EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2012

ENGLISH PAPER 3 101/3

(INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes  Marks: 45

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

2. Write all your answers on the Answer Sheet.

3. You must answer all the questions.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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This paper consists of 8 printed pages.
SECTION A: STRUCTURE (20 Marks)

PART 1 (5 Marks)

Read the following questions. Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it on the separate Answer Sheet provided.

Example:

He ________________ much of the time in hospital when he was young.

A will spend  B spend  
C spent    D might spend

The answer is C. He spent much of the time in hospital when he was young.

1 Mrs Phiri ____ home when the rain began.
   A is walking 
   B walks 
   C is going to walk 
   D was walking

2 The shop was so hot and crowded ____ people that my sister nearly fainted.
   A by 
   B of 
   C with 
   D in

3 You are not clever, ____
   A not so? 
   B isn’t it? 
   C aren’t you? 
   D are you?

4 Aren’t those girls going to miss their lessons?
   A No, they are. 
   B Yes, they won’t. 
   C Yes, they are. 
   D No, they will.

5 If you had gone to Luangwa Park, you ____ the elephants.
   A would have seen 
   B could see 
   C would see 
   D may have seen
6 Not until the farmers sell their produce •••
   A will they pay back the loans.
   B they will pay back the loans.
   C they will not pay back the loans.
   D would they pay back the loans.

7 He bought a •••
   A pair of trouser.
   B pair of trousers.
   C pairs of trouser.
   D pairs of trousers.

8 David was given strict instructions not to ••• the house.
   A enter
   B enter into
   C enter in
   D enter through

9 Our plane landed ••• Kenneth Kaunda International Airport just before midnight.
   A in
   B at
   C to
   D on

10 He ••• the examination if he studied harder.
    A would pass
    B will pass
    C will have passed
    D would have passed

PART 2 (5 Marks)

Rewrite each of the following sentences according to the instructions given.
Do not change the meaning of the sentences. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Example: She was too tired to study.

   Begin: She was so ________________________________

   The correct answer would be:

   She was so tired that she could not study.
1. I have never seen a creature as ugly as that one.
   **Begin:** That one is ________________________________

2. The preacher said that if we do not repent, we will not go to heaven.
   **Begin:** The preacher said that unless __________________________

3. Both Mulenga and Mabvuto are not admitted to hospital.
   **Begin:** Neither ________________________________

4. The teacher was writing on the board when the class burst out laughing.
   **Begin:** While ________________________________

5. The lion was so weak that it could not catch its prey.
   **Begin:** The lion ________________ to __________________________

**PART 3 (10 Marks)**

This question is on the Answer Sheet.

**SECTION B: COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY (25 Marks)**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUESTION PAPER.**

Read this passage and then answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on the SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET provided.

**PETRA – A CITY HEWN OUT OF ROCK**

1. Many cities of the ancient world straddled important rivers, whose abundant water nourished and protected them. But there was one city on the northwest border of the Arabian Desert that rose to prominence because of the lack of water. Its name was Petra.

2. In the desert lands bordering the Mediterranean, caravan routes linked distant cities somewhat the way our modern highways cross continents. But just as cars need petrol stations, so do camels, despite their legendary endurance, require stops for water. Two thousand years ago, Petra was one of the most famous water stops in the Middle East.

3. Petra stood at the crossroads of two important trade routes. One linked the Red Sea with Damascus and the other, the Persian Gulf with Gaza, on the shores of the Mediterranean. Caravans from the gulf, loaded with their precious cargo of spices, had to brave the rigours of the Arabian Desert for weeks before finally arriving at the cool, narrow canyon – the Siq – that was the welcoming entrance to Petra. Petra meant food and lodging and above all, cool, fresh water.
4 Of course, the citizens of Petra did not provide these amenities free of charge. Roman historian Pliny reports that gifts had to be given to the guards, the gatekeepers, the priests and the king’s servants – apart from the payments for fodder and lodging. But the exorbitant prices that spices and perfumes could fetch in the prosperous cities of Europe kept the caravans coming and filled the coffers of Petra.

5 Only some 15 centimetres of rain falls on Petra each year and streams are practically non-existent. How did the people of Petra obtain the precious water to sustain the city? They carved out channels, reservoirs and cisterns from the solid rock. In time, practically every drop of rain that fell around Petra was collected and conserved. Their mastery of water management enabled the people of Petra to cultivate crops, rear camels and build a commercial centre whose tradesmen grew rich on the frankincense and myrrh that passed through their hands. Even today, a sinuous stone channel transports water the whole length of the Siq.

6 If the citizens of Petra knew how to work with water, they were also masters at masonry. The very name Petra, which means “Mass of Rock”, summons up visions of stone. Petra was indeed a city of stone – unlike any other in the Roman world. The Nabataeans, the city’s builders, patiently carved their houses, tombs and temples out of the solid rock. The red sandstone mountains in which Petra was nestled were well suited to this and by the first century C.E., a monumental city had arisen in the middle of the desert.

