

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA



PRE NATIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION 2024

SET THREE (BLUE PRINT)

ENGLISH



Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index Number:

Random Number						Personal Number		

Candidate's Name:

Candidate's Signature:

School ID:

District ID:

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Read and follow these instructions carefully:

1. This paper has **two** sections: **A** and **B**. Section **A** has **50** questions and section **B** has **5** questions. The paper has **14** printed pages.
2. Answer **all** questions. **All** answers to both sections A and B must be shown in the spaces provided.
3. All answers **must** be written using a **blue** or **black** ball point pen or ink. Any answer written in pencils other than on graphs and diagrams will **not** be marked.
4. No calculators or **electronic** pens are allowed in the examination room.
5. Unnecessary **changes** in your work and handwriting that cannot be read easily may lead to **loss of marks**.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QN. NO.	MARKS	EX'ER'S INITIAL
1 - 10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
TOTAL		

Turn Over

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SECTION A: 50 MARKS

Sub-Section I

Questions 1 to 50 carry **one** mark each.

In questions 1 – 5, use the correct form of the word given in brackets.

1. The motorist who caused the accident was **driving** that blue car.
2. **Neither** Oketcho nor Bogere is a teacher.
3. Mulema has been digging **since** morning.
4. **What** a shabby boy Kadonda is!
5. Our uncle **would** have visited us last holiday if he had got enough time.

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

6. Most of the school **wooden** chairs were broken in the strike. (**wood**)
7. The tailor did not know the clear **pronunciation** of the word "Thesaurus". (**pronounce**)
8. Halma will celebrate her **eighth** birthday next Friday. (**eight**)
9. The school **usually** opens on Monday. (**usual**)
10. James should do this work by **himself** (**his**)
11. Mr. Mufayi's **speech** was so interesting. (**speak**)
12. We have two telephone **directories** in our school. (**directory**)
13. Thomas is a **British** by nationality. (**Britain**)
14. The harder you revise, the **better** you will pass. (**well**)
15. Mary said that she was bathing **then.** (**now**)

In questions 16 – 17 use each of the given word in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

16. role: **Paying school fees is the role of a father.**
17. roll: **Martha bought three rolls of toilet tissues.**

Point to remember

*In such and other similar questions, no explanation is needed neither are other forms of words such as opposites **or** synonyms*

- ✍ The constructed sentences must be grammatically correct.*
- ✍ They must be meaningful*
- ✍ They must be well punctuated.*

In each of the questions 18 – 19, re-arrange the given words in alphabetical order.

18. silly, shallow, simply, slowly
shallow, silly, simply, , slowly

19. Saturday, Thursday, Sunday, Tuesday
Saturday, Sunday, Thursday, Tuesday

Wrong responses consist of:

any well arranged words with **full stops**

- ✗ any response with other extra words
- ✗ any response with different form of words given e.g **plurals, tenses, opposites, change in degree of adjectives or adverbs**
- ✗ any response with other writing signs instead of commas
- ✗ any response missing one of the words given

Point of consideration

- ✍ consider the true correctness of the order
- ✍ consider the true spellings of the words given
- ✍ consider the correct punctuation signs; no full stops is needed, only commas to

In questions 20 – 21, give the singular form of the given words.

20. pairs of trousers - **A pair of trousers**

21. media - **medium**

Other nouns which change -um to a to form their plural

In questions 22 – 24, write the short forms in full.

22. Hon. - **Honourable**

23. can't - **cannot**

wrong response

can not

cannot is a single word unlike shall not, will not, have not and has not

*Short forms which start with capital letters have their answers starting with capital letters and those which start with **small letters** must have their responses starting with **small letters***

In questions 24 and 25, rewrite the sentences giving a single word for the underlined group of words.

24. When my car broke down, I took it to the man who repairs vehicles.
When my car broke down, I took it to the mechanic.

25. Peter is one of the people sitting for examinations this year.
Peter is one of the candidates this year.

In questions 27 - 28, rewrite the sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.

26. Jimmy was the best opposer during the debate.

Jimmy was the best proposer during the debate.

