

Centre Number	Examination Number									



5119702

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



English Language

1121/2

Paper 2

Tuesday 6 AUGUST 2024

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		

Centre Number				Examination Number													

QUESTION 1: STRUCTURE [20 MARKS]

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

Section 1: Vocabulary (10 marks)

From the given three options, choose the one that completes the sentence correctly. Write your answers on the spaces provided. Ensure that your answers are spelt correctly.

Example:

Don't a lot of time on the first part of the examination.
(waist, waste, worst)

Answer: Don't **waste** a lot of time on the first part of the examination.

- 1 Chika could not study because her lamp was [½]
(faulty, forte, forty)
- 2 The has eight piglets. (soar, sore, sow) [½]
- 3 Sadly, he has been in the crime. [½]
(extricated, implicated, instigated)
- 4 Her contained a lot of money. (pace, pulse, purse) [½]
- 5 She is a beautiful from Mali. (lad, lash, lass) [½]
- 6 Nobody should on her feelings. (tramp, trample, trump) [½]
- 7 The Municipal Council has of all the litter. [½]
(disposed, exposed, imposed)
- 8 The school has three hundred and ninety day scholars. [½]
(boarders, borders, boulders)
- 9 In some countries, smoking in public places is by law. [½]
(inscribed, prescribed, proscribed)
- 10 People came in to attend the inauguration ceremony. [½]
(drives, drones, droves)
- 11 There is a in the constitution requiring one to pay an annual membership fee. (clause, close, cloze) [½]
- 12 The hunter failed to shoot the because it disappeared into the thicket. [½]
(hair, hare, hay)
- 13 Termites their wings every summer. (shade, shady, shed) [½]
- 14 She has a disability, so she is not for the competition. [½]
(eligible, illegible, legible)

Centre Number				Examination Number													

- 15 A march by the cadets will the District Commissioner's speech.
(precede, proceed, preside) [½]
- 16 Supermarkets a lot of money through shoplifting.
(loose, lose, loss) [½]
- 17 The Department is responsible for people coming into the country. (Emigration, Immigration, Migration) [½]
- 18 A dance has been invited to the celebration.
(troop, troupe, trouter) [½]
- 19 The Drug Enforcement Commission has pledged to war on illegal cultivation of cannabis. (rage, stage, wage) [½]
- 20 Who is your next of ? (keen, kiln, kin) [½]

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 Human rights must be observed by everyone.

B What

Answer: What must be observed by everyone are human rights.

- 1 A He borrowed a plate from Fridah.
B Fridah [1]
- 2 A Even if Mabvuto played very well, he failed to score a goal.
B No matter [1]
- 3 A She said that she would meet all the concerned parties that day.
B She said, " [1]
- 4 A As soon as they brought the issue to my attention, they left.
B Scarcely [1]
- 5 A We can only access the health post when the bridge is repaired.
B Not until [1]

Centre Number				Examination Number													

- 6 **A** Our anxiety increased as we waited outside the courtroom.
 B The longer [1]
- 7 **A** As Leo was alighting from the taxi, a bus hit him.
 B Alighting [1]
- 8 **A** You should settle the outstanding debts now.
 B It is high time..... [1]
- 9 **A** Both Mwape and Chalwe do not know their rights.
 B Neither [1]
- 10 **A** I was surprised that the criminal escaped from prison.
 B That [1]

QUESTION 2: COMPREHENSION [20 MARKS]

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

- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) describes collective bargaining as negotiation for improved wages and other conditions of employment. Collective bargaining helps to solve workplace problems. It is a two way process characterised by conflict of interest between employers who aim to make profit and employees who clamour for fair labour practice which is done at the time of collective bargaining. The main objectives of collective bargaining are to determine working conditions and terms of employment for employees. The other is to regulate relations between employer and employees and to regulate relations between employer and employee organisations.
- The freedoms to associate and to bargain collectively are fundamental rights rooted in the ILO constitution. These enabling rights make it possible to promote and realise decent conditions at work. Collective bargaining is a way of attaining beneficial and productive solutions to potentially conflicted relations between employees and employer. It provides means of building trust between the parties through negotiations and the articulation and satisfaction of the different interests of negotiating partners.
- Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries have ratified ILO conventions on Freedom of Association and on Collective Bargaining. It is as a result of this ratification that national constitutions and labour regulations accede to some form of bargaining.

Centre Number				Examination Number													

However, this has not necessarily been done in the best practices. In as much as trade unions have made strides on pay and working conditions, collective bargaining has remained opaque, lengthy and ineffective. Some governments have riddled collective bargaining with rigidity, bureaucracy and divisiveness.

