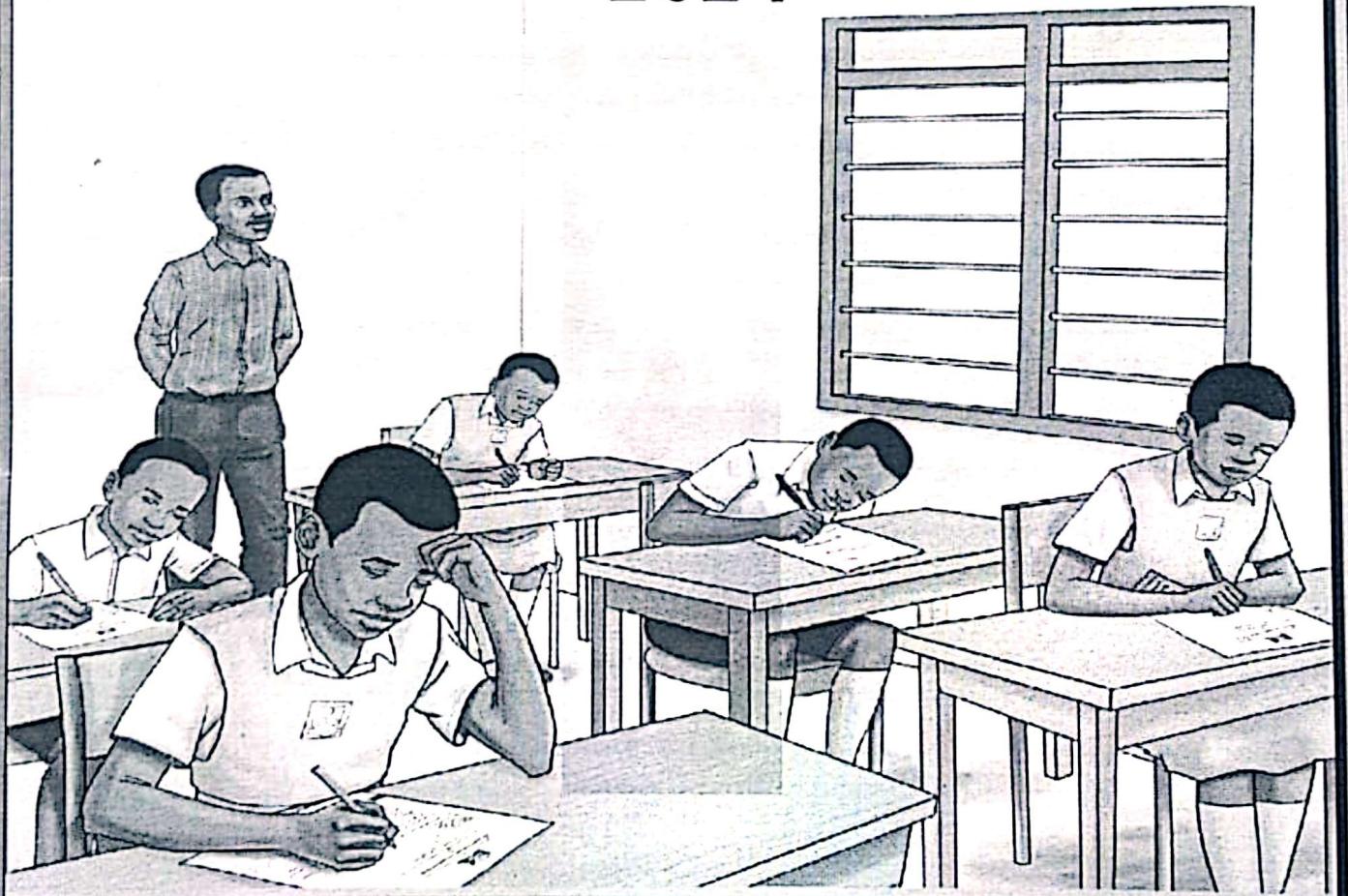


# SUREKEY EXAMINATIONS BOARD



"Don't speak for Quality, Let Quality Speak for itself"

**2024**



**ENGLISH SUPER SERIES**  
**OFFICIAL MARKING GUIDE**

## SECTION A: 50 MARKS

Questions 1 to 50 carry one mark each

### Subsection I

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

1. How **much** did you pay for that floppy disk?
2. **Unless** you write neatly, you will score poor scores.
3. The thieves broke **into** Kasule's garage and took off with his new car.
4. If I had money, I **would** visit the zoo tomorrow.
5. If you want to buy furniture, you can go to Mr. Owundo's **carpentry** workshop.

