NESA NATIONAL EXAMINATION AND SCHOOL INSPECTION AUTHORITY

English I

T200

Thursday, 25/07/2024
02:00 – 05:00 PM

Names:.....

Index number :.....

TSS NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, LEVEL 5, 2023-2024

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS BOOKLET

OPTIONS/ TRADES : "CPR, FOP, FOR, ANH, TAL, CAP, MAS, IEL, CUA, NET, CTO, MLM, ELS, FBS, HPE, IND, LSV, PLB, MPT, RCT, SEN, TEL, TRS, WEL, ACC, BUS, AES, ATC, SOD, ART, SCE, OFM, LTW, MUS".

SUBJECT/EXAM: ENGLISH I

DURATION: 3 Hours

Read carefully the instructions on page 0 & 1.

TOTAL MARKS...../100

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Marks											

QUESTIONS	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Marks											

QUESTIONS	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total
Marks											

TSS NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, LEVEL 5, 2023-2024

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (ANSWER BOOKLET)

1. A candidate should fill in the actual names and the Index number on the cover of this questions and answer booklet on the provided place.
2. It is illegal for a candidate to write any of names, Index number or school name inside the answer booklet.
3. No candidate should remove or tear any pages or part of it in the answer booklet.
4. A candidate should answer in the language in which the examination is set.
5. A candidate should sign on the sitting plan when submitting the answer booklet. He/she has also to check if the answer booklet is well sealed.
6. No extra paper is allowed in the examinations room. If a candidate is caught with it his/her results will be nullified.
7. No candidate is allowed to write answers not related to the subject being sat for, otherwise it will be considered as a cheating case.
8. Write your answers on the 16 lined pages (From page 7 to page 22).
9. Use the last non-lined pages as draft.
10. Results for any candidate who is caught in examination malpractices are nullified. The cheating can be recognized during examinations administration, marking exercise or even thereafter.

N.B: 1) After results publication, there is no remarking and no candidate is given his/her answer booklet for review. This answer booklet is a property of NESA.

2) Claims are only received online within 30 days after results publication. A link will be provided after results publication.

T200_English I

TSS NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, LEVEL 5, 2023-2024

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (QUESTION PAPER)

This Exam paper is composed of four Sections (A, B, C, D). Follow the instructions given below, and answer the indicated questions for a total of 100 marks

Section **A**: **Reading comprehension and vocabulary**	**(30 marks)**
Section **B**: **Language Use**	**(40 marks)**
Section **C: Summary Writing**	**(10 marks)**
Section **D**: **Composition**	**(20 marks)**

Note:

Every candidate is required to carefully comply with the provided assessment instructions.

T200_English I

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

The average computer user has between 5 and 15 username/password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, discussion boards, news and entertainment sites, online stores, online banking accounts, or other websites. For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30. Some of these accounts demand that you use a specific number of symbols and digits, while others require you to change your password every 60 days. When you add to this list the codes needed to access things like ATMs, home alarm systems, padlocks, or voicemail, the number of passwords becomes staggering. The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.

Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous. Because it is virtually impossible to remember a unique password for each of these accounts, many people leave handwritten lists of usernames and passwords on or next to their computers. Others solve this problem by using the same password for every account or using extremely simple passwords. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, they also make it exponentially easier for thieves to hack into accounts.

Single sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software can help mitigate this problem, but there are drawbacks to both approaches. SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent software systems. With SSO, users log in once to access a variety of different applications. Users only need to remember one password to log in to the main system; the SSO software then automatically logs the user in to other accounts within the system. SSO software is typically used by large companies, schools, or libraries. Password management software, such as KeePass and Password Safe, is most often used on personal computers. These software programs—which have been built into many major web browsers—store passwords in a remote database and automatically "remember" users' passwords for a variety of sites.

The problem with both SSO authentication and password management software is that the feature that makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable. If a user loses or forgets the password required to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. Furthermore, if a hacker can crack the SSO password, he or she will then have access to all of the linked accounts. Users who rely on password management software are susceptible to the same problems, but they also incur the added threat of passwords being compromised because of computer theft.
Although most websites or network systems allow users to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a prompt, this process can waste time and cause further frustration. What is more, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue.

Some computer scientists have suggested that instead of passwords, computers rely on biometrics. This is a method of recognizing human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice, or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies, including the Department of Defense and Disney World. While biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for people to remember passwords, the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy and can also be expensive to implement.

The problems associated with SSO, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue. Until they find the perfect solution, however, everyone will simply have to rely on the flawed password system currently in place.

T200_English I

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (30 MARKS)
Part I: Comprehension Questions (20 MARKS)

01. Choose the correct answer among the alternatives given below. **(12 marks)**

A. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- **i.** The passage organizes ideas in order of increasing importance.
- **ii.** The author presents an argument and then uses evidence to dismiss opposing views.
- **iii.** The author explains a problem, explores solutions, and then dismisses these solutions as inadequate.
- **iv.** The author explains a problem and then persuades readers to agree with his or her solution to the problem.
- **v.** The author explains a problem, contextualizes the problem, and ultimately dismisses it as an unnecessary concern.