27. All the guests are smartly dressed for the party.

All the guests were shabbily dressed for the party.

In the two responses above, no other words other than the underlined words were changed. Avoid unnecessary changes of word not asked to do so.

In questions 28 - 30, re –arrange the given words to form correct sentences.

28. Juliana How smart is!

How smart Juliana is!

Point to remember

Exclamatory sentences convey strong emotion or excitement

Exclamatory sentences normally begin with exclamatory pronouns

What and How.... to give emphasis on the noun/ pronoun mentioned in the sentence and ends with exclamation mark (!)

29. September Will come Ritah in here?

Will Ritah come here in September?

Point to remember

*Questioning/ interrogative sentences are used to ask direct questions and gather more information rather than just **yes** or **no**.*

They begin with: what, where, when, why, whom, whose, which, how and ends with question mark (?)

30. Jalia in Ugandan lives she's Kenya but a.

Jalia is a Ugandan but she lives in Kenya.

Point to remember

Responsorial sentences are sentences which give responses to questions.

They start with the subject, followed by helping verb, an article, adjective, object, conjunctionand ends with full stops (.)

SUB-SECTION II

In each of the questions 31 to 50, rewrite the sentences as instructed in brackets.

31. That food is very hot. The baby cannot eat it.

(Join using:.....**too**.....**to**.....)

The food is too hot for the baby to eat.

Wrong responses

✗ *The food is too hot to baby to cannot eat it.*

✗ *The food is too hot for the baby to eat it.*

32. Tomasi is a footballer. Tonny is a footballer.

(Join as one sentence using:.....**as well as**.....)

Tomasi, as well as Tonny is a footballer.

33. The children are expected to be kind to their patients.

(Rewrite one sentence using:.....**ought**.....)

*The children **ought to** be kind to their patients.*

Ought is used with **to** in the middle of sentences to express ones obligation/ duty or something that will happen

34. A dictionary is a very useful book. A thesaurus is also a very useful book.

(Join as **one** correct sentence using:**as**....**as**.....)

A dictionary is as useful as a thesaurus.

Wrong response

A dictionary is as very useful book as a thesaurus is also useful.

35. Victoria likes playing football more than playing netball.

(Rewrite the sentences using:.....**prefer**.....)

Victoria prefers playing football to playing netball.

Wrong response

Victoria prefers playing football to netball.

*Here, you're trying to compare a verb (playing **football**) and a noun (**netball**) which is impossible.*

36. If you get a decoder, you will watch this comedy.

(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: **If you got**.....)

If you got a decoder, you would watch this comedy.

*Changing the sentences from If (1) conditional to if (2) conditional requires identification of **If clause** and **main clause** first. If clause is the part of the conditional sentences which carries the word If/ Unless and the condition and the main clause is the part which tells the result*

*Change the **main verb** in if clause to past simple tense and also convert the **helping verb** in the main clause to its past simple tense*

37. Juma has not been to Arua. Juma has not been to Kisoro.

(Rewrite as one sentence beginning:**neither**.....)

Juma has neither been to Arua nor to Kisoro.

38. "I will spend my vacation at Baraka Junior School", my uncle said.

(Rewrite the sentences beginning: My uncle said that.....)

My uncle said that he would spend his vacation at Baraka Junior School.