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

6. She had a lot of **repetition(s)** in her composition. (repeat)
7. Having **rotten** from the store room, all the tomatoes were thrown away by Namukasa. (rot)
8. Of all the boys in primary seven, Samson is the **humblest**. (humble)
9. The old man who passes by everyday was convicted for **robbery**. (rob)
10. He **accidentally** wrote his father's name on the examination paper. (accident)
11. What a nice basket Anyango **wove**! (weave)
12. He has carried **his** bag to the library. (him)
13. That book is not mine alone, it is **ours**. (us)
14. **Metallic** beds are good because they don't easily burn in case of a fire outbreak. (metal)
15. There are many **chimneys** in our schools. (chimney)

For questions 16 and 17, rearrange the given words in **alphabetical order**.

16. sauna fan hotel gym
17. message massage marry messenger
- marry message messenger

For questions 18 and 19, use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know the **difference in their meaning**.

18. play An idea of; doing things for pleasure.

An idea of; pretending to be or do something for fun.  
An idea of; being involved in a game or competing against somebody in a game.

An idea of; a piece of writing performed by actors in a theatre or on television or radio.  
An idea of; an action or move in a game.

19. pray An idea of; speaking to God especially to give thanks or ask for help.  
An idea of; hoping very much that something will happen.

In each of the questions 20 and 21, write the **short forms** of the given **full forms**.

20. Acting **Ag**
21. master of ceremonies **MC**

For questions 22 and 23, rewrite the sentence giving the **opposite** for the underlined words.

22. The MTN mast near our home is immovable.  
The **MTN mast near our home** is movable.
23. My young sibling is in upper primary now.  
My **young sibling** is in **lower** primary now.

In numbers 24 and 25, give the **plural form** of each of the given words.

24. baby's towel **babies' towels**
25. handkerchief **handkerchiefs/handkerchieves**

For questions 26 to 28, rewrite the sentence giving **one word** for the underlined group of words.

26. Our uncle has spent over a period of ten years in the United States.

**Our uncle has spent over a decade in the United States.**

27. Please knead the dough with care, or else it will get spoilt.  
Please **knead the dough carefully, or else it will get spoilt**.
28. Mumwa in a greedy manner ate the food.  
**Mumwa greedily ate the food.**

In questions 29 and 30, rearrange the words below to form correct **meaningful sentences**.

29. to good it children I don't good mistreat think is.  
**I don't think it is good to mistreat children.**
30. dusty is Road Kabira How!  
**How dusty Kabira Road is!**

## **Subsection II**

For each of the questions **31** to **50**, rewrite the sentence as instructed in brackets.

31. By whom was the dining room mopped?

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Who .....?)

**Who mopped the dining room?**

The mushroom soup contained a lot of salt.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....was very.....)

**The mushroom soup was very salty.**

Ethan plays a piano as well as a guitar.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Not only.....)

**Not only does Ethan play a piano but also a guitar.**

Not only does Ethan play a piano, but he also plays a guitar.

Not only does Ethan play a guitar, but he also plays a piano.

I save money so that I can buy mummy a Christmas gift.

(Rewrite as two separate sentences.)

**I save money. I want to buy mummy a Christmas gift.**

That is the doctor. I told you about him last week.

(Join as one sentence using: .....about whom.....)

**That is the doctor about whom I told you last week.**

We expect to excel at PLE this year.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....looking forward.....)

**We are looking forward to excelling at PLE this year.**

The girl came late. The teacher punished her.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Having.....)

