

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

| Centre Number |  | Candidate Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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**EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

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

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1121/2**

PAPER 2

Thursday 1 NOVEMBER 2012

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

**TIME: 2 hours**

**Marks: 60**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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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                  |  |
| TOTAL              |  |

**Answer all three questions**

**Question 1 Summary [20 Marks]**

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

**GOOD PRACTICE IN DAIRY FARMING**

1 Animals that produce milk should be healthy. This requires that a farmer maintains an effective health care programme. The good agricultural practices that will ensure healthy animals should at least consist of the following:

2 The most effective way to keep animals healthy is to prevent entry of diseases on the farm. This means keeping a closed herd. Essentially this means no new animals should enter the herd.

If you must buy animals from outside, buy animals of known health status. Animals must be screened for diseases; the seller must disclose the disease status of cattle and any treatment and vaccinations that have been carried out. If this information is not available, the purchased animals must be quarantined for a period of time i.e. kept separate from the herd. Records of all animal introductions must be kept.

3 Ensure that cattle transportation on and off the farm does not introduce diseases. Therefore, no sick or dead cattle should be transported on animal transport vehicles. Vehicles that carry dead animals must not pick up animals without taking precautions to minimise spread of disease. All dead animals must be removed or buried appropriately to prevent spread of disease.

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4 You must have secure boundaries or fencing to prevent risk of disease spreading between farms. If possible, limit access of people and wildlife to the farm because people and vehicles visiting a number of farms may spread disease between farms. Keep records of all visitors and use protective clothing and footwear. Tracks where pick up vehicles pass must be clear of faecal material.

5 Ensure that vermin such as rodents, birds, insects and wild animals that could introduce disease are controlled in milking sheds, feed storage and animal housing.

6 Detect animal diseases early. You must have a permanent identification system that will allow all animals to be identified individually by all people who come into contact with them. For example, tattooing, branding, ear tags, et cetera (etc) are good identifying marks.

7 Develop an effective herd management programme that is focused on prevention. This means a treatment plan for all occurring diseases and preventive programme covering all areas from dairy management, vaccinations to hygienic milk production. Develop the herd health treatment in consultation with a veterinarian.

8 Regularly check animals for signs of disease by observing and using appropriate diagnosis for infectious diseases. Sick animals must be attended to quickly. Keep sick animals isolated and separate their milk. This will minimise spread of disease. Remember to milk sick animals last.

- 9 Keep all written treatment records and identify treated animals. This will allow others such as veterinarians who come to handle animals to identify treated animals. Animal diseases should not pose a health hazard to people; prevent transmission of diseases to people through contaminated milk.
- 10 Always use chemicals according to directions and observe appropriate with-holding periods. Chemicals such as disinfectants, detergents, antibiotics, anti-parasitics, herbicides, pesticides and fungicides may leave residues in milk. So, farmers must use chemicals only for the purpose for which they are approved. They must also read the label which informs them on legal and safe use of the chemical and must follow the advice given and minimum times when milk should not be sold for human consumption. Farmers should use chemicals in such a way that they prevent having unacceptable chemical residues in milk and adverse effects on animal health and productivity.
- 11 Only use veterinary medicines as prescribed by a veterinarian and only use officially approved medicines and recommended doses. All chemicals and veterinary medicines must be securely stored. They must be responsibly disposed of to avoid contaminating food and the environment.
- 12 Farm workers must be trained so that they are able to follow procedures. There must be written procedures for detecting and handling sick animals and veterinary medicines. The workers need to know and understand the farm's health strategy. Training must be an on-going process so that farm workers are competent to understand the reason behind the farmer's actions. Make sure all the workers are sufficiently trained to carry out their tasks. Choose competent professionals to undertake treatment and other actions on the farm.

