## **KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA**



### PRE NATIONAL MOCK EXAMINATION 2024

### **SET SIX**

**ENGLISH** 



Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

Index	Rand	lom N	umber	Personal Number					
Number:									
Candidate's Name:									
Candidate's Sig	Candidate's Signature:								
School ID:									
District ID:									
DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNLESS YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO									

## Read and follow these instructions carefully:

- 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.
- 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**.
- 6. Do not fill anything in the table indicated:

QN. NO.	MARKS	EX'ER'S INITIAL
1 -10		
11 - 20		
21 - 30		
31 - 40		
41 - 50		
51		
52		
53		
54	Contract of the second	11
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TOTAL	M.ZE	LEE .

Turn Over

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Trust Kolfram Educational Services for quality workbooks, companion books, PLE revision workbooks, PLE question Banks, Topical workbooks, Quality Assessments and Holiday packages

# **SECTION A: 50 MARKS Sub-section I**

(Questions 1 to 50 carry one mark each)

<u>In</u>	each	<u>of</u>	<u>the</u>	questions	1	to	<u>5,</u>	fill	<u>in</u>	the	blank	space	with	a	suitable
wc	ord.			-								<del>-</del>			

1. Giris are very careful	their health.
2. That chair	stronger than this one.
3. Even if you don't	me, I can carry this desk.
4. The fle	ew the aeroplane high above the clouds.
5. Which of these two pens	to you?
In each of the questions 6 to	o 15, use the correct form of the word given
in the brackets to complete t	
	shirt clean throughout the week. (he)
7. The of	the soldiers enabled them to win the war. (brave)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and posted it. (reply)
	est in town. (serve)
10. The life of elephants is	by poachers. (threat)
11. It is the t	ime now you are coming late to school. (four)
12. It is easy to tell who is the	of the twin brothers. (kind)
13. Theto	Nairobi was cancelled due to bad weather. (fly)
14. Our teacher has	knowledge of English language. (extend)
15. All children were	involved in preparation of the garden. (active)
In guestions 16 and 17, arr	ange the given words in alphabetical order.
	-
16. cost, court, coat, coas	t
16. cost, court, coat, coas	t
16. cost, court, coat, coas	t
16. cost, court, coat, coas 17. breath, breast, broad,	breed
16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr	breed ite the short form of the given words.
16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr	breed
16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr  18. Please reply  19. Cannot	breed ite the short form of the given words.
16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr  18. Please reply  19. Cannot  In questions 20 and 21, resentence.	breed  ite the short form of the given words.  e-arrange the given words to form a correct
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16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr  18. Please reply  19. Cannot  In questions 20 and 21, resentence.  20. old How is your sister younged  21. sign paper I examination for general signs and 21.	breed  ite the short form of the given words.  e-arrange the given words to form a correct er?  got my to on.  22 and 23, use each of the given words in a
16. cost, court, coat, coas  17. breath, breast, broad,  In questions 18 and 19, wr  18. Please reply  19. Cannot  In questions 20 and 21, resentence.  20. old How is your sister younged  21. sign paper I examination for general signs and 21.	breed  ite the short form of the given words.  e-arrange the given words to form a correct  er?  got my to on.

23. fare
In each of the questions 24 and 25, write the plural form of the giver word.
24. turkey
25. barracks
In each of the questions 26 and 27, re-write the sentence giving the
opposite form of the underlined word.
26. The doctor happily called in the next patient.
27. A cheetah is the <u>slowest</u> land animal.
In each of the questions 28 to 30, re-write the sentence giving one
word for the underlined group of words. 28. A large group of soldiers camped on the mountain.
26. A large group of soluters camped on the mountain.
29. The rights of the <b>people who can't talk</b> should be respected.
29. The lights of the <b>people with can't talk</b> should be respected.
30. The hospital cannot feed all <b>sick people</b> .
Sub-Section II
For each of the questions 31 to 50, re-write the sentence as instructed in
the brackets.
31. The cow gives a lot of milk. Its owner has bought a car.
(Re-write as one sentence using:whose)
22. It is not not from how to the north-regulat
32. It is not near from here to the next market.
(Re-write the sentence using:long)
33. If I ride my bicycle, I will become fit.
(Re-write the sentence beginning: If I had)