**Having come late, the girl was punished by the teacher.**

It is four years since we last toured Mountain Kirimanjalo.

(Rewrite the sentence ending: .....ago.)

**We (last) toured Mountain Kirimanjalo four years ago.**

I hate watching sports on television

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....don't like.....)

**I don't like watching sports on television.**

Mr. Tamale was a rich man. He was not proud.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....in spite of.....)

**Mr. Tamale was not proud in spite of the fact that he was a rich man.**

"Where can we find the network mast in this village?" the tourist asked.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....wanted to know .....

**The tourist wanted to know where he could find the network mast in the village.**

42. There was almost no body in the Post Office.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....hardly.....)

**There was hardly anybody in the Post Office.**

When will you go to the butcher's?

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: At what .....?)

**At what time will you go to the butcher's?**

If Dad pays the money for swimming, I will be the first person to enter the swimming pool.

(Rewrite as one sentence using: .....would.....)

**If Dad paid the money for swimming, I would be the first person to enter the swimming pool.**

We intend to spend our holidays in Kiboga.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Our: .....)

**Our intention is to spend our holidays in Kiboga.**

It becomes very expensive when the journey is long.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: The: .....the .....)

**The longer the journey is, the more expensive it becomes.**

Both Jeremiah and Jackson are honest plumbers.

(Rewrite the sentence using: .....as well as.....)

**Jeremiah, as well as Jackson, is an honest plumber.**

Jackson, as well as Jeremiah, is an honest plumber.

A dog is used for security. It also needs to be protected and well catered for. (Rewrite the sentence using: .....much as.....)

**A dog also needs to be protected and well catered for much as it is used for security.**

It is very dangerous to drive at a high speed.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Driving .....)

**Driving at a high speed is very dangerous.**

John wants to build a school. John wants to build a church.

(Rewrite as one sentence using: .....either.....or.....)

**John wants to build either a school or a church.**

John wants to build either a church or a school.

## 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.

Every country has people who permanently live there. We call them citizens. Citizens in each country **derive** their general name from the name of their country. For instance, people from Uganda are called Ugandans. Those from Rwanda are called Rwandans and those from America are called Americans. Those from Switzerland are called the Swiss while those from Netherlands are the Dutch.

One cannot be a Rwandan or American unless one is a citizen of such a country. There are many ways through which one can become a citizen of any country that is, a citizen by birth which means such a person was born in that country and his or her parents lived there permanently. This is the largest group of the country. Another way is by registration. If one is not borne of that country, one can apply to the leadership of that country for registration as a citizen. Others are citizens by decent.

These are also few. If you are not registered as a citizen, you are called a foreigner in any country.

At one time, international social events like football can bring many nationalities together in one particular country. For instance, many people from different countries went to South Africa in 2010 to watch the World Cup finals. All of them were not South Africans though they were enjoying the same match.

There are many Ugandans who are now Americans. They went there possibly to look for jobs and after some good time, they got used to the place and applied to the American government for citizenship. If one is not registered as a citizen, one cannot be allowed to take part in political and cultural affairs of that country.

- (a) What is the passage about?  
**The passage is about citizens.**
- (b) Who is a citizen according to the passage?  
**According to the passage, a citizen is a person who permanently lives in a country.**
- (c) From which country do the Swiss come?  
**The Swiss come from Switzerland.**

(d) Apart from registration and decent, how can one become a citizen of a country?

**Apart from registration and decent, one can become a citizen of a country by birth.**

(e) What we call people from Netherlands?

**A person from Netherlands is called a Dutch.**

(f) According to the passage, who is a foreigner?

**According to the passage, a foreigner is a person who is not a registered citizen of any country.**

(g) Why do you think people leave their countries to go and settle in other countries?

**I think people leave their countries to go and settle in other countries in order / so as to look for jobs, / to get jobs, / job opportunities.**

(h) Who is not allowed to take part in the political and cultural affairs of a country?

**A non-registered citizen is not allowed to take part in the political and cultural affairs of a country.**

(i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the passage.

