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112/2

English Language

Paper 2

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2 Hours



MATIGO MOCK EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Certificate of Education

English Language

Paper 2

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

All questions are to be answered.

Your answers must be written on this question paper.

Turn Over

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

Agritourism is a hybrid concept that merges elements of two complex industries - agriculture and travel/tourism – to open up new profitable markets for farm products and services and provide several experiences for visitors.

Agritourism in Uganda is not a new concept but it has rarely been promoted as a tourism product. What may not be very special to you might be fascinating to others, depending on the way it is presented to them.

Tourists go to farm or any agricultural, horticultural or agribusiness operation to enjoy, be educated or be involved in activities.

Therefore, agritourism activities visitors are interested in, may include visiting farms, wineries, spending time in a traditional farming community and learning what, how, when and why crops are grown and animals are reared. It may also include how and when they are harvested and how they are used and prepared for eating.

A number of agritourism centres are coming up in Uganda and they offer a wide range of products and services including: farm tours for families and schoolchildren, day camps, hands-on chores such as milking cows, self-harvesting of produce and overnight stays (bed and breakfast).

Notable is that there are wineries in Uganda that have established wine tasting rooms for savouring different types of wine paired with all sorts of roasted meat.

A place that started as a small pork joint at Kabagarambe on the Bushenyi-Rubirizi road, is now a must-visit destination for pork tourism every Saturday of the week.

There are about three main reasons that are driving the development of the agritourism sector: to the farmers who are trying to diversify their incomes due to low profits and high risks associated with agriculture, agritourism offers a supplementary source of income, agritourism benefits both farmers and local communities as a rural business because these tourists bring money to spend for experiencing rural life.

Lastly, it is good for income distribution since farmers, entrepreneurs and local people in the area, all benefit by providing different goods and services, to tourists, tour operators and local guides.

However, for an agritourism business to succeed, there are a number of best practices that should be implemented including: availability of things for the visitors to see, get involved in as well as taste and buy.

The business must offer authentic farm and educational experiences, excellent customer service, adequate public facilities, maintain a safe and accessible environment and create good community relations.

Additionally, although not a must, agritourism businesses should ideally be located along already established tourist routes or offer something unique that should motivate the tourists to get off the main route and visit the place.

For example, I have seen a number of beehives in Karuma Wildlife Reserve on the Kampala-Gulu road. It is possible to turn those into an API tourism centre and attract a large number of tourists.

Last but not least, the promoters of agritourism should remember that it is not only the products that tourists purchase but the whole experience. Therefore, promoting an incomplete destination to travellers will result in a less-than-ideal experience, and they will never give you the word-of-mouth recommendations needed for growing your customer base.

Build connections within the tourism operators because they buy individual travel components, separately from their suppliers, and combine them into a package tour, which is sold with own price tag to the public directly or through their middlemen. They are, therefore, key in including your enterprise as part of the package.

(Adapted from: *The New Vision, Thursday, February 18, 2021.*)

Questions:

- In about 50 words, summarise the reasons driving the development of the agritourism sector.
- In about 80 words, summarise the best practices that should be implemented for an agritourism business to succeed.

ROUGH COPY (a)

The Reasons Driving the Development of the Agritourism Sector
THE REASONS DRIVING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRITOURISM SECTOR

POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

1. To open up new profitable markets for farm products
2. and provide several experiences of visitors.
3. To enjoy (4) be educated and/or (5) be involved in activities.
6. There is a wide range of products and services like farm tours for families and school children, day camps, hands-on chores.
7. The wineries that have established wine tasting rooms for savouring different types of wine.

07 MARKS 1@

ROUGH COPY (b)

The Best Practices that Should be Implemented for an Agritourism Business to Succeed OR THE BEST PRACTICES THAT SHOULD BE

IMPLEMENTED FOR AN AGRITOURISM BUSINESS TO SUCCEED

POINTS
REQUIRED

1. Availability of things for the visitors to see
2. get involved in as well as taste and buy.
3. The business must offer authentic farm and educational experiences
4. excellent customer service
5. adequate public facilities
6. maintain a safe and accessible environment
7. and create good community relations
8. It should be located along already established tourist routes
9. offer something unique
10. or off the main route and visit the place

FAIR COPY (a)

12. By building connections within the tourism operators
13. Combine them into a package tour to be sold with a ~~own price tag~~ ^{ideally} to the public directly or through the middlemen.

