



Answer all three questions

Question 1: Structure (20 Marks)

Answer both Section 1 and 2

Section 1: Vocabulary (10 marks)

From the given four options, choose the one that completes the sentence correctly. Write your answers on the spaces provided. Ensure that your answers are spelt correctly.

Example:

The police prevented us ..... entering the building.  
(to, from, in against)

Answer: The police prevented us **from** entering the building.

- 1 Mulenga sent a copy of his will to his lawyer ..... safe keeping. [1/2]  
(for, from, on, with)
- 2 The car is to be sold ..... auction. (in, on, of, with) [1/2]
- 3 Mr Mubita is a good teacher who takes great pride ..... his work. [1/2]  
(about, in, of, on)
- 4 I am not ..... liberty to tell you what happened at the bank. [1/2]  
(at, in, under, with)
- 5 There was a lamp hanging ..... the baby's crib. [1/2]  
(at, in, on, over)
- 6 The delegate was ..... himself with rage when he was [1/2]  
mistaken for an intruder. (beside, against, besides, within)
- 7 The two men were found guilty ..... fraud. (at, in, of, with) [1/2]
- 8 The news of her friend's suffering reduced her ..... tears. [1/2]  
(in, to, at, with)
- 9 My father enjoys coffee ..... milk. (from, in, of, without) [1/2]
- 10 Criminals are usually punished in accordance ..... the law. [1/2]  
(to, for, by, with)
- 11 The hunter sat down ..... the fire. (at, by, between, with) [1/2]
- 12 Mwansa turned ..... her request. (down, on, up, with) [1/2]
- 13 Her new teacher's house was a few metres ..... from school. [1/2]  
(down, away, across, over)

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- 14 Men think it is ..... their dignity to help around the house and watch the children. (below, beneath, beside, without) [½]
- 15 ..... then, he had treated her with total respect. (By, From, Since, Up) [½]
- 16 The prisoners escaped ..... jail. (for, from, near, under) [½]
- 17 Everything ..... him was masculine. (about, at, on, with) [½]
- 18 He is ..... a job. (after, at, from, under) [½]
- 19 Mr Sinonge shared his wealth ..... his four children. (at, between, among, with) [½]
- 20 Silence fell ..... the couple and then he spoke. (among, before, between, under) [½]

**Section 2: Transformations (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 Human rights must be observed by everyone.

B What ..... [1]

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

1 A This knife is not as sharp as that one.

B That..... [1]

2 A The Members of Parliament will make him President of the country.

B He will..... [1]

3 A Unless it rains tomorrow, we shall hold an extraordinary staff meeting.

B If ..... [1]

- 4 A The room is dilapidated but it is still used as a laboratory.  
 B No matter ..... [1]
- 5 A He has had his chickens stolen.  
 B His chickens..... [1]
- 6 A Mumbi is less intelligent than any other member in the family.  
 B Mumbi is the ..... [1]
- 7 A There was very little salt in the bottle.  
 B There was scarcely ..... [1]
- 8 A He is a very experienced goalkeeper. He cannot let down his team.  
 B He is so ..... [1]
- 9 A Married couples must not by any means engage in Gender Based Violence.  
 B By no means..... [1]
- 10 A Mr Jones is wealthy but he does not adequately support his family.  
 B Wealthy ..... [1]

**Question 2: Comprehension (20 Marks)**

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

- Adultery, disloyalty and lack of communication among couples have contributed to many marriages falling apart. This is a very sad development indeed. In a population as small as Zambia's, the divorce figures are quite high and disturbing. They suggest instability, which permeates several sectors of productivity.
- It is disheartening to note that there is lack of commitment to the matrimonial vows that couples make. If couples meant what they said in their matrimonial vows, most marriages would strive to rebuild and find their love rhythm beyond the difficulties that would lead to a break-up or dissolution of the matrimonial bond. Before people marry, it is important to get to know each other well. Taking enough time in courtship is key as this can build trust and love. It is worth noting that instant marriages lead to quick divorce.

- 3 In Zambia, most marriages are not backed by institutions of counselling that can help struggling marriages to find common grounds to reconcile their differences. It seems couples are now left to handle their own problems. Since it is disputes that cause marriages to crumble, it is unlikely to imagine a possibility of a husband and a wife reconciling without their seeking the counsel of a third party.
- 4 Usually, it is not one problem that leads to marriages ending in divorce. Mostly, it is a multiplication of problems which neither of the couples in marriage can put up with that result in their deciding to seek the dissolution of their matrimonial unions. Sometimes their closest relatives, friends and church members take it upon themselves to assume advisory roles but this does not yield anything.
- 5 In the past, marriages were a process that involved go-betweens, who did a lot of work by consulting about the background of the suitors seeking to marry. This meant that relatives, especially elders, were well grounded in marriage and its expectations and told it all to the would-be husband and wife what exactly they were taking themselves into. The go-between team from the bridegroom did not hide the history of their son and neither did the one representing the bride's side.
- 6 Once marriage was settled, the teams from both sides became the reconciliation court for any marriage differences, hence marriages of our parents thrived in the midst of turbulence and all sorts of challenges. Today young people sometimes decide to marry just after convincing themselves that they love each other without the due process. When trouble arises in such a family, there is literally no outside wisdom of the elderly to try and find the cause of disagreements in the marriage. As a result, their marriage differences are sorted out in local and magistrate courts where there is usually not much to look at. The wishes of the couple to either save their marriage or break it up prevail.

