



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY EXTERNAL EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2021

English Language 101/2

Paper 2

(EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

Time: 5 minutes for reading

Marks: 60

1 hour 25 minutes for writing

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Pull out the inserted **Answer Booklet** from this question paper.
- 2 Write your **examination number**, the **school/centre name** and **school/centre code** in the spaces provided on the inserted **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 Ensure that you **write** your **examination number** on **every page** of the Answer Booklet.
- 4 There are **two** sections **A** and **B**; answer **all** the questions in both sections.
- 5 Write **all** the answers in the **Answer Booklet**.

Information for Candidates

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

SECTION A: CONTEXTUAL COMMUNICATION AND STRUCTURE [30 MARKS]

Part 1: Contextual Communication (10 marks)

Read the following questions and write the letter of the best answer in the inserted ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1** Your friend owes you some money but you think he cannot afford to pay you back. You decide to tell him not to pay. What would you say? I have ...
A declared you a bad debtor.
B forgotten about the money.
C given you the money.
D written off the debt. [1]
- 2** Your mother wants to find out why you have not taken a bath. What would you say?
A The water is gone.
B The water is not coming out.
C The water is not running.
D They have closed the water. [1]
- 3** You are on a bus going to town with your cousin and you suddenly realise that the money has been stolen from your pocket. You suspect the person sitting next to you. What would you say? I think the person who sat next to me ...
A picked my pocket.
B robbed my pocket.
C searched my pocket.
D stole my pocket. [1]
- 4** A lady drops her phone as she walks past you. You pick it up and rush to give it to her. The lady is thankful and offers you some money. You don't think it is necessary for her to do so. What would you say? I am sorry I ...
A was not doing it for money.
B was just helping you.
C don't get money from strangers.
D cannot accept the money. [1]
- 5** You are unwell and decide to go to the hospital. Before the doctor examines you, he asks you to go and check your temperature with the nurse. What would you say to the nurse?
A Can't you take my temperature please?
B Could you please take my temperature?
C May you please take my temperature?
D Please take my temperature. [1]

- 6 While playing football with your friend John, you break a window. The teacher wants to know who broke the window. What would you say? John and ..., sir.
- A I are to blame
 - B I is to blame
 - C me are to blame
 - D myself is to blame [1]
- 7 You want to deposit money. When you arrive at the bank, you notice a long queue. What would you say to the people in the queue?
- A Are you all depositing money?
 - B Is this queue for money?
 - C Is this queue for depositing money?
 - D Why are you depositing money today? [1]
- 8 You are recovering from a serious illness. A friend asks how you are feeling. What would you say? I feel ...
- A healed now.
 - B much better.
 - C all right.
 - D so, so. [1]
- 9 A stranger walks into your office. After exchanging greetings, what would you say?
- A Can't you see the seat?
 - B Don't just stand there.
 - C Take a seat.
 - D Sit down there. [1]
- 10 You have bought some goods from a shop. The shopkeeper says, "Thank you." What would you say?
- A You are welcome.
 - B Thank you too.
 - C It is okay.
 - D Never mind. [1]

Part 2: Grammar (5 marks)

Read the following questions. In the ANSWER BOOKLET, write the letter of the answer which correctly completes each sentence.

Example:

He ... much of the time in hospital when he was young.

- A** will spend
- B** spend
- C** spent
- D** might spend

The correct answer is **C**

- 1** Those are my shoes. Everyone knows that they belong to ...

- A** I.
- B** me.
- C** mine.
- D** us.

[½]

- 2** The new lawyer was admitted ... the bar.

- A** by
- B** in
- C** to
- D** with

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[½]

- 3** His application was turned ... by the Council because he failed to meet the required minimum standard.

- A** down
- B** on
- C** out
- D** up

[½]

- 4** The man ... duty is to assist the President is not helpful.

- A** that
- B** who
- C** whom
- D** whose

[½]

- 5** Is there a known vaccine ... Corona Virus Disease yet?

- A** against
- B** for
- C** of
- D** to

[½]

- 6 Patrick was brought ... by his grandmother and he largely behaves like her.
 A through
 B off
 C on
 D up [½]
- 7 The problem is big ... cause a very serious health complication.
 A and enough
 B enough and
 C enough to
 D to enough [½]
- 8 The Council Secretary is a ... man.
 A courageous, dark and tall
 B courageous, tall and dark
 C dark, tall and courageous
 D tall, courageous and dark [½]
- 9 His father asked him to turn ... the radio when news finished.
 A away
 B off
 C out
 D up [½]
- 10 The ambulance ... as it passed through the town.
 A speeding
 B speed
 C sped
 D had speed [½]

Part 3: Rewrites (5 marks)

Rewrite each of the following sentences according to the instructions given.
 Do not change the meaning of the sentences. Write your answers in the
ANSWER BOOKLET.

Example:

Peter is taller than Jane.

Begin: Jane is not

The correct answer is: Jane is not **as tall as Peter**.

- 1 Wana is a Christian. Pezo is a Christian too.
Begin: Both [1]
- 2 There are a lot of lions in Kafue National Park. (Add a question tag).
Begin: [1]
- 3 Kaunda did not write the homework because it was difficult.
Begin: Since [1]
- 4 As soon as they started walking to school, it started raining.
Begin: Hardly [1]
- 5 This is a good speech. It was written by Nawa. (Join into one sentence.)
Begin: This speech [1]

Part 4: Cloze Passage (10 marks)

This question is in the Answer Booklet. Therefore, refer to the Answer Booklet in order to answer this question.