12 MARKS 10

GENERAL

PENALTIES

1. No title | Wrong title | Incomplete title | Underlined upper case title - 1
 2. No subject, no Paragraph - 1
 3. No transitional phrase - 1
 4. Use of more than two commas | Outlining | Listing - $\frac{1}{2}$
 5. Block Paragraph = 1
 6. More than 1 paragraph = $\frac{1}{2}$
 7. Joining | Separating words = 0
 8. Wrong spelling | tense = glimmer (-) ⑨ Omission of articles = glimmer (G)
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FAIR COPY (b)

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

Njoro, the chief's corporal, had come out of his hut to urinate. He was dressed only in slippers and was opposed to the idea of crossing the cold, wet patch of grassland in front of his hut to the latrine. He walked carefully under the eaves of his hut to the back. Standing there naked, he started to urinate. But as the first drop of the urine hit the ground he heard the soft whispers. The liquid ceased in its movement and he stood listening. More voices followed, then the creak of a rusty hinge. Fear urged him to go back to his hut, but curiosity was stronger. Slowly, on slightly trembling legs, he approached the source of the sound of voices. He saw the dark people assembled in front of the hut directly behind his. He stopped to watch. More people came out of the hut and joined the gang. Then the lot of them walked in the direction of the village.

Corporal Njoro stood undecided. On curfew nights no one was supposed to venture outside their huts. And no one was expected to be going anywhere in a party except the village patrol. And even then the village patrol did not go out much on such a miserable night. Njoro knew this very well. He was on duty that night. He rushed back into the

hut and put on his heavy black greatcoat. He picked up his rifle from near the door and went out again into the night. He followed the dark party through the night from hut to hut. He was not very frightened. He had a rifle. And as far as he knew, nobody in the village carried arms except the authority and Mr. Jackson.

He followed the gang through the village to Old Mwaniki's hut. He stopped under the eaves of the furthest hut and watched them go in one by one. He knew it was Mwaniki's hut. Mwaniki the chief's father-in-law. And if there was one person the chief would have been glad to get rid of, if only he had a genuine reason, that one man was Old Mwaniki. It was rumoured, but only rumoured, that Mwaniki was a supporter of Mau Mau, of Haraka. Haraka! Corporal Njoro watched the last three men enter the hut. In the momentary light of the fire in the hut he saw their long hair, their ragged clothes, and the rifles and machetes. At the sight of these men and the thought of Haraka, the urine that had frozen in his system thawed out and warmed its wet way down his legs.

He retracted his way slowly, silently on trembling legs, glancing back every now and then. When he was safely out of earshot, he ran. A few hits up the pathway he slipped and crashed to the ground losing his rifle in the dark. He nearly screamed with fear and could have sworn that someone had tripped him. He got up on his hands and knees and looked around. As far as he could see in the dark, nothing moved. Frantically, he searched in the wet grass for his rifle. He found it and walked the rest of the way back to his hut, thinking as he went.

(Adapted from: *Carcase for Hounds* by Meja Mwangi.)

Questions.

2.1. Why did Corporal Njoro choose to urinate at the back of his hut instead of going to the latrine? (1 mark)

Corporal Njoro chose to urinate at the back of his hut instead of going to the latrine because he was opposed to the idea of crossing the cold, wet patch of grassland in front of his hut to the latrine. (2 Marks)

2.2. Mention the two things that people were supposed to abstain from during curfew nights.

→ No one was supposed to venture outside their huts. (2 marks)
 → No one was expected to be going anywhere in a party except the Village Patrol. (2 Marks)

- 2.3 How is Old Mwaniki related to the Chief? Why would the chief be glad to get rid of Old Mwaniki if he (the Chief) got a genuine reason? (2 marks)
- Old Mwaniki is the chief's father-in-law and the chief would be glad to get rid of old Mwaniki if he got a genuine reason because it was rumoured that Mwaniki was a supporter of Mau Mau of Hafaka. (2 Marks) (1 mark each reason missing 1 Mark)
- 2.4 "... the urine that had frozen in his system thawed out and..." What made the urine thaw out? (2 marks)

The sight of the last three men and the thought of Hafaka made the urine thaw out. (2 Marks)

- 2.4 Explain what the following words and expressions mean as used in the passage. (1 mark each).

