THEPEARL EXAMINATIONS²⁰²⁴

KAMPALA SCHOOLS PRE-MOCK SET I QUALITY ASSURANCE

English Language

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS 15 MINUTES

NA	ME:			
sc	HOOL:			
DIS	STRICT:	_STREAM_		
	ad the following instructions carefully: The paper has two sections: A and B	FOR EXA	MINER'S L	JSE ONLY
2.	Section A Sub-Section I has 30 questions (30 marks)	Qn. No	MARK	SIGN
	and Sub-Section II has 20 questions (20 marks)	1 – 16		
3.	Section B has 5 questions (50 marks)	17– 26		
4.	Answer ALL questions. All answers to both Sections A	27 – 35		
	and B must be written in the spaces provided.	36 – 44 45 – 50		
5.	All answers must be written using a blue or black ball	51 – 52		
	point pen or ink. Diagrams should be drawn in pencil.	53		
6.	Unnecessary crossing of work may lead to loss of marks.	54		
7.	Any handwriting that cannot be easily read may lead to	55		
	loss of marks.	TOTAL		

8. Do **not** fill anything in the boxes indicated

©2024THE PEARL KAMPALA SCHOOLS

Turn Over

THE PEARL EDUCATIONAL CONSULT KAMPALA SCHOOLS

ALWAYS USE THE PEARL: STANDARD WORK BOOKS, COMPANION BOOKS, HOME WORK, HOLIDAY PACKJAGES, LUNCH HOUR, MORNING WORK, SCHEMES OF WORK @ YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR PRIDE @ Tel: 0757999162 / 0782171915 / 0760750983

SECTION A (Sub-Section I)

In each of the questions 1 to 5, fill the blank space with a correct word or group of words.

1.	The baby has been crying	milk.
2.	They haven't seen each other	the beginning of this year.
3.	Mandela is a famous leader about	: many books have
	been written.	
4.	There isn't	child in the classroom.
5.	If he wrote neatly, he	get more marks.
<u>In</u>	each of the questions 6 to 15, u	ise the correct form of the word given
	the brackets to complete the ser	
		_, he gave a wonderful speech. (depart)
		was very complicated. (sign)
		away. (louse)
		as time went by. (bad)
		d truck knocked down a bull. (heavy)
11.	Having	his pen at home, he bought a new one
	from the canteen. (forget)	
	A python is not	
13.	Otim and Asiimwe have been	since 1960. (marry)
14.	Before that Police post was built,	, many highway hac
	occurred in this area. (rob)	
15.	is	s as bad as stealing. (Lie)
		of the given words in a sentence to
	ow that you know the difference	
	rush	
	rash	
_		e-write the given sentence, giving the
•	ral form of the underlined word. The shepherd's <u>sheep</u> has destroye	ad our crops
10.	The shepherd's <u>sheep</u> has destroye	ed our crops.
19.	The <u>Head-of-State</u> will have a mee	ting here next week.
20.	We have painted the <u>chimney</u> of o	ur factory.
	le word that has the same r	, re-write the given sentence using a neaning as the underlined group of
	The <u>young goats</u> are grazing by th	e roadside.
22.	If you drive <u>with care</u> , you can avo	oid accidents.