B. The passage discusses all of the following solutions to password fatigue except:
- **i.** writing the passwords down on a piece of paper
- **ii.** voice-recognition software
- **iii.** KeePass
- **iv.** using very simple pass
- **v.** intelligent encryption

C. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for *mitigate?*
- **i.** Predict **ii**. Postpone **iii.** Investigate **iv**. Lessen **v.** complicate

D. According to the passage, SSO authentication software may be safer than password management software because
- **i.** stolen personal computers contain passwords memorized by a user's web browser
- **ii.** if a user of password management software forgets his or her login credentials, the user can no longer access any of the applications protected by the password
- **iii.** hackers who access password management software can gain access to all of the applications protected by that password

i. I only **ii.** II only **iii.** I and II only **iv.** II and III only **v.** I**,** II, and III

E. Which of the following statements from the passage does not represent a fact?
- **i.** "For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30."
- **ii.** "The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue."
- **iii.** "Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous."
- **iv.** "Additionally, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue."
- **v.** "The problems associated with SOS, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue.

F. In paragraph 6, the author notes that "the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy." Which of the following situations could be used as an example to illustrate this point?
- **i.** A thief steals a personal computer with password management software and gains access to private email accounts, credit card numbers, and bank statements.
- **ii.** An employee at a company uses a voice recognition system to log in to his computer, only to be called away by his boss. While he is away from the computer but still logged in, another employee snoops on his computer and reads personal email correspondence.
- **iii.** A computer hacker gains access to a system that uses SSO software by cracking the password, thus gaining private access to all linked accounts.

iv. A company that employs fingerprint identification security software turns over its database of fingerprints to the local police department when a violent crime occurs on its grounds.

v. Even when a person is on password-protected websites, an internet browser tracks the person's internet use and collects information in order to tailor advertisements to his or her interests.

02. Why does the last paragraph end on a resigned tone? **(2 marks)**

03. Explain SSO authentication and password management software and weakness. **(4 marks)**

04. What solution does the author propose to the problem of passwords fatigue? **(2 marks)**

Part II: Vocabulary

05. Choose the right phrasal verb to fill the sentence. **(4 marks)**

a) After seven years together, their marriage has _____.
(i) broken out (ii) broken in (iii) broken down (iv) broken through

b) I don't _____ well with my in-laws.
(i) get on (ii) get off (iii) get up (iv) get over

c) I couldn't quite _____ what was written on the note.
(i) make off with (ii) make towards (iii) make out (iv) make for

d) Although I didn't really agree with her, I _____ to her in the end.
(i) gave out (ii) gave up (iii) gave off (iv) gave in

06. Read these sentences carefully and decide if the definitions of the words in bold are correct or incorrect. **(4 marks)**

a) When you **address** a meeting, it is important to speak clearly.
Definition: *writing a letter to someone.* Correct/ Incorrect

b) From the **outset** of the journey, they knew they were going to have problems.
Meaning: *The beginning of something.* Correct/ Incorrect

c) He was a talented student whose unique and **innovative** style inspired other students.
Meaning: *Inclined to create something new.* Correct/ Incorrect

d) Our countries have one or two similarities, but on the whole they are so **disparate**.
Meaning: *Having many differences.* Correct/Incorrect

07. Choose the appropriate phrase (i., ii., iii.) to use in these situations. **(2 marks)**

a) You have applied for a job, but you would like the company to send you more information. What would you say?
(i) I would be grateful if you would send me more information.
(ii) I want me to send me more information.
(iii) send me some more information, if you don't mind.

b) You began a letter with the recipient's name (Dear Mr. James). How do you end it?
(i) Yours faithfully
(ii) Yours sincerely
(iii) Best wishes

SECTION B: LANGUAGE USE (40 MARKS)

08. Choose a good paraphrase of the statement in quotes. **(4 marks)**

a) "The company's new product launch was a resounding success."
i. The company's new product was met with mixed reviews.
ii. The company's new product was a commercial failure.
iii. The company's new product was met with indifference.
iv. The company's new product was met with great enthusiasm.

b) "The city is facing a severe housing shortage."
i. The city has a large surplus of housing.
ii. There is a lack of affordable housing in the city.
iii. The city's housing prices are very high.
iv. The city's housing market is very stable.

c) "The team worked tirelessly to meet the project deadline."
- **i.** The team put in a lot of effort to complete the project on time.
- **ii.** The team was not able to meet the project deadline.
- **iii.** The team was not happy with the quality of the project.
- **iv.** The team was not very confident in their ability to complete the project.

d) "The company's customer service is excellent."
- **i.** The company's customer service is very poor.
- **ii.** The company does not have a customer service department.
- **iii.** The company has a good reputation for customer service.
- **iv.** The company's customer service is very expensive.

