

Centre Number	Candidate Number

Candidate Name \_\_\_\_\_

**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

Joint Examination for the School Certificate  
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **1121/2**

PAPER 2

Thursday 27 OCTOBER 2011

Candidates answer on the question paper.  
No additional materials are required.

**TIME: 2 hours**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

There are **three (3)** questions in this paper.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers on the spaces provided on the question paper.

**Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
1	
2	
3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**Answer all three questions**

**Question 1 Summary [20 Marks]**

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows.**

1. Carbonated drinks have flooded the market. These are effervescent drinks that release carbon dioxide under conditions of normal atmospheric pressure. Carbonation may occur naturally in spring water that has absorbed carbon dioxide at high pressures underground. It can also be a by-product of fermentation, such as beer and some wines.
2. Many curative properties have been attributed to effervescent waters, which aid digestion and calm nerves. Carbonated drinks have high acidity level. This creates an imbalance in the body in that it leads to acidosis. Too much acid also creates a problem of digestion in the system. All carbonated drinks are beneficial to the body because a large proportion of them is water, which is greatly needed by those people who rarely take it in its pure form. On the other hand, Carbonated drinks have carbonic acid that inhibits the use of calcium in the body, thereby adversely affecting bone formation. This gives rise to osteoporosis or softening of the teeth and bones. Such drinks, therefore, are not ideal for children and women after menopause. Consuming carbonated drinks in excess forces the body to harbour carbon dioxide, which can cause more distension (swell out by pressure from within) of the stomach and more acid reflux.
3. Some carbonated drinks contain sugar and this helps to supplement the body with glucose, which is responsible for energy. In the grand scheme of all the complexities regarding carbonated drinks, it is very clear that people are stuck with them, as they will always be readily available on the market at affordable prices.
4. The biggest challenge that we have is that people are not being given the correct information concerning the content of carbonated drinks. Carbonated drinks, just like others, result in loss of appetite if taken shortly before meals. Artificial carbonation was first introduced in 1767 by Joseph Priestley and was commercialised in 1807 by Benjamin Silliman, a Yale University Chemistry Professor, who bottled and sold carbonated water. After 1830, sweetened and flavoured carbonated drinks became popular and the trend evolved.
5. Today, heavily sweetened carbonated drinks and sodas are among the most popular beverages in the world. In the last two decades, the introduction of diet drinks containing artificial sweeteners has increased sales of carbonated beverages. Some carbonated drinks contain caffeine, which causes addiction. In this regard, when carbonated drinks are not taken by people used to them, unexplained tiredness and headaches result.
6. It is stressed that people should opt for pure fruit juices. Pure juices may be expensive but you do not need to buy them all the time. You may instead, just buy oranges, guavas and mangoes. Then squeeze out the juice from these fruits, and give it to a child as opposed to buying carbonated drinks. Experts say one can or bottle of a carbonated drink has about 10 teaspoons of sugar, 150 calories, 30 to 55 milligrams of caffeine and is loaded with artificial food colours and sulphites. Carbonated drinks that are caffeinated lead to jitters, insomnia, irregular heart beat, vitamin and mineral depletion and breast lumps. The sugar added to carbonated drinks increases insulin levels, which can lead to diabetes and excessive weight gain.

(From 'Sunday Post' of November 20, 2005)



Question 2 COMPREHENSION [20 MARKS]

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

THE ELEPHANT

- 1 The elephant is a very large grey land mammal. The African elephant is larger than the Indian species, and has a long sloping head and enormous ears. The tusks are also larger in the African species.
- 2 An African elephant that was estimated to be 30 years of age weighed nearly four and a half tonnes, and one about sixty years of age was discovered to weigh nearly six tonnes. The African elephant indulges in a dust bath to discourage flies and ticks. This is one of the many uses of the trunk, a remarkable organ which combines strength and sensitivity.
3. The Indian elephant rarely lives for more than seventy years and the African elephant for fifty years. The age can be judged approximately from the rims of the ears and the wear of the teeth.
- 4 In spite of its thickness and hardness, an elephant's skin is very sensitive to insect bites and readily chaps under exposure to the sun. Wild elephants therefore bathe frequently, afterwards rolling in the mud. In captivity their skins have to be greased. Hair grows very scantily, except in the tuft at the end of the tail.
- 5 The trunk, which is an elongated nose, is highly sensitive. In addition, it is prehensile and the network of muscles composing it gives it great flexibility and strength. With its trunk an elephant can carry a tree or take a lump of sugar. The elephant uses it to touch and smell, carry food and water to its mouth, give itself a shower-bath and powder itself with sand. It is a multi-purpose organ and an elephant can be trained to use it to bolt and unbolt doors or untie ropes. For the more delicate actions the extremity is used. The African elephant has at the tip of its trunk an upper and lower triangular projection which can be used for gripping, whereas the Indian elephant has only one.
- 6 The upper incisors or tusks extend on either side of the trunk. They grow to a great length, particularly in the males. They may be straight or curved upwards and the enamel is only present at the tip and is soon worn away. The right hand tusk is generally more worn away than the left as it is used more; the elephant being predominantly 'right-handed'.
- 7 The tusks of the Indian elephant are smaller and weigh an average of ten to twenty pounds. Elephants with only one tusk are sometimes found, this being the result of an accident. More rarely animals may be found with three or even four tusks, the result of damage to the growing tooth germ when young.
- 8 Elephants have neither lower incisors nor canines. The molars are enormous and are subject to a curious system of replacement. There are six molars in each half of both upper and lower jaws, but only one functions at a time. Pushing out the stump of its predecessor, each in turn will be pushed out by the one to follow. Each molar seems to be formed of many tall plates stuck together, but it is a single large tooth deeply ridged. Being covered with cement, the tooth appears smooth and uniform when it breaks through the gum.

