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ENGLISH

Paper 2

July /Aug 2024

2hours



KAMSSA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SUMMARY, COMPREHENSION AND GRAMMAR

Paper 2

2hours

Instructions to candidates:

- *Attempt **all** questions*
- ***All** your answers must be written on this question paper*

For Examiner's Use Only						
Question	1	2A	2B	3A	3B	TOTAL
Marks						

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Although money is an important stimulus for many different patterns of normal and abnormal behavior, most psychologists and psychiatrists have given little systemic attention to this subject.

In my study of over a thousand patients from three to eighty- four years ago who I have seen in the course of my private patience of internal medicine during the past twelve years, it has been possible to trace how concepts of money and money transactions are integrated into our lives, unconsciously or consciously influencing our conduct, our aspiration and emotional reactions to ourselves, our families and other people.

The emotionally well-balanced use of money requires that the individual plans realistically for his present and future. His work effort must be translated into income, which will do more than support a mere subsistence level of living. If he has no emotional blocks to earning an ample income, each expenditure he makes in a sense further tests his reality function, measures his attitude towards himself and others and indicates fluctuations in mood and effect.

The proper use of money creates with in the individual a sense of well and emotional security. The inappropriate use of money becomes a serious emotional threat when a person is faced with the conflict between his desires and his conscience and with the conflict with consequences of his abhorrent money -behavior.

Deep unconscious motivations may prevent him from spontaneously using his money in constructive ways. I will review briefly the growing child's adjustments to money concepts. A child's notions about money are usually vague until he reaches the fifth year. His first knowledge of money may come accidentally as he secretly explores his mother's pocket book and finds a small board of notes and paper money.

From the age of three to five, by passing a fifty shilling note too sells people under the direction of a parent, the child gradually learns that by giving money to the right person at the right time and in the right environment, he can get some more desirable than money. It is at this stage a child believes that money has magical properties, since his parents, merely by putting their hands into the right pocket, can draw on what seems to be an inexhaustible store of money and buy with it anything he wants.

From the age of five to nine the youngest learns of his most important emotional reactions to the symbolic meaning of money transactions. he learns his pleasure that he can buy certain reward foods such as ice cream, bans and cookies. Because money becomes associated with pleasures in the children's mind parents can now use various desirable forms of behavior. It is at this stage that the child makes the connection between love and money.

Often, when a parent refuses to give him addition, the youngest may blurt out, "you don't love me anymore". The child still believes that his parents have limited sums of money and unlimited supplies of it. When a child learns that he has monetary limitations, he has to solve one of the basic dilemmas in the emotional uses of money.

At about this time, he may learn that he can increase his income by running errands or doing simple jobs. He may coax money from his own parents by nagging him till he is paid to behave. As the child's social life develops, he learns disquieting things. Some kids have more money than he has and he is envious. He may have to accept as a reality the fact that he can not have as much money as others.

As he becomes increasingly aware of the desirability of material possession, he may wonder aloud why his parents can't have as many wonderful things as the parents of his friends. Then he learns that is fundamental truth; his parents are not omnipotent. There is a limit to their buying power. This realization often creates in the growing child strong feelings of anxiety and danger.

In about 100 words, summarize the information given by the author in the passage that illustrates the Childs's attitude towards money.

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

2A. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

There is a game we used to play as little children. It was a simple game which involved thumbing through a magazine or a book and taking possession of whatever was on each page. We would simply cover the picture (or word or space) with the hand and shout “mine!”. it was a favourite pass time because all it required was a stack of books or magazines with pictures

We would gather the magazine and sit around the stack. One by one, we went through the magazine. as one of us turned the page, we would eagerly wait, little hands poised to grab whatever was on the page and shout “mine”.

After grabbing, we would then look at our acquisition. Our acquisition varied; buildings, clothes, people, insects. We admired the good acquisitions and showed open disgust for horrible ones. Sometimes we grabbed blank spaces or words! At such times, we felt cheated. It was not fair to scramble and end up with a horrible insect, a blank space or word.

Although we grew up and our interest in books and magazines changed, we seemed to have developed an adult version of the game. Although serious and subtle, the adult game was similar to our childhood game. It involved scrambling and grabbing. Also, the adult game required some payment for whatever one grabbed and got receipts or documents to prove ownership. Even then, people still scrambled for and grabbed other people's property. At such times, the court of law had to intervene and decide who the rightful owner was.

