

School : اسم المدرسة

Centre No. : رقم المركز

Subject. : English Language

Name : الاسم

Index No.: رقم الجلوس

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

The Republic of the Sudan

Ministry of Education

Sudan Examinations Council

The Secondary School Certificate Examination - April 2020

Subject : English Language

Time : 3 Hours

Important Directives :

- 1- Write your name , index number , centre number and school in the appropriate space.
- 2- All rough work and final work must be done in the spaces provided.
- Rough work must be crossed through.
- 3- No answer books will be provided and no supplementary papers must accompany this paper.
- 4- In no circumstances must this paper, used or unused, be removed from the examination room by a candidate.

*** Notice :**

- You must open this paper **Only** as follows :
(Page1 then page 2&3 then 4&5 then 6 only and lastly 7& 8)
- The questions of this exam are **5 parts** printed on **7 pages** (page 2 - 8)
- Squares and circles drawn on the margins are for examiners' use only .

*** Important : (In Part Five) :**

- Question (A) : compulsory.
- Question (B) : Answer only one question, either (B1) or (B2) .

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Part No.		Marks	Marked by	Checked by
1				
2				
3				
4				
5	A			
	B1			
	B2			
Total				

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Part One : Language (22 marks)

A. Put the verbs between brackets in their correct forms : (7 marks)

- 1- My father **is planting** some trees in front of our house these days . (plant)
- 2- In Northern Sudan palm-trees **produce** the best quality of dates . (produce)
- 3- When **do** you usually **take** lunch? (take)
- 4- As the birds **were migrating**, the moon was shining . (migrate)
- 5- Soap **is used** for washing. (use)
- 6- If farmers grow a lot of crops , life **will become** very easy . (become)
- 7- Your trousers **are** smart . (be)

B.(I) Add the following prefixes to the words at the end of each sentence to form words which fit in the given spaces below : (5 marks)

dis - over - im - in - under

- 1- Today the big cities are **overpopulated** (populated)
- 2- We hope scientists will **discover** cure for cancer . (cover)
- 3- **impolite** people are rude . (polite)
- 4- Some pupils at the basic level are **underage** . They are too young. (age)
- 5- Some people look **inactive** . (active)

(II) Add the following suffixes at the end of each sentence to form words that fit in the given spaces below : (5 marks)

ment - ness - en - ful - y

- 1- What a lovely **rainy** day it is ! (rain)
- 2- Country life is famous for its **quietness** (quiet)
- 3- The **movement** from rural to urban areas causes housing problem . (move)
- 4- Osman is **thankful** for the breakfast his friend has given him . (thank)
- 5- The Baggara women always ride on their **oxen** when they move from one area to another . (ox)

C. Choose the suitable words from the list below to complete the following text : (5 marks)

Sodium - from - work - few - well

We are the minerals - the body protectors . We **work** in different ways to keep the body working **well** and protect it from diseases . There are quite a **few** of us , including calcium , iron and **sodium** .

Part Two :**Comprehension****(25 marks)**

Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

The Kenana sugar plantation is located near Rabak on the east bank of the White Nile . It was founded in 1975 as a joint project between some multi-national corporations , some Arab countries and the Sudan government , which is the major share-holder . The scheme is now managed by the Kenana Sugar Company .

The scheme has changed Kenana from an area of scrub-land into one of the world's largest sugar plantations . It provides employment and stable living conditions for the people in the area and a large work-force drawn from different parts of the country . The Kenana plantation contains a main town area , with a mosque , primary and secondary schools and a modern 70-bed hospital. There are also a number of small villages where most of the workers live .

The scheme also provides business opportunities for various service industries like restaurants and banks . Kenana and other factories have made the Sudan self-sufficient and an exporter of sugar . It has benefits in terms of new products, skills and experience. It is now manufacturing white sugar and sugar syrups . It is possible that charcoal , animal feed and vitamins can be made from the by-products of sugar .

(A) Give short answers : (10 marks)

1- What have made the Sudan self-sufficient and an exporter of sugar ?

kenana and **other factories**

have made the Sudan so .

2- How long ago was the Kenana Sugar plantation founded ?

It was founded **forty-five** years ago .

3- What are the main products of the project ?

white sugar and **sugar syrup**

4- Where do most of the workers live ?

