

CAMBODIAN GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

ENGLISH LANGUAGE I

JUNE 2017

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	11100
Centre Name	G-B-A-S-NDIP
Candidate Identification No.	7338
Candidate Name	BANDI ADITA

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "GCSE English Language I - Advanced Level".
4. Fill in the information required in the space above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil. **Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code and Candidate Identification Number.** Take care that you do not cross or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination:

6. Answer ALL the 30 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best answers the question. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen. For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. At the end of the examination, the invigilator will collect first the answer sheet and then the question booklet. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH ANY.**

Turn Over

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION (16 marks)

PASSAGE A

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions below.

There is a lovely road that runs from Ixopo into the hills. These hills are grass-covered and rolling, and they are lovely beyond any singing of it. The road climbs seven miles into them, and from there, if there is no mist, you look down on one of the fairest valleys of Africa. About you there is grass and bracken and you may hear the forlorn crying of the titihoya, one of the birds of the veld. Below you is the valley of the Umzimkulu, on its journey from the Drakensberg to the sea; and beyond and behind the river, great hill after great hill; and beyond and behind them, the mountains of Ingelli and East Griqualand.

The grass is rich and matted, you cannot see the soil. It holds the rain and the mist, and they seep into the ground, feeding the streams in every kloof. It is well-tended, and not too many cattle feed upon it; not too many fires burn it, laying bare the soil. Stand unshod upon it, for the ground is holy, being even as it came from the Creator. Keep it, guard it, care for it, for it keeps men, guards men, cares for men. Destroy it and man is destroyed.

Where you stand the grass is rich and matted, you cannot see the soil. But the rich green hills break down. They fall to the valley below, and falling, change their nature. For they grow red and bare; they cannot hold the rain and mist, and the streams are dry in the kloofs. Too many cattle feed upon the grass, and too many fires have burned it. Stand shod upon it, for it is coarse and sharp, and the stones cut under the feet. It is not kept, or guarded, or cared for, it no longer keeps men, guards men, cares for men. The titihoya does not cry here anymore.

The great red hills stand desolate, and the earth has torn away like flesh. The lightning flashes over them, the clouds pour down upon them, the dead streams come to life, full of the red blood of the earth. Down in the valleys women scratch the soil that is left, and the maize hardly reaches the height of a man. They are valleys of old men and old women, of mothers and children. The men are away, the young men and the girls are away. The soil cannot keep them any more.

QUESTIONS

Choose the best answer for each questions from the alternatives, A, B, C, and D.

- The phrase, "and they are lovely beyond any singing of it." (line 2) means _____
 A the hills are too lovely to be sung about
 B songs cannot be composed about the hills
 C their beauty is beyond expression
 D lovely music comes from beyond the hills
- The word "unshod" (line 9) most likely means _____
 A without shoes
 B with great care
 C with respect
 D in reverence
- When the author says, "... being even as it came from the Creator." (lines 9-10), he means that the land _____
 A is flat and fertile
 B is virgin
 C has only recently been created.
 D has just come from the Creator.
- 'Creator' (line 10) is capitalized because it _____
 A refers to a specific creature
 B is a keyword in the paragraph
 C is a proper noun, the name of a person
 D refers to God
- The land in this passage could be described as "sick" because _____
 A the titiyoha does not cry there anymore
 B it has grown bare and cannot hold the rain and mist
 C the ecosystem is disintegrating
 D the green hills have changed their nature as they break down and fall into the valley.

6. "The red blood of the earth" (line 19) refers to _____
- A rain water
 - B run-off
 - C flood
 - D soil particles

3

7. The tone of the last two paragraphs of this passage is _____
- A contemptuous
 - B sympathetic
 - C angry
 - D gloomy

PASSAGE B

...was permissible. What we did when we came to South Africa was permissible. It was permissible to develop our great resources with the aid of what labour we could find. It was permissible to use unskilled men for unskilled work. But it is not permissible to keep men unskilled for the sake of unskilled work.

It was permissible when we discovered gold to bring labour to the mines. It was permissible to build compounds and to keep women and children away from the towns. It was permissible as an experiment, in the light of what we knew. But in the light of what we know now, with certain exceptions, it is no longer permissible. It is not permissible for us to go on destroying family life when we know that we are destroying it. It is permissible to develop any resources if the labour is forthcoming. But it is not permissible to develop any resources if they can be developed only at the cost of the labour. It is not permissible to mine any land, if such mining and manufacture and cultivation depend for their success on a policy of keeping labour poor. It is not permissible to add to one's possessions if these things can only be done at the cost of other men. Such development has only one true name, and that is exploitation. It might have been permissible in the early days of our country, before we became aware of its cost, in the disintegration of native community life, in the deterioration of native family life, in poverty, slums and crime. But now that the cost is known, it is no longer permissible.

