MASAKA UNITED SCHOOLS ACADEMIC BOARD (MUSAB)

PRIMARY LEAVING EXAMINATION SPECIAL MOCK- 2024 ENGLISH

Time: 2hours 15 minutes

School:	
EMIS No.	Personal No.
Candidate's Name:	
Candidate's Signature:	

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

- 1. This paper has two sections: A and B.
- Section A, sub-section I has 30 questions (30marks). Sub-section II has 20 questions (20marks)
- 3. Section B has 5 questions (50marks)
- 4. Attempt all questions in both sections. All answers to both sections A and B must be written in the spaces provided.
- 5. All answers must be written in blue or black ball point pens or ink.
- 6. Unnecessary alteration of work will lead to loss of marks.
- 7. Any handwriting that cannot be easily read may lead to loss of marks.
- 8. Do not fill anything in the boxes indicated for "EXAMINERS' USE ONLY".

SHI			
<u>5 minutes</u>			
	·		
lo.			
1 200		1	

L YOU AF	E TOLD	TO DO SO	<u>.</u>
TIO.	R EXAM	INIED'C	7 💥
FO	USE ON		****
QN. No.	MARKS	INITIALS	
1 - 10			
11-20			
21-30			
31-40			
41-50	<u>.</u>		88,000
51	1		288888888888888888888888888888888888888
52			
53			
54			
55		1 2 25	
TOTAL		4	

Turn over

SECTION: A Sub-Section: I

In each of the questions 1 to 5, fill in the blank spaces with a suitable

1 8	1.	What is the name	your elder sister?
, X	2.	The mathematics exam began _	9 o'clock
		yesterday.	
81		Mummy did not punish me	I apologised.
Š	4.		money was stolen cried
		bitterly.	
3	5.		I am right or wrong.
	In q	uestions 6 to 15, use the correc	t form of the word given in the
	braci	kets to complete the sentence o	correctly.
*	6.	The more rains we receive, the _	our crops will grow. (well)
	7.	The choristers sang more	than we expected. (nice)
:	8. :	I took the	_ position in the class last term. (nine)
. 9	9. /	After Kato had bought items from	n the shop, he was given a
		(re	ceive)
1	0. I	expected	to make a very nice chair. (he)
11	. 0	ur	of English normally introduces his
	le.	ssons with tongue twisters. (tea	ch)
12	. Ву	the time we get our holidays, w	e shall have
	six	rty days in school. (spend)	
13.	Mo	st Ugandans speak English with	(easy)
14.			ally receive a lot of rainfall. (mountain)
15.			on my bed, I slept immediately. (lie)
For	quest	ions 16 and 17, write the sh	ort forms of the given words.

16.

.7.

	18. The police controlled the protesters in a wise manner.
1	19. My niece is a <u>woman who sews and makes clothes.</u>
F	for questions 20 to 23, give the opposite of the underlined words.
2	O. The candidates left the examination room after the <u>departure</u> of the invigilator.
2	1. Teachers are very <u>humble</u> people.
27	2. The old man surprised everyone by dressing in <u>public</u> .
In	questions 29 to 30, write the plural form of these words.
29	puppy
30	. cloth
	questions 31 to 50, rewrite the sentence as instructed in the
31.	Betty is a beautiful girl. Everyone admires her.
	(Rewrite as one sentence using:suchthat)
32.	The light was very good. Anybody could read by it. (Use:enough)
33.	The chairperson was invited to attend the party. He did not attend it. (Begin: Although)
_	

	34	was sent out of the examinary
35. Omoding likes eating cakes more than bread. (Use:would rather) 36. The teacher conducted a lesson of sixty minutes. (Use:a sixty) 37. I received her application letter. I called her for interviews. (Begin: Having) 38. None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All) 39. We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time		(Join as one sentence using:due to)
36. The teacher conducted a lesson of sixty minutes. (Use:a sixty) 37. I received her application letter. I called her for interviews. (Begin: Having) 38. None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All) 39. We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time		
I received her application letter. I called her for interviews. (Begin: Having) None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All) We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time	35.	Omoding likes eating cakes more than bread. (Use:would rather)
I received her application letter. I called her for interviews. (Begin: Having) None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All) We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time		V/1509
(Begin: Having) None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All	36.	The teacher conducted a lesson of sixty minutes. (Use:a sixty)
(Begin: Having) None of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All		903
We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time The school administration has recruited a new teacher. The teacher is tall. He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using: 'who', 'and' or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)		received her application letter. I called her for interviews. Begin: Having)
We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time The school administration has recruited a new teacher. The teacher is tall. He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using: 'who', 'and' or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)	_	
We had breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time The school administration has recruited a new teacher. The teacher is tall. He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using: 'who', 'and' or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)	_	All the second s
The school administration has recruited a new teacher. The teacher is tall. He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using: 'who', 'and' or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)	8. No —	one of the children is shabbily dressed today. (Begin: All)
The school administration has recruited a new teacher. The teacher is tall. He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using: 'who', 'and' or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)		had brooks at the state of the
or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)		mud breakfast after attending the lesson. (Begin: By the time
or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)		\$10 V(7)
or 'that') Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)	The	school administration has recruited a new teacher. The total
Baking is a very profitable occupation. (Begin: What!)	tall.	He is handsome. (Join as one sentence without using the
	or 'th	nat')
		A Company of the Comp
	Bakina	is a very profitable accuration (B)
		(Begin: What!)

