

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

GRADE 12 EXAMS, 2006

ENGLISH



P/LAND NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD





SOM EXAMS

Roll Number:

Name:

School:

**Ministry of Education
Puntland State of Somalia
Puntland Certificate of Education
FORM 4**

English Examination

June 2006

2 hours plus 10 minutes reading time

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of 12 pages including this one. Count them now. Inform the invigilator if there are any pages missing.

PART 1: Reading Comprehension	30 marks
PART 2: Vocabulary	22 marks
PART 3: Grammar	18 marks
PART 4: Composition. Answer 2 questions	30 marks
TOTAL	100%

- **Answer ALL questions in part 1, 2 and 3 and one question in part 4**
- **All answers must be written on this paper in the spaces provided immediately after each question. ONLY WRITE ON THIS EXAM PAPER.**
 - **NO extra paper is allowed.**
 - **If you make a mistake cross out the incorrect answer clearly and write your correct answer. Do not use white out.**



FOR ROUGH WORK ONLY. THIS SECTION WILL NOT BE MARKED

A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for rough work.

PART ONE READING COMPREHENSION

(30 marks)

Read this passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Before Pasteur's great **discovery** of the anti-rabies vaccine, any person bitten by a rabid animal would die, in great pain of a disease called hydrophobia. Pasteur found that dogs inoculated with his vaccine became **immune** from the bites of rabid dogs, but he could not vaccinate all the dogs in the world, to stop rabies; and he didn't know how the vaccine would effect human beings.

After a person was bitten by a rabid animal, a month at least elapsed before the appearance of the first **symptoms**, and it took fourteen days to give the full course of injections. If an injection was given to someone after the bite, would it still prevent the disease? Pasteur thought of experimenting on condemned criminals, with their consent of course, and a promise of a lesser sentence if they survived the injection, but this was not allowed. Should he try it on himself?

Then on Monday July 6, 1885, a **distracted** mother with her nine-year old son came to him. The boy had been bitten two days before by a mad dog. With infinite pity, Pasteur looked at the boy's fourteen wounds. Should he take the **tremendous** risk of trying the injection on the boy?

He arranged accommodation for the poor woman and her son and consulted his colleagues. He was sure that all these wounds would result in a dreadful death if he did nothing. His colleagues agreed with him and they **determined** to give little Joseph Meister his treatment. Joseph stopped crying when he found that all he had to undergo was a prick on his arm for each of fourteen days.

The boy was relaxed but now, Pasteur was very anxious. He watched the child but the child ate and slept well, was sometimes a little restless, once slightly **hysterical**, but that was all. During the day he played in the garden. But Pasteur's nights were haunted by the visions of the terrible paroxysms and suffocations which would come before a death from rabies. He could not work. All his tenderness was concentrated on the little boy. The wounds healed. Every night Joseph kissed dear Mr. Pasteur good night and slept peacefully. The days passed and he remained perfectly well. Eventually he went home with his mother, the first patient to be saved from hydrophobia.

Soon he had a second patient. This was a courageous shepherd boy from Pasteur's own home district of Jura. A mad dog had charged at a group of children who fled in terror, all except Jean Baptiste Jupille. Whip in hand, he stood guard as the children ran away. To protect them he seized the foaming jaws of the dog. He was badly bitten, but he succeeded in overpowering the animal dragging it to a nearby river and drowning it. The body was recovered and the dog proved rabid. The mayor of the town wrote to Pasteur, who replied that if the boy's parents were willing, he would treat him. (It was now October and Joseph Meister was still in perfect health). Fourteen year old Jupille came to Pasteur, but six days had passed since he was bitten. Pasteur kept him in a room near him and gave him the injections. He did not even have to stay in bed. His wounds healed and he remained well.

Pasteur told the Academy of Sciences in hydrophobia of the courage of the shepherd boy. One of the greatest advances in the history of medicine had been made. Jupille

had recovered but mankind would never really give Pasteur the credit he deserves. There was the usual opposition, strengthened by the case of the ten year old Louise Palletier who was brought to him thirty seven days after he had been bitten. Pasteur knew it was hopeless but injected only to pacify the distracted parents. The child's death affected him almost as much as them.

Doctors sneered at him because he held no medical degree. Scientist jealous of his success said that he kept his failures secret. The church attacked him, preferring to believe that hydrophobia, like small-pox, was sent by a beneficent God. Those who did not approve of using animals in experiments called him 'the laboratory murderer'.

But in spite of these criticisms, patients from all over the world came to Pasteur's door. People brought their children from America, even from obscure villages in Europe, with faces ripped raw by a mad wolf, peasants came from Russia to be pricked by a needle. A dreadful illness, feared from time immortal, had been removed from the earth by a French chemist and the people prayed for him.