	Everybody was amused when Marcon invented the radio.  Re-write the sentence beginning: <b>Marcon's</b> )
35.	As it was going to rain, the parade was postponed. (Re-write the sentence using:because)
36.	Our uncle teaches us how to read a Bible every Sunday. (Re-write beginning: <b>We are</b> )
37.	Mukasa asked Jane if she could close the window. (Re-write ending:Mukasa asked.)
38.	The road to Masaka was very rough. All tourists got tired. (Re-write as one sentence using:
39.	Hardly had Okwi scored the first goal when every spectator stood up. (Re-write beginning: <b>As soon as</b> )
40.	A buffalo does not run very fast. A rhino does not run very fast. (Re-write as one sentence beginning: <b>Neither</b> )
41.	No sooner had the bus stopped than all the passengers alighted. (Re-write beginning: <b>Immediately</b> )
42.	All the goats in the bush were bitten by a snake. (Re-write the sentence beginning: <b>A snake</b> )
43.	Sarah has a very good handwriting. All teachers admire her. (Re-write as one sentence, using:such athat)
44.	Unless we fetch more water, we shall not wash all the cloths.

45.	Simon is not old enough to collect firewood alone. (Re-write the sentence using:tooto)
46.	Juma's hag got lost vostorday. Jano has soon it
40.	Juma's bag got lost yesterday. Jane has seen it. (Re-write as one sentence using:which)
47.	You needn't have slashed the grass.
	(Re-write the sentence ending:not necessary)
48.	If I fail this test, I will cry loudly. (Re-write using:would)
49.	Besides playing football, Opio plays basket ball.
	(Re-write beginning: <b>Apart from</b> )
50.	Donkeys work very hard. The oxen work very hard.
	(Re-write as <b>one</b> sentence using <b>and s</b> o)
	SECTION B (50 Marks)
<b>5</b> 1	(Questions 51 to 55 carry ten marks each)  Read the passage below and then answer, in full sentences the
<b>31</b> .	questions that follow.
If o	ne talks about school, another thinks about reading and writing. However,
	re one imagines how reading and writing started in Uganda, one should ask self "Was there education before reading and writing came to Uganda?"
The	answer to the question above is, Yes there was. So many years ago,
	munities had a way of imparting knowledge, skills and values to their young
ones	s. For example in central Uganda, people gathered around fire places in the

(Re-write the sentence using: ......if.......)

responsibility, resourcefulness, reliability, respect for elders and leaders.

evening after work. Here, they told stories, riddles and poems. These were so interesting that all children paid attention. They learnt a lot of values like hard work.

Much as the fire place was important, the elders taught young ones practical skills. The boys were taught how to hunt, make bark-cloths and how to make things out of metals — black-smithing. The girls too were taught practical skills like cookery, gardening, baby sitting and laundry. The children learnt all these through practice. That is why it is called practical learning. This type of education prepared children to become useful to their communities. Children grew up knowing exactly what to do. Can you imagine that children learnt all these without reading and writing!

When the Christian missionaries came to Uganda, they introduced reading, writing and numeracy. They trained teachers and built schools (classrooms). Children started going to school instead of learning at work. This type of education is called formal education.

Today, there are many schools in Uganda. However, what parents need is practical education in schools to prepare their children for a better future.

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	What is the passage about?
b)	Was there education in Uganda before reading and writing came?
c)	In which part of Uganda did people sit around fire places?
d)	When did people gather around fire places?
e)	Why do you think the children paid much attention to the elders around a fire place?
f)	Give one word which the writer uses to mean things like responsibility, respect and hard work.
g)	What is black-smithing?
h)	Which type of education prepared children to become useful to their communities?