- 4 Currently, collective bargaining in the public service is non-existent or always poised to fail. The legislation governing negotiations between public sector employees and their employer only serves to window dress the spirit of collective bargaining. It does not provide for open discussions between the job owner and those hired to work. There is an asymmetrical distribution of power between the employer and the employees, with all power concentrated on the employer.
- 5 The above mentioned provisions make collective bargaining impossible in the public sector. Civil servants' calls to increase salaries as enunciated by the Apex Council have yielded very little among some SADC member countries. The Apex Council in those countries has become a network of misrepresentation, if not a moribund arm in which civil servants' representatives engage in collective petitioning instead of binding collective bargaining.
- 6 By and large, collective bargaining is fraught with irregularities in some countries. In many cases, this has suffocated the progress and life of councils or suppressed the establishment of credible bargaining councils. It is, however, imperative to establish robust and sectoral bargaining. There is need for trade unions to foster unity for the benefit of employees. When conducted in good spirit, collective bargaining is a social dialogue that benefits both the employer and the employee through conflict resolution, industrial harmony and increased productivity.

(Adapted from the ANTUSA Educator, Volume 1, 2018)

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** collective bargaining.
- ☐ **B** conditions of service.
- ☐ **C** the International Labour Organisation.
- ☐ **D** the labour unions.

A is the best answer.

- 1 Paragraph 1: Collective bargaining is described as ... [2]
 - ☐ **A** improvement of employee relations.
 - ☐ **B** mediation for better wages and other conditions.
 - ☐ **C** organisation of employees in the workplace.
 - ☐ **D** solving problems of employees by their employers.

Centre Number				Examination Number														

- 2 According to Paragraph 1, the process of collective bargaining takes place ... [2]
 A between international labour organisations and employees.
 B between labour unions and employees.
 C when improving workers' conditions of service.
 D when agreement of salaries and conditions of service is arrived at.
- 3 'The parties' in Paragraph 2 refer to ... [2]
 A international labour organisations.
 B employers and workers.
 C local labour unions.
 D parties promoting workers' rights.
- 4 We can infer from Paragraph 2 that conflicts at work can be resolved through ... [2]
 A the freedom to associate.
 B promotion of decent conditions.
 C organised negotiations.
 D organised employee relations.
- 5 According to Paragraph 3, some governments have ... the process of collective bargaining. [2]
 A contributed to slowing down
 B funded trade unions during
 C made strides on promoting
 D never provided support for
- 6 Paragraph 4: The law governing collective bargaining in the public service ... [2]
 A does not exist in SADC countries.
 B favours the employee and his/her interests.
 C is well balanced to suit both sides.
 D supports the interest of the employer.
- 7 Paragraph 4, "It does not provide...." The word 'it' refers to ... [2]
 A collective bargaining.
 B distribution of power.
 C legislation on negotiations.
 D public service sector.
- 8 Paragraph 5: What have yielded very little among some SADC member countries? [2]
 A Civil servants' calls.
 B Harmonisation of salaries among senior officials.
 C Network of adequate union representation.
 D Salary increments for civil servants.

Centre Number				Examination Number													

- 9 Paragraph 6: In order for collective bargaining to be productive, trade unions are advised to ... [2]
- A deliberately divide the employees.
 - B organise sectoral bargaining teams.
 - C promote unity for the benefit of the workers.
 - D suppress the establishment of bargaining councils.
- 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) Long decisive steps..... [1/2]
 - (ii) Said clearly [1/2]
 - (iii) Demand loudly [1/2]
 - (iv) Agree to a request..... [1/2]

QUESTION 3: SUMMARY [20 MARKS]

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

THE CAMEL

- 1 For millions of people living in the arid regions of Asia and Africa, the camel is the most important animal. Of the two basic breeds of camels, the two-humped Bactrian camel is the stronger. Having longer and shaggier hair than the one-humped Arabian camel, the Bactrian can endure the cold better. Carrying a load of some 181 kilogrammes, this animal may cover a distance of 48 kilometres a day at a speed of 3 or 5 kilometres per hour.
- 2 The camel provides food, clothing and shelter. It serves as a chief mode of transportation as well as a draught animal for agricultural work. The camel's thick hair provides fine insulation from the hot sun during the day and from the cold at night.
- 3 Bare patches on the camel's chest and knees are present from birth and develop into tough, thick leathery pads in a few months. As the animal rests on these pads, they protect the knees from injury. Since the camel moves its two right legs forward at the same time and then the two left legs, the ride is quite uncomfortable at a fast pace. The camel's feet consist of broad pads, from each of which two toes extend. When the animal walks, these pads spread, thus preventing the feet from sinking into soft, yielding desert sands.
- 4 The camel is not troubled by blowing dust and sand. Why is this? Well, the animal can close its long slit like nostrils at will. In addition, heavy eyelids shield the eyes. What about the ear? Can they easily become filled with sand? No. The ears are small, far back on the head and covered both outside and inside with hair.

