



EXAMINATION NO.: _____

THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

2016 MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

ENGLISH

Subject Number: M052/III

Friday, 1 July

Time Allowed: 1 h 30 mins

2:00 – 3:30 pm

PAPER III

(60 marks)

Instructions

1. This paper contains 10 printed pages. Please check.
2. This paper has **two** sections: **A** and **B**.
3. Answer **all** questions in **both** sections.
4. Use the spaces provided to answer questions in this paper.
5. Follow the instructions for each section carefully.
6. Fill in your **Examination Number** at the top of each page of the question paper.
7. In the table provided on this page, **tick** against the question number you have answered.

Question Number	Tick Questions 1 & 2 if answered	Do not write in these columns	
1			
2			



Section A (20 marks)

NOTE MAKING

1. Read the following passage carefully and afterwards make a summary of it in **NOTE-FORM**. In your summary:

- provide a suitable title for the passage.
- give the main points.
- supply supporting points for each main point.

Marks will be awarded for content, note-style, and fair-copy layout.
Candidates who simply copy the passage will be penalized.

In Malawi, there are several types of transport systems people use. These include water, rail, air and road transport. Of these four, road transport is the most popular. Despite being popular, the use of buses as public transport has a number of disadvantages.

The first disadvantage is that it is unreliable. Different from air, water and rail transport that have specific time schedules, most of the buses rarely keep to the displayed timetables. Most bus drivers and conductors wait until the bus is full for them to leave a bus terminal. In so doing, passengers have to wait for an uncertain time for their departure. This inconveniences passengers who have appointments wherever they are going.

The second disadvantage of buses is that they carry lesser load as compared to the other three forms of transport. This is because buses have limited capacity. In most cases, the type of road being used determines the quantity of the load. If the road is untarmacked for example, it is unsafe for buses to carry heavy loads. This is a limitation on buses.

Continued/...

The use of buses is becoming more dangerous these days. Despite government safety campaigns and regular police checks, buses are not properly serviced. This results in serious mechanical defects that make buses prone to accidents. On top of that, most buses load beyond capacity to maximize profits, thereby putting passengers' lives at risk of contracting airborne diseases like tuberculosis. Overloading also makes it difficult for drivers to control buses, leading to accidents. Furthermore, some minibus drivers these days drive while drunk. This leads to poor judgment on the road resulting in accidents.

Another disadvantage of using buses is that they are slow due to the many stops on the way. In some cases, buses even stop where there are no bus stages just to get more passengers thereby inconveniencing passengers already on the bus. Fares for buses are, in most cases, not fixed. This is also a disadvantage. Bus conductors charge fares depending on the availability of passengers at that particular time. When there are a lot of passengers the fares rise and when passengers are few, the fares drop. This is a problem to bus users since they may not be certain when it comes to budgeting for bus fares.

(Adapted from Certificate English Language by Roy Bevan)

Continued/...

2016

EXAMINATION NO.:

Page 4 of 10

M052/III

Continued/...

Section B (40 marks)

Comprehension

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

The road was long. Whenever he took a step forward, little clouds of dust rose and slowly settled down. He looked straight ahead as if he would see a familiar object that would hail him as a friend and tell him that he was near home.

His right hand, held on to a string tied to a small bundle. The bundle held the bitterness and hardship of the years spent in detention camps. He saw the small hedged strips of land which had sickly looking crops: maize, beans and peas. The whole country was dull and seemed weary. Everything seemed unfriendly. To Suzgo, this was nothing new.

He went along the path that took him down the valley and to the village. The valley and the vegetation along it were in deep contrast to the surrounding country. Here, green bush and trees thrived. This meant that Mzengereza river still flowed. A group of women were drawing water. He was excited, for he could recognize one or two from his area. There was the middle aged Nabetha, whose deaf son had been killed by the security forces before he himself was arrested. Would they give him a 'hero's welcome'? He thought. Had he not fought for the land? He wanted to run and shout, "Here I am. I have come back to you." He desisted. He was a man.

