

SECTION A : 50 MARKS

Sub-Section I

Questions 1 to 50 carry one mark each.

In each of the questions 1 to 5, fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

- The pupils were supervised by invigilators.
- I would rather eat cake than bread.
- from whom did you borrow that nice pen?
- The dog and the bitch barked at us.
- The pupils reached school late because of bad weather.

In each of the questions 6 to 15, use the correct form of the word given in the brackets to complete the sentence.

- A Samosa has a triangular shape. (triangle)
- The passengers narrowly escaped the accident. (narrow)
- Emily's English pronunciation is good. (pronounce)
- The teacher has forgiven all the stubborn pupils. (forgive)
- The reception at the hotel is well decorated. (receive)
- In order to be successful every candidate has to work hard. (success)
- The patient has been lying on bed for a week. (to lie)
- A lion is king crueller / crueler than a buffalo. (cruel)
- The equinox happens twice a year. (two)
- Our class had an adventurous journey to the coast. (adventure)

In questions 16 and 17, arrange the given words in alphabetical order.

- sky, skew, skype, skit.
skew, skit, sky, skype
- continue, avenue, venue, revenue.
avenue, continue, revenue, venue

In questions 18 and 19, arrange the words to form a meaningful sentence.

- is time nine The O'clock.
The time is nine o'clock.
- means By did what travel you?
By what means did we travel

In each of the questions 20 to 22, give the plural form of the given words.

- torch torches
- a loaf of bread loaves of bread
- mouse mice

In each of the questions 23 to 25, rewrite the sentence giving one word for the underlined group of words.

- The person who repairs vehicles is in the garage.
The mechanic is in the garage.
- Sarah is a very good looking girl.
Sarah is a very beautiful / pretty girl.
- Mr. Kintu's family has female children only.
Mr. Kintu's family has daughters / girls only.

In questions 26 and 27, use the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

- there
I will go there after church service.
- their
Let's hope to find him there.

In each of the questions 28 to 30, rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

28. Low lands are better than highlands.
Low lands are worse than highlands.
29. Kapere's kraal is full of bulls.
Kapere's kraal is full of cows.
30. I read the front page of the newspaper.
I read the back page of the newspaper.

Sub-Section II

In each of the questions 31 to 50, re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

31. The match box has many sticks. (Re-write the sentence beginning: There are)
There are many sticks in the match box.
32. I am interested in reading traditional stories.
 (Re-write the sentence using: like)
I like reading traditional stories.
33. Every body who wants the job should write an application letter.
 (Re-write the sentence beginning: Whoever)
Whoever wants the job should write an application letter.
34. Imelda is very old. She cannot remarry.
 (Re-write as one sentence using: such that)
Imelda is such an old girl woman that she cannot remarry.
35. The voters arrived late. They failed to cast their votes.
 (Re-write as one sentence using: because)
The voters failed to cast their votes because they arrived late.
36. The bank has given me a loan. (Re-write the sentence using: have got)
I have got a loan from the bank.
37. We removed the shoes before we entered the mosque.
 (Re-write the sentence beginning: After)
After removing the shoes we entered the mosque.
38. John will visit his friend tomorrow. (Re-write the sentence using: likely)
John is likely to find his friend tomorrow.
39. When you come near the mirror, your image becomes big.
 (Re-write the sentence beginning: The nearer)
The nearer you come to the mirror, the bigger your image becomes.
40. Bbosa married a pretty woman. She is a brown woman. She is tall.
 (Re-write as one sentence without using 'who' or 'and')
Bbosa married a pretty tall brown woman. NOPSHTAOMPNI
i tail
41. Atana wove that big basket.
 (Re-write the sentence ending: by Atana.)
That big basket was woven by Atana.
42. I borrowed five thousand shillings from Kobby.
 (Re-write the sentence using: lent)
Kobby lent me five thousand shillings.
43. The team played well although it did not win the match.
 (Re-write the sentence using: but)
The team played well but it did not win the match.
44. The driver oughtn't to have driven at high speed.
 (Re-write the sentence using: shouldn't)
The driver shouldn't have driven at a high speed.

45. If we end the term, I will go for a holiday tour.
(Re-write the sentence using: would)
..... If we ended the term, I would go for a holiday tour.
46. Belinda responded to my call when I rang her.
(Re-write the sentence beginning: As soon as)
As soon as I rang Belinda, she responded to my call.
47. This is a very easy examination. (Re-write the sentence ending: easy.)
This examination is very easy.
48. "The debate will take place today," said the teacher.
(Re-write the sentence using: said that)
The teacher said that the debate would take place that day.
49. There isn't any letter in the post office. (Re-write the sentence using: hardly)
There is hardly any letter in the post office.
50. An apple a day (Re-write and complete the proverb correctly.)
Keeps the doctor away.

SECTION B (50 MARKS)

Questions 51 to 55 carry ten marks each.

51. Read the passage below carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Debating is an interesting oral activity. It involves two parties or sides having a logical discussion or argument. The two sides are the proposers and the opposers. The proposers support the motion while the opposers argue against it. The motion is the topic under discussion.

The chairperson officiates at a debate session. He or she chairs and controls all activities in a debate. The secretary jots down the points being raised by the speakers. The timekeeper alerts the speakers about the expiry of their time. He or she rings or sounds the bell if the speaker's time has elapsed.

Other officials in a debate are the chief whip and the language critic or moderator. The chief whip is in charge of discipline of both the speakers and the audience. The language critic corrects errors in grammar and pronunciation.