It was permissible to leave native education to those who wanted to develop it. It was permissible to doubt its benefits. But it is no longer permissible in the light of what we know. Partly because it made possible industrial development, and partly because it happened in spite of us, there is now a large urbanized native population. Now society has always, for reasons of self-interest if for no other, educated its children so that they grow up law-abiding, with socialized aims and purposes. There is no other way that it can be done. Yet we continue to leave the education of our native urban society to those few Europeans who feel strongly about it, and to deny opportunities and money for its expansion. That is not permissible. For reasons of self-interest alone, it is dangerous.

It was permissible to allow the destruction of a tribal system that impeded the growth of the country. It was permissible to believe that its destruction was inevitable. But it is not permissible to watch its destruction, and to replace it by nothing, or by so little, that a whole people deteriorates, physically and morally.

The old tribal system was, for all its violence and savagery, for all its superstition and witchcraft, a moral system. Our natives today produce criminals and prostitutes and drunkards, not because it is their nature to do so, but because their simple system of order and tradition and convention has been destroyed. It was destroyed by the impact of our own civilization. Our civilization has therefore an inescapable duty to set up another system of order and tradition and convention.

It is true that we hope to preserve the tribal system by a policy of segregation. That was permissible. But we never did it thoroughly or honestly. We set aside one-tenth of the land for four-fifths of the people. Thus we made it inevitable, and some say we did it knowingly, that labour would come to the towns. We are caught in the toils of our selfishness.

No one wishes to make the problem seem smaller than it is. No one wishes to make its solution seem easy. No one wishes to make light of the fears that beset us. But whether we be fearful or no, we shall never, because we are a Christian people, be able to evade the moral issues. It is time...

8. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the writer of the text is _____.

A indigenous
B an aboriginal
C a developer
D an alien

9. When the author says "But it is no longer permissible in the light of what we know" (line 17), "in the light of what we know" refers to the _____.

A benefits of education
B law-abiding nature of educated children
C need to organize and expand education
D possibility of industrial development as a result of education

10. The writer of the passage _____.

A is openly critical of the political set-up of his time
B hints that his society is very corrupt and unjust
C argues in favour of a complete overhaul of government policy
D challenges the existence of racial injustices

11. The word "permissible" that has been used several times in the text is a/an _____.

A verb
B adjective
C noun
D adverb

12. Throughout this text, the author uses parallelism and paradox to _____.

A better assert his point of view
B keep the reader off balance
C maintain a sense of imbalance
D obfuscate his real opinions

13. In this passage, the narrator's purpose is to _____.

A analyse the impact of imperialism
B argue in favour of segregation
C propagate equal rights for all
D describe the ills of white domination

14. "We" in this text refers to _____.

A the author and fellow whites
B the citizens
C the wealthy
D the whites

15. The sentence "We are caught in the toils of our own selfishness." (line 35) is a/an _____.

A maxim
B analogy
C antithesis
D idiom

16. A common theme in both passages is _____.

A the process of deterioration
B poor management of human and material resources
C the disadvantages of colonization
D the effects of man's activities on himself and the environment

SECTION B

GRAMMAR (22 marks)

Choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best completes each sentence below.

17. I have refused to give her my phone because I am afraid she will _____ it again.

A lose
B loose
C loss
D lost

18. My grandfather's house _____.

A is built where the oil mill was
B was built where the oil mill was
C was built where the oil mill had been
D was built where the mill is

19. The doctor asked me how much _____.

A I was weighting
B is my weight
C do I weigh
D I weighed

20. _____ are very good students.