7 Two millennia ago, trade made Petra rich. But when the Romans found sea-lanes to the East, the overland spice trade collapsed and Petra was gradually abandoned to the desert. But the work of the desert masons did not disappear. Nowadays, about half a million tourists visit Jordan each year to behold the rosered city of Petra, whose buildings still testify to a glorious past.

8 After the visitor walks through the cool, kilometre-long Siq, a twist in the canyon walls suddenly reveals the Treasury, an imposing structure whose façade was carved out of a massive cliff. Few will forget their first glimpse of it, one of the best-preserved buildings of the first century. The edifice was named after the huge stone urn that crowns the building and that supposedly stored gold and precious stones.

9 As the canyon widens, the tourist enters a vast natural amphitheatre of sandstone walls riddled with caves. But the tombs are what captures one’s attention, tombs carved out of the cliff face, tombs so tall that they dwarf the visitors who venture into their dark interiors. A colonnade and theatre testify to the Roman presence in the city during the first and second centuries.
Modern-day Bedouin, descendants of the Nabataeans, offer camel rides to the less energetic tourists, sell souvenirs or water at the fountains of Petra which quench the thirst of man and beast. The old paved highways of Petra are still reserved exclusively for camels, horses and donkeys. Thus, today the city echoes with the same sounds heard in bygone days, when the camel was king and Petra ruled the desert.

As the sun goes down over the city, heightening the reddish colour of the massive façades, the thoughtful visitor may ponder the lessons Petra teaches us. The city undoubtedly attests to man's ingenuity in conserving limited resources, even in such an inhospitable environment.

Now, answer the following questions. Write your answers on the SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET provided.

1. (Para. 1) What made Petra rise to prominence? [1]
   A. Important rivers.
   B. Lack of water.
   C. Help by many cities of the ancient world.
   D. Being on the northwest border of the Arabian Desert.

2. (Para. 1) The word 'prominence' as used in the passage means [1]
   A. trade.
   B. protection.
   C. problems.
   D. importance.

3. (Para. 2) Fill each blank space with ONE most suitable word [1]
   Whereas cars need stops for (A) ________, camels need stops for (B) ________.

4. (Para. 3) Traders that went to Petra were assured of [1]
   A. precious cargo of spices.
   B. perfumes and cool, fresh water.
   C. food, lodging and cool, fresh water.
   D. crops and precious cargo of spices.
5. (Para. 4) What kept the caravans coming and filling the coffers of Petra? [1]
   A. The trade in spices and perfumes which fetched exorbitant prices in the prosperous cities of Europe.
   B. The friendly guards, gatekeepers, priests and king’s servants.
   C. The fodder and lodging.
   D. The gifts which were given to the guards and others.

6. Write the following names in alphabetical order. The first one has been done for you as an example. You must spell them correctly. [10]
   Siq  Mediterranean  Nabataeans  Damascus
   Roman  Middle East  Petra  Persian Gulf
   Europe  Red Sea  Gaza

   A  Damascus - Example
   B
   C
   D
   E
   F
   G
   H
   I
   J
   K

7. Three of the following statements are TRUE and three are FALSE. Write the letters of the three TRUE statements. [3]
   A. Petra was the only famous water stop in the Middle East.
   B. It took weeks for caravans from the Gulf to reach Siq.
   C. Food, lodging and cool, fresh water were given free of charge.
   D. The solid rock was used to collect and conserve water.
   E. There are no streams in Petra.
   F. Trade in Petra collapsed but not the work of the desert masons.

   [Turn over
8  (Para. 6) The citizens of Petra were masters at masonry because they... [1]
   A  built Petra into stone completely different from any other in Rome.
   B  carved their houses, tombs and temples out of the solid rock.
   C  built a monumental city in the middle of the desert.
   D  built Petra in red sandstone mountains.

9  (Para. 7, 8, 9 and 10) Since the collapse of the overland spice trade, Petra has become a ... [1]
   A  hot desert city.
   B  tourist attraction.
   C  poorer city.
   D  richer city.

10 Match each word in column A with its corresponding meaning in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Edifice (Para 8)</td>
<td>A Circular area of ground around with rows of seats arranged on a steep slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Endurance (Para 2)</td>
<td>B Features or facilities of a place which make life there easy or pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Conserve (Para 5)</td>
<td>C The ability to think of clever new ways of doing things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Amenities (Para 4)</td>
<td>D The ability to keep something difficult, unpleasant or painful for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Reservoir (Para 5)</td>
<td>E To extend across.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Amphitheatre (Para 9)</td>
<td>F To keep and protect something from damage, change or waster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Fodder (Para 4)</td>
<td>G A large building, especially a splendid one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Ingenuity (Para 10)</td>
<td>H A place for storing liquid especially a natural or artificial lake providing water to an area or city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Straddle (Para 1)</td>
<td>I A wheeled vehicle for living or travelling in usually pulled by a car or an animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Souvenir (Para 10)</td>
<td>J Food that is given to cows horses, camels and other livestock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Nestle (Para 6)</td>
<td>K To put something in a protected or sheltered position with big things around it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Caravan (Para 3)</td>
<td>L Something you buy or keep to help you remember a holiday or special event.</td>
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</tbody>
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