ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 4005/2

PAPER 2

NOVEMBER 2021 SESSION 2 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

Allow candidates 5 minutes to count pages before the examination.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper / booklet.

Read the provided passage very carefully before you attempt any question.
Check that all the pages are in the booklet and ask the invigilator for a replacement if there are duplicate or missing pages.

Answer **all** questions.
Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided using black or **blue** pens.
Leave a space of one line between your answers to each part of a question e.g. between 1(a) and (b). Leave a space of at least three lines after your completed answer to each whole question.

Answer question 3 on the grid answer sheet provided in this question paper.
Tear off the grid answer sheet for question 3 from this question paper and attach it to the other answer sheets.
If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
You are advised to spend **1 hour 30 minutes** on Section A and **30 minutes** on Section B.
Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

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SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Read the following passage very carefully before you attempt any questions.

Answer **all** the questions. You are advised to answer them in the order set.

Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

1 Born on 24 May 1954, Kwabena Adjei was brought up by his father after his parents divorced. His father was self-employed and was not in a financial position to **contribute** meaningfully to his son's life. Financially, Adjei was pretty much on his own. According to Adjei, his educational prospects were very bleak. His father was not able to fully take care of him, so he did not have much to learn from him. However, at a young age, Adjei proved to be both academically gifted and streetwise. He was top of his class in the school he attended in the Western Region of Ghana. He excelled consistently in the regular inter-school examinations held in his town in the Western Region. Adjei recognised the fact that he was good, but his situation seemed destined to determine his fate.

2 "I knew I was very clever, but because of my circumstances, there was nobody to help me attend school. As a result, throughout all my education, I had been on my own. I used to feel a bit embarrassed when my teachers kept telling me, "Kwabena, you are very good," he recalled. When he was in Form Two at secondary school, he had to leave. His hopes were shattered and he realised that that was the beginning of his challenge.

3 However, Adjei rose to the challenge. He clearly had a 'will to succeed' in his education, and at a time when most children were doing all they could do to get out of school, Adjei put all his energies into trying to get back in. It was, he says, the beginning of the fire that kept burning in him.

4 "It was my wish to be a priest because of the difficulties I was facing at the time. I was looking for something like a scholarship but the only places where I could look for this was the clergy, so I wrote letters to the Bishop, and then a Roman Catholic company in Accra to see if they could **sponsor** me," Adjei narrated.

5 When that did not work out, he tried something else. "I learnt that in Ghana, people from the Northern Region had free access to secondary school if they passed the common entrance tests. When I was in Form Three, I chose a school in the Upper Region, hoping that if I passed, I'd also get a free scholarship. I did not realise that they were only giving the scholarships to the northerners."

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6 Needless to say, Adjei, being a southerner, did not get the scholarship. On his own, and armed with little more than his internal fire and determination, Adjei left his village and moved to Ghana's capital city, Accra. He was now twenty-three years old, but largely uneducated, with limited prospects. He had no choice but to start at the very bottom. When he came to Accra, he used to do manual jobs, mainly weeding on the roadside. He would work for two to three days and then he would be laid off. His first proper job was as a labourer in the Department of Forestry, where he spent his time weeding in the state-owned plantations. Physically small, Adjei did not fare well in this demanding job, which usually attracted men of a larger built who could **handle the heat**, pace and demands of the job. He admits that he was not very good at the physical labour and he soon got fed up with the back-breaking outdoor life. He quit and moved in with his sister, who lived in Accra, and took a job as a house helper.

7 The Greek playwright, Sophocles, believed that 'there is no successes without hardship,' and in Adjei's case this proved to be very true. He was treated so badly by his employer that after persistent scolding and severe beatings for minor mistakes, Adjei ran away. He did not run far. He approached one of the neighbours in the area for a job, again as a household hand, and luckily, the neighbour took one look at Adjei and saw **potential** in him. He realised that Adjei was no ordinary servant. He could see that the young man was ambitious, so he gave him the address of the Accra Workers College and the Institute of Adult Education. With this, Adjei took his first steps towards gaining an adult education.