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION [30 MARKS]

DO NOT write on this question paper.

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Write your answers in the ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1 Zambia has a very rich heritage of music which falls roughly into the following categories: traditional, Christian (gospel) and pop (popular) music. Many different forms of pop music have taken off in recent years like rap and rhythm and blues.
- 2 Traditional Zambian music is rooted in the beliefs and practices of Zambia's various ethnic groups and has suffered a steady decline in the last three decades. This music once had clear and dignified ritual purposes or was an expression of the society and culture. Songs were used to teach, heal, appeal to the spirits and for pure enjoyment. However, despite the decline of traditional music, its influence can be found in many modern types of music. We can hear for example, traditional drum rhythms in many different kinds of Zambian music.
- 3 Traditional Zambian instruments include a variety of drums. They are essential for most traditional dances. 'Ngoma' is the general name in Central Africa for the term 'drum'. Zambian drums come in a variety of sizes, shapes and purposes and have specific names depending on their tribal origins and functional roles. The

'Budima' of the valley Tonga for example, are used only for funerals. One of the most interesting of these drums is the so-called 'Lion Drum' (Namalwa in Tonga).

- 4 Another form of music is pop music. This became popular in Zambia after independence in 1964. At that time, the only source of pop music was the Zambia Broadcasting Services and affiliated bands like Lusaka Radio Band. At first, you only heard Congolese rumba on radio. Later, recording companies started to spring up in various parts of the country and Zambians attempted to become pop stars.
- 5 By the mid-1980s Kalindula music had emerged. New bands started coming up such as Masasu Band, Serenje Kalindula and Junior Mulemena Boys. Today, many of these bands are forgotten or no longer exist. Amayenge is one band that started in the early years of pop music and still enjoys success today.
- 6 Gospel music in Zambia is a combination of traditional, colonial and pop music. Choirs are popular throughout the country. Gospel singers like Nathan Nyirenda, Jojo Mwangaza and the Omega Singers have a huge following in Zambia even in the present day.
- 7 So, there is something for everyone in Zambian music. Old people may prefer traditional, gospel or perhaps jazz music, whereas the young may be in love with pop music. For many decades now, the music of Zambia existed and has greatly evolved both in rhythmic pattern and indeed in instruments .

(Adapted from Wikipedia. Org/wiki/music of Zambia)

Now, answer the following questions.

Write your answers in the ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1 [Paragraph 1] There are ... main categories of Zambian music highlighted.
 A two
 B three
 C four
 D five [2]
- 2 What is the main idea in Paragraph 2?
 A Beliefs and practices in Zambia
 B Expression of society and culture
 C Modern types of music in Zambia
 D Traditional Zambian music [2]
- 3 [Paragraph 2) Traditional songs were used for all the following except to ...
 A appeal to the spirits.
 B create pop music.
 C heal the sick.
 D teach the people. [2]

- 4 [Paragraph 3] "They are essential for ..." The word 'they' refers to ...
A songs.
B instruments.
C drums.
D dances. [2]
- 5 [Paragraph 4] Which was the first institution to support pop music in Zambia?
A An unnamed company
B Congolese Rumba Company
C Lusaka Radio Band
D Zambia Broadcasting Services [2]
- 6 According to the passage, which three of the following statements are true?
Write the letter of the three true statements in the boxes in the Answer Booklet.
A Christian music is also called gospel music.
B Congolese rumba traces its origin from Zambian music.
C Drums that are used in traditional music are not examples of musical instruments.
D Popular music became famous before Zambia got its independence.
E Traditional music has influenced the modern types of music.
F Old people and the young in Zambia may be in love with different types of music.
 [3]
- 7 From Paragraph 4, we can conclude that popular music ...
A came to Zambia after independence.
B started from Congolese rumba.
C was never recorded before 1964.
D was not common before 1964. [2]
- 8 According to the passage, what music would you likely hear played on radio in the late 1980s in Zambia?
A Congolese rumba
B Gospel music
C Jazz
D Kalindula [2]
- 9 [Paragraph 5] Which of the following bands started during the early days of pop music in Zambia and is still dominating the musical industry today?
A Amayenge Band.
B Junior Mulemena Boys.
C Masasu Band.
D Serenje Kalindula Band. [2]

- 10 [Paragraph 6] If you joined a church choir in Zambia, you would probably sing a mixture of ... music.
- A kalindula, jazz and traditional
 B pop, rumba and gospel
 C rumba, jazz and pop
 D traditional, colonial and pop [2]

- 11 Indicate whether each of the following is traditional, popular or gospel according to the passage.

Example: Ngoma = Traditional.

- (i) Choir..... [½]
 (ii) Rumba..... [½]
 (iii) Masasu Band..... [½]
 (iv) Lion Drum..... [½]
 (v) Nathan Nyirenda..... [½]
 (vi) Jazz..... [½]

- 12 Using the information from the passage, complete the following statement by filling in the blank spaces using one word for each blank. www.eczpastpapers.com
- Owing to their (i) origin, Zambian drums were made in different (ii) or (iii) and were meant to perform a specific (iv) [2]

- 13 Find words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as the following phrases or statements. You must spell the words correctly.

Meaning	Word (One word only)	
A To reduce in number or value (Paragraph 2)		[1]
B Extremely important in a particular situation (Paragraph 3)		[1]
C Started to exist or came out (Paragraph 5)		[1]
D Connected with or belonging to a country that controlled another country (Paragraph 6)		[1]

End of Examination!

Check Your Work Carefully.