

Centre Number	Candidate Number

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



# EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level



## English Language

**1121/2**

Paper 2

Tuesday

12 NOVEMBER 2019

**Additional Material(s):**

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

**Time: 2 hours**

**Marks: 60**

**Instructions to Candidates**

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- 1 Write your **name, centre number and candidate number** in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
- 2 There are **three (3)** questions in this paper, **answer all**.
- 3 Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.
- 4 Do not start writing until you are told to do so.

**Information to Candidates**

- 1 **Dictionaries and textbooks are not allowed in the examination room.**
- 2 **Cell phones and other electronic devices are not allowed in the examination room.**

For Examiner's Use only	
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
<b>Total</b>	

**Answer all three questions**

**Question 1: Structure (20 Marks)**

Answer **both** Section 1 and 2

**Section 1: Cloze Passage (10 marks)**

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

Internet dating continues (1) ..... grow in popularity worldwide. Internet romances may blossom quickly, but they often wither when reality sets (2) ..... There is a greater cause (3) ..... concern than mere disappointment. Dating in this fashion may put you in serious danger: whether physically, emotionally (4) ..... spiritually.

How can something that looks so innocent and safe, a computer terminal right in your own home, actually (5) ..... a danger to you? How is such dishonesty practised on the internet? And what dangers does this present to those who are looking (6) ..... romance?

One parent was alarmed to learn (7) ..... a large proportion of children disobey parental rules against visiting dangerous websites. When youths use the internet to meet new people, they can be in far more danger (8) ..... they realise. For example, some people can use the internet to lure minors into debased sexual activities.

Indeed, there have been reports of adult sexual predators who pretend to (9) ..... youths as they prowl the internet seeking to prey on young ones. According to one study, one-in-five children who use the internet have (10) ..... solicited for sex. One newspaper also stated that one-in-thirty-three children between ages ten and seventeen were 'aggressively stalked' (11) ..... computer conversations.

Some young people have found, to their surprise, that the 'youth' with (12) ..... they shared a budding romance over the internet was actually (13) ..... adult prison mate. Other young (14) ..... have unwittingly become involved with sexual predators. These vile people first 'groom' a prospective victim, building trust through friendly on-line 'chats'. Eventually, they seek to meet in person in order to carry (15) ..... their perverted desires. Tragically, young people have been beaten, raped and even murdered.

Wicked people do hide what they are in (16) ..... to find victims on the

internet. Anonymous communication through the internet can make it almost impossible to see through such deception. When you talk with someone in person, you may learn something from his facial expression and the tone of his (17) ..... But on the internet, you don't get any of that. It is easy to be fooled.

Granted, not everyone you meet on the internet is a dangerous predator. However, there are additional ways in which people hide what they are. A common practice (18) ..... those seeking romance on the internet is to exaggerate or invent good traits and to minimise or conceal serious faults.

Internet dating can be bad (19) ..... people get deceived. People often switch sexes, income levels, race, criminal records, mental health histories and marital status. To warn others, many people have reported painful experiences of (20) ..... misled by internet dates. Rather than believing all that is written to you by someone you have never met, consider your steps carefully.

(Adapted from: "Awake!" May 22, 2005)

**Section 2: Transformations (10 marks)**

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**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** Human rights must be observed by everyone.

**B** What ..... [1]

**Answer: B** What must be observed by everyone are human rights.

**1** **A** Education uplifts people out of poverty.

**B** People .....  
..... [1]

**2** **A** The magazine contains a lot of irrelevant information. The secretary must edit it.

**B** Containing .....  
..... [1]



## Question 2: Comprehension (20 Marks)

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

- 1 Maria is a successful young woman and is part of a lovely family. Still, she is not happy. She is dissatisfied with her appearance. Although her family tries to encourage her, Maria feels that she is far from being beautiful and that makes her depressed.
- 2 Society places excessive importance on looks or appearances. In fact, success often seems to depend on looks. Many men have become obsessed with developing the 'perfect' body. Indeed many individuals of both sexes go to great lengths in their pursuit of beauty, even starving themselves or submitting to painful treatments to achieve the best face or figure possible. Hankering for beauty has its own share of adverse repercussions.
- 3 Beauty is widely considered subjective. What constitutes beauty has varied a great deal from culture to culture and from era to era. Throughout the nineteenth century, almost all societies equated heaviness with elevated social status. A wide girth was seen as a sign of prosperity and health while a skinny frame meant that a person was too poor to afford enough food to eat. In some cultures of the South Pacific, fatness is highly valued. However, in many other places, the opposite is true. Some religious beliefs link overweight with gluttony and this has conferred a negative image on robustness. On the other hand, scientific discoveries about health risks related to obesity have had their influence.
- 4 Thinness has now been regarded as ideal by a large part of the world. The media have done much to further this thinking. People who appear in advertisements on billboards and on television (TV) usually have thin, athletic bodies. Their images are intended to project a sense of security and achievement. The same is true of movie and TV stars. Having seen photographs of models in a magazine, 47 per cent of the girls analysed felt compelled to lose weight when only 29 per cent of these were deemed overweight.
- 5 In an effort to achieve the 'ideal image' or just to look their best, many people resort to cosmetic surgery. Modern techniques of plastic surgery originated in the years following World War I when efforts were made to repair disfigurements resulting from war wounds. Since then, these techniques have been valuable tools for correcting severe physical damage caused by burns, traumatic injuries and congenital abnormalities. However, healthy people put themselves at risk in the interest of enhancing their appearance. The nose can be reconstructed, excessive skin can be removed from the face and neck, the size of the ears can be reduced, fat can be eliminated from the abdomen and hips and the volume of certain parts of the body can be increased.

