

R&PUBL IC OF SOMALILAND

FORM FOUR EXAMS, 2022

ENGLISH



NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD



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Total Score

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Name.....

School

Roll No

Republic of Somaliland

Somaliland National Examination Board

Form Four

ENGLISH
PAPER TWO

JUNE 2022

TIME 2 HOURS

Plus 10 minutes for reading through the paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of 11 printed pages.

Count them now. Inform the invigilator if there are any pages missing.

The exam consists of three parts:

PART 1: Comprehension Reading

40 Marks

PART 2: Grammar and Vocabulary

40 Marks

PART 3: Writing

20 Marks

- Answer ALL questions in Part 1, 2 and 3.
- Extra papers and Mobile Not Allowed.

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PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Reading One

(20 Marks)

Child labor is work that deprives children their potential and dignity. When a child does work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, it is not good for the welfare of the child. Long hours are mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. Child labor is also worked that interferes with his/her schooling.

In some cases, this work happens in the home community environment when factors such as poverty, gender discrimination or cultural norms keep children laboring however, there also numerous trafficking cases where children are forced to work in various industries.

Child Work

Not all children who work engaged in child labor. There can be benefits for children who work, provided their schooling is not harmed or put at risk. Their method and physical development is not affected in negative way.

When children, above the minimum age to work, are employed for limited number of hours in safe conditions, are paid fairly and the work does not impact on their mental, physical or social development, then working may be beneficial to both themselves and their families.

Under the right conditions, some work can be a positive experience for children or assisting in a family business for example can help a child's personal development by teaching them and developing their levels of responsibility and maturity.

Some Impact of child labor: Education

If children work long hours instead of going to school it can have a considerable impact on their development and their ability to get an education. In some communities it may be the norm for children to work. In small holder farming communities, for example, children work on their family's farming plots out of necessity, yet this often at the expense of their education. These children don't go to school on a regular basis or avoid traditional schooling altogether. An education is important for all children's development and empowers them with the skill needed to support themselves in the future.

Health and Well being

Child labor may have major effects on the health and wellbeing of children. Millions of children in many countries around the world, often have to work long hours in

dangerous conditions. If children are injured at work, they will often receive? Inadequate medical treatment, if any at all, they may also suffer long-term health problems due to malnutrition, exposure to chemicals, abuse and exhaustion.

In agriculture, children may be exposed to toxic pesticides or fertilizers. They work with dangerous tools with blades and carry heavy loads. In mining children may use poisonous chemicals, face the risk of mind collapse and sometimes work explosives in constructions, children may carry heavy loads; work at all heights and risk injury from dangerous machinery.

In manufacturing, children may use poisonous chemicals, perform repetitive tasks in painful positions and risk injury from sharp tools. In domestic work, children risk abuse, work long hours and often live in isolation from their families and friends.

Children who are engaged in child labor can suffer serious psychological harm, which can result in behavioral problems. This can seriously impact on a child's social development and their ability to successfully complete their schooling or have a normal childhood.

It is important that adults are paid a fair wage, so that countries or industries do not need to rely on child labor. A healthy educated work force is essential to countries long-term growth.

Common arguments in favor of childhood labor.

An argument commonly made is if children were not working, they would be living in even greater poverty. If families are living in poverty they may rely heavily on their children's income to provide food, shelter, for them. It is suggested that they would have a reduced chance of survival if children did not work to support their families.

It has also been argues that simply stopping a child labor cause harm than good in some instances. With the assumption that child laborers keep any income generated by their toil, it can be argued that if removed from that situation child laborers may be forced into an even more harmful environment or their increased poverty will leave them even more vulnerable to exploitation. It has been suggested that rather than stopping child labor, we should make workplaces safer for children and improve their conditions of work.

Section A

(10 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions

1. What is the difference between child labor and child work? (2 Marks)
.....
.....
.....
2. In what circumstances can working be beneficial to children ? (2 Marks)
.....
.....
.....
3. Can a child labor help children and their families? Can you find some examples (2 Marks)
.....
.....
.....
4. Can a child labor keep a child and has/her family in poverty? How? (2 Marks)
.....
.....
.....
5. What are the long-term effects that child labor can have on a child and his/her family? Consider the social, economic, mental and physical effects. (2 Marks)
.....
.....
.....

Section B

(10 Marks)

Fill the spaces with the correct word from these: deprived, exposed, domestic, argued, assumption.

1. He was sleep _____ ; not having pleasant life.
2. This food is _____ to air; it is not clean.
3. These are _____ issues. It should not be shared with an outside country.
4. They made _____ about the election.
5. Many grammarians _____ that English language has no future tense.

Reading 2

(20 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

It was a beautiful evening in the village the cows were coming back from grazing fields as the sunset colored the sky. When darkness fell, there was maximum silence that reflected the peaceful environment of the village – suddenly stillness of the night was disrupted by loud bangs on the main doors of houses. The village was under attack panic covered the villagers; men; women and children were running to all directions for safety. Screams of uiuiui from terrified villagers could be heard.

