



**Wednesday, 21/7/2021**

**2:00 – 5:00 PM**

**Names**

**Index number**

**TVET NATIONAL EXAMINATION, RTQF LEVEL 5, 2020-2021**

## QUESTIONS and ANSWERS BOOKLET

OPTION/TRADE: MUSIC

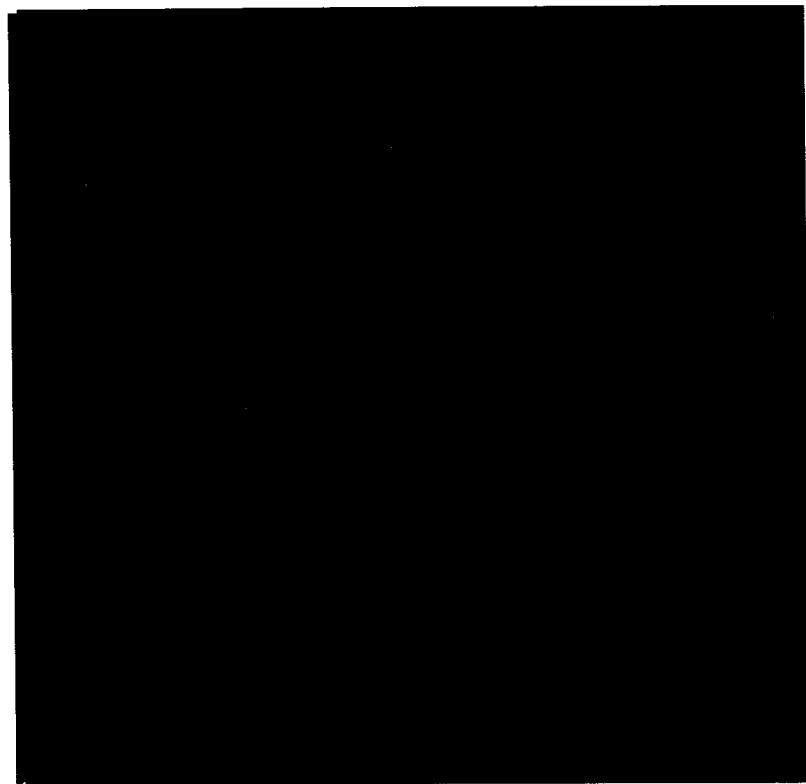
**SUBJECT:Workplace English**

ACADEMIC YEAR: **2020-2021**

Read carefully the instructions on page (i) & (ii).

**FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY**

[illegible]



# **TVET NATIONAL EXAMINATION, RTQF LEVEL 5, 2020-2021**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: PART I (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 (Black Box).
2. It is illegal for a candidate to write any of his/her names, index number or a school name inside the answer booklet.
3. A candidate should check if all pages of the answer booklet are complete. No candidate should remove or tear any pages or part of it from the answer booklet.
4. A candidate should answer in the language in which the examination is set. (See page **(ii)**)
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 12 lined pages (From page 1 of 12 to page 12 of 12).
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.

# **TVET NATIONAL EXAMINATION, RTQF LEVEL 5, 2020-2021**

**OPTION/TRADE: MUSIC**

**SUBJECT: WORKPLACE ENGLISH**

**DURATION: 3 hours**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: PART II (Question Paper)**

The paper is composed of three (3) Sections as follows:

**SECTION I: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY. (25marks)**

**SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY. (60marks)**

**SECTION III. COMPOSITION. (15marks)**

### **Allowed materials:**

- Ruler or square
- Calculator

### **Note:**

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

## TEXT: TECHNOLOGY AND THE MODERN AFRICAN

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. In this sense, every minutes of our lives is governed by technology. You may be sitting on a chair as you read this passage. Do you realize that the chair was produced by a certain technology, a way of handling wood and all the other materials used in making it? When you read a book, you are enjoying the fruits of book-production technology.

