

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X EXAMINATION

APRIL/ MAY 2018

English Compulsory Paper I

Time: 50 minutes Marks: 25

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 25 only.
4. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way				Incorrect Ways			
1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D		2	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
				3	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
				4	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

Listening Comprehension Section

In this section, you will hear two passages. Each one will be played two times.

Listen carefully to the first passage, and then read questions 1 to 6. You will have two minutes' reading time.

The passage will then be played again. You can make notes on your question paper.

When the passage has finished, enter your answers on your separate answer sheet. You will have three and a half minutes to pencil in your answers.

Follow the instructions on the front page of Paper I to show which of the options, A, B, C or D, you have selected for each question.

Listening Passage I

The speaker describes the efforts of a family to inspire girls to play football in Shimshal village of Hunza.

Source: Adapted from *How One Family Inspired a Football Revolution in Pakistan* published in The Daily DAWN

Mark your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

1. The speaker begins her speech by
 - A. describing the location of Shimshal village.
 - B. describing the beauty of the northern areas.
 - C. introducing the rural life in a northern village.
 - D. introducing the population of Shimshal village.
2. The speaker says that 'city life is a world away'. The information given immediately after this is that
 - A. it is easy to access Shimshal village.
 - B. Lahore is far away from Shimshal village.
 - C. Shimshal village is far away from many cities.
 - D. women's sports are prominent in Shimshal village.
3. Karishma's family has helped many children in their education by
 - A. relocating them from Shimshal village.
 - B. admitting them to schools in Shimshal village.
 - C. providing facilities for them in Shimshal village.
 - D. providing financial help to the people of Shimshal village.
4. Before 2012, Karishma wanted to participate in
 - A. cricket.
 - B. hockey.
 - C. football.
 - D. Jubilee Games.
5. The biggest achievement for Karishma and her sisters is to play at the
 - A. local clubs.
 - B. national level.
 - C. international level.
 - D. first ground of Shimshal village.
6. Karishma's brother organised a sports event in Shimshal village. This was done to
 - A. inspire girls to play football.
 - B. revive passion of girls in playing cricket.
 - C. recruit female players to play cricket in Dubai.
 - D. recruit women to play football at the international level.

PLEASE DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD

Now we will play the second passage. It will also be played two times.

Listen carefully to the first passage and then read questions 7 to 12. You will have two minutes' reading time.

The passage will then be played again. You can make notes on your question paper.

When the passage has finished, enter your answers on the separate answer sheet provided to you. You will have three and a half minutes to pencil in your answers.

Listening Passage II

In this passage, the speaker explains how memories are formed in the human brain.

Source: Adapted from *How We Make Memories* by TED Talks

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Mark your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

7. The speaker asks a series of questions in the beginning of the speech. This is done in order to
 - A. stress that only vivid memories matter.
 - B. activate listener's thinking about the topic.
 - C. discuss the reasons why we have memories.
 - D. describe why we tend to like memorable times.
8. According to the speaker, all events first get registered in
 - A. the hippocampus.
 - B. long-term memory.
 - C. short-term memory.
 - D. network of neurotransmitters.
9. Which information is heard FIRST?
 - A. Depression is another culprit.
 - B. It's then transferred to long-term memory.
 - C. Age also affects our memory-making abilities.
 - D. Experts believe that social interaction gives our brain a mental workout.
10. Based on the speaker's description, what are synapses?
 - A. Electrical pulses and sights
 - B. Mechanism which stores energy
 - C. Places at which neurons communicate
 - D. Sites where decoding of information occurs
11. Based on the speaker's description, which of the following does NOT affect memory loss?
 - A. Age
 - B. Stress
 - C. Anxiety
 - D. Depression
12. As we grow older, synapses become
 - A. big.
 - B. weak.
 - C. small.
 - D. strong.

