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MARCH 2022

<b>The Teachers' Resource Unit and the Regional Inspectorate of Pedagogy, in collaboration with ELTS</b>	<b>SUBJECT CODE NUMBER</b> <b>0730</b>	<b>PAPER NUMBER</b> <b>1</b>
<b>GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION REGIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION</b>	<b>SUBJECT TITLE</b> <b>ENGLISH LANGUAGE</b>	
CANDIDATE NAME: .....		
CANDIDATE NUMBER: .....		
CENTRE NUMBER: .....		
<b>ADVANCED LEVEL</b>		

**Time Allowed: One and a half hours**  
**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

Mobile phones are **NOT ALLOWED** in the examination room.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THIS 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 "Advanced level -0730 code and subject title—ENGLISH LANGUAGE Paper 1".
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Without opening the booklet, pull out the answer sheet carefully from inside the front cover of this booklet. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.
6. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

**Candidate Name, Centre Number, Candidate Number, Subject Code Number, and Paper number**

**How to answer questions in this examination:**

7. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this examination. All questions carry equal marks.
8. Non-programmable calculators are allowed.
9. For each question there are four suggested answers, A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is correct. 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]
10. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, and then mark your new answer.
11. Avoid spending much time on any question. If you find a question difficult, move to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
12. Do all rough work in this booklet using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
13. You must not take this booklet and answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.

**SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION**  
**(16MARKS)**

*Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below it.*

Quarantine has been an effective measure of controlling infections since the 14th century. The medieval societies were able to establish a link between the emergence of symptoms and the duration of time. The origin of the term is rooted in the health practice related to plague back in 1377 AD when ships were isolated for 30 days and land travellers for 40 days in the sea port of Ragusa. However, the earliest record of quarantine can be traced back to 532 AD. Since then, the practice of quarantine has been utilized to reduce the spread of contagious diseases. With the declaration of COVID-19 as a global pandemic, there is a mounting pressure on the governments to take measures to reduce the community spread of the disease. Hence, in the absence of a vaccine or effective treatment, going into quarantine for varying periods of time is being adopted as an option by most countries. This has led to a drastic alteration in the day-to-day lifestyle of individuals. Most of the work is being done from home, and efforts are being made to maintain social distance. These measures are crucial to the protection of healthcare systems. However, just like one coin has two sides, the positive efforts to tackle COVID-19 have negative consequences associated with them. These negative consequences include the risk of losing jobs, economic vulnerabilities, and psychological health issues resulting from isolation, loneliness, and uncertainty, among others. This can be regarded as the quarantine paradox. History has witnessed the weakening of the states in the face of pandemics and outbreaks. Past researches indicate that the risk of serious psychological consequences increases with the increase in the duration of the quarantine. Another downside of quarantine is the increase in cases of gender-based violence that is frequently ignored. Gender-based violence is a form of violence targeting a person based on the gender of an individual. It is a complex phenomenon that includes combinations of sexual, physical, and emotional violence and neglect or deprivation. Some common forms of gender-based violence include sexual violence, violence against women, domestic violence, and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation.

Violence has generally been found to increase in the face of pandemics. Rose reported an erosion of social norms and increase in violence in Bologna, Italy, in the context of plague and natural disaster. According to UNFPA, pandemics often lead to breakdowns of social infrastructures thus compounding the already existing weaknesses and conflicts. As a result, the existing gender inequality is worsened by the pandemic situations. It also increases the exposure of children and women to harassment and sexual violence when they try to procure necessities such as water, food, and firewood. Several researches report that gender-based violence is more prevalent in HIV hyper-endemic countries. Researchers have observed a link between the prevalence of HIV epidemic and gender-based violence in India as well. A report about rapid gender analysis on COVID-19 by CARE and International Rescue had expected gender-based violence to rise amid pandemic and quarantines. Also, often women do not have rights over their sexual choices. Consequently, they experience sexual violence and the risk of exposure to the