47	2. It is two years now since I visited Queen Elizabeth National Park. (Use:for)
43	. She dodged to eat lunch but it was not necessary. (Use:needn't)
44.	Mr. Arinaitwe is conducting a maths lesson in primary seven class. (Begin: A maths lesson)
45.	There are some girls in the dormitory? (Rewrite and supply a suitable tag)
46.	"The audience is very passive today," said the chairperson. (Begin: The chairperson said that)
47.	Both Akello and Ninsiima are beautiful girls. (Use:as well as)
	The timekeeper rang the bell. The pupils went out for lunch. (Join as one sentence beginning: No sooner)
9. T	This examination is very simple. We can pass it. (Use:tooto)
). It	f the carpenter comes, he will repair these chairs. (Begin: Had)
	- 5 -

SECTION: B

51. Study the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Last term, our teacher of English taught us about Electronic media.

Mr. Bongole Edward said that a radio, a television, a computer and others are some of the devices used in Electronic media. He explained that they are called electronic because they need electricity to operate.

The teacher also told us that the commonest electronic media are a radio and a television. They are the commonest because almost all homes in Uganda have them. The disadvantage with television is that one has to pay subscription fee in order to access channels.

"Every home needs to have either a radio or a television so as to get information about what is happening in the country," said the teacher. At the end of the lesson, Samson, our class captain inquired of the teacher if it was okay for them to carry mobile phones to school. The answer was positive and that made the whole class very happy. It was an interesting lesson.

0		_4	• •	
ω	це	51	10	ns

(a)	What is the passage about?
(b)	When did the class learn about electronic media?
(c)	Who taught the class electronic media?
d) \	Why is a radio called an electronic device?
_	

-6-

(e	What are the commonest electronic media in Uganda?
(f)	Why do you think every home should have a radio?
(g)	Write another word to mean the same as operate as used in the story.
(h)	Why is a radio and a television called the commonest media?
(i)	Why do you think the whole class was very happy at the end of the lesson?
(j)	Suggest a suitable title to the story.

52. Study the information below carefully and answer the questions about it in full sentences.

FEBRUARY 2024

		7	DRUAR	- 506-r		
Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
		917	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29			

Questions

(a)	What do we call the above information?

-7-

•	(b) How many days are in the above information?
	(c) Which month is shown above?
	(d) On which day did the above month begin?
, ((e) How many Sundays are shown in the month above?
(f	In which year do you think this information was used?
(9)	When did the above month end?
(h)	Write one importance of the above information to a school child.
(i) F	-low many full weeks does the above month have?
	hich month comes immediately after the one shown in the ormation?

Tir Bob	hools. Study it and complete it by writing the suitable responses. Inch: Good evening, Bob		
Tino	ah: When did you break up for your holidays?		
Bob			
Tina	h: That means you broke up just a day after us.		
Bob:			
Tinah	I am going to spend my holidays at my uncle's place in Jinja.		
Bob:	- COLOR		
Tinah:	Yes, I have made a holiday plan.		
Воь:			
Tinah:	I will help my uncle with farm activities.		
Bob:			
Tinah:	Yes, my uncle has a farm.		
Воь:			
Tinah:	He keeps animals like cows and goats.		
Bob:			
Tinah:	No, unfortunately I don't know how to milk cows?		
Bob:			
	- Maria		
inah:	Thank you, Bob. I also wish you nice holidays.		

54. Study the poem below carefully and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

A MECHANIC

Where is my toolbox?

I need a spanner and a screwdriver

To repair the three vehicles

The <u>customer</u> needs them urgently

A toolbox is my bank

Where did I leave it?

Where is my toolbox?

Could it be in the garage?

Without it, I cannot do any work

I use the spanner to tighten nuts

The screwdriver for loosening screws

I need my toolbox!

Where is my toolbox?

Yes, here it is in the garage

I am now very ready for work I love my job very much

Because I earn a lot from it

Qu	estions	
(a)	What is the poem about?	
(b)	What is the writer looking for?	
	-10-	

	(c)	How many vehicles does the writer need to repair?
	,	
4- 7-3	(d)	How many stanzas are in the poem?
(6	e)	Where do you think the writer found the toolbox?
(f)		Write another word to mean the same as <u>customer</u> as used in the oem.
(g)	W	hich tools does the writer need from the toolbox?
(h)	Wh	nat does the writer use a spanner for?
· .		
(i) 1 _	In w	hich stanza does the writer talk about garage?
(j) W	hy (does the writer love his job so much?
-	-	
		-11-

mention the bakery products bakery, any two ways the bake Sub-County and what you lear	r visit to his bakery. In your composition, he makes, the number of workers at the ery has benefited the people of Atiira ent from his bakery.
bakery, any two ways the bake Sub-County and what you lear	ery has benefited the people of Atiira
Sub-County and what you lear	ent from his bakery.
	TOM HIS Dakery.
	DE ASSE
	Tag Shi II
and the second s	

In questions 23 and 24, rearrange the given words to form a correct						
sentence.						
23. dishonest You man are very a.						
24. an child What amazing you are!	_					
For questions 25 to 26, use each of the given words in a sentence to sh that you know the difference in their meaning.	<u>w</u>					
25. vanish						
26. varnish						
In questions 27 to 28, arrange the given words in alphabetical order.						
27. pals, programme, plan, percent						
28. receipt, receiver, receiving, received						