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Reading Comprehension Section

You have 25 minutes for the reading comprehension section. This section has two passages, each followed by multiple choice questions. You are advised to spend approximately 12 minutes on each of the given passages.

Read the passage carefully and then answer the multiple choice questions which follow.

Reading Passage I

Fat, once a dirty word when it came to diet, has been edging back toward respectability. New results from a huge international study help continue to reshape its image while at the same time casting doubt on the wisdom of eating lots of carbohydrates and questioning the ‘more is better’ recommendations for eating fruits and vegetables.

- 5 The latest evidence comes from data released by the international Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study. Its research team recorded the eating habits of 135,000 adults in 18 countries — including high-income, medium-income, and low-income nations — and followed the participant’s health for more than seven years on average.

- 10 Among the PURE participants, those with the highest intake of dietary fat (35 percent of daily calories) were 23 percent less likely to have died during the study period than those with the lowest fat intake (10 percent of calories). The rates of various cardiovascular diseases were essentially the same across fat intake, while strokes were less common among those with a high fat intake.

- 15 Challenging conventional wisdom, the findings for carbohydrate intake went in the opposite direction. PURE participants with the highest carbohydrate intake (77 percent of daily calories) were 28 percent more likely to have died than those with the lowest carbohydrate intake (46 percent of calories). The results were presented at the European Society of Cardiology meeting in Barcelona, and published in a well-known research journal, Lancet.

- 20 “These results point to the fact that human biology is very similar across the globe,” said Dr Eric Rimm, Professor of Nutrition Sciences at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. “It’s not healthy to eat highly processed carbohydrates no matter where you live.”

- 25 In a related paper, the PURE results challenged two widely held beliefs about fruits and vegetables. While most dietary guidelines stress the importance of eating more vegetables, among the PURE participants, eating more fruits, and more seeds and beans, was associated with greater benefits than eating more vegetables. Guidelines also tend to stress that if eating some fruits and vegetables is good, more must be better. But among the study participants, those whose diets included five to six servings of fruits and vegetables a day were not more healthy than those who ate one or two servings of fruits.

- 30 In a nutshell, a healthy diet based on the PURE results would be rich in fruits, beans, seeds, vegetables, and fats, include portions of whole grains, and be low in refined carbohydrates and sugars.

Adapted from *Huge New Study Casts Doubt on Conventional Wisdom about Fat and Carbs* published in PBS News Hour

Disclaimer: The article reports the results of a research study; these recommendations should not be adopted without consultation with nutrition experts. Any change in diet may have implications for individuals with medical conditions.

Mark your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

13. “Fat, once a dirty word when it came to diet, has been edging back toward respectability.” The introductory sentence helps
- A. negate the research studies quoted later.
 - B. foreshadow the unique findings of research.
 - C. describe research findings about harmful effect of fats.
 - D. highlight that fat consumption does not affect us at all.
14. The paragraph 2 MAINLY focuses on
- A. describing participants of research.
 - B. summarising the findings of research.
 - C. highlighting that fat consumption is harmful for health.
 - D. challenging the beliefs about consumption of carbohydrates.
15. The research team recorded the eating habits of 135,000 adults. This information highlights the research
- A. focus.
 - B. validity.
 - C. dimensions.
 - D. methodology.
16. According to paragraph 3, high fat intake may result in a
- A. higher chance of strokes.
 - B. decreased chance of strokes.
 - C. higher chance of heart attacks.
 - D. decreased chance of heart attacks.
17. Which of the following can be the BEST title for paragraph 4?
- A. Are Carbohydrates Better than Fats
 - B. The Disadvantages of Carbohydrates
 - C. The Surprising Benefits of Carbohydrates
 - D. How to Avoid Consumption of Carbohydrates
18. The CLOSEST meaning of the word ‘challenging’ in line 14 is
- A. questioning.
 - B. supporting.
 - C. describing.
 - D. negating.
19. According to the PURE research, eating vegetables
- A. is less beneficial than eating fruits.
 - B. is more beneficial than eating fruits.
 - C. results in less nutrition than eating meat.
 - D. results in higher nutrition than eating meat.