2 0 2 4

[Turn over

Centre Number				Examination Number													

- 5 Camels may be seen pulling ploughs, turning water wheels for irrigation purposes or plodding through the desert carrying heavy loads. Food poses no problem for the camel. The lining of its mouth is so tough that the animal can eat the thorniest of plants without being injured. Then, too, its strong teeth enable it to eat almost anything. Camels are valuable to man as they are a source of milk and cheese. The fat from their humps is used for butter. The camel's hump, weighing some 36 kilogrammes or more, serves as a kind of portable pantry from which food is drawn. When the animal has to draw heavily on this stored-up food supply, the hump becomes smaller. Once the camel again gets nourishment and rest, the hump fills out.
- 6 Young camels may be slaughtered to provide meat that tastes something like veal. The camel's hair is woven into cloth and employed for clothing, blankets and tents. The hide is used for making a variety of leather goods including footwear and saddles. Even bones are not overlooked. When dry, they may be fashioned into a work of art. The animal dung may serve as fuel.
- 7 When water is available, a camel may drink 19 to 26 litres a day. The remarkable feature, nevertheless, is its ability to get along for extended periods without drinking water. It can retain water in its system and undergo considerable loss of moisture without experiencing ill effects. Truly, the camel is a remarkable animal that has served man well for many centuries and will undoubtedly continue to do so in the drier regions of the earth.

(Adapted from 'Awake! December 22, 1976)

Question:

In not more than 155 words, explain how the camel is well suited for desert areas. The summary has been started for you.

The camel is well-suited for desert areas because

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

BLANK PAGE

5019697

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA



Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

English Language

Paper 1

1121/1

Tuesday

6 AUGUST 2024

Additional Material(s):
Answer Booklet

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Marks: 40

Instructions to Candidates

1. Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
2. There are **two** sections in this paper. Answer **both** sections.
3. Write your answers in the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
4. If you use more than one Answer Booklet, **fasten the booklets together**.

Information for Candidates

1. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
2. Do not use pencil. Only **blue** or **black ink** should be used.
3. Dictionaries and other reference materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
4. Cell phones and other electronic gadgets are **not allowed** in the examination room.

SECTION A: [20 MARKS]

You are advised to spend not more than 50 minutes on this section.

Write on **one** of the following topics. You should write between **250** and **350** words. Words written beyond the word limit will not be considered to be part of your composition.

- 1 Write a story starting: Soon after, she found herself in a dilemma ...
- 2 Describe any income generating activity that has helped reduce poverty in your community.
- 3 Explain a situation where it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all.
- 4 Write a story with one of the following titles:

Either

(a) A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss

Or

(b) A Drowning Man Catches All Straws

- 5 University education is a waste of time and money. Discuss.
- 6 It is not always the good looking ladies that get married. Argue **for** or **against** this statement.

SECTION B: [20 MARKS]

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

You work for the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises. Recently, the government decided to give a limited number of loans to small scale enterprises that seemed to need and deserve such help. Among the many was an application from a group of four people whose enterprise deals in furniture. You have been instructed to go and meet these people so that you can prepare a report and give a recommendation in connection with their application for a loan.

Here are the points you have gathered from the interview to write the report.

- government against sitting on the floor.
- order-book (record of products already ordered by customers) is full guarantee to pay back
- enquiries from all over country
- import some metal parts, prices getting too high
- overwhelming number of learners
- sold about one thousand desks
- encouragement from government
- need another lathe (machine)
- pay back loan in twelve months
- sit on the floor
- enterprises to start making desks
- very popular
- started two years ago
- sell to schools
- free education
- started with mending desks
- use local materials as much as possible such as red wood
- make desks

Using the points above, write the report. The report should be between **250** and **350 words**.

Words written beyond the word limit will not be considered to be part of your composition.

- The university education, there the students of university has many failed through the examination and waste the bursary loan. There are a lot students has failed to manage to come in class because of come last in class. Some invilgating suggest students would not be in last for sitting the examination room.
The invilgation discuss with this

BLANK PAGE