i) Mention the group o	f peop	ole wł	no train	ed teachers in	Ugano	da.				
j) Why do parents toda	ay nee	ed pra	ctical e	education in sch	nools?		••••			
52 Study the Scho	ol At	tend	ance	Reaister bel	 ow a	nd a	nsv	 ver.	in	ful
sentences the qu				_						
Month of: APRIL Class: P.1				8 From: 1 <sup>st</sup> To: 5		ays	of th	ıe w	reek	<b>K</b>
	Sex	Age	Religi on	Nationality	М	Т	w	Т	F	
Ahumuza Rona	F	6	CT	Ugandan	MA	MA	MA	MA	M/	4
Akandwanaho Celistus	F	7	CT	Kenyan	Е					
Alinaitwe Tom	М	7	PR	Ugandan	Α					
Alinda Mary	F	6	СТ	Ugandan	S					
Kagujje Hellen	F	8	PR	Tanzanian	Т	Q O				
Kalibbala Resty	F	7	PR	Ugandan	Е					
Kanabe Gloria	F	7	CT	Tanzanian	R					
Kazibwe Ramathan	М	6	MO	Ugandan		/ O				
Luttamaguzi Joshua	М	7	СТ	Ugandan	М			<u> </u>		
Mutebi Itham	М	9	MO	Ugandan	0					
Mwanga Jennifer	F	7	PR	Ugandan	N					
Ayami Abdlkarim	М	7	MO	Kenyan	D					
Nabulime Jovia	F	6	PR	Ugandan	Α					
Nakabugo Elizabeth	F	8	CT	Ugandan	Υ					
Nakawuki Elizabeth	F	7	CT	Ugandan						
Present Mornin  O Present Mornin			noon	F - Female M - Male CT - Catho						
i resent mornin	ig Oili)	<b>,</b>		PR - Protes	_					
O Present afternoon only				MO – Mosl						
O O Absent morning	g and	afterr	noon							
<u>Questions</u>		_								
a) Which week is show	n on t	he re	gister a	ibove?						
								•••••		
								• • • • • • •		

b) V	Who is the eldest pupil in the class?
c) F	How many foreign pupils are there in this class?
d) V	Which religion does Kanabe belong to?
e) F	How many girls are there in this class?
f) V	What is the nationality of Nabulime Jovia?
g) V	Why do you think the school was closed on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of April?
h) V	Who was absent on Thursday afternoon?
i) V	What was the date on Wednesday?
j) N	Name the class shown on the register above.
<b>53</b> .	Read the following poem carefully and then answer, in full sentences the questions that follow:
	By keeping "a long hand" short
	By sparing people's lives
	By driving while we are sober,
	By reporting the criminals to police,
	By practicing acceptable morals in a society
	We are keeping peace.
	Peace <u>encourages</u> development,
	Peace <u>promotes</u> unity and co-operation,
	Without a peaceful society,
	There is no room for peaceful people;

Peace is a bridge for success, For without it, the society produces failures.

Together, let's ensure peace,
Let's ensure no address for crimes,
Let's destroy the homes of the criminals,
Let's change the criminals' lives for the better,
Let's ensure no jobs for prison guards,
For without peace, no better living.

### Marks

Que	stions:
a)	What is the poem about?
b)	Which advice is being given to the drivers?
c)	Who should be reported to police?
d)	How many times has the writer repeated the word 'peace'?
e)	According to the poem, what brings success?
_	
f)	In paragraph two, without peace, what will society produce?
,	
g)	What does the writer want to destroy?
h)	Who wrote this poem?
_	
	ach of the questions (i) and (j), give a word which is the opposite of the
	erlined word in the poem.
(i)	encourages
(j)	promotes

54.	The following sentences are not arranged in their correct order. Re-		
	arrange them correctly to form a good composition about "The Deat		
	of Akena"		
(a)	"Oh, thanks dear you've made my evening," Akena appreciated.		
(b)	On his way, he lost control over the car and knock the stationary trailer		
	parked along the road.		
(c)	Then, he remembered to drive home though he was drunk.		
(d)	<b>He</b> branched to the nearest bar to quench his thirst.		
(e)	Akena was taken to the hospital where he died from and his car was towed to		
	the nearby police post.		
(f)	One evening, Akena decided to take a bottle of beer before returning home.		
(g)	<b>They</b> sat and conversed for some hours as they sipped their beers.		
(h)	"Bar man please, give him another drink," his friend ordered.		
(i)	He staggered into his car and drove away recklessly.		
(j)	While at the bar, a friend of his came and joined him.		

55.	You have lost a school text book of English. The school term is coming to are end. You can't be allowed to write the end of term examination unless you have paid for the lost book or brought a new one. However, your parents have no money now but they promise to pay in the holiday.
	Using your home address and school address, write an official letter to your head teacher requesting for permission to write end term examinations. Promise that you will pay for the lost text book in the holiday when your parents get the money.