LIRA TOWN COLLEGE

**S.4 BEGINNING OF TERM I EXAMS 2013 ENGLISH LANGUAGE 112 /2 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Name: …………………………………………………………………………………………….. Stream: ……………………………….**

**Instructions:** *Attempt all questions.*

*All answers must be written in the space provided within the question paper.*

1. Read the following passage carefully, and answer the question that follows.

Alcohol is a pure, colorless liquid found in beer, wine and spirits like whisky and brandy. When we drink it, it has the special effect of making us feel more sociable and content with life. If we have any problems, it can make us forget them or make us see them as less important. For this reason, many people feel a great need to drink alcohol in order to feel truly comfortable and at ease with themselves and with other people. Unfortunately, when alcohol is taken in considerable quantity it makes us drunk. We may then become quarrelsome or act irresponsibly. For this and other reasons, it is important to control our use of alcohol. To that, it will help to understand exactly what happens when we have a drink.

When we drink a beer or whisky, the alcohol reaches the stomach and intestines. Unlike food, it does not need any digestion but passes almost immediately into the bloodstream. The alcohol is then carried in the blood to all parts of the body including the brain. Here, it affects the upper part called the cerebrum which acts as a control for the lower brain. This is why there is a resultant feeling of social ease and why people under the influence of alcohol do not always talk or behave in a sensible way or why they may even stagger when they walk. Because alcohol is taken into the bloodstream, its effects on the brain are felt quickly. One beer which will introduce about one drop of alcohol for every 1000 is enough to affect the brain. By the time there are four drops of alcohol for every 1000 drops of blood a person could be drunk. If we continue to drink heavily, the alcohol will eventually affect that part of the brain which controls breathing and the beating of the heart. These could stop.

Unfortunately, although alcohol enters the bloodstream very rapidly, it is only removed at a slow rate. A very small amount of alcohol is removed from the body by the lungs which breather it out. Most, however, is changed into different substances which the kidneys can then get rid of in urine. The liver slowly changes the alcohol to acetic acid (vinegar) and sugar which provides units of energy called calories. This process takes place when the oxygen in the blood combines with units of energy from food. The beer drinker often has a fat stomach because of the sugar content in the beer.

Although alcohol, like food, provides us with calories, it cannot be considered the same as food. This is because food contains, among things, substances called vitamins which are very important for our nerves and brain. Without the right vitamins, nerves will fail to send messages to and from the brain.

Because alcohol lessens the control of the brain, because it is often thought of wrongly as food, because it makes the liver work too hard and because it may damage part of the brain, alcohol can have serious consequences. The heavy drinker can become weak and unhealthy. He may get skin diseases. His liver may be damaged. He may become irresponsible to himself, his family and society in general.

Questions:

In about 150 words, summarize how alcohol can cause drunkenness and have some bad effects on heavy drinkers.

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***2 A. Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow it.***

**THE TALE OF A TAP**

A few weeks ago I woke in the morning as usual with a light heart and a foggy head and, as usual, sang out for my cup of tea.

My wife sang out equally cheerfully that sorry, this morning there was to be no tea because there was no water.

“What?” I said.

“There is no water anywhere,” she said. “Not in the whole town. According to the radio, the pipes have burst.”

Determined to do something about the situation, I phoned the water department and after a lot of humming and hawing, I was told that the supply would be reconnected for half an hour at 10.00am but that there would not be sufficient pressure to take water up to us on the second floor.

I looked at my watch. It was five minutes to ten! There was a tap in the yard. “Quickly,” I told my wife, “bring out all the jerry cans and buckets we have got.”

She stood there staring at me with a hard look. “What jerry cans are you talking about? As for buckets, the only bucket we has a hole in the bottom because you insist on playing the drums on it.” So I dashed off to the hardware store to buy three large jerry cans and rushed home. It was already 10.15.

I made a beeline for the yard tap which had been left open and was now trickling precious water away. Out of the corner of my eye I saw Third Floor bearing down like a berserk buffalo, eyes fixed on the tap and water containers banging about his knees.

We were on a collision course but there was nothing we could do. We closed like a couple of old tankers and both of us went down in a tangle of arms and legs, out utensils going everywhere.

By the time we had disentangled ourselves, sorted out our containers and tossed for first goat the tap, the stream of water had died down to a trickle. When we reached the tap, it gave an apologetic gurgle and a mocking hiss.

Before we could leap at each others throats, a Good Samaritan looked into the yard and told us that water could be had from the well in the mosque nearby. The only trouble with this news, as with all news, is that by the time it reached me, it has already reached half the town.

The mosque was parked with sweating, cursing humanity armed with a startling variety of containers and utensils. The focus of everybody’s attention was the solitary tap connected to the well and the scowling, barrel-chested individuals who had control over the hose pipe that was fitted to it. He was directing this hose pipe to a gross or so of debes that his helpers kept bringing up to be filled.

We were all waiting for him to finish filling his containers before making an assault on the hose pipe. The chance came sooner that I expected. One of his helpers had been filling his debe without undoing the top and the scowling man, noticing this, let go the hose pipe to personally unscrew the top.