	<u>each</u> reviat														
	Dr							25	5. TV_						
	each							27,	arra	nge	the	give	n	ıow	ds in
<u>alpl</u>	<u>habeti</u>	<u>cal</u>	<u>order</u>	<u>.</u>											
26.	sell,		send,	,	see,		see	ek							
27.	wet,		wed,	wea	r,		we	ер							
	each	of q	uesti	ons 2	8 to 3	30, g	jive	the	oppo	site	form	of th	eι	ınde	erlined
_	r d. The <u>d</u>	epar	ture o	of the	headn	naste	r cal	med	every	stuc	lent.				
		•							,						
29.	The c	hairr	man's	speed	ch had	man	y <u>mi</u>	nor p	oints	•					
30.	Peopl	e wh	io spe	ak go	od Eng	lish :	shou	ld be	blam	ed.					
							ub-S	Section	on II						
In	each	of ·	the c	uesti	ions 3					te t	he g	iven	se	nten	ice as
	tructe			_				-							
31.	That i	s th	e villa	ge. M	oses g	rew ι	ıp in	that	villag	e. (J	oin us	sing:	۱	wher	e)
32.	Sarah	is a	very	smart	girl. (Re-v	vrite	begii	nning	: Wh	at!)			
33.	A dic						Bible	e also	o is a	a big	bool	k. (Re	-WI	rite	as one
	sente	nce	using:	as	sas)									
34.	What	the	child i	needs	is tim	e to ¡	play.	(Re-	write	endi	ng:	the	ch	ild n	eeds.)
35.	Were	you	bitter	by th	ne dog	? (Re	e-wri	te be	ginnir	ng: D	id the	e?)		
36.	The b		es of s		were pl	aced	on	a tab	le wit	h thr	ee le	gs. (R	e-v	vrite	using
	The n	l =				. loft	tha		rt (D						
37.	ille b	iane	arrive	ed bef	ore we	eleit	uie	airpo	11. (K	e-wr	te us	ing:	a	fter)
37.	———	iane	arrive	ed bef	ore we	e ieit	uie	airpo	Tt. (R	e-wr	te us	ing:	a	fter)
	Alice														

23. That boy is my mother's son.

39.	John is repairing a bicycle. (Re-write ending:John.)
40.	Jane is very weak. She cannot lift that box alone. (Join using:tooto)
41.	There are two sections in this paper. (Re-write using:consists of)
42.	You will not go for games. You played in class during the lesson. (Re-write as one sentence beginning: Whoever)
43.	Although the test was hard, none of the pupils failed it. (Use:but)
44.	The referee whistled loudly. He wanted all players to hear him. (Re-write as one sentence using:so that)
45.	Musa missed the football match due to illness. (Re-write ending:ill.)
46.	My mother can drive. My father also can drive. (Join beginning: Both)
47.	A soldier has disappeared. He was here with a big gun. (Re-write as one sentence using:who)
48.	The pupils stood up immediately the headmaster arrived. (Re-write beginning: As soon as)
49.	My intention is to buy a new bag next term. (Re-write beginning: I)
50.	The inspector will not visit our school unless he gets a vehicle. (Re-write using:only if)
	SECTION B

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

When a boy wants to travel from Kampala to Mbarara, he has to choose from the two ways of doing so. He can travel by bus or take a taxi. Either of them will do because they usually arrive nearly at the same time and the amount of money he has to pay is nearly the same. Besides, the <u>fare</u> is only Shs. 15000/-. If he

decides to go by bus, he should make sure that he sits on one of the front seats, so that he is able to see what is ahead. The best seat in a bus is normally that one which is nearest to the driver. One is near enough to see the way the driver holds the steering wheel: how he makes the bus stop: how he starts off again: how he uses his eyes to see the road and other vehicles; and how he eats while driving.

For a taxi, the best seat is the one at the back. When one sits at the back, one can listen properly to what other <u>passengers</u> are saying. One can also get some sleep when one feels tired.

After the first hundred kilometers, the boy should be in Masaka area. He will see the round shaped hills, big swamps and pineapple gardens. If the taxi or bus stops at a local market which is near the road, he should be able to buy something to eat. He must not however buy everything he wants. He shouldn't buy boiled maize or the sweet juice sold in bottles. He should buy either roasted maize or roasted bananas.

The road from Masaka to Mbarara is not good in most parts. The bus or taxi will be moving slowly most of the time. The young boy is likely to fall asleep. When he wakes up, he will be looking at both sides of the road. He should be able to see trees, grass, rocks, hills and valleys. He should also be able to see herds of cattle and goats. Some kilometres after the small town called Lyantonde, he is likely to see some wild animals grazing not far from the road. If he sees them, he should try to identify the various types. If he doesn't know their names, he should ask politely the passenger seated next to him. He might know what they are called. In this way the young traveller will find his journey very enjoyable and educative.