8 Going back to his village was not an alternative for him, neither was failure. He wanted to prove to his hometown that when he came to Accra, he would not go back empty-handed, so that was the drive. Thus, began a journey which **propelled** Adjei from obscurity and poverty to recognition and fortune. Using the little money he had saved up as a household hand, Adjei enrolled at the Institute of Adult Education, registering for a correspondence course in Mathematics, English, Geography, History and Accounts. At the time, he wanted to join the airforce as a pilot. In between lessons, Adjei found himself a job as a kitchen helper at an American smelting company, Barco, to help pay for his studies. His aim was to get into university and he put all his energy into achieving this goal. He did not want to fail at all.

9 For two years, Adjei worked as an ordinary 'kitchen boy' by day and an extraordinary student by night, acquiring knowledge that would help him in the future. Throughout his double life, he remained driven and focused, never losing sight of his goals. Although the urge to educate himself was strong, the need to make money to supplement his meagre wages soon took over. Spotting a potential business opportunity, Adjei decided to take his first **tentative** steps into business and put his night studying on hold.

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10 Ghana had been suffering since the collapse of the price of cocoa, one of its largest exports in the sixties. The country was going through difficult times and almost everyone felt the impact of a failing economy. There was little to buy and even less with which to buy it. In all that, Adjei saw a perfect opportunity. Using the money he had saved up, he decided to invest in a small trading business. He started buying basic necessities, commodities such as soup, toothpaste, cigarettes and underwear from neighbouring Togo and selling them to his colleagues at Barco. Where he got the products from and how he got them into Ghana was an adventure that clearly demonstrated Adjei's sheer determination and will to succeed. Having been introduced to the trading business by his sister, Adjei soon joined the growing, merry band of small-time traders, dabbling in informal imports across the Ghana-Togo border.

11 "During the military regime, there was nothing in Ghana, so I was going to Togo: I would go by road and come back before time for work, during the same day. I would wake up at four o'clock in the morning and catch a taxi across the border. They often got into a lot of accidents on the way because of the speed at which they were going. I was risking my life but that was my only way of getting capital," he narrated.

12 The government had **imposed** price controls which restricted traders like Adjei from selling commodities at black market prices. Anyone caught selling was likely to be detained and whipped. Like the true businessman he was fast becoming, Adjei realised that the potential to make money far outweighed the potential of a whipping and he soon left his day job to concentrate on the trading business. Despite the risks involved, with just two trips to Togo, Adjei worked out that he could make more than his current monthly salary at Barco.

13 'I thought, why don't I just work for myself? I was going around like a hustler, going to houses and selling. In times of scarcity, you don't have to be a good salesman because if you have it, people will buy it.' They did. For the next three years, Adjei continued to bring in commodities from across the border. His product base expanded to include clothing. He began to make some real money and was able to buy his first home. Adjei was not content; he had tasted success, albeit in a small way, and he wanted more of it. He thought those precious minerals would give him money. The mineral he was referring to was gold, Ghana's leading export commodity. Adjei registered as an agent and got a licence to become an accredited buying agent for the government's diamond and gold buying company. The licence allowed him to buy gold from small-scale dealers and sell it to Diamond House, the government-owned buying house. At the same time, he started operating a jewellery shop and workshop in which he hired a team of jewellers to make wedding bands and chains which he sold directly to the public. He laughs as he remembers his baby steps up the success ladder: "I was now becoming a full-time big time businessman – in a small way, " he chuckled.

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14 The gold business became Adjei's **principal** source of income, and although he could not determine exactly what his turnover or profit was, he knew he was doing well. His approach was rudimentary. The only thing he could judge was whether he was losing or not. He made sure that anything that he bought was sold. For example, if he bought $1 000 worth of goods, he would go and sell them and get $3 000. A profit margin of 200% was not bad going at all, especially for a first-time businessman.

15 Adjei's next venture was a hardware store that sold cement, iron rods, padlocks, nails and anything concerning building. Ironically, he continued to run the jewellery shop while his wife ran the hardware store. At the time Adjei was living in Nungua, a suburb of Accra, which boasted the dubious honour of housing the most distillers in Accra, and most, if not all, of the local alcoholic drinks were being manufactured there. Nungua was affectionately known as the 'Scotland' of Ghana, because, like Scotland, it was known for its numerous distillers, which seemed to be very lucrative. Consequently, the area was home to some of the most successful and wealthy business people in Accra. Adjei saw their comings and goings and wanted more than anything to join their league.

Adapted from: Africa's Greatest Entrepreneurs, by Moky Makura, Published by Penguin Books 2008.

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