(770 words)

Comprehension Questions

(25 marks)

1. Number these events to show the order in which they happened in the passage. What happened first? Write '1' against that event. Write '2' against the event that happened next and so on. (6 marks)

.....	The ten year old child, who had been bitten by a rabid dog, died, even though Pasteur treated him.
.....	He was criticized by the church and those who did not like him experimenting with animals
.....	A boy was badly bitten while saving other small children from a rabid dog. He was then successfully treated by Pasteur.
.....	He successfully treated a young boy called Joseph, the first person to be saved from hydrophobia.
.....	Pasteur found that if a dog was injected with the vaccine it could not be infected with rabies by other dogs.
.....	He was prevented from experimenting on criminals

2. a. How is a person infected with rabies? 1
- b. Why is Pasteur famous? 1
3. a. Pasteur wanted to 'experiment on condemned criminals'. What experiment did he want to carry out? 1

- b How did he prove that the vaccine really did prevent rabies developing? 1
4. a. Name three people who were vaccinated with the new vaccine. 3
- b. How many of these survived? 1
5. After injecting Joseph, Pasteur 'was very anxious'. What was he afraid of? 2
6. What would probably have happened to Joseph and Jupille if Pasteur had not given the injection? 2
7. Why did Louise Palletier die, even after the injections? 2
8. Many people opposed him and his cure for rabies. What three reasons did they give for their opposition? 3
- a.
- b.
- c.
9. Is rabies a danger in your country? If so, what should be done to avoid it? 2

Vocabulary from the passage

(5 marks)

Find each word in the passage. Then circle the answer which is closest in meaning to that word. The first has been done for you.

1. discovery
A. invention B. plan © newly found D. a cure
2. immune
A. unable to be harmed by B. able to cure
C. able to be harmed by D. dangerous to humans and dogs
3. symptoms

6. Protect Our uncle has a large dog to protect his home.
A. prevent B. overlook C. guard D. frighten

2.2 In each of the following group of words, one is a general word that includes all others. Circle the word that is a general word that includes all the others. The first has been done for you (8 marks)

1. A. reptile B. snake C. crocodile D. lizard
2. A. knife B. fork C. cutlery D. spoon
3. A. ginger B. cloves C. spices D. pepper
4. A. bookcase B. furniture C. table D. wardrobe
5. A. emotions B. anger C. fear D. joy
6. A. lamp B. torch C. light D. candle
7. A. cheese B. butter C. cream D. dairy products
8. A. jewels B. diamonds C. emeralds D. rubies

2.3 Choose the correct phrase from those in the box to complete the sentences below and write the word in the space provided. (8 marks)

turn up, turn out, look down, look up, make up, make, drop in, drop out
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1. If you visit Gardo, then please on my parents. They live there.
2. I arranged to meet Asha yesterday after work, but she an hour late.
3. You should never on someone just because they are not educated.
4. This sort of behaviour will him very angry.
5. If I fail the first year exams, I think I willof university.
6. Did youthis story yourself? It is very good.
7. If necessary you canany new words in the dictionary.
8. I was nervous about meeting Ali but everythingOK in the end.

PART THREE

GRAMMAR

(18 marks)

3.1 Complete this story by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form. (12 marks)

My husband and I live in Garowe. We both (1. work) for a telephone company in the town. Last Saturday I(2. climb) to the top of a telephone pole. As I(3. repair) the phone line, I(4. hear) someone speaking to Mrs Awad, the manager. The person(4. complain) about his telephone line. He(5. tell) the manager that the line was loose and hanging across the road. The man thought that it(6. cut) by a passing lorry. Mrs Awad told him that she(7. send) a technician to his house to correct it.

“Why go to all that trouble?” he replied. “Why(8. you not pull) the wire straight from your end?”

I laughed out loud at such naivety and nearly(9. fall) off the telephone pole.

I(10. repair) telephone lines for at least six years but, before that Saturday, I(11. never take) any interest in listening to other people’s conversations. I decided(12. avoid) doing so again. It could obviously put my life in danger.

3.2 Complete these sentences

(6 marks)

1. If I fail these examinations, I.....
2. I was late for class and the teacher told me.....
3. My brother is taller than me but notmy father.
4. Yesterday, while I was walking home, I
5. When I leave school I want
6. Bosaso is the..... Puntland



PART 4 WRITTEN COMPOSITION (30 marks)

In this section you should write two compositions, each of about 200 words. You will be penalised if your composition is too short.

Question 1 EITHER (15 marks)

Imagine that you have been elected as the student president or student representative for your school. Describe what improvements you would attempt to make and what activities you would organise. Consider the following points:

- a. How you would improve the education
- b. What changes you would try to make in the school rules
- c. How you would improve the discipline in the school
- d. What competitions or clubs you would like to organise.

OR

You have been asked to form a club for after-school activities in your school.

Describe what club you would form

Explain why you think this club would be popular

Describe what steps you would take to organise the club

Describe the sort of activities that your club would carry out.

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