



English II
ENG 04

15/07/2025 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Names:
Index number:

SUBJECT: ENGLISH II

OPTION:

- ASSOCIATE NURSING PROGRAM (**ANP**)
- ALL COMBINATIONS (**GE**)

DURATION: 3 HOURS

S6 QUESTIONS and ANSWERS BOOKLET

ADVANCED LEVEL
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2024-2025

Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as written on your registration form.
- 2) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 3) This paper consists of **FOUR** sections: **A, B, C** and **D**.
Section A: Comprehension and Vocabulary (30 marks)
Section B: Language use (40 marks)
Section C: Summary writing. (10 marks)
Section D: Composition writing (20 marks)
- 4) Use a **blue** or **black** pen.
- 5) For **multiple choice questions**, circle a letter corresponding to the correct answer.

TOTAL MARKS...../ 100

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Questions	Marks	Questions	Marks
1		16	
2		17	
3		18	
4		19	
5		20	
6		21	
7		22	
8		23	
9		24	
10		25	
11		26	
12		27	
13		28	
14		29	
15		30	

Section A: Comprehension and vocabulary (30 marks)

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

Alcoholism

Alcoholism has been defined as a disease, diagnosed when the ingestion of alcohol impairs the individual's normal behaviour in daily situations and relationships. It is not necessary to become an alcoholic in order to be affected by a serious drinking problem. We need to determine who the drinkers are, why they drink, and the effects of alcohol on a drinker's health.

First, drinkers come from all levels of society. The typical drunk today has been identified as a bright business executive in his/her thirties, married and living with his/her family in a nice neighborhood. Drinkers fall into one of the following categories: the first type is the normal drinker. He/she drinks only occasionally and for perfectly innocent and harmless reasons; he could stop for a long period of time and never miss it. The second type is the alcohol-dependent drinker. He drinks every day and depends on alcohol more than he/she will admit. Having to do without alcohol is a difficult and unpleasant experience although he/she will argue that he/she can cut it out with no difficult. During this stage, the individual usually becomes a heavy drinker. The third type is alcoholic. He/she has lost control over his/her drinking, and one drink means another. Alcohol seriously interferes with every aspect of his/her life; even though he/she may not admit it.

Second, people drink for a variety of reasons. The reason for initial use of alcohol runs from experimentation to rebellion. Drinking now is more socially acceptable than in the past, so many people drink to be sociable. Others drink occasionally to relax at lunches, dinners, and meetings to please his/her client. And many teenagers, as well as many adults, drink in order to be accepted among their friends. Some drink because they enjoy the intoxicating effects of alcohol. Alcohol acts as a partial or total anaesthetic on the brain, depending on the amount in the blood. Moderate amounts help to reduce shyness and feelings of restraint and relax nervous tensions. Young men see movies and television and then start drinking. Advertisements make liquor appear normal for those who want to have fun. People drink to gain relief from a difficult situation or to escape from facing reality.

Third, alcohol has many long-term effects on the drinker's health. As a food, alcohol supplies only calories. One glass of beer or a one drink of whisky contains about seventy calories. Thus, heavy drinking of alcohol causes the liver to become swollen and yellow with fat. This often develops into a serious condition known as cirrhosis of the liver. After a long excessive alcohol use, damage can occur in the form of neuropathy or delirium tremens. Delirium tremens is marked by hallucinations, severe tremor, insomnia and great exhaustion. Extreme cases of long lasting alcoholism may cause permanent brain damage and mental illness, requiring confinement in a hospital. Another more direct effect of alcohol is on the heart muscle itself. Deaths related to alcohol have been cited as the fourth ranking public health problem in America, surpassed only by heart disease, cancer and mental diseases. Heavy drinkers may be people of any age from any social level who drink for any number of reasons. But whatever the reason for drinking, long-term alcoholism can reduce a person's lifespan by as much as twelve years. The only real cure for this question is prevention through education.

Part I: Reading comprehension (15 marks)

1) Choose the correct answer and circle the letter corresponding to it.

i) What is alcoholism defined as?