Most of the workers live in **a number of small villages**

5- What does the word " plantation " mean ?

It means **farm**

(B) Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write (T) for the true statement and (F) for the false one : (8 marks)

1- It is possible that charcoal , animal feed and vitamins

can be made from sugar by - products **T** (.....)

2- The Kenana Sugar plantation is located near Rabak

on the west bank of the White Nile **F** (.....)

3- The factory causes some air pollution in the area **T** (.....)

4- The Kenana Sugar plantation was founded in 1957 **F** (.....)

(C) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct alternative a,b, c or d :(7 marks)

1- The factory provides employment and stable living conditions for :

- a- all the people in the White Nile State. ☒ b- the people in the area only.
c- Any Sudanese living in any part of the country. d- the people who live in Rabak

2- The major share-holder of the scheme is :

- a- a foreign government. ☒ b- the Sudan government.
c- one of the Arab countries. d- one of the national companies.

3- The scheme provides various service industries like :

- ☒ a- restaurants and banks. b- cinema.
c- stadium. d- a big cattle market.

4- The scheme has changed Kenana from an area of scrub-land into

- a- a desert. ☒ b- a forest.
c- jungle. d- one of the world's largest sugar plantations.

5- The scheme is now managed by :

- ☒ a- one of the Arab countries. b- multi-national corporations.
c- Kenana Sugar Company. d- all the above.

6- The scheme has benefits in terms of :

- ☒ a- new products , skills and experience. b- vitamins.
c- charcoal. d- animal feed.

7- The best title for this passage can be :

- a- Rabak. b- Cotton Plantation.
c- Sugar Industry. ☒ d- Kenana Sugar Plantation.

Part Three : Composition (20 marks)

Remember that marks will be given for correct grammar, spelling, punctuation and neat presentation.

Write a composition on the subject " The Fight against Germs " .

Your composition should be between (120 - 180) words in length . It should contain the following points . You may add to them if you like :

- 1- How germs enter our body : Through - food - eat - water - air - breathe - or - contact
- infected person - microscope .
- 2- The effects of germs : cause - diseases - typhoid - diarrhoea - desentery .
- 3- How to fight germs : help - body - resting - safe - healthy - food - water - juice -
good cooking - home - clean .

Part Four :

Summary :

(8 marks)

Read the following text carefully, and then in your own words, as far as possible, write a summary. Your answer should be a connected piece of writing.

Here we have some birds. Can you say which ones are domestic and which ones are wild ?

Of course the hens , the pigeons and ducks are domestic birds . The owl , the vulture and the eagle are wildbirds .

Hens and ducks are kept for eggs they produce and for food .

In the past pigeons were used for sending messages . A pigeon could carry a letter from one town to another . Today this is no longer necessary because we use the telephone . Today pigeons are mainly kept for food .

The owl eats dangerous insects such as mosquitoes .

Vultures eat the meat of dead animals . They help in cleaning our towns and cities . The eagle is often called the king of birds . It feeds on small birds and snakes .

In not more than (45) words summarize the advantages of domestic and wild birds .

Part Five : Supplementary Readers Literature (25 marks)

The book : *Treasure Island* (12 marks)

(A) Answer the following questions : (3 marks)

1- Who is the book *Treasure Island* retold by ?

By **Stephen Colbourn**

2- When squire Trelawney and his friends leave *Treasure Island* for England, What is the number of all the crew on the *Hispaniola*.

They are all **six** people .

3- What is the name of the Pirate flag?

It is **the Jolly Roger**

(B) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d . (5 marks)

1- How many pirates do Dr. Livesey and his friends see standing on the beach at the end of the story ? They see pirates.

a- six.

☒ b- three pirates .

c- four.

d- only two.

2- The highest part of the Island is :

☒ a- Spy-glass hill.

b- the three trees.

c- the stockade .

d- none of them.

3- Who brings the customs men to the Inn ? does .

a- Long John Silver.

b- Jim Hawkins .

c- Ben Gunn.

☒ d- Dr. Livesey .

4- What happens to captain Smollett at the end of the story . He

a- returns to *Treasure Island*.

b- becomes poor.

☒ c- buys himself a house on the coast.

d- lives in Scotland.