"Is it well with you?" he asked the women. A few voices responded. The other women looked at him mutely as if his greeting was of no consequence.

Continued/...

"Do you not remember me?" He asked them. They stared at him with cold hard looks. They seemed to refuse to know or own him. It was Nabetha who recognized him at last. There was neither warmth nor enthusiasm in her voice as she said, "Oh, is it you, Suzgo? We thought you ..."

He noticed that they were surprised or afraid. He knew for certain a secret from which he was excluded bound them together. They told him of the new village. The old village of scattered huts was no more.

Suddenly, he felt a strong nostalgia for his old home, friends and surroundings. He thought of his father, mother and his wife, Nagama. He forgot the village women as he remembered his wife. He had stayed with her for only two weeks, then he had been swept away by the colonial government. Like many others, he was taken to detention without trial. All that time, he thought of nothing but the village and his beautiful woman.

He mounted the hill and paced towards the village. In the village, he moved from path to path, meeting new faces. He enquired and found his home. His father sat huddled up on a three-legged stool. He was now very aged and Suzgo pitied him.

"Father!" he shouted.

The old man did not answer. He looked at Suzgo with strange vacant eyes. Would he behave like the woman he met at the river?

"Father, don't you remember me?"

Then he saw his father suddenly stand and tremble like a leaf. He stared with unbelieving eyes. His mother and brothers came. They crowded around him. His aged mother clung to him and sobbed hard.

Continued/...

"I knew my son would come. I knew he was not dead," she said. "Why, who told you I was dead?" enquired Suzgo. "That Njewa, son of Ngozo," said mother with tears in her eyes.

Suzgo understood his trembling father. He understood the woman at the river. One thing that puzzled him was that he had never been in the same detention camp with Njewa. He wanted to see Nagama. He looked around. His mother understood him.

His mother quickly looked at her husband and simply said, "Nagama went away". Suzgo felt something cold settle in his stomach. "She was a good daughter to us. She waited for you. Njewa came and said that you were dead. Your father believed him. Njewa constantly paid us visits. Then she got a child. We could have kept her, but we don't have land and food. They were taken away. We let Njewa go with her," his mother explained.

The coldness in his stomach slowly changed to bitterness. His parents and all had betrayed him. Njewa had always been his rival. Five years was admittedly not a short time. Still, why did she go? He hurried away bitter and blind.

(Adapted from "Practical English 3" by P A Ogundipe and P S Tredidgo)

Questions

- a. Where was Suzgo coming from?

(1 mark)

- b. What difference did Suzgo observe between the surrounding country and the valley?

(2 marks)

Continued/...

2. (Continued)

c. Why was Suzgo arrested?

(2 marks)

d. Why was everyone surprised with the coming of Suzgo in the village?

(2 marks)

e. Describe the character of the following:

(i) Njewa : _____

(2 marks)

(ii) Suzgo's mother : _____

(2 marks)

f. Give the meanings of the following words as used in the passage:

(i) 'hail' (paragraph 1) _____
(1 mark)

(ii) 'weary' (paragraph 2) _____
(1 mark)

(iii) 'rival' (paragraph 14) _____
(1 mark)

g. Explain the meanings of the following expressions as used in the passage:

(i) 'felt a strong nostalgia' (paragraph 7)

(2 marks)

(ii) 'detention without trial' (paragraph 7)

(2 marks)

Continued/...

2016

EXAMINATION NO.:

Page 9 of 10

M052/III

2. g. (Continued)

(iii) 'clung to him' (paragraph 10)

(2 marks)

h. What **two** changes took place in Suzgo's family during his absence?

(i)

(ii)

(2 marks)

i. What shows that Suzgo's mother did not believe rumours surrounding his son?

(2 marks)

j. Why did Suzgo's father tremble when he saw his son?

(2 marks)

k. How was Suzgo betrayed by his people? Give any **one** point.

(2 marks)

l. Suggest a **title** for the passage.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

m. **Summarize** the passage in your own words. The summary should be between **70** and **100** words.

10 marks

(10 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

NB: This paper contains 10 pages.