09. Read the email below and fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs from the box. Make necessary changes to make the sentences meaningful. **(5 marks)**

take up	do without	look into	run out of	break down

EMAIL
TO: Robert Ndagano
FROM: Emmy Bagabo
RE: Service Lift
The service lift in the warehouse has (1) _____ (*stopped working*) again. Could you please get the engineer to (2) _____ (*investigate*) what has gone wrong and fix it as soon as possible? This is urgent, because we really cannot (3)_ _____ (*manage*) it. We are having to move everything upstairs by hand. This is (4)_ _____ (*occupying*) a lot of time and soon everyone is going to (5) _____ (*have no more*) patience.

10. Correct the errors in the following sentences. **(3 marks)**
- **a)** Many people going to town this afternoon.
- **b)** How James did travel to Kigali?
- **c)** My son's cattle is very healthy

11. Choose the correct verb from those in brackets. **(4 marks)**
- **a)** The earth _____ round the sun. (move, moves, moved)
- **b)** It started to rain while we _____ tennis. (are playing, had played, were playing)
- **c)** I _____ English for five years. (have been studying, study, am studying)
- **d)** The train _____ before we reach the station. (arrives, will have arrived, had arrived)

12. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate words. **(4 marks)**
- **a)** ……of them understood him.
  (i) No one (ii) anyone (iii) none (iv) nobody
- **b)** Everyone was tired,……?
  (i) weren't they (ii) wasn't he (iii) isn't it (iv) wasn't everyone
- **c)** Your hair needs …… Why don't you go and have it cut.
  (i) cutting (ii) to cut (iii) cut (iv) do cut
- **d)** You will never succeed ……the examination if you don't work hard.
  (i) passing (ii) in passing (iii) to pass (iv) for passing

13. Give the past participle of the following verbs. **(4 marks)**
a) Understand **b)** Bring **c)** See d) fall

14. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets. **(4 marks)**
- **a)** It is a horrible night. (End with: ……. a horrible night!)
- **b)** It was raining. We still went to the park. (Join the two sentences with "In spite of……")
- **c)** As soon as the sports meeting ended, the children ran to the field.
  (Begin: Hardly ……)
- **d)** My mother left a month ago. (Begin: It has….)

15. Which of the underlined consonants is not silent? **(2 marks)**

a) (i) de<u>b</u>t (ii) bom<u>b</u> (iii) dou<u>b</u>t (iv) de<u>b</u>ate

b) (i) gen<u>t</u>le (ii) hus<u>t</u>le (iii) apos<u>t</u>le (iv) cas<u>t</u>le

16. Choose the best options to complete the following sentences. **(3 marks)**

a) I asked John to come to the library with me but he was not.....

(i) interested (ii) interest (iii) interests (iv) Interesting

b) ..... into the garden, Abdu slipped and fell.

(i) Run (ii) Running (iii) To run (iv) Ran

c) Our cassava plants have shown good ..... over the last few weeks.

(i) grow (ii) grown (iii) growing (iv) growth

17. Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions. **(4 marks)**

a) He apologized **.....** being late.

b) Our dog died **.....**old age.

c) Olive is good ..... cleaning plates

d) My uncle lives ..... Kigali

18. Write the 3 articles you know. **(3 marks)**

SECTION C: SUMMARY WRITING

19. Read the text below and summarize it in 70 words. **(10 marks)**

Text: Eyes on the ends of your fingers

Think about how many things you read every day. Even when you are not in school, doing homework or reading a book for fun, you read almost constantly. You read the writing on a cereal box to decide what to have for breakfast. You read the label on a bottle of shampoo, the newspaper headline, billboards, street signs and the sides of buses. You read menus, e-mails, and the weather reports. Everywhere you go words surround you.

Going about the tasks of daily life would be much more difficult for some people if it weren't for the creative thinking of a man named Louis Braille. Even though braille translations are not provided everywhere, the availability of the Braille system in many public places opens up a new world for people who cannot see.

Louis Braille was born in France in 1809 and became blind in an accident when he was three years old. When Braille was ten, he was sent to a school for the blind in Paris. At that time the only material that was available for blind students to read was carved in wood, cut in cardboard, or made from lead, a heavy metal. This severely limited what students could read. In addition, there was no way to write using this system.

Braille became aware of a system of military communication that was invented by Charles Barbier, a French cavalry officer. Barbier had devised a system based on the arrangement of dots in groups of 12. He wanted military personnel to be able to communicate with one another at night when vision was limited. In Barbier's system, the dots were punched into cardboard, which could be read by touch.

Braille modified this system for use by the blind when he was only 15 years old. Instead of 12 dots, Braille's system used only six dots, arranged in three rows of two dots each. The presence or absence of dots, and the way in which they were arranged was used to symbolize specific letters and numbers.

SECTION D: COMPOSITION

20. Write a 250-word essay on one of the following topics: **(20 marks)**

a) Relationship between technical Education and economic development.

b) Impact of social media on interpersonal communication.

END OF ASSESSMENT

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