A friend of mine Lengalla, had perfected the art of this game. So skilful was he that he could acquire things long before they were known to be available. He did it the childhood way, grab it then check it to see what it was. Just like before, he ended up with various acquisitions, some good some bad.

One time, lengalla’s friend and business partner, Msai informed him that there was property for sale down at the coast. Lengalla was, as usual, interested and excited at the prospect of owning property at the coast. He asked many questions, “where exactly did you say the property is? How many pieces of land? How big are they? Are they developed at all? Are they easily accessible? Do you think it is a suitable location for a hotel- a tourist hotel, I mean?” he asked in quick succession without waiting for the answer.

Lengalla couldn’t wait. He instructed Mshai to buy the property. The property in question was near the town, right on the beach in the neighborhood of prestigious tourist’s hotel. when lengalla went to view the property, he could not believe what he had bought. Some unscrupulous business-person had sold him part of a toilet. This time, unlike the childhood game, Lengalla was cheated. He had lost money. He decided to go to court.

When Lengalla and Mshai went to court, there was not much the court could do for them. They could not take the public beach and the toilet either.

Lengalla and Mshai were not alone. there were other complainants who had been sold to school playground, cemeteries, markets, road and forest reserves. All the magistrate could say was that it is time people learned their lesson. Scrambling and grabbing had become a social disease. The society had to deal with it urgently. Hopefully those who fell victims of the game learned through their mistakes.

Questions:

2:1. what did one need in order to play the childhood game? (2 marks)

.....
.....

2:2. state the ways in which the game could be startling or disappointing. (2 marks)

.....
.....
2:3. How can we tell from the story that Lengalla had perfected his skill in the game?
(2 marks)

.....
.....
2:4. Why may one refer to the game as a “social disease”?
(2 marks)

.....
.....
2:5. Explain the following as used in the passage.
(2 marks)

Thumbing.....
.....

Acquisition.....
.....

Unscrupulous.....
.....

Couldn't wait
.....
.....

Marks to Q2A

2b. Read the passage below and answer the questions after it by putting a ring around the letter of the most correct alternative.

People began to queue as early as five in the morning. Every polling station in Ingwe as elsewhere in the country had two queues, one for men and the other for women. By 7 o'clock in the morning, some of the queues were as long as one hundred metres and by 8 o'clock, when the actual voting started, the shortest queues in any one polling station were about one hundred and fifty metres long.

It was a sunless morning. The whole sky was covered by a uniform smoky cloud from east to west. There, however, was no rain. Not even a drizzle. The atmosphere was still. No wind. The trees were still. No dancing of leaves. This stillness of the atmosphere marked the political tension in the country. The law forbade any form of campaign on this day. The voters were required to keep their favorite candidates to themselves they were not supposed to influence each other any longer. They were supposed to remain quiet while in the polling station. So were the candidates.

Rules, however, can either be obeyed or disobeyed altogether. In Ingwe, as in any other constituency, this law was at one point or another disobeyed. As had been predicted by Muremula, Okumu had stationed supporters in strategic places. There was to distribute money, sugar, salt and whisper into the people's fear is that if they vote for Okumu, he would give them much more in the post-election party at his home. "Okumu had advised these people not

to gather in any one place, but to be moving from one spot to another to avoid being netted by the law. This was illegal, but in a gamble, one can break the law. Okumu was assured that this move was going to win him numerous last-minute votes. Mc George too was at the centre of the game. Lorries arrived in the constituency ferrying people of the neighbouring constituencies and he made arrangement for them to be ferried into constituency while everyone else was asleep. This plan worked perfectly. Lorries brought people and left. These people joined the queues undetected. Mc George had his hopes here. Even if he got only three thousand votes from within Ingwe, these people would boost and place him safely ahead of everyone else. This again was against the law but a gamble worth attempting.

Omwami was also on his feet. This was the time for the tricks. His focus was Batala, Muremula's stronghold. He dispatched his supporters to spread the word around that Muremula had withdrawn from the race in Omwami's favour. He so told them that the president had already appointed Muremula an ambassador to some unnamed country. He did the same for Okumu and Mc George at Ngolangola. His hope was here. He wanted people to say now that he was after all the only candidate. This too was illegal but worth a try, if it could bring forth more voters.