- (i) Ceased
Stopped | ended | terminated | halted | finished | Paused | (½ Mark)
discontinued |
- (ii) Venture
Move | go | set out | proceed | journey | travel | (½ Mark)
- (iii) get rid of
Kill | do away with | eliminate | banish | abolish | (½ Mark)
expel | eliminate | wipe out |
- (iv) thawed
unfreeze | liquefied | melted | (½ Mark)

TOTAL 10 MARKS

2B. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Mukasa used to start and end his day with prayers in which the household took part. He also encouraged his family to attend services in church every Sunday, and whenever those who were unable to go to church were more than five, a special service was held at home, one of them leading it.

There were over twenty people at his home. He was in habit of going to bed very late always after midnight and in consequence did not usually arise until about nine in the morning. After his breakfast, which he normally had shortly after ten o'clock, he used to busy himself reading or writing or indulging in his other interests.

He wrote letters to people of all walks of life. It was perhaps fortunate for him, that among his children and grandchildren and relatives he had enough typists to cope with his requirements. Typing his letters was no joke for he really wrote one of less than five foolscap pages. If any of his typists tried to omit anything from his drafts or dictated material he was likely to be told to retype the whole letter, inserting what had been left out and, more often than not, this Mukasa had a chance to add something more to the letter.

He was an avid reader, and when he was not drafting or dictating letters he used to busy himself in books on a variety of subjects, such as history, geography and science. He had a retentive memory and passage on the knowledge and information acquired from his reading to his children and to the friends who visited him.

He had a particular interest in measuring and estimating distance. For instance, he would often take a tape measure to determine the distance between poles of different sizes connected to each other by strings of various colors. As part of his interest in measurement he kept a rough rain gauge by fixing an empty bottle in the ground with a funnel placed on its neck. After rain, he measured the fall with a foot rule and recorded it.

He could never remain idle at home. He was forever emptying his drug box and putting the medicine back in their appropriate place or tidying the drawers of his desk, which he always kept locked. The keys of his drawers and of his safe were kept on a long chain fixed to his waist coat by a special button or perhaps he would spend hours filing the large number of copies of letters which he wrote for some unknown reason he would never use file covers, but preferred to keep his letters pinned together with a safety pin. When he rang the bell which has kept on the table in his study, anybody who happened to hear it had to run as fast as his legs could carry him to Mukasa. The first person to reach him would shout his name and was usually given a small gift of sweets or some coins. After the presentation of this small gift, he was sent on some errand. Mukasa enjoyed this ritual so much that he made two holes in the door so that he would see the people running towards him.

Another foible of his was his passion for making all his property with his name. It is even said that he wanted to write his name on a new car which he had just purchased although he eventually accepted his friends advice not to but such thing as tables, toothbrushes, spraying guns were all marked with his name.

Some of his actions were incomprehensible to his family. For instance, he owned about twenty pendulum clocks. He insisted on winding them himself each day but refused to synchronise them. As a result, when the hour came round none of them struck together, and it was his rule to insist on everyday writing until all the clocks had finished striking.

Catherine Ssebuliba, The late Ham Mukasa.
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Questions:

1. In what ways was Mukasa strange
 - A. Starting the day with prayers
 - B. Being an avid reader
 - C. Owning about twenty pendulums
 - D. Marking all the property he owned

2. How did Mukasa start his day
 - A. With breakfast
 - B. Writing letters to people of all works of life
 - C. Having prayers
 - D. Measuring and estimating distance

3. What shows that Mukasa had a particular interest in measuring and estimating distance
 - A. Reading books on a variety of subjects
 - B. Keeping a rain gauge
 - C. Emptying the drug box
 - D. Holding prayers at home

4. What shows that Mukasa was a prayerful person
 - A. Starting and ending the day with prayers
 - B. Encouraging family members to attend church services
 - C. Writing letters to people of all walks of life
 - D. Being an avid reader

5. Why do you think Mr. Mukasa gave a small gift to people who would run fast and respond as soon as he called
 - A. He was a strange man
 - B. He wanted them to learn to be available
 - C. He wanted them to be motivated when he would call
 - D. He enjoyed giving gifts

10 MARKS 2 Marks @

No. 3A. Re-write the following as instructed in brackets without changing meaning.

3.1. The problem may be difficult but one should not lose hope. (Re-write Beginning:

No matter.....

No matter how difficult the problem may be, one should not lose hope.

No matter = o

3.2. Jane is a beautiful girl but she could not win the beauty contest because it required one to answer Questions. (Re-write Beginning: In spite

In spite of the fact that Jane is a beautiful girl, she could not win the beauty contest because it required one to answer Questions.

OR In spite of Jane's being a beautiful girl, she could not win the beauty contest because it required one to answer questions.

3.3. "I want everyone to fetch three jerry cans of water before lunch or else you will not be served," said the teacher. (Begin: The teacher.....)

The teacher said (that) he/she wanted everyone to fetch three Jerry cans of water before lunch or else they would not be served.

3.4. It is surprising the girl hid behind an anti-hill and missed class all day.

(Re-write to endsurprising)

The girl's hiding behind an anti-hill and missing class all day is surprising. OR Hiding behind an anti-hill and missing class all day by the girl is surprising.

3.5. Mothers look after their families. They also teach their children how to live responsibly. (Join the two sentences usingnot.....also.....)

Mother's not only look after their families but also teach their children how to live responsibly.

3.6. Taking off his clothes, he dived into the cool waters and swam off to the middle of the pond gracefully. (Re write Beginning: Having.....)

Having taken off his clothes, he dived into the cool waters and swam off to the middle of the pond gracefully.

3.7. The national flag was hoisted at half-mast. It signified the death of a very important person. (Join as one usingso that.....)

The national flag was hoisted at half-mast so that it signifies the death of a very important person.

3.8. The master of ceremonies' talk about a happy marriage was quite interesting.

(Begin: What

What the master of ceremonies talked about a happy marriage was quite interesting.

3.9. I succeeded in persuading him to come with me only after several hours of heated argument. (Rewrite beginning: Only after

Only after several hours of heated argument did I succeed in persuading him to come with me!

3.10. Mr. Katumba was considered too young to be elected the president of Uganda during the 2021 presidential elections. (Begin: During

During the 2021 Presidential elections, Mr. Katumba was considered too young to be elected the President of Uganda. TO MARKS 1 @

No 3B. Complete the following sentences with the most suitable answers among the given alternatives.

3.11. Malik was teacher that all nearby schools to St. Benedict wanted to take him.

- A. so good
B. very good

- C such a good
D. a so good

3.12. Jane would rather look for another job than move to another town

- A. doesn't she
B. couldn't she

- C wouldn't she
D. isn't she

3.13. When Chairperson Local Council three (LC3) stood up to speak, the crowd...

- A booed him down

- C booed him in

- B. booed him well

- D. booed him on

3.14. A person who makes other people furious is described as person. He is also a because, he enjoys other people's sufferings.

- A (i) an infuriated
B. (ii) a fury-filled
 C (iii) an infuriating
D. (iv) a furious

- (i) sadistic
(ii) sad
(iii) sadist
(iv) sedative

3.15. John's shout for help was than that of any other boy in need.

- A louder
B. more louder

- C. loudest
D. more loud

3.16. When his vehicle broke down, Kabanda had it for repair.

- A. pulled to the garage
B. pushed to the garage
C. brought to the garage
D. towed to the garage

3.17. When Kamide was serving in the military, he enjoyed matching in front of the

- A. soldier ants
B. troops
C. troupes
D. trumpets

3.18. Jumbe, Kalende's second child, was 2016

- A. borne
B. born
C. bone
D. produced

3.19. I believe he in the Office at the moment.

- A. is still working**
B. has been working
C. would work
D. worked

3.20 A good teacher always motivates his students to work hard. The underlined word means:

- A. discourages them from working hard
B. tells them the value of hard work
C. guides and counsels them to work.
D. encourages them to work hard

10 MARKS 1 MARK @

END

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