Even in our sleep we are surrounded by technology. The candle you blow out or the light you switch off, the bed you lie on and the bedding on it are all products of technology. The room and the house in which you sleep were also created through building technology.

Today, however, the mention of technology brings to mind that host of **gadgets** which make every act of modern people look like magic. Technology is the **supersonic** jet, which can propel us across the face of the earth at a speed faster than sound. Technology is the **versatile** computer, capable of performing a thousand and one jobs far more accurately and speedily than the human brain.

Technology is also the **spaceship**, hurtling millions and millions of miles into outer space. It is the billions of messages, documents, pictures and voices flying across the globe every second, on telephones radio and television transmitters and on the internet. Technology enables scientists to develop new creatures, by passing all traditional reproductive system. Using the technology of laser beams, surgeons can operate on patients and trait disease inside their bodies without cutting them up. The wonders of technology are limitless.

Unfortunately, however, most Africans are only **spectators** at this fascinating show of the miracles of technology. This is because of three mains problems. The most obvious reason is, of course, the poverty of most African countries. Modern technology is expensive and the countries which have it are not always willing to share it with poor countries. Secondly, many Africans do not have self-confidence. They do not believe that they, too, can create technology which is as good as, or as even better than, that of other people.

Most importantly and sadly, Africans have forgotten and lost even the technology which they had in the past. Africa's colonial rulers persuaded the Africans to believe that everything African was bad, evil and primitive. So, the Africans abandoned all their ways, including their technology. Yet it is certainly not true that African technology was primitive.

Africans had for example, the building technology to create the great pyramids of Egypt, the famous rocks cathedrals of Ethiopia, and the stone palaces from which Zimbabwe gets its name. African textile technology produced lovely clothing materials, like the **woven kente** of Ghana or the **mbugo** back cloth of Uganda.

In medicine, Africans had several advanced techniques of health care. Herbal treatment, bone-setting and even surgery were established procedures in medical technology. Some communities in Uganda used to carry out caesarian sections on women who had complications during childbirth, while the Abagusii of Kenya used to perform brain surgery.

What Africans need to do today is to claim a strong presence in modern technology. They can start on this by doing three things. First, they should try and master all the aspects of modern technology. One of the advantages of modern technology is that it has made it extremely easy to get information about anything, including technology itself. Secondly, Africans should rediscover and use those good aspects of African technology which they had been deceived into discarding. Finally, Africans should strive to adapt all technology to the needs of Africans in their African environment.

**SECTION I: COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY.****(25marks)****A. COMPREHENSION.****(20marks)**

- (01) Name three things that show that technology is part of our lives. **(3marks)**
- (02) How has modern technology helped humankind in the field of communication? **(2marks)**
- (03) Which three reasons are given in the passage as to why Africans have remained "spectators" in the current technological development? **(3marks)**
- (04) What did the colonial rulers say about African technology? **(2marks)**
- (05) What aspects of African technology can be seen in Ethiopia, Egypt and Zimbabwe? **(3marks)**
- (06) Give two (2) examples from the passage showing that African technology is not primitive. **(2marks)**
- (07) What evidence is there in the passage that shows the Africans had advanced techniques in healthcare? **(2marks)**
- (08) Name three things that Africans can do to participate in modern technology. **(3marks)**

**B. VOCABULARY.****(5marks)**

- (09) Match the word in column **A** with their meaning in column **B** (1mark for each)

Word	Meaning
• gadget	Greater than the speed of sound.
• supersonic	A vehicle that flies through space.
• spaceship	A thing whose name cannot be remembered.
• spectator	Capable of doing many things competently.
• versatile	One who watches an event especially, one held outdoors.