virus through the male carrier. Okur emphasized that sexual and gender-based violence increase during crisis situations due to breakdown in law. Thus, the victims often do not receive the adequate support, and the perpetrators get exempted from punishment. Also, according to the WHO global ethics unit, gender roles affect all aspects of an endemic including interpersonal violence. It also emphasized the need of various services to minimize the risk of violence when people are quarantined at home or in institutions. Hence, the present research shall focus on the gender-based violence, because despite being a global phenomenon, it is highly underreported due to stigma and social pressures. Moreover, there is a lack of studies focusing on the prevalence of gender-based violence during disasters. Consequently, those responding to disasters are often not aware of the possibility of a surge in the cases of gender-based violence. Therefore, they often do not prepare to deal with, thereby making the situation worse. In fact, according to John et al., these are the lessons never learnt. Therefore, we have a limited understanding toward how the victims of gender-based violence respond to the situation of the current pandemic. Hence, the present research reviews the linkages between gender violence and pandemic and also attempts to identify the potential policy responses to moderate the issue. In the past, crises have been linked with a surge in cases of gender violence. A surge in intimate partner violence was observed during other disasters such as Earthquake in Haiti in 2007, Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and Eruption of Mount Saint Helens in the 1980s.

There are a number of reasons for such increase in gender violence cases. Arthur and Clark also identified economic dependence as a cause for domestic violence. During quarantine, as more women were in informal jobs and got laid off, this led to them experiencing a greater impact as they became economically dependent on their male counterparts. According to Alon et al., lesser women than men are in tele-commutable jobs, thus making it difficult for them to adapt to the changing conditions. This increased economic dependence not only increases their risk of gender-based violence but also makes it difficult to leave their perpetrators. Pandemics like influenza, swine flu, and SARS have been found to result in psychological issues such as anxiety, substance abuse, PTSD, and sleep disturbances that often tend to continue even after the pandemic. A significant rise in anxiety levels of the COVID-19 patients as well as the general public was reported by the findings of the study. In return, these mental health issues and related factors such as alcoholism tend to lead to a rise in gender-based violence. Several researchers have reported that the sales of alcohol have skyrocketed during pandemics. Evidence also suggests that increase in male migration reduces gender violence due to reduced exposure to the potential perpetrators. When under quarantine, women individuals are in close proximity to the male members with limited to no freedom to go out, thus leading to an increase in gender violence at home. Pandemics also increase economic vulnerabilities because of the rise in unemployment, or, in the risk of unemployment. Several studies link economic insecurities to increased gender-based violence. Economic insecurity has been found to be linked to adopting poor coping strategies that are inclusive of substance abuse. These, in turn, have been found to be associated with various forms of gender-based violence. However, interesting gender differences can be observed in this context. Bhalotra et al. reported that increase in male unemployment was

associated with increase in interpersonal violence against women where an increase in women unemployment was associated with a decrease in violence against them. According to Schneider et al., such an outcome could be because of male backlash resulting from feelings of emasculation and inadequacy at not being able to serve the role of a breadwinner of the family. According to Bradbury-Jones and Isham, it could also be because of the distorted power dynamics at home resulting in abuse and gender violence that escape the scrutiny of anyone from outside. The problem of gender-based violence during the pandemic further worsens because the police are unable to tackle the issue of gender-based violence. According to a report, gender-based violence in Liberia could have also increased because the police were overwhelmed and unable to defend the victims. Richards reported that economic strain, substance abuse, and isolation all tend to increase the risk of domestic violence.

One in three women worldwide experience physical or sexual violence, mostly by an intimate partner. Violence against women and girls is a human rights violation.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, emerging data and reports from those on the front lines, have shown that all types of violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, have intensified. This is the Shadow Pandemic growing amidst the COVID-19 crisis and we need a global collective effort to stop it. As COVID-19 cases continue to strain health services, essential services such as domestic violence shelters and helplines, have reached capacity. More needs to be done to prioritize addressing violence against women in COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

Researches have established a strong link between different forms of gender-based violence and psychological issues. Thus, it is all the more important to tackle the issue of rising gender-based violence in the face of COVID-19. It has been reported that women who experience one form of gender-based violence are more likely to experience other forms of gender violence. According to Campbell, intimate partner violence is associated with PTSD, depression, chronic pain, sexually transmitted diseases, etc. Woods reported that PTSD symptoms could be observed in both abused and post-abused women. Jackson et al. established a link between traumatic brain injury and woman battering. They reported that the frequency of being hit in the head was significantly correlated with severe cognitive symptoms.