(From The Post 'About Farming' by Judith Lungu)



**Question 2 Comprehension [20 marks]**

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

**THE MARABOU**

- 1 Of the many birds found in Africa, few have come under the severe criticism that the marabou has suffered. The bird is commonly portrayed as being mean, ugly and lacking good motive. Clearly, the marabou has a serious public relations problem.
- 2 The marabou has neither elegant looks nor a melodious voice. With a pink head and neck that are bereft of feathers, the bird appears sullen and forlorn. In adults, a reddish inflatable pouch resembling a thick round necktie hangs on the throat. Most people feel that the pouch does little to adorn the creature. Nobody knows the biological function of this pouch.
- 3 The bird's feeding habits do little to endear it to observers. For one thing, it is a carrion eater. When carcasses cannot be found, it has been known to kill other birds to satisfy its healthy appetite. Little wonder that many people seem to hate it with a passion.
- 4 The marabou is arguably the largest of the stork family. A full-grown male can reach a height of 150 centimetres and weigh over 8 kilograms. Females are slightly smaller. The bird's heavy, wedge-shaped bill can grow to a length of more than 30 centimetres - a powerful asset in extracting pieces of meat from a carcass.
- 5 The job the marabou does as a parent is particularly admirable. Indeed, parenting is a demanding occupation that starts with the construction of a nest. After selecting a suitable location, the male, to be joined later by a female, initiates the building work. The nest, sometimes constructed 30 metres above the ground, is nothing fancy. The one metre wide structure is little more than a rough, open platform of dry sticks, tree branches and leaves. In fact, a breeding bird will sometimes inherit an old nest, giving it a new lease of life by adding twigs and other materials. Some colonies of marabous have been known to maintain a nest site for 50 years.
- 6 While the marabou has often been disdained as a carrion eater, it actually performs quite a useful service. Predatory animals leave the African plains littered with rotting carcasses. Left unattended, these carcasses could easily spread disease and be dangerous to both man and beast. Nevertheless, the marabou performs the useful chore of garbage removal. Together with vultures – also birds of prey with healthy appetites – they survey the plains for an abandoned kill. When one is located, the marabous will wait for the more aggressive vultures to open the carcass with their strong curved beaks. At a convenient moment, a marabou, with its long bill drawn like a surgical knife, will make a quick dash to the carrion, grab a piece of flesh, and return to the sidelines awaiting another opportunity.
- 7 In recent years, the marabou has extended its sanitation work beyond the wild. The bird has lost most of its fear of man and is now a common visitor at city and village garbage dumps. The result is a cleaner environment. The marabou even sifts through the waste fluids from slaughterhouses, looking for any remaining morsels. Just how

tough this bird can be is illustrated by the following example. While rummaging for scraps around a slaughterhouse in Western Kenya, a marabou managed to swallow a butcher knife. A few days later, the knife – clean and shiny – was found near the same spot, while the marabou that had regurgitated it carried on its business as usual, having suffered no apparent ill effects!

- 8 While its closest relative, the greater adjutant stork of Asia, is diminishing, the African marabou flourishes. It has no known enemies in the wild. In times past, the marabou's most cruel enemy was man. The large stork was shot, and its soft backside feathers were plucked to add beauty to women's head-dresses. Fortunately for these birds, such wanton destruction has diminished over the years, and their numbers are again on the rise. No doubt our brief look at the marabou has revealed that it simply does not deserve to be scorned and maligned. Its efficiency and industriousness in cleaning the environment benefit us greatly.

(From Awake! August 8, 2001)

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:**

The passage is about •••

- A birds
- B birds of prey
- C vultures
- D marabous

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

- 1 According to Paragraph 1, the marabou has suffered severe criticism because it is said to be mean •••
- A and ugly.
  - B without good motive and unsightly.
  - C and ugly with good motive.
  - D and melodious.
- 2 According to Paragraph 2, which one of the following statements is true about the marabou's pouch?
- A It has no biological function.
  - B Nobody knows its purpose.
  - C It undoubtedly adorns the marabou.
  - D Nobody knows its biological importance.