The village attackers, who had forcefully found their way in people's homes, were armed to the teeth. Some of the men had shaggy hair with evil glints in their eyes. Others had long dreadlock.

Blood shot scary eyes and producing noses. The thieves removed from their pockets well sharpened knives and used them to scare the villages to give into their demands.

The villagers refused to obey. They united and retaliated their attackers mercilessly and in a spur of the moment quite a number of the attackers lay beaten on the floor covered with blood. Shouts of "ui ui ui" from enraged villagers filled the air.

Some of the thieves escaped death narrowly. The villagers caught them unawares and kicked them hard. Learning them sprawling on the ground, writing and going in pain. Thieves produced deafening screams as they pleaded for mercy but all their pleas fell on deaf ears. From a distance siren of police vehicles could be heard. The thieves were seized by police before they could escape. They were dragged to the nearest police land rover and driven to the local police station. Women in the village cheered as men congratulated heroic history. The villagers felt splendor of their victory. That was a night they with live to remember.

Answer these questions and also circle the correct answer

1. How was The Stillness of the night disrupted? (2 Marks)

.....
.....
.....

2. The thieves removed from their pockets: (2 Marks)

- a. Well sharpened word
- b. Well sharpened knives
- c. Well sharpened guns
- d. They remove their pockets with spoons.

3. They underlined word enraged in referred to: (2 Marks)
- Long thick and untidy
 - Pull someone against
 - Extremely angry
 - So land that you can gear.
4. What happened to the thieves in the end? (2 Marks)
-
-
-
5. The underlined word dragged is referred to : (2 Marks)
- Suddenly
 - Push quickly
 - To remove something towards you
 - Kick something.
6. The underlined word deafening is referred to: (2 Marks)
- So loud that you can hear nothing else
 - Firmly hold something
 - Twisted of hair
 - Extremely angry.
7. Find two adverbs from the above passage: (2 Marks)
-
 -
8. Find two adjectives from the passage (2 Marks)
-
 -
9. When did the attackers come to the village? (2 Marks)
- Midnight
 - Daytime
 - Evening
 - Afternoon
10. Find out two main verbs from the passage? (2 Marks)
-
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PART TWO: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

(40 Marks)

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

(20 Marks)

Choose the correct answer.

1. If we'd left the house early, _____
 - a. I wouldn't be married to her now
 - b. My eyes wouldn't be so red and tired today.
 - c. We wouldn't be so late
 - d. I'll send her an invitation.

2. If I'd gone to bed at my normal time, _____
 - a. I wouldn't be married to her now
 - b. My eyes wouldn't be so red today
 - c. Wouldn't be so late
 - d. Ahmed will decorate the house.

3. If I had more money, _____
 - a. Rashid would have a new car
 - b. I would have considered coming to visit you
 - c. She couldn't gone to a better college.

4. If he does not accept our offer, _____
 - a. We'll have to with draw. That's the worst we can afford to pay.
 - b. Your job here will be quite safe
 - c. He'll be out on his ear
 - d. You'll be in big trouble.

5. He is _____ than I thought him to be.
 - a. Clever
 - b. Cleverer
 - c. Cleverest
 - d. Clevering.

6. When I went to the event, Guleed _____ (go)
 - a. Went
 - b. Goes
 - c. Had gone
 - d. Has gone
 - e.

7. He said "I am going to the market". Direct _____
a. He said I will go to the market
b. He said he was going to the market
c. He said I am going to the market
d. He said that I was going to the market.
8. The president _____ his hat while he was addressing to nation.
a. Took out
b. Took off
c. Took by
d. Take off.
9. _____ the team scored many goals, they lost the match.
a. Despise
b. Although
c. In spite of
d. While.
10. He decided _____ London after finishing school.
a. Going
b. Have gone
c. To go
d. To has gone.

Section B: Vocabulary

(20 Marks)

Fill the spaces with an appropriate word.

Arsonist, panic, boast, droughts, Hero, fraud, car crash, collapse, ruined, smashed

1. A boy at the age of _____ the window of my car.
2. The villagers run in _____ when the earthquake happened.
3. An _____ has set a fire on a building near the park.
4. Severe storms _____ the city.
5. _____ affected some regions of Somaliland.
6. _____ causes the death of many citizens in Somaliland.
7. _____ results economics problems in many African countries.
8. Good parents _____ their children even when their performance is poor.
9. He was very weak, so he _____ when climbing upstairs.
10. He was named as the national _____ of the country when he deed for social cause.

(20 Marks)

1. Develop an essay on environment protection in your area.

- How to reduce/eliminate plastic bags
- How to recycle bottles, plastic and tins
- Educating children on how to recycle
- Disposing old equipment

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