

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS IX EXAMINATION**

**APRIL/ MAY 2019**

**English Compulsory Paper I**

**Time: 60 minutes Marks: 30**

**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 30 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	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	1	(A)	(B)	✓	(D)
					2	(A)	(B)	●	(D)
					3	(A)	(B)	✗	(D)
					4	(A)	(B)	¢	(D)

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 replayed. 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 passage describes the characteristics of Urdu poetry and its cultural significance.

Source: Adapted from '*The Love of Poetry: Urdu and Its Poetic Culture*' by Marion Molteno

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

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1. The speaker begins the heard text by
  - A. defining poetry.
  - B. contrasting various cultures.
  - C. mentioning attitudes towards poetry.
  - D. describing the importance of learning poetry.
  
2. The speaker mentions that there is nothing elite about Urdu poetry. This is due to Urdu poetry's
  - A. position.
  - B. evolution.
  - C. expansion.
  - D. progression.
  
3. According to the speaker, in villages, poetry is recited by
  - A. elites.
  - B. bards.
  - C. elders.
  - D. children.
  
4. *Mushaira*, as explained by the speaker, is a
  - I. poetry recital
  - II. type of gathering
  - III. poetry competition
  - A. I only.
  - B. II only.
  - C. I and II.
  - D. I and III.
  
5. Which of the following is an opinion presented by the speaker?
  - A. Buses have poetry illustrations.
  - B. Villages have oral recitation of poetry.
  - C. Millions of people in India and Pakistan cannot read.
  - D. Poetry is the form of expression that Pakistanis love most.
  
6. The heard text can be categorised as
  - A. informative.
  - B. documentary.
  - C. argumentative.
  - D. personal narrative.

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 passage and then read questions 7 to 13. You will have two minutes' reading time.

The passage will then be replayed. 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**

This passage informs about developing persuasion skills.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/persuasion-skills.html>

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

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7. The purpose of the speaker's question at the beginning of the passage is to
- A. persuade the listener.
  - B. increase the interest of the listener.
  - C. critique the listener's persuasion skills.
  - D. question the listener's influential skills.
8. The situation NOT mentioned at the beginning of the passage is of
- A. tidying your room.
  - B. coercing your friend.
  - C. getting yourself dressed.
  - D. dictating your younger siblings.
9. The FIRST method of persuasion described by the speaker is
- A. using your position.
  - B. understanding your audience.
  - C. constantly repeating your demand.
  - D. communicating your opinions well.
10. According to the speaker, if you have good emotional intelligence you are MOST likely a successful
- A. parent.
  - B. student.
  - C. organiser.
  - D. influencer.
11. The speaker mentions many qualities needed to become a good persuader. However, the speaker does NOT mention about
- A. self-esteem.
  - B. self-motivation.
  - C. accurate pronunciation.
  - D. effective communication.
12. The speaker says, "The final skill of good persuaders is being organised". The information given immediately after this is that potential persuaders
- A. possess authentic power.
  - B. take time to develop this skill.
  - C. practice systematic way of life.
  - D. contemplate about their future achievements.
13. It can be inferred from the text that the MOST likely reason due to which people nag others is that they
- A. like talking.
  - B. possess no self-respect.
  - C. lack quality in their arguments.
  - D. believe that they are the most intelligent.

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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.

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### Reading Passage I

Colour is a powerful and important communication tool which is tied to religious, cultural, political and social influences. Most of us have a favourite colour or prefer some colours over others. This is because colours can affect our moods. Hence, we surround ourselves in those colours that have a positive impact on our mood.

- 5 Red can boost your energy; yellow often makes people feel happier, and blue is proven to bring down blood pressure and slow your heart rate which is why it is often associated with being relaxing. If you combine the happiness of yellow and the relaxing feel of blue you get green, a very pleasing colour for many people.

- 10 Mental health units are known to use pastel tones on their walls so that patients feel calm, happy and relaxed. Walls that are beige with a pink tint combined with mint green floors are a popular combination as it is said to create a soothing, harmonious and calm area. At the other end of the spectrum, literally, schools tend to use bright colours that appeal to children.

- 15 Wassily Kandinsky was one of the first pioneers of colour theory. A renowned Russian painter and art theorist, he is often considered the founder of abstract art. He has found that orange represents health and white, silence. Different colours mean different things in different places. This is extremely important for designers to know because without an awareness of the cultural significance of a particular colour, you risk offending your entire target audience.

- 20 Purple, for example, is a colour of mourning in Thailand. In Western culture, however, it is associated with royalty, luxury, wealth and sometimes magic. The brand colour for Thai Airways is purple. On first glance, this seems like a huge error on their part because, as mentioned above, purple is a colour of mourning in Thailand.

It is most likely, however, that the Thai Airways website is not aimed at locals but at tourists, therefore, if Westerners view the site and see purple, they will associate Thai Airways with values such as luxury and comfort.

- 25 Colours found in nature can inspire us to look at the world differently. Most often people use this inspiration to apply colour to their work. Colour expert Faber Birren carried out many studies into this area and in his book 'Color Psychology and Color Therapy', he states that, for both genders, blue and red maintain a high preference throughout life. He found that yellow is popular with children but, as they move into adulthood, it shows less popularity. Birren found  
30 that with maturity comes a greater liking for hues of shorter wavelength (blue, green and purple) than for hues of longer wavelength (red, orange and yellow).

Colour is a complex subject with many strands and it has the power to subliminally convey values and stories.