39. Mr. Okello makes good tables. Mr. Okello also makes good chairs.
(Rewrite as one sentence using:**besides**.....)
Mr. Okello makes good tables besides making good chairs.
40. Mukalu is your neighbour, isn't he?
(Rewrite the sentence ending:**is he?**)
Mukalu isn't your neighbour, is he?
41. All children must learn about their rights and responsibilities.
(Rewrite as one sentence using:**need to**.....)
All children need to learn about their rights and responsibilities.
42. Birds of a feather,..... (Rewrite completing the sentence correctly)
Birds of a feather, flocks together
43. Musa read many books. He became very wise.
(Join the sentence and begin: **The****the**.....)
The more books Musa read, the wiser he became.
44. Our teacher is wearing a dress. It is red in colour. It is a long dress. It is also a new dress. (Re-write as one sentence without using: which , and, that, but)
Our teacher is wearing a long new red dress.
45. Birungi said that she had not left anyone in the class.
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: "I")
I have not left someone in the class", said Birungi.
46. It is far from Kampala to Koboko.
(Rewrite the sentence using:**a long way**.....)
It is not a long way from Kampala to Koboko.
Wrong response
It is a long way from Kampala to Koboko.
47. It was not necessary for the children to shout at the News reporter.
(Rewrite the sentences using.....**needn't have**.....)
The children needn't have shouted at the News reporter.
48. Kato is young. He cannot ride a bicycle.
(Join as one sentence using.....**enough**.....)
Kato is not old enough to ride a bicycle.
49. Margret did not come to school because she is sick.
(Rewrite the sentence using.....**due to**.....)
Margret did not come to school due to sickness.
Wrong response
Margret did not come to school due to her sickness.

*The adjective pronoun **Her** used shows the possession of sickness which might leave Margret at anytime.*

..due to..... has the same usage and meaning with ...because of..... They are all followed by abstract nouns.

50. There is very little water left in the pot.

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

There is hardly any water left in the pot.

Section B

51. Read the passage below and use it to answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Once upon a time, there lived a man called Ssekabi. He lived with his family members comprising of his wife, Dorah and three children.

Ssekabi had been the poorest man in the village of **Berenge**.

One day, he thought of how he would overcome his poor financial status.

Ssekabi quickly thought of keeping pigs as a solution to his problem.

He immediately discussed the idea with his wife who accepted and they all agreed. Ssekabi decided to borrow ninety thousand shillings from his neighbour, Mujabi.

When Ssekabi left for Mbiizinnya to buy piglets, he did not take a straight route, instead he decided to make a stopover at Kidandali trading centre where other colleagues were taking alcohol. After spending two hours in the trading centre, Ssekabi remembered that he was to proceed to Mbiizinnya and he left immediately and **reached** the place when he was partially drunk.

Soon after paying for the piglets, he packed them and left for his home. On his way back home, he met some funny boys who have gone to buy puppies. When Ssekabi reached the trading centre, he decided to bid farewell to the colleagues once more. This stopover gave the boys chance of exchanging Ssekabi's piglets with their puppies.

Ssekabi later left for his home unknowing that he was no longer having piglets but rather puppies in his either bag. After reaching home, Ssekabi realized that what he had brought were puppies not piglets as planned before.

From that point, he decided to take them back **violently**. Ssekabi, on his way back to Mbiizinnya, decided to take another stopover in the trading centre to charge his mind by taking alcohol.

When Ssekabi was soon setting off for Mbizinnya, the funny boys returned his piglets and withdrew their puppies. Ssekabi quickly got his bicycle and rode back without realizing that he had his piglets in the bags on the bicycle.

Having quarreled for over an hour, the **Local Council One** asked Ssekabi to present what were in his bags but only to realize that they were the very piglets sold to him. Ssekabi concluded that those piglets were demons since they changed to puppies upon reaching his home

Questions

a) Which man is being talked about in the passage?

Ssekabi is being talked about in the passage.

Wrong response

Ssekabi man is being talked about in the passage.

b) How many members are there in Ssekabi's family altogether?

There are five members in Ssekabi's family altogether.

Wrong response

Four/ Five family members are in Ssekabi's family.

c) In which village did Ssekabi live?

Ssekabi lived in Berenge village.

d) How much did Ssekabi borrow from Mujabi?

Ssekabi borrowed ninety thousand shillings from Mujabi.

e) How long did Ssekabi spend in Kidandali trading centre during his first journey?

Ssekabi spent two hours in Kidandali trading centre during his first journey.

f) According to the passage, what mistake was made by the funny boys?

According to the passage, the funny boys exchanged Ssekabi's piglets with puppies.

g) Why do you think Ssekabi concluded that the piglets were demons?

I think Ssekabi concluded that the piglets were demons because they had changed to puppies upon reaching his home.

h) Give a word or a group of words to mean the same as the underlined words used in the passage.

