The Republic of the Sudan
Ministry of Education
Sudan Examinations
Secondary School Certificate - March 2005

Subject: English Language  Time: 3 Hours

**IMPORTANT DIRECTIVES:**

1- Write your name, index number, centre and centre number clearly 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 paper will be provided and no supplementary papers must accompany this answer paper.

4- In no circumstances must this answer paper, used or unused, be removed from the examination room by a candidate.

**IMPORTANT:** - The questions of this exam are (4 questions) printed on (5 pages).

- Squares and circles drawn on the margins are for examiner's use only.

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**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TABLE**

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Answer ALL Questions

**QUESTION ONE : COMPREHENSION ( 30 marks )**

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

Food which is kept for too long becomes bad because it will be attacked by germs and bacteria. The value of heat for the preservation of food was not known until the 19th century. It was found that a very mild heat far below boiling point made liquid foods such as milk stay much longer.

This scientific improvement on food preservation by heat was the result of the work of the French scientist Louis Pasteur. He discovered that germs could be destroyed by heating liquid foods but not by boiling them. This discovery led him to invent pasteurization which is a method of preventing foods from going bad. It serves two purposes. It prevents milk from becoming sour, and it kills the bacteria which causes dangerous diseases. To kill germs it is necessary to heat milk to about 60°C for 15 minutes.

(A) Give very short answers:

1- What makes liquid foods go bad?

2- What is Louis Pasteur?

3- How can we keep milk good for a long time?

4- Why is bacteria dangerous?

5- What is this passage about?

(B) Draw a circle round the best alternative, A, B, C or D.

1- If food is kept for a long time it becomes ............

2- Heat is important for ............... 
   A. preserving food B. making milk sour C. protecting germs D. causing diseases.

3- According to the passage, germs can be destroyed by .............. liquid foods.
   A. heating and boiling B. heating but not boiling C. spraying D. freezing

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4- What did Louis Pasteur actually discover?
   A. Germs.
   B. A method for preventing food from going bad.
   C. A method for boiling food
   D. Boiling food is better than heating it.

5- The heat for preserving food must be ............
   A. to a mild degree.
   B. at a boiling point.
   C. above boiling point.
   D. just smoke.

6. The phrase “to destroy germs” means to ............
   A. protect them.
   B. kill them.
   C. discover them.
   D. increase their number.

7- It is necessary to heat milk for about............
   A. 60 minutes.
   B. half and hour.
   C. a quarter of an hour.
   D. 20 minutes.

8- Not until the 19th century did people know............
   A. that heat preserves food.
   B. about bacteria.
   C. the importance of milk.
   D. the cause of diseases.

9- The underlined word “it” refers to............
   A. food.
   B. heat.
   C. bacteria.
   D. pasteurization.

10- Pasteurization prevents ............ from going bad.
    A. fruits
    B. vegetables
    C. fish
    D. liquid foods

   QUESTION TWO : SUMMARY (15 marks)
   Read the following passage carefully. Look for the main ideas and then in your own words, as far as possible, write a summary. Your answer should be a connected piece of writing.

   One summer holiday I wanted to travel from Khartoum to Arbara. But I could not decide whether to take the bus or the train. Of course both have advantages and disadvantages.

   Although the bus is faster and makes less stops on the way, it is expensive. However, one of its greatest advantages is that it usually leaves early before it gets hot.

   The train, on the other hand, is comparatively safer than the bus. Buses are usually involved in traffic accidents, causing deaths and injuries. Besides being safer, the train is cheaper. It is also sociable and more comfortable because you can make friends, talk to them and you can easily sleep on it. Also on a train you will have time to look out of the window and enjoy the scenery.

   I am sure that, now, you know which means of transport I took to Arbara, don’t you?

   Now answer question (A) and (B) page 4:
(A) In not more than 20 words, explain why you would prefer to travel by train and not by bus.


(B) In not more than 15 words, write about the disadvantages of travelling by bus.


QUESTION THREE : LANGUAGE (40 marks)

(A) Put the verbs in brackets in their correct forms.
1- While Ali (run) __________________ to school yesterday, a dog (attack) __________________ him. He picked up a stone and (throw) __________________ it at the dog. But when he got to school, the first lesson (already start) __________________ .
2- My brother (visit) __________________ Cairo next month. But I (never be) __________________ there.
3- Ahmed (not be) __________________ at home now. He must be (help) __________________ his father.
4- My friend (go) __________________ shopping yesterday.
5- If the fisherman catches a lot of fish, he (sell) __________________ it in the market.

(B) Read the sentences below. Use the words at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space. Use the following endings:

- al, - ous, - ful, - tion, - th.

1- Be __________________ when you cross road. (care)
2- Ibn Battuta is a __________________ traveller. (fame)
3- He enjoys reading __________________ stories. (tradition)
4- I received an __________________ card from my friend. (invite)
5- The boat is about 4 feet in __________________ . (long)

(C) Use the words at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space. Use the following prefixes before each word:

over-, im-, re-, dis-, un-

1- My composition is not tidy. The teacher told me to __________________ it. (write)
2- Ahmed looks sad and __________________ today. (happy)
3- Shops are usually __________________ before Eid-el-Fitr. (crowded)
4- I’m busy. It’s __________________ for me to come at 8 o’clock. (possible)
5- Living in the village has advantages and __________________ . (advantages)
(D) Read the following text. From the list below choose the best word that fits in each space.

- proteins - energy - grow - fuel - food -
- nutrients - diseases - can - as - vitamins

A human body is like a car. Without ___________________________ a car can not go, and neither ___________________________ our body. It needs fuel to give it ___________________________.

Our body’s fuel is ___________________________. As well ___________________________ fuel, our body also needs certain ___________________________ such as fats, ___________________________.

minerals and ___________________________. These will help the body to ___________________________ well and to fight ___________________________.

(E) Complete sentence (B) so that it has a similar meaning to sentence (A), using the words given. You must use from TWO to FIVE words in each space.

1. (A) We will miss the bus if we don’t hurry.
   unless (B) ___________________________ we will miss the bus.

2. (A) Ali is so young that he can’t drive a car.
   too (B) Ali is ___________________________ a car.

3. (A) The ambulance has taken the two injured boys to hospital.
   been (B) The two injured boys ___________________________ to hospital.

4. (A) Athletes must not take drugs.
   allow (B) Athletes ___________________________ drugs.

5. (A) We went out although it was raining.
   in spite of (B) We went out ___________________________.

QUESTION FOUR: COMPOSITION (15 marks)

Remember that marks will be awarded for correct grammar, spelling, punctuation, tidy and neat presentation. Your composition should contain the ideas given, but you may add to them if you like.

Your local council is planning to make some changes and improvements in your town or village. Write a composition of about 120 – 180 words, on the changes you think are necessary for your town or village.

You can use the following ideas and words to help you.
- New things needed: (1) Two new schools: one for boys and one for girls.
  (2) Health centre with ambulances.
- Things to be improved: Electricity, water supply, wider roads.
  Old buildings must be pulled down and rebuilt.
  More police stations.
  No animals in the houses.

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