**NAME:……………………………………………INDEX NO………………**

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE 112/2**

**PAPER 2**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCTION**

**MOCK EXAMINATION 2017**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE 112/2**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*Attempt* **all** *questions in the spaces provided.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Question | Score |
| 1 |  |
| 2A |  |
| 2B |  |
| 3A |  |
| 3B |  |
| TOTAL |  |

1. **Read the passage and answer the question that follows.**

In spite of the efforts of town planners the drift to the towns continues and large urban areas are becoming even larger. A good indication of this is the growing number of cities with over a million inhabitants. In 1990 only eleven cities had population which topped the million mark, but today the list contains well over a hundred such cities and gets longer every year. By far the greater proportion of these cities with more than a million inhabitants is in the industrial areas of the northern hemisphere.

Tropical areas, with the exception of India, have few examples.

Currently however, the developing countries are experiencing the greater rate of urban growth and it is here that the problems of urban life are most acute.

When people are packed together in large numbers it becomes difficult to provide them with housing, transport and recreation in a healthy environment. Disease is easily spread and often arises from the insanitary conditions of towns. A pure water supply is essential and in vast quantities. The local rivers and streams may not be large enough to give adequate supply of water. Thus Manchester gets more of its water by aqueduct from the Lake District and Birmingham from reservoirs in Wales. Los Angeles, with its dry climate has aqueduct 240km long from Sierra Nevada Mountains. Many leisure activities such as sailing are becoming popular and adding to the demands for water.

Waste water from houses and factories has to be carried away as sewage. The sewers of town normally run down hill in drains under the streets to sewage works. This usually is situated on a flat land by the river and there, the sewage is treated so as not to pollute the river further. Sewage works are expensive, however, in man towns particularly in the less developed countries, there are only cesspits-covered deep holes into which the sewage runs. Even worse, in some areas untreated sewage is discharged straight into the nearest river or if the city is a coastal one, into the sea.

Solid rubbish also presents a problem. There are enormous quantities to be carried away some where. The most modern towns have waste disposal units which reduce rubbish to fine particles that can be flushed away, but these are rare. In most western cities, rubbish is collected and buried in old quarries of gravel or clay pits or burned in incinerators. Sea-side towns sometimes have their solid rubbish loaded into barges and dumped at sea. In many tropical countries, garbage is simply tipped on to wasteland where it forms food for birds, rats and flies.

Much air pollution occurs in towns from house and factory chimneys and from car and other motor vehicles exhausts. Not only are these atmospheric pollutants a hazard to health but also damage or dirty buildings and metal structures and suspended solids of soot and ash in particular may increase the incidence of fog and cloud before they are deposited on the surface. In the past air pollution affected the shape of towns. The better quality houses were built up wind factories. Nowadays the problem of air pollution is partly fought by laws against some from factory and house chimneys.

As we have seen, the larger the town the more people who live on the outskirts. Most of the jobs are in the central business district and consequently there are many commuters. A million people travel each day in London; in Paris, the daily total of commutes is 900,000. The rush-hour is very well known feature of large towns. When thousands of passengers pour out of trains, buses and cars, handling so much traffic requires very careful organization.

*(Adapted from environmental studies by Terry Janning Pitman)*

**Question:**

In not more than 120 words summarise, the problems of urban life.

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*2(A) Read this passage and then answer the questions that follow*

As we rapidly approach the 21st century we become increasingly aware of the **forecasts** of the prophets, diviners or fortune-tellers, as well as the more scientific futurologists. What sort of future do these seers foretell? Just how far away is a science-created Utopia?

Well, already for the 1980s experts speak of a breakthrough in medicine in an implanted nuclear- powered heart that can survive its owner and be re-implanted in someone else. Then a small electronic brain simulator is being developed that will be able to relieve headaches, help paralysed people regain the use of their limbs and assist in modifying the behavior of mentally ill patients, while an artificial pancreas will be able to automatically dispense insulin to diabetics and thus eliminate the need for injection.

For the 1990s the possibility is **even more dazzling**. There is talk of making synthetic blood and of procedures to detect blood clots, the cause of heart attacks and strokes. There’s also the **likelihood** of computer implants for the brain that can boost physical or intellectual performance, and even cloning, or replicating people, is envisaged.

And, as for the year 2000, scientists have forecast such things as using hibernation to extend human life by intermittently slowing down the body processes. But the most startling idea is the synthesis, or marrying of plant and animal cells to create a new species called the plant-man chimera. Life is then beginning to resemble science fiction. Yet further changes are predicted within the first fifty years of the 21st century; by then scientists will be able to manipulate the brain so that memory correction is possible or prolong life until the age of 120. But are all these possibilities just hollow dreams, or mad scientists’ illusions? Well, scientists say that many of them are facts already inside the laboratories and the others more than possibilities. So where does that leave mankind? Just restricting ourselves to the discoveries that have already been made, there are still enormous ethical dilemmas facing us. And, unfortunately, none of our laws, our religious or our ideologies have prepared us for this brave new world.

*Source: practicing English Language by Margret Archer and E. Nolan –Woods*

***Answer questions 2.1 to 2.4 on this question paper*** (10 marks)

2.1 Briefly explain the meanings of the following words or phrases as used in the passage

(i) forecasts

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) seers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) even more dazzling

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.2 In what way could a nuclear – powered heart be considered a breakthrough?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.3 List five things from the passage that scientists have forecast for the future

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(v) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.4 Why do you think the writer uses the expression “brave new world?”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***2B. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow;***

The drums and the dancing began again and reached fever-heat. Darkness was around the corner, and the burial was near. Guns fired the last salute and the cannon rent the sky. And then from the centre of the delirious fury came a cry of agony and shouts of horror. It was as if a spell had been cast. All was silent. In the centre of the crowd a boy lay in a pool of blood. It was the dead man’s sixteen-year old son, who with his brothers and half brothers had been dancing the traditional farewell to their father. Okonkwo’s gun had exploded and a piece of iron had pierced the boy’s heart.