(i) **reached:** arrived at/

(ii) **violently:** in a violent way/ in a violent manner/ violent beyond control
destructively, forcibly, powerfully, strongly, disturbingly, stormily,
stubbornly, rebelliously, riotously, murderously

i) Suggest the suitable title of the passage

✍ SSEKABI, THE POOR MAN

✍ POOREST MAN IN THE VILLAGE OF BERENGE

✍ SSEKABI AND THE PIGLETS

52. Read the poem below and use it to answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Gone are the time when people live beyond century,
Good food extracted from plants and animals,
Make them stronger and healthier,
Living longer and learning more
When spending little on daily feeding.

Worse are the times when people are dying prematurely,
Food and drinks are made out of chemicals,
Having bought expensively from shops and supermarkets,
Will not only make you poor but ever sick,
Saving nothing and you become poorer than you are.

Glad are those who listen and understand,
Avoid too sweet food and too much salt,
Stop bleaching the colour of the skin,
For God knows the reason for your colour,
Just thank Him for it and you'll live longer.

Let's leave the way to supermarkets today,
And we find a way to the gardens and water bodies,
Keeping animals and practicing aquaculture,
We shall have natural food free from poison
And we shall live longer than we expect.

Atimango Winnifred (P6- Victoria Junior School)

Questions

a) According to stanza one, what are the sources of good food?

According to stanza one, Plants and animals are the sources of good food.

b) How many stanzas does the poem have?

The poem has four stanzas.

c) Which part of the body so some people bleach?

Some people bleach the skins.

d) Where do people buy foods and drinks expensively according to stanza two?

People buy food and drinks expensively from the shops and the supermarkets.

e) Why do you think people are dying prematurely?

I think people are dying prematurely because they are taking food and drinks made out of chemicals.

f) Give a word or a group of words to mean the same as the underlined words used in the passage.

(i) century: *a period of 100 years*

(ii) bleaching: *removing natural colour from the skin*

g) In which school is the writer of the poem studying?

The writer of the poem is studying from Victoria Junior School.

h) Who wrote the poem?

Atimango Winnifred wrote the poem.

i) Suggest the suitable title of the poem.

MAN AND HIS FOOD

53. The information below shows the number of accidents which occurred along Bombo Road in 2019. Study it and then answer in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Month	No. of accidents	Type of vehicles		Cause of accident
January	21	Buses	10	speeding
		Taxis	8	overloading
		cars	3	
February	6	Taxis	5	Overloading
		Lorry	1	
March	7	Cars	5	speeding
		Buses	2	
April	2	Buses	2	Poor roads
May	4	Taxis	2	carelessness
		Lorries	2	Drunken driving
June	10	Motorcycles	6	Recklessness
		pickups	4	speeding
July	20	Double cabin	2	Speeding
		Taxis	18	Poor roads
August	3	Buses	2	Drunken driving
		Lorry	1	overloading
September	6	Cars	6	recklessness
October	1	Motorcycles	1	speeding
November	5	Taxis	5	Vehicles in DMCs
December	11	Buses	11	speeding

Questions

(a) What is the information about?

The information is about the number of accidents which occurred along Bombo Road in 2019.

Wrong response

The information below shows the number of accidents which occurred along Bombo Road in 2019.

(b) **On which road did the accident occur?**

The accidents occurred along Bombo Road.

Wrong response

On Bombo Road did the accidents occur.

(c) **What majorly caused accidents in March, 2019?**

Speeding majorly caused accidents in March, 2019.

Wrong response

Speeding caused accident in March, 2019.

(d) **Why did the six cars cause accident in September?**

The six cars caused accidents in September due to recklessness.

(e) **Which two months had the same number of accidents?**

February and September had the same number of accidents.

(f) **How may buses involved in accidents in the whole year?**

Twenty seven buses involved in accidents in the whole year.

(g) **Which type of vehicles caused the highest number of accidents?**

Taxis caused the highest number of accidents.

(h) **How many motorcycles caused accidents due to recklessness?**

Six motorcycles caused accidents due to recklessness.