This then is the dilemma in the face of COVID 19. What is the way out? Everyone has a role to play.

Source: culled from the internet ([www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org))

Choose the best answer for each question from the alternatives A, B, C or D.

- The practice of quarantine started in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The 14<sup>th</sup> century
  - 1377 AD
  - 532 AD.
  - 1980s
- The word "quarantine" is used in line 1 as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - noun
  - verb
  - adjective
  - adverb

- The quarantine paradox means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - quarantine is complex
  - quarantine has both good and bad sides
  - quarantine is a difficult and challenging time
  - quarantine cannot be effectively practised
- The adverse effects of quarantine as mentioned in the passage are exclusively \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the risk of losing jobs, economic vulnerabilities, and psychological health issues resulting from isolation, loneliness, and uncertainty
  - sexual violence, violence against women, domestic violence, and harmful traditional practices
  - economic vulnerabilities, gender-based violence, a breakdown in law, substance abuse and psychological issues
  - None of the above
- The main factor responsible for the upsurge in gender-based violence is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - pandemics
  - joblessness of women
  - quarantine
  - male backlash resulting from feelings of emasculation and inadequacy
- The purpose of this research is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - fight against gender-based violence
  - review the connection between gender violence and COVID-19
  - propose ways to manage gender-based violence alongside COVID-19
  - create awareness on the increased rate of violence against women during the outbreak of COVID-19
- In the passage, it is suggested that perpetrators of violence against women go unpunished because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the victims are scared of speaking out
  - the victims do not want to suffer stigmatization
  - there is a breakdown in law
  - the law enforcement officers are not aware of such crimes
- In paragraph 5, the relationship between male migration and violence against women is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - parallel
  - proportionate
  - commensurate
  - disproportionate
- 'These, in turn, have been found to be associated with various forms of gender-based violence.' "These" in the sentence refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - coping strategies
  - economic insecurities
  - cases of gender-based violence
  - gender differences
- The statistics on violence against women and girls suggest that the occurrence \_\_\_\_\_.
  - is prevalent
  - seldom occurs
  - occasional
  - sporadic

11. The Shadow Pandemic refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- COVID-19
  - gender-based violence
  - violence against women and girls
  - domestic violence
- 
12. The writer seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- quarantine as a barrier measure is causing more harm than good
  - quarantine is the most effective way to prevent the spread of pandemics
  - quarantine should not be implemented as it cripples the economy of the countries
  - if quarantine has to be implemented, measures should be put in place to check gender-based violence
- 
13. The barrier measures to prevent COVID-19 mentioned in the passage include \_\_\_\_\_.
- vaccination, quarantine
  - quarantine, social distance
  - vaccination, treatment
  - quarantine, treatment
- 
14. Studies have created a link between all EXCEPT one of the following: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Economic insecurities and increased gender-based violence
  - Traumatic brain injury and woman battering
  - Frequency of being hit in the head and severe cognitive symptoms
  - Increase in male migration and an upsurge in female violence
- 
15. "...symptoms could be observed in both abused and post-abused women." The word 'post' is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- compound word
  - prefix
  - antecedent
  - preposition
- 
16. The main theme of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The positive and negative effects of quarantine
  - COVID-19 and gender-based violence
  - Gender-based violence during pandemics
  - Causes of gender-based violence

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR**

17. 'He died trying.' The tense used in the sentence is the \_\_\_\_\_ tense.
- present continuous
  - simple past
  - past continuous
  - past perfect continuous
- 
18. Mrs. Neba gave her husband a surprise birthday party. The word 'surprise' is used as a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- adverb
  - noun
  - adjective
  - adjunct