Source: Adapted from the article, '*How Colour Communicates Meaning*' published on Treehouse.com

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

14. The word 'units' in line 9 has been used for psychiatric
- A. items.
  - B. wards.
  - C. elements.
  - D. divisions.
15. According to the passage, which two colours can affect physiological health?
- A. Red, blue
  - B. Green, pink
  - C. Orange, yellow
  - D. Yellow, mint green
16. The brand colour for Thai Airways is purple. The MOST likely reasons for choosing this colour is to
- I. attract foreigners
  - II. exhibit extravagance
  - III. promote Thai culture
  - IV. demonstrate Thai principles
- A. I and II.
  - B. I and IV.
  - C. II and III.
  - D. III and IV.
17. In paragraph 7, Birren refers to red and blue colour as
- I. two different genders
  - II. the most favoured colours
  - III. having different wavelengths
- A. I only.
  - B. III only.
  - C. I and II.
  - D. II and III.
18. The word 'strands' in line 32 can BEST be replaced with the word
- A. lines.
  - B. myths.
  - C. practices.
  - D. dimensions.
19. The aim of the article is to
- A. provide new meanings to colours.
  - B. narrate researches on colour done by Faber Birren.
  - C. make an observation about colours found in nature.
  - D. inform how colours impact human physiology and psychology.

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Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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### Reading Passage II

Civil society activists working for nature conservation and animal welfare have called upon all provincial governments to ensure enforcement of a forgotten law of 1890 — the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act — under which maltreatment of any domestic and captured animals is a punishable act.

- 5 Although these experts were speaking to a local newspaper, Dawn, about inhumane treatment meted out to animals in general, they specifically criticised the recent campaign carried out in the city in which a large number of stray dogs were killed with poisonous capsules.

The mass killing of stray dogs, they pointed out, to check transmission of deadly rabies virus to humans was not a solution and suggested vaccinating and neutering them instead.

- 10 “Presently, Punjab is the only province in the country where the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) exists under the 1890 Act and people are fined, though nominally, for maltreating animals. However, it doesn’t have a mechanism to vaccinate and neuter stray dogs and the official way to check stray dog population is to kill them,” said Dr Anwaar Hussain Rizvi, who earlier worked with the society as a senior veterinary officer.

- 15 Karachi used to have such a society in the 1970s, but right now there is no custodian of the 1890 Act to implement it in Sindh. Regarding the operation of the SPCA in Punjab, he said that the society with an autonomous status functioned under the livestock department. It has its office on the premises of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore and is functional in 17 districts with the government support.

- 20 “Unfortunately, resources, both human and financial, are limited. The total staff strength is 90 while each district has one inspector with two workers,” he said. He further adds that the society provided treatment to injured and diseased animals and sent the offender to judicial magistrate for further proceedings under the law.

- 25 According to Dr Rizvi, such cruel practices are prohibited under the 1890 Act. “Controlling stray dog population and vaccinating them against rabies to eradicate the risk of virus transmission is an achievable target and it’s just a matter of government priorities and valuing life,” he said.

Source: Adapted from, ‘*Call to Enforce Law to Stop Cruelty to Animals*’ by Faiza Ilyas published in Dawn.



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

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20. In the first paragraph, the author reports that the civil society activists have
- A. demanded implementation of existing laws.
  - B. highlighted the importance of social workers.
  - C. informed about laws enforced previously to domesticate animals.
  - D. critiqued the lack of personal responsibility regarding animal rights.
21. The purpose of the author in using the word 'inhumane' in line 5 is to
- A. define the term.
  - B. critique the public's treatment of animals.
  - C. stress the importance of protecting stray dogs.
  - D. discourage the public from using poisonous capsules on stray dogs.
22. At the beginning of the passage, the author refers to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The word, 'Act' in this context is CLOSEST in meaning to a/ an
- A. theory.
  - B. offence.
  - C. legal case.
  - D. resolution.
23. A suitable replacement for 'neuter' in line 12 would be
- A. kill.
  - B. clean.
  - C. sterilise.
  - D. give shelter to.
24. According to the given passage, the mass killing of dogs was a result of all of the following EXCEPT
- A. fatal drugs.
  - B. other animal activities.
  - C. poisonous rabies infection.
  - D. administrative actions.
25. In paragraph 5, the author mentions that, 'Karachi used to have such a society'. Which society does the author refers to?
- A. Welfare society
  - B. Veterinary society
  - C. Dog-friendly society
  - D. Animal protection society
26. The information in the given passage is MAINLY in the form of
- A. direct quotes.
  - B. personal narrative.
  - C. historical narrative.
  - D. figurative expressions.

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### Cloze Passage Section

This section has a cloze passage, followed by multiple choice questions. You are advised to spend approximately 10 minutes on this section.

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When we are in the company of friends, we like to exchange stories about people we have (1) meeting or about incidents we have witnessed or have been involved in. These short stories, or anecdotes, are usually intended only to entertain or amuse, but they may also (2) illustrates a point made (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a conversation. For example, in describing someone's character to another, they may tell a short story about what the person (4) \_\_\_\_\_ or how he/ she behaved in a particular situation to exemplify his/ her uniqueness.

Source: Adapted from '*Learning about Anecdotes*' published in *Understand and Communicate: An English Course for Secondary Schools*

27. The inaccuracy in the **underlined word labelled as (1)** can BEST be corrected by replacing it with
- A. met.
  - B. meets.
  - C. being met.
  - D. been met.
28. The **underlined word labelled as (2)** should be replaced with
- A. illustrate.
  - B. illustrated.
  - C. illustrating.
  - D. be illustrates.
29. The word BEST suited to fill **blank (3)** is
- A. in.
  - B. on.
  - C. under.
  - D. within.
30. The word BEST suited to fill **blank (4)** is
- A. do.
  - B. did.
  - C. does.
  - D. is doing.

END OF PAPER

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