(Adapted from Zambia Daily Mail, Saturday, February 15, 2020)

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.

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**Example:**

The passage is about ...

- A adultery.
- B disloyalty.
- C divorce.
- D lack of communication.

C is the best answer and it has been circled.

- 1 Paragraph 1: Which one of the following is mentioned as one of the reasons for divorce? [2]

- A Communication among couples.
- B Failure to provide for one's family.
- C Sex outside marriage.
- D Vulgar language.

[Turn over

- 2 According to Paragraph 1, prevalence of divorce among couples suggests ... [2]
- A stability in several sectors of productivity.
  - B productivity in various sectors being unstable.
  - C productivity in several sectors of the economy declining.
  - D multiple sectors of productivity being unstable.
- 3 The phrase 'lack of commitment' in Paragraph 2 means ... [2]
- A lack of seriousness.
  - B failure to meet the basic requirements.
  - C failure to adhere to matrimonial vows.
  - D an attitude of laziness and disrespect.
- 4 Paragraph 2: Instant marriages lead to quick divorce when ... [2]
- A enough time is taken in courtship.
  - B insufficient time is taken in courtship.
  - C the foundation is overlooked.
  - D trust and love abound.
- 5 According to Paragraph 3, disputes in marriage can best be handled by ... [2]
- A a third party.
  - B counselling each other.
  - C couples themselves.
  - D independent counsellors.
- 6 Paragraph 4: Most of the married couples decide to divorce because of ... [2]
- A a multiplication of marital problems that they face.
  - B their being unable to put up with the demands of marriage.
  - C their failure to endure numerous marital problems they encounter.
  - D undue influence from their closest relatives, friends and church members.
- 7 Which one of the following statements is **not** correct according to Paragraph 5? [2]
- A Elders were not provided with the information regarding the suitors.
  - B Relatives played an important part in marriages.
  - C The go-betweens gathered the background information about the suitors.
  - D The history of the bridegroom and that of the bride was not concealed.
- 8 Paragraph 6: Marriages of our parents in the past thrived in the midst of turbulence and all sorts of challenges owing to ... [2]
- A all the marriage procedures not being followed.
  - B married couples' exceptional skills in handling marriage differences.
  - C the families of the bridegroom and the bride intervening in times of marital disputes.
  - D the reconciliation court set up by the local authorities to settle marital differences.

- 9 Paragraph 6: "Without the due process" means young people ... [2]
- A disregarding traditional norms about marriage.
  - B ignoring the advice rendered to them.
  - C making matrimonial vows that are not approved by their parents.
  - D not consulting the elderly on issues pertaining to marriage.
- 10 From the underlined words in the passage, find one word which **means the same or nearly the same** as the following words or phrases:-  
(spell each word correctly)
- (i) Succeeded ..... [1/2]
  - (ii) Period of knowing each other ..... [1/2]
  - (iii) Spreads to every part of ..... [1/2]
  - (iv) Violent disorder ..... [1/2]

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

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

**WHEATGRASS**

- 1 Nutraceutical is a food or food product that provides health and medical benefits, including the prevention and treatment of disease. One such food is wheatgrass. Wheatgrass is a herb commonly found in India. It contains a lot of enzymes.
- 2 Besides these enzymes, it contains all the essential amino acids which are helpful in providing a good amount of protein in the body, building and repairing tissues. Wheatgrass contains chlorophyll and flavonoids in good amounts. It also contains vitamins like Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Vitamin E and minerals.
- 3 Probably the most important benefit of wheatgrass is that it is a cancer fighting agent. Consuming wheatgrass can help in the treatment and even in the prevention of cancer. Wheatgrass produces an immunisation effect against many dietary carcinogens. Additional benefits of wheatgrass are a better complexion and a healthy glow. The slowing of greying hair is also a benefit believed to come from wheatgrass.
- 4 We can grow wheatgrass in small cups, pots, and trays very conveniently in our homes so that we will have fresh juice and powder with minimum cost. You can either make a juice out of the raw wheatgrass plant or opt to use wheatgrass powder. If you use wheatgrass powder, add one spoonful of the powder in a glass of water, stir well and have it every day. To ensure better results, follow a healthy diet consisting of green vegetables, salads, soups, rice, sprouts, rotis and fruit. Avoid the intake of bakery products, fried foods, spicy foods, non-vegetarian food, alcohol and tobacco.

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