In a debate, there are common phrases or points raised by the speakers. Point of information is raised by a member to inform the holder of the floor about something. Point of inquiry is raised to inquire or seek some clarification. Point of order is raised when something wrong needs to be put right by the speaker. Point of defence is raised when the speaker wants to defend his or her point or side.

The chairperson closes the debate when the secretary has declared the results for both sides.

Questions:

- (a) What is the passage about?
The passage is about debating.
- (b) Which side of the party supports the motion?
The proposers side supports the motion.

(c) Who are the audience in a debate?

The audience are people attending the debate.

(d) Who chairs a debate session?

The chairperson chairs a debate session.

(e) What is the work of a secretary in a debate?

The work of a secretary in a debate is to jot down the speaker's points.

(f) How many debate officials are mentioned in the passage?

There are five debate officials mentioned in the passage.

(g) Why is the language critic important in a debate?

The language critic is important in a debate because he/she corrects errors in grammar and pronunciation.

(h) Which point in a debate is raised for clarification?

Point of inquiry is a point raised in a debate for clarification.

(i) Give another word or a group of words with the same meaning as jots down.

writes / records

(j) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

DEBATING / CONDUCTING A DEBATE

2. Below is a travel chart showing routes for different buses. Study it carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

DAY	BUS CO.	FROM	TO	VIA	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME
Mon.	YABOT	Pader	Kampala	Lira	7.00pm	4.00am
Tue.	YY1	Lira	Kampala	Karuma	6.00am	12.00am
Wed.	HMK	Kampala	Lira	Karuma	12.00am	7.00am
Wed.	FRIENDS	Kampala	Pader	Lira	12.00am	8.00am
Wed.	YY2	Kampala	Lira	Soroti	3.00am	12.00noon
Thur.	MAKULA	Iganga	Jinja		7.00am	7.40am
Fri.	YY3	Mutukula border	Nimule border	Kampala -Gulu	6.00pm	6.00am

Questions:

(a) What does the above travel chart show?

The above travel chart shows routes for different buses.

(b) Which bus comes from Lira?

YY1 bus comes from Lira.

(c) At what time does Yabot bus depart from Pader?

(7.00pm)

Yabot bus departs from Pader at seven o'clock in the evening.

(d) On which day of the week does YY2 bus leave Kampala?

YY2 bus leaves Kampala on Wednesday.

(e) How many hours does HMK take to reach Lira?

HMK takes seven hours to reach Lira.

(f) Which bus doesn't pass via any major town?

MAKULA doesn't pass via any major town.

(g) Which bus moves from border to border?

YY3 bus moves from border to border.

(h) Which bus reaches its destination at 4.00a.m?

Yahet bus reaches its destination at 4.00a.m.

(i) How long does YY3 bus take on the way?

YY3 bus takes 1 hour on the way.

(j) How many buses depart from Kampala?

Three buses depart from Kampala.

53. Read the poem below very carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Ball games ! Ball games !
Games played by use of limbs
The hand catches and throws the ball,
The leg gets and kicks the ball.

In a soccer match
A team of eleven on either side.
Dribble the ball with agile legs
The skillful player nets the ball.

Save for the goal keeper
Handball is a taboo in soccer
But in volley ball and netball
The hands are the makers of the game.

Ball games ! Ball games !
Winning depends on the tactical skills
Of the coaches and the players
The winners get high points and trophies.

Judgment in ball games
Is dependent on the referee in soccer
And umpire in netball and volleyball
The spectators and fans cheer up the victors.

Questions:

(a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about a ball game.

(b) Which parts of the body play the above games?

The limbs play the above games. The Legs

(c) How many players make a soccer team?

Eleven players make a soccer team.

(d) In which game is handball unacceptable?

Handball is unacceptable in soccer and in football.

(e) How many stanzas does the poem have?

The poem has five stanzas.

(f) Who nets the ball?

The skillful player nets the ball.

(g) What does winning a match depend on?

Winning a match depends on the tactical skills of the coach and player.

(h) In which games does an umpire officiate?

An umpire officiates in volleyball and netball.

(i) Why are the above games called ball games?

The above games are called ball games because they are played with a ball.

(j) Who are the victors, according to the poem?

Victors are the winners / the victorious / are those ones who win the game.

54. The sentences below are not in a correct order. Rewrite them in the correct order to form a meaningful composition about:

"PUBLIC TRANSPORT"

- (a) But public transport means using taxis, buses or boda boda. (4)
(b) This is the money you pay to the conductor. (6)
(c) The number of people using public transport has increased. (1)
(d) In using private means, you have to use your own car. (3)
(e) You just pay him after he has transported you. (9)
(f) However, the boda boda does not give out a ticket. (8)
(g) In this means of transport, you have to pay the fare. (5)
(h) All in all, with or without a ticket, what is important is to reach your destination. (10)
(i) This is because many of them can't afford private means. (2)
(j) In return, the conductor gives you a ticket. (7)

55. Write a letter to your parent or guardian, thanking him or her for taking you for a camping trip at Mabira forest picnic site in December last year.
- Inform him or her that the camp fee that he or she paid was not wasted, and that you learnt many interesting things that still ring in your mind.
Use your school address.

1) { Nkurungu Bright Future Primary School,
P.O. Box 20,
Kisumu
27th April, 2013. }
Dear father, }
{ With great pleasure and honor, let me hope that all is going well.
{ Over time, how are you and how is your life? Back to me, I am OK.

✓ Salutation — 1
✓ Date — 1
✓ salutation — 1
✓ Body — 1

mal. thank
- inform
- learnt