In each of the questions 1 – 9, select the best of the four choices given. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring around it on the question paper, as in the example below. If you change your mind, cross the ring very neatly. Answer question 10 according to instructions.

Example:

Where does the elephant live?

- A In water
- B** On land
- C In Africa
- D In India

The best answer is **B**, and it has been ringed.

- 1 According to Paragraph 2, how are the flies and ticks discouraged?
  - A They keep away from the dust.
  - B They do not like the dust.
  - C They are prevented by the layer of dust.
  - D They fail to land on the elephant.
- 2 According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true.
  - A The elephant's teeth wear away each year.
  - B The eating makes the teeth wear away.
  - C The older the elephant, the more rims on its ears.
  - D The African elephant can live up to 50 years.
- 3 Elephants bath by ...
  - A greasing their bodies.
  - B rolling in mud.
  - C rolling in water.
  - D throwing dust on their bodies.
- 4 The word 'captivity' in Paragraph 4 is used to mean that the elephant has been ...
  - A fed.
  - B tamed.
  - C trapped.
  - D wild.
- 5 In Paragraph 5, the word 'prehensile' means the trunk is ...
  - A very sensitive.
  - B very insensitive.
  - C able to hold things.
  - D able to smell things.

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- 6 According to Paragraph 5, which one of the following is an example of delicate actions referred to here?
- A Carrying a tree
  - B Powdering itself
  - C Shower bathing
  - D Untying a rope
- 7 According to Paragraph 6, the enamel soon gets worn away because it is ...
- A delicate.
  - B the part that is used most.
  - C overgrown.
  - D found at the tip of the incisors.
- 8 According to Paragraph 7, if an elephant has one tusk, we can conclude that ...
- A it was involved in an accident.
  - B the tooth germ was damaged.
  - C it is still very young.
  - D it was born with a handicap.
- 9 According to Paragraph 8, how many molars does an elephant have in total?
- A 3
  - B 6
  - C 12
  - D 24

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10 From the underlined words in the passage, find one word which has **the opposite meaning** to the following words:

- (i) freedom.....
- (ii) successor.....
- (iii) usual.....
- (iv) rigidity.....

Question 3 Structure

Answer both Section 1 and Section 2

Section 1 [10 Marks]

In each of the following items, sentence A is complete, but sentence B is incomplete. Complete sentence B each time making it as similar as possible in meaning to sentence A. Make sentence B one sentence, never two.

Do not make any changes to the printed parts of sentence B.

Example: A The boy is John. He broke the window last week.

B John .....

Answer: John is the boy who broke the window last week.

1. A In your place, I would ask for a transfer to another school.

B If .....  
.....

2. A As we were chatting under a tree by the road side, a car nearly hit us.

B Chatting.....  
.....

3. A Since you have completed Grade 12, you can go to the game park for a holiday.

B Now .....  
.....

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4. A My parents forced me to go to school.

B My parents made.....  
.....

5. A "I don't know if my friends will come tomorrow," John said.

B John wondered .....  
.....

6. A He is a cousin and a good friend of mine.

B Not only .....  
.....

7. A It is alleged that he stole from his neighbour.

B He.....  
.....

8. A Both the Biology text book and the History text book were in bad shape.

B Neither.....  
.....

9. A She doesn't know the answer. That is why she is doubting.

B If .....  
.....

10. A The building seems to be on fire.

B It appears .....  
.....

## Section 2 [10 Marks]

In each of the following sentences, four words have been put in brackets. For each sentence, choose the best word and write it on the question paper in the space provided.

Example: A She requested.....water. (for, about, like with)

B She requested for water.

1. The three boys shared the oranges ..... themselves.  
(within, between, to, among)
2. Grade 12 pupils were congratulated ..... their exemplary behaviour.  
(for, on, of, in)
3. Judy's voice could be heard ..... the noise. (over, above, upon, through)
4. Neither the headboy ..... the headgirl attended the party. (and, or, with, nor)
5. Chromium is similar in appearance ..... silver. (to, in, on, with)
6. The teacher is disappointed ..... the class. (in, to, with, of)
7. All hopes of winning the election seems to be fading ..... (off, away, up, by).
8. Did Mutinta account.....her failure in the examination? (for, of, on, upon)
9. Mwansa was forced to resign against his..... (mind, will, instinct, heart).
10. The matter is still ..... consideration. (on, upon, for, under)
11. Do not be jealous ..... another's success. (of, with, about, over)
12. The police asked for the description..... the thief. (on, of, about, for)
13. A long time ago, our parents were subjected ..... harsh treatment at school.  
(on, from, with, to)
14. The reports deterred some women ..... having the operation.  
(to, from, against, not)
15. Some people have a very poor attitude ..... work. (with, about, towards, for)
16. Standing ..... her mother, Jane greeted me. (aside, besides, beside, along)
17. I was astonished ..... his behaviour. (by, with, on, at)
18. Please find ways and ..... of raising school fees for the orphans.  
(methods, means, strategies, how)
19. If I were you, I ..... study hard. (can, will, must, would).
20. .... a bit of luck, we should win the match. (By, For, With, From)