**SECTION II. GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY****(60marks)****A. GRAMMAR.****(50marks)**

- (10) Use either *has* or *have* with the word in the brackets in order to complete the sentences below. **(5marks)**

1. Kagabo ..... to the library (go)
2. We ..... some books (borrow)
3. It ..... its nest (leave)
4. They ..... a nice piece of work (do)
5. Mbabazi ..... the whistle (blow)

**(11) Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. (11marks)**

1. .... open the window please sir?  
a) Am I able to      b) may I      c) may you.
2. I ..... play three musical instruments: guitar, piano and drums.  
a) May      b) able to      c) can
3. .... finish yesterday's test on time?  
a) Were you able to      b) are you able to      c) can you
4. .... do you visit your grandmother? About twice a week.  
a) Where      b) How often      c) What time
5. .... You want to go home now?  
a) What time      b) do      c) when
6. .... You go to Sylvia's party?  
a) Don't      b) didn't      c) are
7. You don't like football, .....  
a) Don't you?      b) Did you?      c) do you
8. You are good at sport. ....  
a) Aren't you?      b) are you      c) do you
9. If you lived near me, I ..... you every day.  
a) Visit      b) would visit      c) visited
10. If you ..... football all the time, you would have time for other things.  
a) Wouldn't play      b) don't play      c) didn't play
11. In my opinion, \_\_\_ meat, red and white, is bad for you.  
a) all      b) both

**(12) Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (5marks)**

1. Would you rather have cheese \_\_\_\_\_ bologna on your sandwich?
2. a. for      b. nor      c. or      d. so
3. His two favorite sports are football \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
a. or      b. and      c. nor      d. for
4. I wanted to go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ Mary refused.  
a. but      b. or      c. so      d. for
5. I am allergic to cats, \_\_\_\_\_ I have two of them.  
a. or      b. for      c. yet      d. so
6. I am a vegetarian, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't eat any meat.  
a. so      b. yet      c. not      d. but

**(13) As a student who studies in level five, you are allowed to hold a speech to school meeting.**

**a) What are the main steps of your speech preparation? (5marks)**

**b) What are the qualities of an effective/good speaker or speech delivery? (5marks)**

- (14) Read the following statements carefully and write **A** if the statement is true and **B** if the statement is false. Put your answers in the indicated space at the end of each statement. (5marks)

- a) A narrative text tells a story from a particular point. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A directive text doesn't guide nor impel towards an action or a goal.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) In an argumentative text you discuss a problem with obvious solutions. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) A descriptive text says what a person or a thing is like.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) An expository text is a type of informational text that provides no factual information. \_\_\_\_\_

- (15) Active listening refers to a pattern of listening that keeps you engaged with your conversation partner in a positive way. It is the process of listening attentively while someone else speaks, paraphrasing and reflecting back what is said, and withholding judgment and advice. What are four types of listening? (4marks)

- (16) Accent is a way in which people in a particular area, country, or social group pronounce words. Give at least six common English accents. (6marks)

- (17) Each individual writer has their own aims and needs and their own way of approaching various parts of the writing process. However, whether you are writing a short essay, an article, a report or a research paper. What is the writing process you must follow for doing it well? (4marks)

#### B. PHONOLOGY.

(10marks)

- (18) One of the underlined vowel sounds is pronounced differently from the three others. Circle the corresponding word. (5marks)

- a) Put cut but hut
- b) Gone done son won
- c) Heat beat seat great
- d) Nose goes toes does
- e) Though tough cough enough

- (19) Circle the word in which the letter **L** or **R** is silent. (5marks)

- a) Court Correct Curry Dairy
- b) Follow Fold File Folk
- c) Hurry Hairy Hungry Hair
- d) Shoulder Should Sailor Slow
- e) Artist Arrow Arrive Around.

#### SECTION III. COMPOSITION

(15marks)

- (20) Choose one of the following topics and write a composition of about 200 words on it.

1. Imagine that you have completed level five and you are unable to continue your education. You win frw 1,000,000 in a lottery. Describe how you would use it to set up a business of your own.
2. There are different posts of teaching in RTB, write an application letter to the Director General of RTB requesting for a job to the post of your choice.

**NB:** Don't write your name and the name of your school on heading of the letter.





