

Centre Number				Examination Number															



06330088



# EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level



English Language

1121/2

Paper 2

Monday

7 NOVEMBER 2022

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 60

## Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of this question paper.
- 2 There are **three** questions in this paper. Answer **all** the questions.
- 3 Write your answers in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- 4 Do not start writing until you are told to do so.

## Information to Candidates

- 1 Dictionaries and other reference materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
- 2 Cell phones and other electronic devices are **not allowed** in the examination room.

For Examiner's Use Only		
Questions	Mark Obtained	Examiner's Initials
Question 1		
Section 1		
Section 2		
Question 2		
Question 3		
Total		



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### QUESTION 1: STRUCTURE [20 MARKS]

There are two sections under this question. Answer **both** Section 1 and Section 2.

#### Section 1: Cloze Passage (10 marks)

Complete the following passage by supplying the missing words. Only one word must be filled in each blank space.

Peppermint is a hybrid plant with numerous ..... **health** ..... benefits. Originally from Europe, peppermint today is cultivated all (1) ..... the world. It can consist (2) ..... fresh or dry leaves for use in food or (3) ..... a tea. Its essential oil is (4) ..... in tinctures, chest rubs and creams. It can (5) ..... be taken in enteric-coated capsules for swallowing. This allows the peppermint (6) ..... pass into the intestines.

Peppermint essential oil (7) ..... a concentrated oil that is extracted (8) ..... the peppermint plant (9) ..... steam distillation. The whole fresh or partly dried (10) ..... is used before it (11) ..... to flower.

Peppermint essential oil should not be (12) ..... orally and must be diluted (13) ..... a carrier oil such as olive (14) ..... before applying to the skin.

Peppermint is a popular traditional remedy (15) ..... a number of conditions. It calms the stomach muscles and improves (16) ..... flow of bile. However, it should not be used by (17) ..... with gastro oesophageal reflex diseases.

The oil is widely used for calming skin irritation and itchiness. Applying diluted peppermint oil onto the forehead has (18) ..... found to be effective in the (19) ..... of a tension headache. Menthol, the (20) ..... chemical component of peppermint, is an effective decongestant and expectorant.

#### Section 2: Transformations (10 marks)

In each of the following items, Sentence A is complete, but Sentence B is incomplete. Complete Sentence B each time making it as similar as possible in meaning to Sentence A. Make Sentence B one sentence, never two. Do not make any changes to the printed parts of Sentence B.

##### Example:

A Chuma broke the mirror.

B The mirror .....

**Answer:** The mirror **was broken by Chuma**.



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- 1     **A**     All the learners in my class passed the examination.  
        **B**     None of ..... [1]
- 2     **A**     Although my uncle is a devout Christian, he does not often help the poor.  
        **B**     In spite of ..... [1]
- 3     **A**     "I am here to address your concerns today," said the Human Resource Officer  
              to the workers.  
        **B**     The Human Resource Officer told the workers that ..... [1]
- 4     **A**     The spectators were excited to see him in the team.  
        **B**     To the ..... [1]
- 5     **A**     As the scouts flew over the Kafue National Park, they saw a lot of beautiful birds.  
        **B**     Flying ..... [1]
- 6     **A**     It is very unfortunate that you have lost the contest.  
        **B**     That ..... [1]
- 7     **A**     The police officer allowed the detainees to escape.  
        **B**     The police officer let ..... [1]
- 8     **A**     They little realise that laziness does not pay.  
        **B**     Little ..... [1]
- 9     **A**     I did not remember to hand in my exercise book. I was punished by Mr Tembo.  
        **B**     If I ..... [1]
- 10    **A**     My happiness increased as I got closer to the assembly hall.  
        **B**     The ..... [1]



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**QUESTION 2: COMPREHENSION [20 MARKS]**