I dived for the pipe. So did about three score other human beings. Somehow I survived and what is more, came out of the melee still clutching the hose pipe. I stuffed the end into the first open aperture. This happened to be my neighbor’s open mouth but fortunately I realized my mistake before I had properly drowned him.

Eventually, after a fierce struggle and a rich harvest of bruises, I extricated myself from the mass with a jerry can full of water and directly proceeded home with it. I laid the full can proudly before my wife and still panting from the exertion, waited for her praise.

“Only one little can! Why its nit enough to fill the basin and wash the children’s clothes with,” were the sweet words which greeted my triumph.

“Oh it is,” I said getting heated. “It’s enough to fill three basins, four basins if you like…” and to demonstrate my point, I tipped the water into the wash basin. “Stop!” screamed my wife, “the plug isn’t in. All the water is going down the drain!” it was too late. Three quarters of the water was gone. I hit myself on the head with the can and the rest of the water gushed out and drenched me to my shoes.

“You are wasting all the water,” said the woman I am married to. I didn’t murder her. I just hit her a couple of times on the head with the jerry can and then we kissed and made up; but from the day the water stopped flowing, we have never again taken anything for granted.

***Questions:***

2.1 From the passage we can tell that the writer

1. Lives in a block of flats
2. Lives in a house
3. Lives in a bungalow
4. Lives on the ground floor of a block of flats

2.2 The write went to the tap in the yard because

1. The water supply would be reconnected for half an hour
2. It was the nearest available water supply
3. The well in the mosque was too crowded
4. He wanted to get there before his neighbor from the third floor did.

2.3 The writer didn’t like going to the well in the mosque because

1. He wasn’t a moslem
2. He was afraid of the barrel-chested tough in charge of the hose pipe
3. It was far too crowded
4. It was too far away

2.4 When he got home with a jerry can full of water, his wife

1. Was very glad to see him
2. Greeted him triumphantly
3. Was very pleased to see that he had at last managed to get some water
4. Was disappointed at the small amount of water he had managed to obtain.

2.5 The writer seems to have intended this passage to be

1. A serious essay on the importance of maintaining a regular water supply.
2. An attack on the incompetence of the water department
3. A light-hearted account of a minor domestic crisis
4. A bitter attack on the laziness and ingratitude of modern women.

2.6 Explain the following phrases. Use complete sentences!

(i) on a collision course

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

(ii) tossed for first go

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(iii) made up

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2.7 Explain the following according to its usage in the passage;

(i) a light heart

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

(ii) a good Samaritan

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

***3 A Rewrite each item (3.1 – 3.10) as instructed, without changing the meaning.***

3.1 She won the tournament, so I congratulated her. (Begin: I congratulated her……………)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.2 They have promised me a new bicycle next year. (Begin: I ……………………………….)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.3 Wars are horrible. Mere words cannot describe them. (Join into one sentence using: more)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.4 He wrote several letters to her, but there was no reply. (Rewrite: Although…….she …….them.)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.5 Karanga committed a foul against the goal keeper. He argued with the referee.

(Rewrite as one sentence, beginning: Not only………………)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.6 If she begins cooking very early tomorrow morning, the guest may eat by 1:00pm.

(Rewrite using: Might)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.7 There has been a large amount of rain recently. Many of the roads are impassable.

(Rewrite using: Owing to……………………………………………..)

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3.8 He’ll get a good job in the ministry. That is certain. (Rewrite beginning: That he will succeed…)

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3.9 Everyone has forgotten the old man. He used to own that shop.

(Rewrite without using the verb forget. Begin: The man who used………………………)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.10 Peter is sick…………………………………………………………………. (Add a question tag)

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***Complete each of the sentence 3.11 – 3.20 with the most suitable word or group of words from the list given. Put a ring around the letter of your choice.***

3.11 In last year’s Mandela cup football match at Nakivubo stadium, Keny Breweries ……………….. Sports Club Villa two goals to one.

1. Won
2. Gave
3. Beat
4. Kicked

3.12 This is the second time you…………………………me the same lie.

1. Have told
2. Could tell
3. Had told
4. Can tell

3.13 If she uses her intelligence and energy…………………………….., she may get elected to parliament.

1. Fuller
2. Fullest
3. In full swing
4. To the full

3.14 It is a pity that the young man can never really get……………….his troubles.

1. Through
2. Over
3. Off
4. Above

3.15 What time did they…………………………………the hotel?

1. Arrive to
2. Arrive at
3. Arrive in
4. Arrive

3.16 I asked two people the way to the station but………………………….of them knew.

1. None
2. Either
3. Both
4. Neither

3.17 “They keep to themselves” – means:

1. They like each other
2. They do not like to socialize with other people
3. They hate others
4. They minimize others

3.18 That road is dangerous after dark, so……………………..

1. Run out
2. Look out
3. Hold out
4. Fall off

3.19 I need both these pens; and I can’t let you have…………………………

1. Either
2. Neither
3. None
4. It

3.20 They don’t see my point clearly, but of course………………………they will understand it all.

1. On time
2. At times
3. Over time
4. In time

“NO PAIN NO GAINS”