

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

FORM FOUR EXAMS, 2013

# ENGLISH



P/LAND NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD

**PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA**  
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
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**FORM FOUR ENGLISH EXAMINATION MAY 2013**

**TIME 2:10 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Instructions to the candidate (please read carefully)**

This paper consist of 16 pages, count now, if there is any missing please inform the invigilator.

- Part 1: Reading Comprehension                      30 Marks
- Part 2: Vocabulary development                      25 Marks
- Part 3: Grammar in Use                                      25 Marks
- Part 4: Writing Composition                              20 Marks





**Part One- Reading Comprehension (30 Marks) .**

Read the text carefully and answer questions that follow:

**GLOBALIZATION: IS IT A FORCE FOR GOOD OR FOR BAD?****1. Globalization**

Globalization is defined in many ways. One simple definition is that it is the rapid increase in international free trade, investment, and technological exchange. It is argued that this international trade has been one of the main causes of world economic growth over the past half century. Although there is little doubt that the global economy has grown enormously in the last 50 years, some people believe that this growth has only benefitted certain countries, and that others have suffered as a result. **Which argument is correct?**

**2. Improved income?**

An argument in **favour of globalization** is that the benefits of increased international trade are shared among everyone in the country. An example of this is China, where per capita income rose from about \$400 in 1980 to over \$4000 by 2000. Similarly, per capita income rose by over 100% in India between 1980 and 1996. It would appear that countries which open their doors to world trade tend to become wealthier. However, these sorts of figures might not be giving a true picture. They are 'average' figures, and despite the fact that there has been a substantial increase in income for a small minority of people, the vast majority have only seen a slight improvement.

**3. More imports, more exports**

Supporters of free trade point out that there is another direct benefit to be gained from an increase in international trade: **exports require imports**. **Coffee is cited as an example**. Countries which produce and export coffee import the packaging for it: **a two-way trade** which enables commerce to develop in two countries at the same time. Critics maintain that, in general, it is poorer countries which produce and export food

such as coffee, and richer countries which produce and export manufactured goods such as packaging materials. Furthermore, it is the richer countries which control the price of **commodities** and, therefore, farmers may be forced to sell their produce at a low price and to buy manufactured goods at an inflated price.

**4. Industrial development**

Finally, **globalization** often encourages a country to focus on industries which are already successful. These countries develop expertise and increase their share in the international market. On the other hand, those countries which continue to support all their industries usually do not develop expertise in any one. **Consequently**, these countries do not find a world market for their goods and do not increase their gross domestic product (**GDP**) or gross national product (**GNP**).

Anti-globalists claim that there is a serious flaw in this argument for the specialization of industry. Countries which only focus on one or two main industries are forced to import other goods. These imported goods are frequently over-priced, and these countries, therefore, have a tendency to accumulate huge debts.

This debate will undoubtedly continue for some time. However, it would seem that a better balance between free trade and fair trade is the answer to the problems of globalization. ( 489 Words.)

**A. Answer these questions in your own words using information in the passage**

*(2 marks each question)*

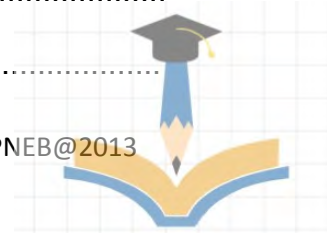
- 1. How does the author define 'Globalization'?

.....  
.....

- 2. At the end of paragraph 1, the author says, 'Which argument is correct?' Outline the two arguments he refers to starting with the words given under A and B.

A. The global economy .....

B. But .....



3. Look at the heading to paragraph 2. Explain why there is a question mark in the title. What is the question?

.....

4. Paragraph 2, 'In favour of globalization...' What argument does he give to support globalization?

.....

.....

5. Explain what is meant by; exports require imports in paragraph 3?

.....

.....

6. What argument are put forward to criticise free trade and globalisation and to show that it may not be beneficial?

.....

.....

7. (Paragraph 4) 'Consequently, these countries do not find a market for their goods' Why, according to the writer, do these countries not find a market for their goods?

.....

.....

8. With examples explain the meaning of the phrase 'A two-way trade'. (Parag. 3)

.....

9. With examples explain the meaning of the word 'Commodities'. (Paragraph 3)

.....



10. What do the initials GDP and GNP stand for? (Paragraph 4)

GDP = .....

GNP = .....

**B Select best answer based on information in the passage.** Circle the answer of your choice.

11. (Paragraph 3) Coffee is cited as an example. An example of what?

- a. Of globalisation and free trade.
- b. Of exports needing imports.
- c. Of the damage that can be done by free trade.
- d. Of how globalisation leads to improved incomes.

12. A major criticism of free trade is that:

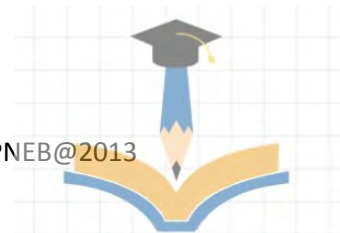
- a. some countries get the benefit of selling coffee while others can only sell packaging
- b. poorer countries are able to export to richer countries and get richer themselves
- c. rich countries can control the price so that producers have to sell at low prices
- d. both the rich and the poor countries suffer from the two way trade,

13. A result of globalisation of trade is that:

- a. rich countries produce food while poor countries produce manufactured goods
- b. poor countries produce food while rich countries produce manufactured goods
- c. both rich and poor countries can produce the food
- d. both rich and poor countries can produce manufactured goods.