5- Who is marooned on *Treasure Island* for three years ?

a- Captain Flint .

b- Tom .

☒ c- Ben Gunn.

d- Long John Silver.

(C) Decide whether the following statements are true or false : Write (T) for the true answer and (F) for the false one . (4 marks)

1- *Treasure Island* is not a real place . _____ (**T**)

2- Jim Hawkins tells his friends about his too dangerous plan . _____ (**F**)

3- Squire Trelawney and his friends win the fight against the pirates. → (**T**)

4- At the end of the story Dr. Livesey and his friend never see or hear of Long John Silver again . _____ (**T**)

B1

B- Answer only one question (B1) or (B2)

The book : *Things Fall Apart* (13 marks)

(A) Answer the following questions : (3 marks)

1- Where was the village in which Okonkwo lived :

It was in the district **of Umuofia**

2- Why did Okonkwo kill Ekwefuna ?

Because he was afraid his friends **would think he is weak if he did not kill Ikemefuna**

3- How did Okonkwo break the week of peace ?

Because he **beat his wife Ojiugo**
in the week of peace.

(B) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d : (5 marks)

1- Why was Okonkwo sent away to Mbanta? Because he :

a- killed Ikemefuna.

b- killed one of Ezeudu's sons by accident.

c- went to visit his uncle.

d- committed a male crime.

2- Why were the people of Mbaino afraid of going to war with Umuofia ?

Because Umuofia was :

a- powerful .

b- strong.

c- both (a) and (b).

d- was a big district of ten villages.

3- When Obisrika visited Okonkwo in Mbanta he brought with him :

a- Three young men.

b- five women.

c- his son.

d- two young men.

4- What had the white man brought, to Umuofia ? He had brought : *

a- good government.

b- new religion.

c- trade.

d- all the above.

5- What happened to Nwoye at last ? He :

a- left his home for ever.

b- was killed.

c- stayed at home.

d- became one of the messengers .

(C) Match 'A' with 'B' by putting the letter of the right answer from (B) in front of (A) in column (C) below : (No.1 is an example for you) (5 marks)

(A)	(C)	(B)
1-Okonkwo.	c	a. in the Evil Forest
2- Ekwefi.		b. there is no clan there any more.
3- Ezinma.		c. ashamed of his father.
4- Missionaries built a church.		d. an ogbanji.
5- Mr. Smith.		e. Okonkwo's second wife.
6- The people of Abame.		f. didn't like the Africans.

B2 The book : *Our Mutual Friend* (13 marks)

(A) Answer the following questions : (3 marks)

1- Who is the book " Our Mutual Friend " written by ?

By **Charles Dickens**

2- How long had John Harmon been abroad ?

He had been abroad for **Fourteen** years .

3- " Old John Harmon's money has turned bright again at last :

Who said this statement ? **Mrs. Boffin** said this .

(B) Draw a circle round the letter of the most correct answer a, b, c or d : (5 marks)

1- When John Harmon was seven years old his father sent him to :

a- an English school.

b- a Welsh school .

c- a foreign school.

d- one of the schools in London.

2- John Harmon inherited all his father's money. But only if he agreed to marry a certain girl called :

a- Lizzie Hexam.

b- Jenny Wren.

c- Jane.

d- Bella Wilfer.

3- How many children did Mr. Boffin and his wife have ? They had :

a- only one child.

b- no children at all .

c- three children .

d- only a son and a daughter.

4- At the end of the story Lizzie Hexam was married to :

a- Eugene Wrayburn.

b- Bradly Headstone.

c- Montimer Lightwood.

d- none of these.

5- Mr. and Mrs. Rokesmith began their new life together in

a- London.

b- in a town near the river.

c- Scotland.

d- a pretty, little village, not far from the river.

(C) Match 'A' with 'B' by putting the letter of the right answer from (B) in front of (A) in column (C) below : (No.1 is done for you as an example) (5 marks)

(A)	(C)	(B)
1- Old John Harmon.	d	a. John Rokesmith Mr. Julius Handford
2- Bradly Headstone..		b. Dolls' , dressmaker .
3- Charly Hexam.		c. Another Death.
4- Jenny Wren.		d. unkind to his son.
5- John Harmon.		e. sent to a better school to be educated well.
6- Jessie Hexam.		f. Eugene Wrayburn