Questions:

ii) fare

a)	What is the story about?
b)	How much money does the boy pay for the journey?
c)	Which is the best seat for the boy in the bus?
d)	Give one reason why he should choose the back seat in a taxi.
e)	Where should the boy be after the first hundred kilometers?
f)	Why does a bus or taxi stop at a local market?
g)	In which part of the journey is the boy likely to fall asleep?
h)	What kind of animals is the boy likely to see after Lyantonde?
	In questions (i) and (j) give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the words underlined in the passage. i) passengers

52. Study carefully Mr. Ouma's weekly Time Table and answer in full sentences the questions that follow:

	8:00	8:40	9:20	10:00	10:40	11:00	11:40	12:20	1:00
	8:40	9:20	10:00	10:40	11:00	11:40	12:20	1:00	2:00
MON	P.6SST	P.6SST	P.6 ENG	P.6 ENG				P.5 AG	L
TUE	P.5ENG	P.5 ENG	P.6 SST	P.6 SST			P.5 ENG	P.6 AG	U
WED	P.6 SST	P.6 SST							N
THUR	P.6 ENG	P.6 ENG	P.6 ENG	P.6 ENG					O
FRID	P.5 SST	P.5 SST	P.5 SST						Н
SAT			ΕX	TRA	LES	SON	S		

KEY: ENG = English AG = Agriculture P.5 = Primary Five SST = Social Studies P.6 = Primary Six

Questions

- a) When does the first lesson of the day begin?
- b) How many lessons of English does Mr. Ouma teach in a week?
- c) How much time does Mr. Ouma spend teaching Agriculture?
- d) Which day of the week does he teach P.6 only?
- _____
- e) When does he teach Agriculture to P.6?
- f) What does Mr. Ouma do on Saturday?
- _____
- g) On which day of the week does Mr. Ouma teach the most lessons?
- h) Suggest a reason why you think the duration 10:40 11:00 a.m. is shorter than the other periods.
- _____
- i) How many lessons does Mr. Ouma teach in the afternoons in a week?
- _____
- j) On which day does Mr. Ouma have plenty of free time?

53. The sentences are not arranged in order. Re-arrange them in order to form a story.

- a) Early the next day, Opio boarded a taxi and sat close to a window.
- b) He dreamt that the taxi he was travelling in had overturned and he shouted on top of his voice.
- c) His parents arranged for a small party to bid him farewell.
- d) Opio was to go back to school the following day.
- e) As he slept, he started dreaming.

g) The school holidays had finally ended. h) Opio invited several of his friends to the party. i) After some twenty kilometres drive, he was fast asleep. j) They danced throughout the night. GOOD STORY 54. Read the poem below and answer in full sentences the questions that follow: "THE SONG OF THE CONFIDENCE OF YOUTHS" Stand aside, all you merchants and bankers Stand aside, all you dishonest preachers. Stand aside, all you soldiers of war. We can see what you really stand for. We have lived in your world of corruption. We've seen more than you taught us to see. Now we're no longer fooled by excuses. We won't be what you want us to be. We are young and always hopeful, And hope is a powerful thing We are young and although we're not perfect Atleast we try and we never give in. **JOHN SEELY** Questions a) Who are singing the song? b) Which people are being described as dishonest?

f) As the taxi set off, Opio began to feel sleepy.

C)	In which kind of world have the singers lived?								
d)) Do you think the singers are happy?								
•	Write the following underlined words in full. (i) we're (ii) won't Why are the singers always hopeful?								
	Who is the writer of the above song?								
h)	Write one sentence from the last part of the song which shows the determination of the singers.								
i)	What do the singers consider to be powerful?								
-	Use the words in the list below to complete the passage about VEHICLE REPAIR. When a vehicle stops, the vehicle continues for a short distance before it finally stops. The driver wonders why. There are a few things every should know.								
- - - - - -	First the tubes through which the fuel passes may be blocked;, the vehicle may not have enough fuel. Thirdly, the vehicle may have run out of engine It is important that all engine parts are If engine parts are not lubricated, they wear out The electric system in the vehicle may have a problem. This can be very especially when the electric wires are not well insulated, they may cause fire.								
	Fourthly, most vehicles need water to the engines. Water is stored in a radiator. In the car engine, the radiator is found next to a fan. In case the fan stops working, the water is likely to evaporate causing excessive heat in the engine.								
	cool normally Secondly lubricated driver oil engine running quickly dangerous								

Good luck