- A) A casual habit
- B) A disease
- C) A form of rebellion
- D) A social activity

ii) Who can be affected by serious drinking problems?

- A) Only alcoholics
- B) Anyone who drinks
- C) Only teenagers
- D) Only business executives

iii) Which type of drinker can stop alcohol without difficulty?

- A) Alcoholic
- B) Normal drinker
- C) Alcohol-dependent drinker
- D) Heavy drinker

- iv) What happens to an alcohol-dependent drinker if they stop drinking?
- A) They feel happy.
 - B) They feel relaxed.
 - C) It becomes difficult and unpleasant.
 - D) They immediately recover.
- v) Why do some people drink to be sociable?
- A) Alcohol is cheaper now.
 - B) Drinking is more socially acceptable.
 - C) Alcohol tastes better.
 - D) They dislike water.
- vi) What characterizes a normal drinker?
- A) Drinks every day
 - B) Drinks occasionally for innocent reasons
 - C) Loses control over drinking
 - D) Depends on alcohol
- vii) What is the key trait of an alcohol-dependent drinker?
- A) Drinks only on weekends
 - B) Drinks daily and depends on alcohol
 - C) Never drinks alcohol
 - D) Can stop drinking without difficulty
- viii) What health issue is caused by heavy drinking of alcohol?
- A) Cirrhosis of the liver
 - B) Stronger bones
 - C) Improved eyesight
 - D) Faster metabolism

ix) What calorie content is associated with one drink of whisky?

- A) 50 calories
- B) 120 calories
- C) 100 calories
- D) 70 calories

x) What can long-term alcoholism lead to?

- A) Improved health
- B) Permanent brain damage
- C) Increased lifespan
- D) Enhanced social skills

xi) Which condition is marked by hallucinations and severe tremors?

- A) Cirrhosis
- B) Neuropathy
- C) Delirium tremens
- D) Heart diseases

xii) What is a direct effect of alcohol on the heart?

- A) Strengthens the heart
- B) Damages the heart muscle
- C) Lowers cholesterol
- D) Regulates heartbeat

xiii) Why do some teenagers drink alcohol?

- A) To improve grades
- B) To be accepted by friends
- C) To gain energy
- D) To sleep better

xiv) How many years can long-term alcoholism reduce a lifespan?

- A) 5 years
- B) 8 years
- C) 12 years
- D) 20 years

xv) What is the only real cure for alcoholism mentioned?

- A) Medication
- B) Hospitalization
- C) Prevention through education
- D) Surgery

Part II: Vocabulary (15 marks)

2) Complete the paragraph below using the following words: **conservation, biodiversity, endangered, sustainable, habitat** (5 marks)

Climate change threatens wildlife by degrading their **(a)**, such as forests and oceans, which many species rely on. Animals like elephants are now **(b)** due to habitat loss and poaching. To preserve Earth's **(c)**, experts emphasize two approaches: **(d)** practices (e.g. renewable energy) to reduce harm to ecosystems, and **(e)**efforts (e.g. protecting habitats through laws) to actively safeguard species. Together, these strategies can combat environmental crises.

3) Match the hobbies in Column **A** with their correct meanings in Column **B**.

Example: a→i (5 marks)

Column A	Column B
A. Hobby	B. Meaning
a) Gardening	i) The activity of preparing and making food.
b) Painting	ii) The activity of walking in nature, often in the mountains.
c) Cooking	iii) Growing and taking care of plants and flowers.
d) Hiking	iv) Creating pictures using paint.
e) Reading	v) The activity of looking at or studying books.

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- 4) Fill in the blank spaces with the following words: **harmony, integration, customs, diaspora, inclusive** (5 marks)
- a) Celebrating diverse,like Lunar New Year or Diwali, enriches community.
 - b) Successful of immigrants requires support and mutual respect.
 - c) The Indian has spread traditions like yoga worldwide.
 - d) Schools should create environments where all students feel valued.
 - e) Living in means respecting differences while finding common ground.

