN pharmaceutical strategy are already under way in Africa and elsewhere in the third world. Could the UN strategy on drugs become a model for similar third world reform of other industries? Other task forces along the drugs model, consisting of UN experts directed by third world governments themselves, could provide immediate action. In this way, the non-aligned countries could use the UN system in a far more coordinated and effective way. Instead of verbose international conferences, it may be far more useful for the UN to establish practical working strategies in a few key areas.

In a paragraph of not more than 120 words, describe and explain the strategies adopted by the task force in fighting against the multinationals' monopoly.

Rough copy

Fair copy