**(i) derive / get / acquire /  
(ii) take part / participate / get involved / engage / join in / play part**

52. Read the poem below carefully and then answer, **in full sentences**, the questions about it.

The Post Office  
A place of quality service  
Transporting parcels at low cost  
Delivering them safely to customers

The Post Office  
A place of various activities  
Handling mails, selling postage stamps and renting out private letter boxes  
Making the customer a king

The Post Office  
A place of no worries  
A fleet of postal buses  
That provide transport to passengers

The Post Office  
A place of real business  
Banking services, money transfer and giving out loans  
To people for personal development

**Warren Smith, (2024)**

- (a) What is the poem about?  
**The poem is about the Post Office.**
- (b) According to stanza one, what does the post office deliver safely to customers?  
**According to stanza one, the post office delivers parcels safely to customers.**
- (c) Write the line in the poem that shows that at the post office there is customer care?  
**'Making the customer a king'**
- (d) Why would you think that postal buses are important to the public?  
**I would think that postal buses are important to the public because they provide transport to the passengers.**
- (e) How are parcels delivered to customers?  
**Parcels are delivered to customers safely.**
- (f) Why do you think the post office gives out loans?  
**I think the post office gives out loans to people to develop personally.**
- (g) In how many stanzas was the poem written?  
**The poem was written in four stanzas.**
- (h) By whom was the poem written?  
**The poem was written by Warren Smith.**
- (i) Give one word or a group of words to mean various as used in the poem.  
**many/different/ several/diverse/assorted/mixed/**
- (j) Name one service that is carried out at the post office.  
**Banking/transport/**

53. Below is a visitor's book used at Pubungu Parents School in Pader. Showing a list of visitors who visited the school in the first week of term one in 2024. Study it carefully and answer in full sentences the questions about it.

Name	Address	Reason	Time in	Time out	Signature
Kinya Simon	Tororo	to see the head teacher	9:00a.m.	9:30a.m.	Kinya
Mugerwa Sam	Luwero	to deliver food items	2:00p.m.	3:00p.m.	MS
Namili Harriet	Mukono	to visit my daughter in P.7	2:00p.m.	5:00p.m.	Harriet
Odongo Samuel	Katakwi	to pick a pay slip	10:00a.m.	10:15p.m.	Samuel
Mugerwa Sam	Luwero	to deliver food items	Noon	1:00p.m.	MS
Godi John	Jinja	to buy new uniforms for my son	8:00a.m.	8:45p.m.	GJ
Ahabwe Shifrah	Luwero	to pick an admission form	9:00a.m.	9:20a.m.	Ahabwe

- (a) From which school was the above information extracted?  
**The above information was extracted from Pubungu Parents School.**
- (b) What does the information show?  
**The information shows a list of visitors in the visitor's book who/that visited Pubungu Parents School (in Pader) in the first week of term one in 2024.**
- (c) How many visitors visited the school in that week?  
**Six visitors visited the school in that week.**
- (d) Why did Godi John visit the school?  
**Godi John visited the school to buy a new uniform for his son.**
- (e) Whose daughter is in P.7 according to the information above?  
**According to the information above, Namili Harriet's daughter is in P.7**
- (f) Who do you think wanted a place for a new child in the school?  
**I think Ahabwe Shifrah wanted a place for a new child in the school. I think it is Ahabwe Shifrah who/that wanted a place for a new child in the school.**

(g)

How long did Namilii Harriet stay at school?

**Namilii Harriet stayed for three hours long at school.**

(h)

Who did Kinya come to see at school?

**Kinya came to see the head teacher at school.**

(i)

Mention the visitor who stayed at school for the shortest time?