(i) **Which month had the least number of accidents?**

October had the least number of accidents

(j) **What cause bus accidents in December?**

Speeding caused accidents in December.

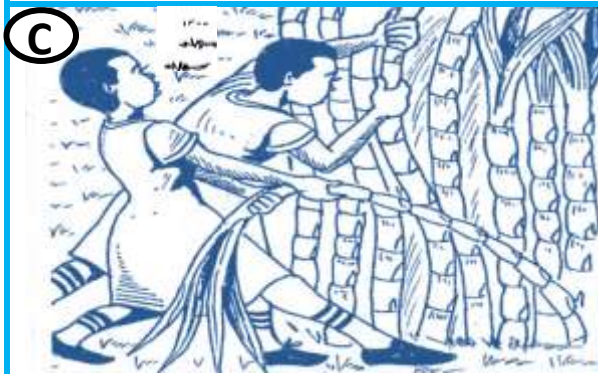
54. The sentences below are not in correct order. Arrange them to form a meaningful story about Ndege the funny Boy

- (a) One day, teacher Betty reported Ndege to the head teacher.
- (b) Kalyango Musa is a very funny boy in primary six.
- (c) This is because he runs as fast as aeroplanes.
- (d) Such offences include: dodging debates, missing classes and fighting
- (e) When head teacher punished him for committing offences,
- (f) He was nicknamed '**Ndege**' by his classmates.
- (g) He studies from Kyerima UMEA primary school
- (h) He went out and started stoning those who were in class.
- (i) The policemen came and arrest him.
- (j) Ndege has committed a number of offences

Solution Table										
Wrong order	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Right order	7	1	4	6	8	3	2	9	10	5

55. The pictures A-F below tell a story. Study then and write one sentence to describe "**what is**" happening in each picture. You may use the following words to help you.

teacher	arrest	steal	Headmaster	friend
chase	apologize	Mr. Kiggo	plan	home



(a) Picture A:

- ✗ The girl is leaving home for the school.
- ✗ The girl is going to Loro Girl's Primary School.

Wrong response

The girl wants to go to the school.

(b) Picture B

- ✗ The two girls are planning to steal the sugar cane.
- ✗ The two girls are planning to steal the sugar cane from Mr. Kiggo's garden.

(c) Picture C

- ✗ The girls are stealing the sugar cane.
- ✗ The two girls are stealing the sugar cane from Mr. Kiggo's garden.

(d) Picture D

- ✍ The girls are eating the stolen sugar cane.
- ✍ The girls are eating the sugar cane stolen from Kiggo's garden.

Wrong response

- ✍ The girls are eating the stolen sugar.
- Sugar are sweet crystals formed from the sugar canes

(e) Picture E:

Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to the school.

(f) Picture F

- ✍ The head teacher is warning the girls against stealing sugar cane.
- ✍ The girls are apologizing to the head teacher and Mr. Kiggo

(g) What are the girls doing in Picture C?

The girls are stealing sugar canes in Picture C.

(h) According to picture E, Where do you think Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to?

According to picture **E**, I think Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to the school.

Wrong responses

- ✍ According to picture **E**, you think Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to the school.
- ✍ I think Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to the school.
- ✍ I think Mr. Kiggo is chasing the girls to the head teacher.

Point to remember

- Comprehensive question which asks **Where**..... demands the name of a place not **a title of a person**
- And **think** questions require **think** answers

(i) Where do you think the young girls are studying from?

I think the young girls are studying from Loro Girls' Primary School.

Wrong response

I think the young girls are studying from the school.

j) Suggest suitable title of the story.

BAD BEHAVIOUR/ STEALING SUGAR CANE

ANSWERING TIPS

- ✍ Observe and study the pictures carefully
- ✍ Construct a sentence using the related guiding words to describe what is happening in each picture.
- ✍ Use present continuous tense to describe what is happening in each picture. (No other tenses are accepted)
- ✍ Remember to write what is happening not what had happened or what will happen.
- ✍ Proofread your answers to eliminate spelling and grammatical mistakes.
- ✍ Cross any unnecessary words neatly using a single line.