Section B: Language structure (40 marks)

- 5) Choose and circle the best option to complete the following sentences. (5 marks)
- i) They (discover) a hidden room while they were renovating the old house.
A) discover B) discovered C) will discover D) had discovered
 - ii) If you study hard and practice every day, you succeed in your exams.
A) will B) Would C) Have D) had
 - iii) The family dinner by the time their guests arrived at the house.
A) prepares B) had prepared C) are preparing D) prepared
 - iv) If they the tickets in advance, they would have saved money.
A) buy B) bought C) had bought D) would have bought
 - v) My father always home at lunch time.
A) comes B) will come C) came D) would come.

- 6) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the words in brackets. **(5 marks)**
- The **(discover)** of penicillin by Alexander Fleming revolutionized medicine.
 - To **(invention)** groundbreaking products, creativity and persistence are essential.
 - Marie Curie's **(innovate)** research on radioactivity earned her two Nobel Prizes.
 - Engineers must think **(create)** to solve complex problems.
 - The rapid **(develop)** of AI technology raises ethical questions.
- 7) Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject. **(5 marks)**
- Annie and her brother **(goes, go)** to school.
 - Either my brothers or my mother **(walk, walks)** to the store.
 - The dog and the cat **(is, are)** outside.
 - Either my shoes or your coat **(is, are)** always on the floor.
 - George and Tamara..... **(doesn't/don't)** want to see that movie.
- 8) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct connector from the list below.
so, but, because, in the end, for example. **(5 marks)**
- Friendship is built on trust and kindness. **(a)**, if you promise to help a friend, you should keep your word. **(b)**, sometimes friends disagree. **(c)** if you argue, talking calmly can fix the problem. **(d)** good friends listen to each other, they stay close. **(e)**, friendship needs effort and care to grow.
- 9) Match each sound with the word in which it is found. **(5 marks)**

Sounds	words
a) /ʃ /	i) meas <u>u</u> re
b) /θ /	ii) j <u>u</u> ngle
c) /tʃ /	iii) exam <u>i</u> nation
d) /ɜ /	iv) tea <u>ch</u> er
e) /dʒ /	v) <u>t</u> hink

10) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets. **(10 marks)**

a) The students were late for class because it was raining heavily. (*Rewrite the sentence using "due to"*)

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b) She failed the test since she didn't study enough. (*Rewrite the sentence using "as a result of"*).

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c) He was tired, so he went to bed early. (*Rewrite the sentence using: "because"*).

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d) If you don't give me a ticket, I will not come. (*Rewrite the sentence starting with: Unless*)

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e) I was sick, but I managed to attend the meeting. (*Rewrite the sentence using: despite*)

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11) Identify errors in the following sentences and correct them if necessary.

(5 marks)

a) Investors must to diversify their portfolios to reduce risks.

b) The company can increased its profit by cutting costs.

c) Borrowers have to pay interest on the given amount.

d) You shouds review your budget monthly to track expenses.

e) Investors mustn't file taxes this year if they have no income.

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Section C: Summary writing (10 marks)

12) Read the following text and summarize it in not more than 70 words.

There are many different leadership styles; two that are very different are the authoritarian and democratic styles.

An authoritarian leader makes decisions without consulting his or her followers. Followers are not given an opportunity to be involved in decision making. Because there are fewer people involved in the decision-making process, tasks can be organised and finished on time. The authoritarian leadership style provides strong leadership, which makes people feel safe. Organisations such as the army usually use an authoritarian style of leadership. For situations such as an emergency, where an on-the-spot decision needs to be made, this type of leadership can be very useful.

Authoritarian leaders are often very charismatic. This means that they have the type of personality that makes people want to follow them.

The opposite of authoritarian leadership is democratic leadership. This leadership style is very open. Everyone is given an opportunity to express his or her opinion and be involved in decision making. This style is often used in rapidly changing environments and businesses. Every option for improvement has to be considered to keep the group from becoming out of date. The democratic leadership style means encouraging people to share their ideas, and then sorting through all the available information to make the best possible decision. People like this leadership style because they feel involved and part of the decision-making process, but it does not work when decisions need to be made quickly.
