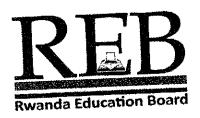
#### **ENGLISH**

PE

05 /11/ 2015 09: 00-11: 00 AM



Pupil's complete index number
Pupil's complete index number  Province/City District Sector School Pupil
<u>Pupil's names</u>
Surname:
Other names:
NB: PUPIL'S INDEX NUMBER AND NAMES MUST BE WRITTEN AS THEY APPEAR ON THE REGISTRATION FORM.

PRIMARY LEAVING NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2015

**ENGLISH** 

**Duration: Two hours** 

Marks:

/100

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) This paper consists of 8 pages. Before starting, verify if all pages and questions are there and are arranged in ascending order.
- 3) This paper has THREE sections: A, B and C.

Section A: Comprehension and Vocabulary

(35 marks)

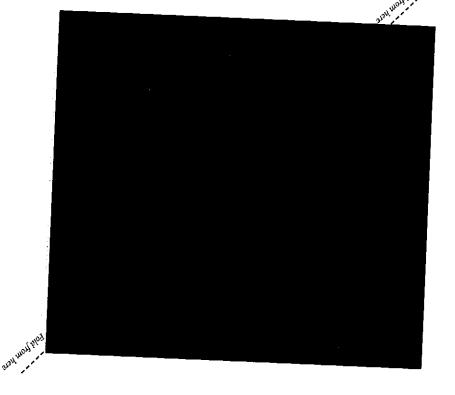
Section B: Grammar

(40 marks)

Section C: General Knowledge

(25 marks)

- 4) Questions in all sections are compulsory and must be answered as instructed.
- 5) Read each question carefully before answering it.
- 6) Answer the questions in the space provided on this question paper.
- 7) You must use a blue or black pen and a pencil for drawing.



# READ THE PASSAGE BELOW CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

#### Importance of natural resources

Natural resources are all the things on earth that support life. Plants, animals, air, and water are natural resources. Natural resources are things that people use to help them. Your life is easier because you can eat food, drink water, build a house, drive a car and make different tools. People use natural resources to make their lives easier.

There are different kinds of natural resources. Some natural resources are renewable, and some resources are nonrenewable. Renewable resources can be replaced. Plants are renewable resources. You can cut down trees, but they can grow again. Animals are renewable resources. They can reproduce. Solar energy is a renewable resource. Solar energy comes from the sun. No matter how much solar energy you use, there will always be more. Wind, water, and soil are also renewable resources.

Non-renewable resources cannot be replaced easily. Fossil fuels are nonrenewable resources. Coal, oil, and natural gas are fossil fuels. Fossil fuels come from plants and animals that died many years ago. People are using up fossil fuels much faster than earth can replace them. Ores come from rocks that were formed millions of years ago. We use ores to make metals. Ores cannot be replaced.

The gasoline that vehicles use comes from oil. Metals from ores are used to make bridges, cars, hoes, doors and windows. Good soil is an important natural resource for farmers. Farmers use soil to grow crops. Water is an important resource for everyone. Farmers need water for their crops and animals. Fish need to live in clean water. People and cows need clean water to drink. Forests, rivers, and lakes are beautiful places you can visit. You can fish in lakes and rivers or camp in the forest. Forests are homes for many kinds of birds, insects, and wild animals.

Today, billions of people live on earth. All these people use more and more natural resources. People are using up fossil fuels and other natural resources faster than the planet can replace them. People cut down forests and destroy the homes of many plants and animals. Conservation is the protection and wise use of natural resources. Conservationists are people who try to manage natural resources so that people will have enough wood, fossil fuels, water, and food.

### SECTION A: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (35 MARKS)

## Part I. Answer the following questions in few clear words. (20MARKS),

	words. (20MARKS),
1) What are notared	(2 marks) eacl
1) What are natural resources?	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	***************************************
2. Give two examples of natural resources?	***************************************
	*****************************
3. Write down the difference between renew	able and
	*************************************
4. Explain how animals are renewable resour	Tres
	************************
5. Where do fossil fuels come from?	
6 Wil	
o. Why are fossil fuels nonrenewable resource	c <sub>a</sub>
7. President	of
7. From which material do ores come from 2	
7. From which material do ores come from?	
3. Where does solar energy come from a	***************************************
3. Where does solar energy come from?	***************************************
). Which two notares	***************************************
). Which two natural resources do farmers ne	eed in their every day activities?
0. Why do many poorle 11	
0. Why do many people like to visit forests? .	***************************************
	***************************************
OCABULARY (15MARKS)	
art II. Give the <i>synonyms</i> of the underlined w	ords in the sentences below (2
There are different <u>sorts</u> of natural resource	on a serious below. (Smarks)
The state of the s	S
People and cows need clean water to do a	***************************************
People and cows <u>need</u> clean water to drink	
Forests, rivers, and lakes are because	***************************************
Forests, rivers, and lakes are <u>beautiful</u> places	you can visit