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

- 1 The Pharaohs of ancient Egypt prized mushrooms as a delicacy. They decreed them as a preserve of the royal family and that no commoner could even touch them. According to Egyptians, mushrooms were a plant of immortality. As for the ancient Greeks, they believed that mushrooms empowered their warriors for battle.
- 2 People all over the world enjoy eating mushrooms. Noel, a burly Australian, is a microbiologist and mushroom expert. He studied mushroom cultivation in several countries before returning to grow them commercially. Mushrooms are fungi, a family of organisms that include mildews and moulds. Biologists formerly thought that fungi were plants but it is now known that they are very different from plants.
- 3 Mushroom palatability is obviously subjective. However, mushrooms have a unique texture and flavour that is not found in other foods. They are quite good for consumption. They also have an amino acid profile that rivals beans.
- 4 Fungi differ from plants and animals on how they obtain their food. They do not manufacture their food through photosynthesis as do nearly all other plants. They grow in the dark. Their bodies secrete powerful enzymes. These enzymes convert organic material into basic nutrients which they absorb as food. This unique digestive process also distinguishes fungi from animals. Since fungi are neither plants nor animals, biologists now classify them in a realm of their own, 'the fungi kingdom'.
- 5 Much of the increase in mushroom production is due to the development of high yield systems. These systems depend on exact environmental controls. High yields and rapid production cycles with most mushroom species require specialised facilities. In the wild, mature mushrooms release millions of tiny spores. These tiny spores mix with other mushroom spores and germinate. If the spores land in a cold, damp place with plenty of food, they can grow into new mushrooms. Commercial mushroom growers aim to replicate this process using controlled conditions to improve crop yields and quality.
- 6 There are thousands of types of mushrooms. These mushroom varieties require different growing conditions. Mushrooms can be cultivated using different methods. For example, white or button mushrooms grow best on pasteurised farm compost. Some varieties flourish in bags of plant waste. Others in bottles of cereal grains and whole wooden logs or logs of compressed saw dust.
- 7 It can be very dangerous to gather mushrooms in the wild. The death cap mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) among others closely resembles edible varieties, yet is deadly. Never eat mushrooms from the wild unless they are examined by an expert and certified safe to eat. Commercially grown varieties are safe to consume. They are in fact delicious treats that were once reserved for the royal.

(Adapted from *Awake!* March, 2012)



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In each of the questions 1 – 9, select the best answer from the four options provided. Indicate your answer by drawing a circle around the letter on the question paper as in the example given below. If you change your mind, cross out the initial choice very neatly then circle your revised answer clearly. For Question 10, answer as instructed.

**Example:**

The passage is about ...

- ☒ **A** commercial mushroom farming.
- B** Egyptian beliefs on mushrooms.
- C** medicinal properties of mushrooms.
- D** value attached to mushrooms.

**A** is the best answer and, it has been circled.

- 1 In Paragraph 1, the ancient Greeks attached a lot of value to mushrooms because they were ... [2]
  - A** a preserve of a royal family.
  - B** believed to be food for commoners.
  - C** believed to make warriors stronger in war.
  - D** served only on special occasions.
- 2 According to Paragraph 2, Noel is ... Australian. [2]
  - A** a determined and famous
  - B** a huge and strong
  - C** an ambitious and calm
  - D** an enthusiastic and industrious
- 3 It is indicated in Paragraph 2 that Noel drew his inspiration from some studies ... [2]
  - A** conducted in different countries.
  - B** on commercial farming in Australia.
  - C** on consumers of mushrooms.
  - D** on cultivations done in a few countries.
- 4 According to Paragraph 3, the palatability of mushrooms is said to be influenced by ... point of view. [2]
  - A** Egyptian
  - B** majority
  - C** personal
  - D** royal