PLEASE TURN OVER THE PAGE

Read the passage carefully and then answer the multiple choice questions which follow.

Reading Passage II

A bully is a person who uses force, threat, or violence to abuse, intimidate, or aggressively dominate others. The behaviour is often repeated and habitual. One essential condition for bullying is the perception, by the bully or by others, of an imbalance of social or physical power. Bullying can take many shapes — it can either be verbal or physical. Many children
5 face the problem of bullying in their schools due to the presence of undisciplined, rowdy or violent classmates or senior students. Threats, isolating and making fun of others, name calling, hitting and slapping are all different forms of bullying.

Bullying in childhood ‘throws a long shadow’ into victim’s adult lives, suggests research indicating long-term negative effects on health, job prospects and relationships. The study
10 tracked more than 1,400 people between the ages of 9 and 26. School bullies were also more likely to grow up into adult criminals.

The study, from Warwick University in the United Kingdom concludes that bullying should not be seen as ‘a harmless rite of passage’. The long-term impact of bullying in childhood was examined through the experiences of three different groups — those who had been bullied,
15 those who had carried out the bullying and those who had been both victims of bullying and had also carried out bullying themselves.

This research, published in Psychological Science Journal, suggests that the most negative outcomes were for those who had been both victims of bullying and had carried out bullying themselves, such individuals are described in the study as ‘bully-victims’.

20 Described as ‘easily provoked, low in self-esteem, poor at understanding social cues, and unpopular with peers’, these children grew into adults six times more likely to have a ‘serious illness, smoke regularly or develop a psychiatric disorder’.

By their mid-20s, these former ‘bully-victims’ were more likely to be obese, to have left school without qualifications, to have drifted through jobs and less likely to have friends.

25 “We cannot continue to dismiss bullying as a harmless, almost inevitable, part of growing up. We need to change this mind-set and acknowledge this as a serious problem for both the individual and the country as a whole; the effects are long-lasting and significant,” said Professor Dieter Wolke of the University of Warwick.

Source: Adapted from *Childhood Bullying Damages Adult Life* by Sean Coughlan BBC News education correspondent

Mark your responses to these questions on your multiple choice answer sheet.

20. The aim of the research (referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3) was to
- A. make observations about bullies.
 - B. study the damage done to the abused.
 - C. follow and observe bullies and their victims at various stages in their lives.
 - D. find out about the outcomes of bullying during school and college life only.
21. The word, 'provoked' in line 20 means
- A. bullied.
 - B. enraged.
 - C. belittled.
 - D. energised.
22. According to the last two paragraphs, which of the following would suffer the most in their adult life?
- A. Those who were bullied.
 - B. Those who were exposed to least bullying.
 - C. Those who were bullied and have bullied others.
 - D. Those who were bullies in their childhood and later.
23. Which of the following is TRUE about the participants of the research described in the passage?
- A. They were all smokers.
 - B. They were all teenagers.
 - C. They were all less than 30 years old.
 - D. They were all bullies in their school-life.
24. In which of the following sentences from the passage, does the author challenge the present attitude of people about bullying?
- A. School bullies were also more likely to grow up into adult criminals.
 - B. Bullying in childhood 'throws a long shadow' into victim's adult lives.
 - C. We cannot continue to dismiss bullying as a harmless, almost inevitable, part of growing up.
 - D. The long-term impact of bullying in childhood was examined through the experiences of three different groups.
25. The basic purpose of this article is to
- A. argue that bullies can become a part of the society after counselling.
 - B. inform that bullying was a prominent issue in 1920s but not anymore.
 - C. advise that victims of bullying should be counselled so that they revive.
 - D. call attention to the issue of bullying which must be properly addressed.

END OF PAPER

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