3. According to Paragraph 3, which one of the following statements best explains the marabou's feeding habits?
- A It preys on other birds in times of scarcity.
  - B It feeds on innumerable other bird species.
  - C Eats other birds and the readily available carcasses.
  - D It is a carrion eater.
4. According to the passage, of the stork family, the marabou is •••
- A the largest bird.
  - B larger than other species of birds.
  - C not the largest bird.
  - D one of the largest birds.
5. What does a marabou use to extract pieces of meat from a carcass?
- A Its sharp sight
  - B Its claws
  - C Its beak
  - D Its speed to snatch
6. In Paragraph 5, the statement "Giving it a new lease of life..." means •••
- A inheriting an old nest.
  - B improving the condition of the nest.
  - C adding twigs and other materials.
  - D adjusting the nest.
7. You would describe the behaviour of the marabou in Paragraph 6 as •••
- A aggressive.
  - B cowardly.
  - C cunning.
  - D patient.
8. Why was man in the past killing the marabou?
- A For its feathers
  - B To make head-dresses
  - C For its meat
  - D It was making the place dirty
9. The African marabou now flourishes because •••
- A people no longer need its feathers.
  - B people are too busy with other things.
  - C people now see its usefulness.
  - D it is still not liked.

10 From the **underlined words** in the passage, find one word which means the same or nearly the same as each of the following words or phrases.

- (i) Searching for something by moving things carelessly .....
- (ii) Regarded as worthless .....
- (iii) Slander or speak ill of .....
- (iv) Bring back swallowed food .....

**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.

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1. A Jane is more ridiculous and lazier than any other child in the family.

B Jane is the .....

2. A The Headteacher was very angry with the noisy class. Consequently, he punished them.

B So.....

3. A It was so shocking that she insulted her mother-in-law.

B That.....

4. A George does not greet me. Neither does Judith.

B Neither .....

5. A Michael asked Namakau where her younger sister was.  
B "....." asked Micheal.

6. A I would rather drink water than beer.  
B I prefer.....  
.....

7. A The milk was bad. John threw it away.  
B Being.....  
.....

8. A I have never thought of that at any time.  
B At no.....  
.....

9. A I bought a pair of shoes.

Add the following adjectives in the correct order to describe the pair of shoes in detail:- **'red, leather, attractive, high-heeled.'**

B I bought .....  
..... pair of shoes.

10. A You don't have to come here tomorrow.  
B You needn't.....  
.....

## Section 2 [10 Marks]

Complete the following passage by supplying the missing word. Only one word must be filled in the blank space.

The most common diseases **found** in Zambia are malaria, bilharzia and other parasitic infections including hookworm and leprosy. By (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the most prevalent of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is malaria, causing about five percent of admissions to hospital per month. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of deaths in the country (4) \_\_\_\_\_ among children. Exactly how many people have it is not known. It is estimated (5) \_\_\_\_\_ over twenty-five percent of children have malaria parasites (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in their blood. They may not cause serious malaria illness, but together (7) \_\_\_\_\_ malnutrition, they cause weakness and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of energy over a long period of time. Moreover, when these children catch measles or some infections of the stomach or breathing organs, a high proportion of them die.

Bilharzia (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to hospitals are also quite many. It is very common especially (10) \_\_\_\_\_ boys, and it causes long term body weakness (11) \_\_\_\_\_ left untreated. Every effort is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ made to detect cases early and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ them, to make the disease non-infectious.

Other tropical diseases no longer present a serious threat. Vaccination of dogs and of people who have been (14) \_\_\_\_\_ by a dog suspected of being rabid, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ made rabies rare. Leprosy is equally very rare (16) \_\_\_\_\_ hospitals. Due to very widespread vaccination (17) \_\_\_\_\_ have been fewer cases of smallpox since 2000.

The spread of tuberculosis has (18) \_\_\_\_\_ fairly stationary in recent years. The main threat to Zambia's health is undoubtedly malnutrition. Nutrition deficiencies alone or together with other diseases (19) \_\_\_\_\_ more suffering, disability and death among babies and young children. Sadly, only few children are (20) \_\_\_\_\_ with the right food and brought to the clinics for under-five care.