Part III. Give the opposites of the underlined words in these sentences.	
1. People use natural resources to make <u>different</u> tools.	(1mark)
2. Some natural resources are <u>renewable</u> .	(1 o wis)
	. (Imark)
3. Ores come from rocks that were formed many years ago.	
	. (1mark)
Part IV. Complete the following sentences to explain the underlined words.	(4marks)
1. People cut down forests and destroy the homes of many plants and animals	S.
Thus a <u>home</u> is a place where	
2. Conservation is the protection and wise use of natural resources and <u>conser</u> are	
Part V. Complete the passage with the words in the list below.	(5marks) ——
inspector; camping; disease; playground; headmaster	
Last year the boys of this school wanted to go	out it. The
SECTION B: GRAMMAR (40MARKS)	
_ Part I. Organize each set of words into a meaningful sentence.	(5marks)
1. my/in/I / last/left/night/ the/ restaurant/ umbrella	
2. tonight /to /the/ are / movie/ you/going/	
3. the /to/ children/took/morning/school/ I/ this	
4. learning/Mugabo/ is/ English/school/at	
5. leave/books/in/our/we/class.	
***************************************	

Part II. Fill the blanks with "is" or "are".	(5marks)
1. Therenot much money left.	(
2. The land in these valleysfertile.	
3. The weather in Kinigivery good but itcol	d at night.
4. The majority of the groupboys but a few	girls.
5. A lot of newsquite boring but two items	interesting.
Part III. Complete the sentences with "who", "which", "whose" o	r "whom".
	(5marks)
1. The boy to gave the book yesterday is absent	today.
2. Many peoplelive in big cities are rich.	
3. Situation is a wordis difficult to explain.	
4. You want to meet a businessmancompany has a village.	branch in my
5. Do you know withKarima and Gashugi are playin	g football?
Part IV. Make the following sentences singular.	
1. Elephants are large animals.	(5marks)
2. Soldiers carry guns.	
3. Bicycles have bells.	
4. Women wear skirts.	
5. Hens lay eggs.	
Part V. Choose from the following <i>LIST</i> and complete with a suitable tag.	e question
<u>LIST</u> : is it / do you/ have you/ wasn't she/ didn't they	(5marks)
1. You haven't a car,?	
2. Mary was late yesterday,?	
3. It isn't raining now,?	
4. They worked very hard,?	
5. You don't go to school on time.	

Part VI. Fill the blanks with "my/our/yo	ur/ his/her/their/ its". (10marks)
1. Do you likejob?	
2. I know Gasana, but I don't know	wife
3. Alice and John live in Kigali	son studies in Kampala.
4. We're going to have a party. We're going	g to invite allfriends.
5. Kanyana is going out with	friends tonight.
Part VII. Put the verbs in brackets ( ) e Continuous.	ither in the Present Simple or Present (10marks)
1. It oftendurin	g the winter. <b>(rain)</b>
2. It is notnow.	rain)
3. Mugiraneza is three years old. He	himself every morning. (dress)
4. We English tes	t every week. (do)
5. WeEnglish exam	ination now. <b>(do)</b>
	the list in the brackets and complete the (10marks)
sentence  1. That ladyto talk to	you. (wants / is wanting /want)
2. They built those houses two years	
3. Our visitors havearrive	d. (when/ just /yet)
4. My letter hasn't arrived	
5. Look at that woman	her? (Are you knowing /You
	know /Do you know)
SECTION C: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (2	5marks)
Part I. Write in full each of the abbrevi	ations and acronyms below. (5marks)
1. I' m:	2. Mr.:
3. UN:	4. PTA:
5 DDD	

rart II. Complete the following sentences. (10marks)	
1. "Are you hungry?" "No, butthirsty"	
2. "How are your parents?" "fine".	
3. "Is Mukaneza at home?" "No,at work."	
4. "Where are my keys?" "on your desk"	
5. "Where is Gasore from?" "HeGatsibo."	
6. "How is the weather today?" "Itvery hot today."	
7. "Are you a teacher?" No,a student.	
8. "your umbrella?" "It is green."	
9. "Where is your car?" "in the garage."	
10. "tired?" " No, I'm fine".	
Part III. What are these things? Choose the answer from the LIST below.	
Part III. What are these things? Choose the answer from the LIST below.  (10ma: bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
bird, animal, flower, river, fruit, tool, game, vegetable, mountain, music instrument.  1. A hen is a	
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