- 6 Sometimes people who are poorly trained perform plastic surgery, resulting in much harm. Furthermore, there are clinics that administer dangerous substances to patients in order to trim their figures. Some men spend many hours in the gymnasium, using virtually all their free time shaping and toning their bodies. The need to exercise causes their social activities and relationships with other people to fall off. The compulsion to achieve a muscular look even causes many to consume substances that can harm the body. An obsession with personal appearance has caused some young women to fall victim to eating disorders such as bulimia and anorexia (nervosa).

(From Awake! December 22, 2004)

**In each of the questions 1 – 9, select the best answer from the four options provided. Indicate your answer by drawing a circle around the letter on the question paper, as in the example given below. If you change your mind, cross out the initial choice very neatly then circle your revised answer clearly. For question 10, answer as instructed.**

**Example:**

The passage is about ...

- A Maria, a successful young woman.
- B a lovely family.
- C beauty.
- D dissatisfaction with personal appearances.

C is the best answer and, as you can see, it has been circled.

- 1 According to Paragraph 1, what makes Maria depressed? [2]
- A She is far from being beautiful.
  - B She is dissatisfied.
  - C She feels that she is ugly.
  - D Her family does not adequately encourage her.
- 2 In Paragraph 2, the phrase 'adverse repercussions' means ... [2]
- A undesirable outcomes.
  - B painful treatments.
  - C alarming proportions.
  - D acceptable limits.
- 3 Paragraph 3: Beauty is widely considered subjective because it ... [2]
- A has varied a great deal from culture to culture.
  - B has varied remarkably from era to era.
  - C is perceived differently depending on culture and era.
  - D is a subject that has generated a lot of debate.

- 4 According to the passage, what symbolised high social status in almost all societies throughout the nineteenth century? [2]
- A Expenditure
  - B Gluttony
  - C Robustness
  - D Slenderness
- 5 Which one of the following statements is true according to Paragraph 3? [2]
- A From the scientific standpoint, obesity is hazardous to health.
  - B In all the cultures of the South Pacific, fatness is highly valued.
  - C Scientific discoveries about health risks related to obesity have had their positive influence.
  - D Some religious beliefs embrace gluttony.
- 6 We can tell from Paragraph 4 that girls have greatly been influenced by ... [2]
- A image that project a sense of security and achievement.
  - B people who appear in advertisements on billboards and television.
  - C photographs of models appearing in magazines.
  - D movie and television stars.
- 7 The word '**perfect**' and the phrase '**ideal image**' in Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 5 respectively signify the writer's ... [2]
- A emphasis on the efficacy of the various treatments used.
  - B resolve to show that the word and the phrase are intelligently used.
  - C sense of disapproval.
  - D sense of humour and sound judgement.
- 8 According to Paragraph 5, plastic surgery was initially practised to ... [2]
- A correct severe physical damage.
  - B rehabilitate disfigured World War I victims.
  - C repair disfigurements of war victims.
  - D treat traumatic injuries and congenital abnormalities.
- 9 According to Paragraph 6, the compulsive desire of people to improve their outlook results in ... [2]
- A consumption of substances that can harm the body.
  - B eating disorders such as bulimia and anorexia (nervosa).
  - C social activities and relationships with other people falling off.
  - D social alienation, consumption of harmful substances and eating disorders.

10 From the words underlined in the passage, find those that **mean the same or nearly the same** as the following words or expressions:-

(spell each word correctly)

- |       |                                   |     |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (i)   | Having a strong desire.....       | [½] |
| (ii)  | Eating too much .....             | [½] |
| (iii) | From or before birth .....        | [½] |
| (iv)  | Excessive fatness or weight ..... | [½] |

**Question 3: Summary [20 Marks]**

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

**Migrant Women**

- 1 Around the world, cities are welcoming migrants and displaced populations, with women arriving in unprecedented numbers. Not only do they make up nearly half of all international migrants but they are also more likely than men to migrate internally, most often settling in urban areas.
- 2 Women migrate to other areas in order to enrich and improve their lives. However, as they migrate, they are subjected to violence. In some cases, they fall into the hands of human traffickers who offer false promises of employment and assistance.
- 3 Cities can offer empowering opportunities for the millions of women who have adopted them as their new homes. By earning their own income, migrant women can discover newfound economic and social independence. In this regard, they may find themselves in a more formal situation such as in manufacturing but still afflicted largely by sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender and ethnicity. Migrating to cities can have positive impacts on the reproductive and sexual health of women but female migrant workers are vastly over represented in low-paying, labour-intensive factories where they are exposed to violations of rights. They end up in squalid slums devoid of amenities. This predicament forces them into detestable activities such as prostitution and drug trafficking.
- 4 Many women come to cities to escape traditional customs and practices but sometimes the situation in urban areas is not rosy. Precariousness, withholding of earnings and sexual abuse are common threats for migrant women particularly in the informal economy. In many high-income countries, skilled migrant women settle in cities in order to continue their careers. Sadly, the non-recognition of their qualifications, rigorous certification programmes, employment limitations on their residence permits and discrimination confine these women to low-skilled occupations, resulting in loss of their professional skills.