The confusion that followed was without parallel in the tradition of Umofia. Violent deaths were frequent, but nothing like this had ever happened. The only course open to Okonkwo was to flee from the clan. It was a crime against the earth goddess to kill a clansman, and a man who committed it must flee from the land. The crime was of two kinds, male and female. Okonkwo had committed the female, because it had been inadvertent. He could return to the clan after seven years.

That night he collected his most valuable belongings into heat-loads. His wives wept bitterly and their children wept with them without knowing why. Obierika and a half dozen other friends came to help and to console him. They each made nine or ten trips carrying Okonkwo’s yams to store in Obierika’s barn. And before the cock crowed, Okonkwo and his family were fleeing to his motherland. It was a little village called Mbanta just beyond the borders of Mbaino.

As soon as the day broke, a large crowd of men from Ezeulu’s quarter stormed Okonkwo’s compound, dressed in grabs of war. They set fire to his houses, demolished his red walls, killed his animals and destroyed his barn. It was the justice of the earth goddess, and they were merely her messengers. They had no hatred in their hearts against Okonkwo. His greatest friend, Obierika, was among them. They were merely cleansing the land which Okonkwo had polluted with the blood of a clansman.

Obierika was a man who thought about things. When the will of the goddess had been done, he sat down in his obi and mourned his friend’s calamity. Why should a man suffer so grievously for an offence he had committed inadvertently? But although he thought for a long time he found no answer. He was merely led into greater complexities. He remembered his wife’s twin children, whom he had thrown away. What crime had they committed? The earth had decreed that they were an offence against the great goddess; her wrath was loosed on all the land and not just on the offender. As the elders said, if one finger brought oil it soiled the others.

(From: *THINGS FALL APART* by Chinua Achebe)

**Put a ring on the most correct answer. (10 marks )**

2.6. The drums and dancing

1. had begun before dark
2. had begun just before dark
3. began when darkness arrived
4. had been going on all day

2.7. The people were beating drums and dancing because;

1. they enjoyed doing this
2. they were preparing for war, to avenge the dead man
3. this was a customary part of a funeral
4. they were chasing away evil spirits

2.8. Okonkwo’s calamity upset

1. his own family only
2. friends as well as his family
3. Obierika more than anyone else
4. The whole clan

2.9. We can conclude from the text the punishment for the male kind of the crime committed by okonkwo

1. Less severe than that for the female kind
2. More severe than that for the female kind
3. The same as that for anyone else
4. Unknown, since the male kind of crime had never been committed

2.10. The last sentence implies that the elders believed

1. If one finger became oily, you had to wash your whole hand in order to clean it
2. It was necessary to prevent the whole clan from being corrupted by one offender
3. If one member of a tribe was guilty of a crime then all were guilty in some way
4. If the head of the tribe soiled his reputation the whole tribe would suffer

**3A. *Re write the items 3.1-3.10 as instructed. Do not change their meaning unless told to do so*** (10 marks)

3.1. Have you ever been taken to the famous palace of Buganda? (Begin: Has…)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.2. Scientists believe that rest is an effective cure, like medicine. (Re write using…as effective…)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.3. When the Guest of Honour arrives, he will be expected to sign in the Arrival Book. (Re write beginning: On…….)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.4. Juma has invited everyone to his birthday party. (Begin: Everyone…)

………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

3.5. The teacher said, “Today I want to think about the words you have learnt this week.” (Rewrite in Indirect Speech)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.6. Unless you wash the cut on your leg, it may become infected. ( Begin: If….)

………………………………………………………………………………

3.7. May be answered Patricia he will learn a lesson. (Punctuate the sentence)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.8. Although the teacher relentlessly helped Opito, he failed to excel. (Begin: For…….)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.9. The apples were eaten by students. They were tiny. They were seven. They were ripe. They were sweet. They were yellow. (Re write without repetition)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3.10. If James had not intervened promptly, the thief would have been killed by the angry mob. (Begin: But…..)

………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

3B**. *Complete the following sentences with the most suitable choice. Indicate your answer******by putting a ring around your choice***. (10 marks)

3.11. Shame…………you.

A. at B. upon. C. about D. on

3.12. When he was asked why he didn’t apply for a refund, he just…….shoulders.

A. shrugged B. tugged C. wriggled D. few

3.13. The army officer swore to stop the rebellion root and……

A. branch B. stem C. leaves D. bark

3.14. The suicide bombers will not be forgiven……………… reveal the source of their operation.

A. unless if they B. if they do not C. if they do D. unless when they

3.15. She………….by the time we return to visit her next week.

A. will be recovered B. will be recovering C. will have recovered D. will recover

3.16. Every one of the students in the hall made……………conclusions about the Guest Speaker of the day.

A. his or her B. his C. her D. their

3.17. In a survey of food choices in Kampala restaurants, it was discovered that young men had a strong liking…..chips and sausages.

A. for B. to C. of D. with

3.18. I carried my raincoat…………it should rain.

A. if at all B. in case C. if D. even

3.19. Cooperation of all members of the drama society is………..to the success of the play.

A. required B. necessary C. vital D. needed

3.10. He developed a constant headache and this……………lasted for nearly six months.

A. infliction B. influx C. influx D. affliction

*The end.*