14. Industrialisation and globalisation means that most countries:

- a. can specialise and develop expertise in a few areas of production
- b. can continue to support all their industries
- c. will not be able to increase their GNP
- d. will be successful provided they industrialise.



15. In conclusion the writer thinks that free trade and globalisation
- a. is a very good thing for everyone
  - b. is a very bad thing for everyone
  - c. will continue for some time
  - d. need to find a better balance between free trade and fair trade.

**PART TWO: GENERAL VOCABULARY (25 MARKS)**

**A. Select the opposite of the underlined word.**

**Circle the answer of your choice.**

**(5 marks)**

1- The girl **hurried** down the street

- a) ran
- b) jumped
- c) sauntered
- d) sprinted

2- The **cautious** driver caused an accident

- a) Reckless
- b) Careful
- c) Caring
- d) Lazy

3- Fatima recovered well. She has **lost** a lot of weight

- a) missed
- b) gained
- c) gain
- d) overweight

4- Most **children** prefer playing to reading

- a) adults
- b) teachers
- c) fathers
- d) pupils

5. In the battle the soldiers should considerable **bravery**

- a) intelligence
- b) patriotism
- c) aggression
- d) cowardice





**B. Choose the word that means the same as the underlined one**

**Circle the answer of your choice.**

**(5 marks)**

1- Abdi has brought such disgrace to his family

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) honour | c) shame     |
| b) pride  | d) publicity |

2- We gave out the excess food to those waiting

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) plentiful | c) most   |
| b) surplus   | d) enough |

3- I wonder what was his intention when he spoke to me like that

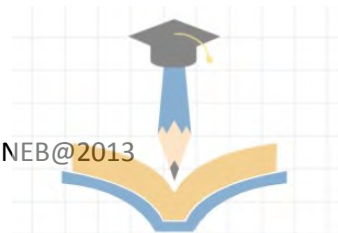
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a) purpose | c) idea   |
| b) plot    | d) scheme |

4- Fatima is hardworking and very competent

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) industrious | c) capable   |
| b) polite      | d) qualified |

5- She seems to have confidence in her workers

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) distrust of  | c) control over |
| b) contempt for | d) trust in     |



**C. Complete the sentences below with an appropriate word from box.**

**starving, terrified, delighted, exhausted, delicious.**

- 1- This food is very tasty. It is really .....
- 2- I am hungry. In fact, I am absolutely .....
- 3- You look tired. You look really .....
- 4- I know you are frightened of snakes. Well like you, I'm .....of them.
- 5- I am more very happy with these exam results. I am really .....

**D. Complete the sentences below with an appropriate word from box (10 marks)**

**jealous, envy,      wrecked, spoilt,      slim, skinny,  
mob, group,      impatiently, constantly.**

- 1- Halima is very beautiful; she is tall and .....
- 2- The car that collided head on with a tractor was completely .....
- 3- When she learnt of her friend's success, she was very .....
- 4- He knew he had won the contest and waited ..... for the trophy to be awarded.
- 5- The ..... attacked the suspect.





8. He is not inferior ..... you in intelligence, just in confidence.  
a) than                      b) to                      c) at                      d) for
9. Omar is ..... (handsome) boy in the class  
a) more handsome                      c) most handsome  
b) the more handsome                      d) the most handsome
10. The thief ..... by the police before he had left the scene.  
a) caught                      c) was caught  
b) has caught                      d) catches

**B- Complete the sentences below using a verb from the box. Put the verb in the correct form and tense. (10 marks)**

|   |
|---|
| contribute, discuss, encourage, agree, wait |
|---|

- 1- As soon as the exam results are out students and parents start .....  
which university they want to apply for.
- 2- The chairman opened the meeting after he and the secretary .....  
on the agenda
- 3- Parents are going to help build the school wall. They .....  
at least 10,000ssh per family before the end of the month.
- 4- While we ..... for the bus our teacher passed us in his car.
- 5- If my daughter had passed her exams I .....her to go  
to university.



**C. Rewrite these sentences following the instructions given (10 marks)**

1- He fought the wolves off for two hours before help arrived.

Rewrite as one sentence using 'after'

.....

2- The farmer searched everywhere. The missing goat could not be found. The goat's body could not be found.

Rewrite as one sentence using (although ..... neither.....nor.)

.....

3. The police interrogated us for three hours. Then they let us go

Rewrite as one sentence starting with the words given

After a three hour .....

4. Can you find a market for the passion fruit I have grown?

Complete the answer starting with the words given

I certainly can because passion fruit is ..... at the moment.

5. Write the question you think was asked in the space given

Question: ..... ?

Answer: Oh, it took us about four hours to drive from Garoe to Galkayo.



**PART FOUR- COMPOSITION (20 MARKS)**

**Write in not less than 200 words choosing one of these topics:-**

*(Remember that marks will be based on your ability to write a coherent essay in good English rather than your content. However, the answers must be relevant to the question to earn marks.)*

**Either: 1. The disadvantages of plastics bags**

You may include the following:

- What are plastics bags made of?
- How are they used?
- The effect it has on people, animals and the environment.

**OR 2. Puntland Education system over the last 6 years**

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