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- 5 In Paragraph 4, mushrooms are considered to be different from other plants because ... [2]
- A of the way they make their food.  
 B they can convert organic material into food.  
 C they have an extraordinary digestive system.  
 D they secrete powerful enzymes.
- 6 The word 'them' in Paragraph 4 refers to ... [2]
- A animals.  
 B biologists.  
 C fungi.  
 D plants.
- 7 In Paragraph 5, uncultivated mushrooms can be produced when ... [2]
- A controlled commercial conditions are met.  
 B fully grown mushroom spores mix with others.  
 C precise environmental conditions are met.  
 D required specialised facilities are provided.
- 8 In Paragraph 6, we can deduce that white mushrooms grow best in ... [2]
- A bags of pasteurised plant waste.  
 B bacteria-free farm compost.  
 C bacteria-rich farm compost.  
 D logs of compressed saw dust.
- 9 What conclusion can be drawn from Paragraph 7? [2]
- A All mushrooms are deadly.  
 B All wild mushrooms should never be eaten.  
 C Commercially grown mushrooms are barely safe to consume.  
 D Not all mushrooms are safe to eat.
- 10 From the underlined words in the passage, find one word which **means the same or nearly the same** as the following words or phrases:-  
 (spell each word correctly)
- (i) domain of activity..... [½]  
 (ii) do in a similar fashion..... [½]  
 (iii) decayed organic material ..... [½]  
 (iv) pleasantness..... [½]



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**QUESTION 3: SUMMARY [20 MARKS]**

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows.**

- 1 Cycling has for a long time been despised by many people. It is a physical activity that is regarded as a poor man's mode of transport and is usually avoided especially by those living in urban areas.
- 2 According to the United Nations Environmental Global Report on Cycling, up to sixty percent of city trips are made by bicycles in Chinese cities while in African cities, the share is closer to five percent. The report also says in Paris, London and Washington D.C, highly successful systems have helped to promote cycling as a viable transport mode. It is necessary to indicate that cycling works out every muscle in the body, lowers blood pressure and reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases.
- 3 In Zambia, relevant authorities held a stakeholders meeting to look at the future of cycling. The need to improve the road infrastructure was strongly felt. The government should consider adding cyclist lanes when constructing roads across the country. It has scientifically been proven that bicycle riding causes the body to produce endorphins, thereby, helping to reduce stress. It is common knowledge that stress is detrimental to one's well being. Cycling burns out fat, so it enhances the body's metabolic rate and consequently curbs obesity. If you want to ward off excessive fatness or weight, it is high time you started cycling.
- 4 According to research carried out in Finland, people who cycled for thirty minutes or more every day had a forty percent lower risk of developing diabetes. Human beings have been using bicycles from time immemorial. The government is alive to this fact and it is supporting non-motorised forms of transport infrastructure. It is worth indicating that people who increase their physical activities reduce the risk of suffering from colon and breast cancer. Most city roads encompass lanes that are designated for cyclists. This is the focus of the government.
- 5 Bicycles are affordable compared to vehicles. Admittedly, cycling helps people to keep physically fit. What should be borne in mind is that vehicles are a major source of air pollution through carbon emissions. This can be reduced significantly if people switch to using bicycles. Urban dwellers should, therefore, emulate their counterparts in rural areas by taking up cycling as an alternative form of transport on account of its being environmentally friendly.
- 6 Traffic congestion characterises many towns in Zambia especially during peak hours. This adversely affects the smooth flow of vehicles. Road traffic accidents have become prevalent as a result of this. Bicycle riding is an immediate solution to this state of affairs. When more people take up cycling, the shortage of parking space in Central Business Districts (CBD) of most towns will be resolved. Most CBD areas lack parking space. The space that one vehicle, like a Toyota VX, takes up when parked can accommodate nineteen bicycles.



**7** Nobody can dispute that the social distancing that bicycles promote greatly reduces the transmission of the Coronavirus. It is essential that a cycling federation is formed to enlighten the masses about the benefits of bicycle riding. It is obviously vital to opt for cycling in that it can help motorists to save money which is spent on fuel and maintenance of cars.

**Question:**

**In not more than 140 words, sum up the benefits of cycling. The summary has been started for you.**

Cycling is beneficial because .....

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