19. The couple packed their bags and headed for the airport but didn't get on board because they had left their travel tickets in the hotel room. This sentence is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
- complex
  - compound
  - simple
  - compound-complex
- 
20. She became unfaithful to Clay \_\_\_\_\_ he is a wonderful husband.
- ~~however~~
  - although
  - since
  - consequently
- 
21. Many students seldom read textbooks out of their field of study. 'Seldom' is an adverb of \_\_\_\_\_.
- frequency
  - time
  - manner
  - degree
- 
22. The claimant asked everyone to give their \_\_\_\_\_.
- choice of drinks
  - choices of drink
  - choices of drinks
  - ~~choice of drink~~
- 
23. \_\_\_\_\_ are very good friends.
- and I
  - I and she
  - ~~She and me~~
  - She and I
- 
24. None of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ at home now.
- ~~is~~
  - are
  - were
  - was
- 
25. Five \_\_\_\_\_ handbags were stolen at the party.
- lady's
  - ladys
  - ladies'
  - ~~ladies~~
- 
26. The baker added four \_\_\_\_\_ of baking \_\_\_\_\_ to the dough.
- spoonful/flower
  - spoonful/flour
  - spoonfuls/floor
  - spoonfuls/flour
- 
27. He is ill. Therefore, he should consult a doctor. 'Therefore' is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- adverb of time
  - conjunctive adverb
  - adverb of manner
  - adverbial clause

28. We had planned to work in synergy; on the other hand our colleague went solo. *On the other hand* is a transition to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

A. priority  
B. order  
C. contrast  
D. comparison

29. The boy comes late to school. He also disrespects his teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ he fights his classmates daily.

A. Bad of all  
B. Worst of all  
C. Worse of all  
D. Sadly

30. Each of the students \_\_\_\_\_ given \_\_\_\_\_ own book.

A. are/ his or her  
B. is/their  
C. were / their  
D. was/ their

31. In that case, he'll have to look for a new house, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. isn't it  
B. won't he  
C. haven't he  
D. shan't he

32. Hummer Jeep is a car mark \_\_\_\_\_.

A. whom I dream of  
B. which I dream of  
C. to which I dream of  
D. who I dream of

33. His taste of dressing is \_\_\_\_\_ to mine.

A. similar  
B. different  
C. likely  
D. same

34. The thief made away with the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. black, three, healthy dogs  
B. healthy, black, three dogs  
C. three, black, healthy dogs.  
D. three, healthy, black dogs

35. The journalist interviewed the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. block-headed, newly-elected, stingy mayor  
B. newly-elected, block-headed, stingy mayor  
C. stingy, newly-elected, block-headed mayor  
D. stingy block-headed, newly-elected mayor

36. Walking is an effective exercise for all age groups. *Walking* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. object  
B. modal  
C. gerund  
D. verb

37. His mother \_\_\_\_\_ for the wrong path he chose.

A. is to be blamed  
B. was to be blamed  
C. is to blame  
D. was to be blamed

38. The old woman fell ill because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the weather was cold  
B. places were cold  
C. it was cold  
D. the climate was cold

39. She dreamt \_\_\_\_\_ a medical doctor.

A. about becoming  
B. to become  
C. of becoming  
D. to becoming

### SECTION C: VOCABULARY

40. The young man whose fiancée died on the eve of their wedding was overwhelmed with pain. He was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. inconsolable  
B. unconsolable  
C. consolable  
D. consoled

41. Jessy's performance during the spelling bee competition was \_\_\_\_\_. She made her parents proud.

A. horrific  
B. horrendous  
C. terrific  
D. terrible

42. The cruise passengers \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as they got to the terminal in Miami.

A. dropped  
B. got off  
C. stepped down  
D. disembarked

43. Immediately we got to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the crime, we saw the culprit.

A. cite  
B. sight  
C. scene  
D. incident

44. It was amazing how the five-year-old girl could recite the graduation speech \_\_\_\_\_.

A. off head  
B. off by hat  
C. by head  
D. off by heart.

45. The accident would not have occurred if the driver had been \_\_\_\_\_.

A. alert  
B. negligent  
C. resolute  
D. discrete