All Muremula had planned for this day was to fill his tanks with petrol. He even carried some gallons of it in his boot. He patrolled the polling stations and reminded the people that voting was their democratic right. Wherever he went people gathered around him and a desperate attempt to avoid going against the law, he told them that no amount of sugar, money or salt was equivalent to their democratic right nor did any form of cheating or tricking. He also believed that the best way to gamble over elections was to keep to the truth. This had been his policy all along.

Questions

2.6 at what time of the day did actual voting begin?

- A. 5:00am in the morning
- B. 7:00am in the morning
- C. After all queues were about one hundred and fifty metres long.
- D. 8:00am in the morning.

2.7 What form of campaigning was allowed on the polling day?

- A. The law restricted any form of campaigning.
- B. The law never forbade any form of campaign.
- C. The voters would disclose.
- D. The voters would silently influence each other on who to vote for.

2.8 The following were the ways in which each of the four candidates vying for the Ingwe seat broke the law except.

- A. Making their voters believe that the only way to gamble over the elections was to keep the truth.
- B. Dispatching supporters to spread false information about their opponents.
- C. stationing voters in strategic places to entice them with gifts.
- D. Helping voters with means of transport to reaching the polling stations.

2.9 Why were the voters and the candidates supposed to remain quiet at the polling station?

- A. In order to win voter's favour
- B. So that the voting is done in time.
- C. To exercise democracy with integrity.
- D. For the candidates to be placed over their opponents.

2.10 Mc George too was at the centre of the game. The underlined phrase means.

- A. In the middle of the polling station.
- B. the major Candidate who played the game well.
- C. was not involved
- D. was not left out.

3A. Rewrite that following as instructed without changing the meaning

3.1 I enjoyed watching the film going to America very much didn't I (punctuate correctly)

.....

.....

3.2. The suitcases were heavy though the porter carried them with ease. (Rewrite using "in spite of")

.....

.....

3.3 If the plane left here at dawn this morning, it would arrive at the airport at exactly noon. (Rewrite using: ...had left.....)

.....

.....

3.4. The examination date was approaching. Lucky had wasted most of his time. He panicked. (Rewrite into one sentence using "because")

.....

.....

3.5. The tone of the barking dog had an eerie message last night. (Rewrite beginning: The barking)

.....

.....

3.6. I bought a very good book on the rights of every citizen. (rewrite the sentence changing the verbs into the past perfect tense)

.....

.....

3.7. The teacher on duty announced that those who reported late that day would be punished in the evening. (Rewrite in reported speech)

.....

.....

3.8. Whatever our teachers tell us to do, we should always take heed for the good of our future.

(Begin: No matter.....)

.....
.....

3.9. students need to plan their revision. Students will have to work late on exams approach.

(Combine using.... Or....)

.....
.....

3.10. No sooner had the mocks timetable been displayed than all the UCE candidates developed an examination fever. (Rewrite beginning: Barely.....)

.....
.....

3B. Put a ring around the letter of the most correct answer.

3.11. She looked at the.....of ink at her paper.

- A. plot
- B. blot
- C. plot
- D. blott

3.12. Many people think that if the cat wags its tail..... angry, but this is only partly true.

- A. is
- B. it is
- C. its
- D. it be

3.13 Fatuma is not very bright.....?

- A. isn't she
- B. does she
- C. is she
- D. was she

3.14. The purpose of parents Teachers Association Meetingsto improve the standard of the school.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. can
- D. could

3.15. Saudia's father bought..... Vehicle.

- A. huge, red, expensive
- B. an expensive huge red

- C. red huge expensive
- D. an expensive – huge – red

3.16. What gain is there when you.....a student?

- A. Cain
- B. C
- C. Cane
- D. Canne

3.17. Many people believed that if there is plenty of rainfall there.....be plentiful harvest.

- A. can
- B. should
- C. would
- D. will

3.18. I go home without my report card.

- A. dare not
- B. dared
- C. dare
- D. darren't

3.19. The fight on for over an hour when the policemen arrived.

- A. has been going
- B. had been going
- C. was going
- D. must be going

3.20. Good morning dear students!

Choose the correct response

- A. Good morning Mr. Bwambale!
- B. Good morning, MR., Bwambale.
- C. Good morning Mr. Bwambale, we are alright!
- D. Good morning! We are alright thans] k you Mr. Bwambale.

END