**Odongo Samuel**

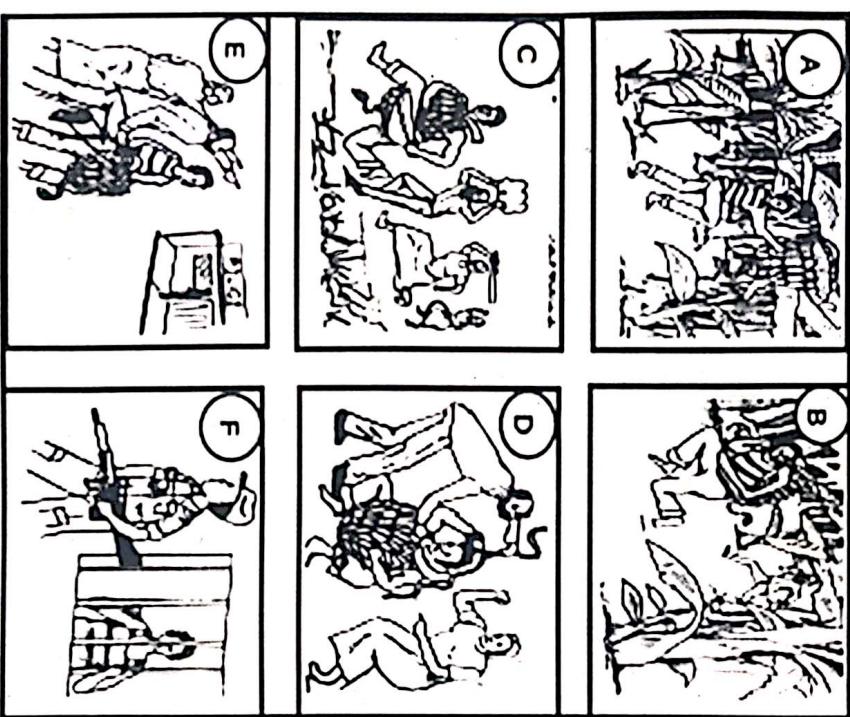
(j)

How many visitors came from Luwero?

**Three visitors came from Luwero.**

54. he picture A-F tell a story. Write a sentence about each picture to describe what is happening. You may use the following words to guide you: **cut, chasing, banana, arrest, police station, run, prison, pleading,**

plantation, handcuff, sticks, thief, tiptoeing.



Picture A: **A thief is cutting banana.**

**A thief is tiptoeing in a banana plantation.**

Picture B: **The thief is running with the banana.**

Picture C: **People are chasing the thief.**

Picture D: **The thief has been caught.**

**The thief is pleading.**

**The people have caught the thief.**

**The people are handcuffing the thief.**

**The people are tying banana around the thief's neck.**

Picture E: **The man and the woman are taking the thief to the police station.**

Picture F: **The thief has been imprisoned.**

**The thief has been put into prison.**

9) Did the thief succeed in stealing the banana?

**No, the thief did not succeed in stealing the banana.**

h) Where is the thief in Picture F?

**In Picture F, the thief is in prison.**

i) What are the people in Picture D doing to the thief?

**The people in Picture D are tying the banana around the thief's neck.**

Suggest a suitable title to the picture story.

**THEFT // A THIEF LEARNS A LESSON**

**A COLLABORATIVE VILLAGE**

55. The sentences below are in a wrong order. Rearrange them correctly to form a good composition about "Electronic Media".

(a) Men and women use telephone for sending and receiving messages.

(b) Another widely used electronic medium is the radio.

(c) Some radios use dry cells while others use electricity.

(d) There are several electronic media used in Uganda today.

(e) Two kinds of telephones are used.

(f) The commonest medium is the telephone.

(g) Besides, other electronic medium include the television and the internet.

(h) However, to be able to use the telephone one needs airtime.

(i) These are mobile phones and landlines or fixed lines.

A number of radio stations broadcast different programs.

## **Electronic Media**

- (a) There are several electronic media used in Uganda today.**
- (b) The commonest medium is the telephone.**
- (c) Two kinds of telephones are used.**
- (d) These are mobile phones and landlines or fixed lines.**
- (e) Men and women use telephone for sending and receiving messages.**
- (f) However, to be able to use the telephone one needs airtime.**
- (g) Another widely used electronic medium is the radio.**
- (h) Some radios use dry cells while others use electricity.**
- (i) A number of radio stations broadcast different programs.**
- (j) Besides, other electronic medium includes the television and the internet.**

**END**

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