A He and me
B Him and I
C I and he
D He and I

21. He could not fix the light. He didn't know about electricity.
 A nothing
 B anything
 C something
 D everything
-
22. The headmaster had special interest in all the class one _____ health.
 A pupils
 B pupil's
 C pupils'
 D pupil
-
23. The lorry couldn't start _____ could we find the conductor.
 A or
 B and
 C so
 D nor
-
24. Jane doesn't like our English teacher.
 A neither do I
 B and me too
 C and also me
 D nor do I
-
25. My father is _____ teacher but he does _____ little farming with _____ help of his wife.
 A the/a/a
 B a/a the
 C a/-/the
 D the/a/the
-
26. My grand mother prefers watching films _____ family friends:
 A than visiting
 B to visiting
 C or visiting
 D to visit
-
27. Everybody was present in class today. _____?
 A isn't it
 B weren't they
 C were they
 D not so
-
28. _____ a good time when you stay with the Ayuks?
 A Have you
 B Do you have
 C Are you having
 D Did you have
-
29. In the sentence "John laughed aloud.", the sentence structure is _____.
 A Subject - Verb - Object
 B Subject - Verb - Compliment
 C Subject - Verb - Adverb
 D Subject - Verb - Adjective
-
30. The police _____ investigating the crime.
 A is being
 B is been
 C is
 D are
-
31. The room will look all the brighter _____ this new coat of paint.
 A for
 B under
 C with
 D upon
-
32. Ayamba appears to be _____ of Mr. Agbor's twins.
 A more handsome
 B the most handsome
 C the more handsome
 D the handsome
-
33. Travelling by air is _____ than by land.
 A much comfortable
 B much much comfortable
 C much more comfortable
 D most comfortable
-
34. Mrs Ateh and Mrs Bingo are Nchet's _____.
 A mother-in-laws
 B mothers-in-laws
 C mothers-in-law
 D mothers in-law
-
35. I don't want _____ advice or help from them.
 A an
 B a
 C some
 D any

Turn Over

For questions 36 – 37, choose from the alternatives A, B, C and D the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

- 36.
- A The thesis requires a title page, a table of contents, and a bibliography.
 - B The thesis requires a title page, a table of contents and a bibliography.
 - C The thesis requires a title page, a table of contents and bibliography.
 - D The thesis requires a title page, a table of contents, and a bibliography.

- 37.
- A Some large Rivers in Cameroon, including the manyu river, the river Mungo and the sanaga river, flow into the Atlantic ocean.
 - B Some large rivers in Cameroon, including the Manyu river, the River Mungo, and the Sanaga river, flow into the Atlantic ocean.
 - C Some large rivers in Cameroon, including the Manyu river, the River Mungo, and the Sanaga river, flow into the Atlantic ocean.
 - D Some large rivers in Cameroon, including the Manyu river, the river Mungo and the Sanaga river flow into the Atlantic ocean.

For question 38, choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best classifies the underlined phrase.

38. A taxi ran into the back of the bus.
- A phrasal verb
 - B adverbial phrase
 - C modal
 - D noun phrase

SECTION C

VOCABULARY (12 marks)

For questions 39-43, choose the alternative A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.

39. I can quickly recite the prayers _____.
- A off head
 - B by head
 - C up head
 - D off hand

40. I had a/an _____ that a disaster would occur and it did.
- A premonition
 - B prediction
 - C fore thought
 - D anticipation

41. Nowadays you needn't worry if you run out of money at the weekend because you can always get some from the cash _____.
- A desk
 - B counter
 - C dispenser
 - D office

42. Her dressing was an _____ to her mother who held her in high esteem.
- A embarrassment
 - B embarrassment
 - C embarrassment
 - D embarrassment

43. Our history teacher blamed the early politicians for the _____ events took in the country.
- A course
 - B course
 - C cause
 - D curse

For questions 44 and 45, choose the alternative A, B, C or D which is similar in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

44. His suggestions on how to deal with the problem of water shortage was found very invaluable.
- A useless
 - B unrealistic
 - C impossible
 - D useful

45. His speech was full of inveatives instead of thanks.
- A praises
 - B apologies
 - C curses
 - D denials

For questions 46 and 47, choose the alternative A, B, C or D which is opposite in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

46. To most people, last Christmas was an auspicious period.
 A prosperous
 B harsh
 C severe
 D stern
-
47. Mary is naturally facile.
 A friendly
 B cheerful
 C dumb
 D garrulous

For questions 48 – 50, choose the alternative A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

48. The Delegate of Lands announced that successful allot _____ could now collect their Certificates of Occupancy from his office.
 A ers
 B ces
 C ants
 D s

49. He prepared hard for the exams, but his effort was in _____.
 A vein
 B vane
 C vann
 D vain

50. I was reliably informed that his car was on _____.
 A sell
 B sail
 C sale
 D cell

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK