

112/2
English Language
Paper 2
July - August 2023
2 Hours

Name.....

Index No.Signature.....

UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- *All questions are to be answered.*
- *All answers must be written in the spaces provided.*
- *Be neat.*

MARKS	SCORE
Qn.1	
Qn.2	
Qn.3	
TOTAL	

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

As the number of oil spills from tankers has increased over the last fifteen years, the techniques for cleaning up have improved. A major problem is that tankers carry a great variety of oils. Even the basic crude oil carried varies from one source to another therefore chemicals, or other techniques that work with one form of oil, may not be suitable for the other. An additional problem is the sea Conditions around the spillage. They may be rough or calm, warm or cold, salty or nearly fresh, shallow or deep. Therefore the techniques used will have different effects in each case.

The earliest methods were to use straws to soak up oil, and detergents to disperse it at sea. The detergents caused all kinds of problems for marine life, and in some cases did as much damage as the oil. Later, booms were used to contain oil spills in calm waters. A string of floating booms can be placed around oil spills, or ships leaking oil, but if the water is not calm then the boom is not likely to be effective. Sometimes chemicals are used in a similar way to contain the oil in one place. Pumps are used to remove the mass of oil to a tank.

There are mechanical devices called *skimmers*, which pick up oil from the top of the sea, but again they are useless in rough water. Some skimmers use blocks of absorbent material, which can pick up oil and they separate it from seawater.

The method, which was at first thought to be best, was the use of chemicals. These break up the oil spills into small particles by lowering the surface tension of the oil. The oil spills are dispersed throughout the sea. However, the chemicals used have often been toxic and have killed fish, birds and plants in the sea. Concentrated in a small area, the combined effects of oil and the toxic chemicals can be disastrous.

Another recent method developed is the use of micro-organisms, such as those, which eat oil in the normal marine environment. They have been used in large quantities to get rid of oil spills.

However, although they cause no danger themselves, there are limits to the quantity and types of oil they can destroy.

During the Torrey canyon panic, attempts were made to burn the oil. However oil in water is normally cold to burn properly, and is cooled down further by splashing waves.

Research continuing on methods of combating oil spills. Governments acting on behalf of their populations are backing some research. A lot of it is being undertaken by oil companies they have a responsibility to the environment, and who do not want to damage by bad public relations.

Questions:

- a) In not more than 65 words, write a description of the methods used to remove oil from beaches and seas after an oil spill.
- b) In less than 75 words, summarize the limitations of the methods used to control oil spills.

ROUGH COPY (A)

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ROUGH COPY (B)

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[illegible]

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

My ten years in America had been happy and eventful, but at the same time they had been remarkably **strenuous**. Life would have been so much easier if I could have devoted all my time to study. As things were, however, I was always in need of money and had to work out ways and means of earning my livelihood.

On one occasion I found a job in a soap factory. I had imagined that I would leave work each day exuding the scent of roses or honeysuckle but **this was far from the case**. It turned out to be by far the filthiest and most unsavoury job that I ever had. All the rotting entrails and lumps of fat of animals were dumped by lorries into a yard. Armed with a fork I had to load as much as I could of this **reeking and utterly repulsive** cargo into a wheelbarrow and then transport it, load after load, to the processing plant. As the days went by, instead of being steadily toughened, I had the greatest difficulty in trying not to vomit the whole time. At the end of two weeks, I was almost fit to be transformed into a bar of soap myself. A doctor friend of mine advised me strongly to leave the job. If I did not, he said, I would certainly never complete my education in America.

Taking his advice, I began to look for other work. I decided to go to sea, and was lucky in getting a job aboard the SHAWNEE, a ship plying between New York and Vera Cruz in Mexico. The pay was reasonably good and we were always assured of three good meals a day. On the other hand, there was always a most haunting feeling of loneliness, not just being without companions, but of being nobody's concern. Many times as I walked in the streets of Vera Cruz or in other foreign ports the thought struck me that anybody could have set upon and killed me and nobody would have missed me unduly.

I learned too, that to sleep under the stars in my native Africa was, in spite of the raiding mosquitoes, a far happier prospect than sleeping out in cities of America. When I first visited Philadelphia with a fellow student, neither of us had any money for lodgings and, as we had nowhere else to go, we walked back to the railway station and sat on one of the benches intending to pass the night there. We had not reckoned with the ubiquitous American police. At about midnight, we were rudely **shaken out of our doze** and greeted by a firm but not unkind voice saying 'Move on, chums, you can't sleep here.' Thereafter I devised another plan. For a nickel, I bought a subway ticket and boarded a train plying between Harlem and Brooklyn. With this ticket, I travelled backwards and forwards on the train the whole night, getting what sleep I could. It was, of course, a very disturbed night, for every time the subway reached its destination I got out and changed coaches in case the guard became curious about me being in the same coach for so long.

Questions:

2.1. Why did the story teller take up the job he described as, "the filthiest and most savoury?"

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2.2. How were the writers expectations shattered in the first job?

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2.3. How does the writer differentiate between life in Africa and in the cities of America?

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2.4. What three problems did the writer encounter in his second job?

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2.5. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions, as they are used in the passage.

(i) Strenuous

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(ii) "This was far from the case".

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(iii) "Shaken from our doze".

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(iv) "Reeking and utterly repulsive cargo"

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QN 2.A

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2.B Read the following passage and answer the question that follow.

Of the many different dangers which threaten us in this world, one of the most important is due to the presence of living organisms so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. Of these living things, the micro-organisms some have a benign influence on human life, such as the organisms responsible for the production of beer from malt, some do not affect man, and some have a harmful influence and produce disease. The latter are our chief concern. When they cause disease the process is known as infection. If they *transmit* disease from man to man, or from animals to man, they are said to be responsible for an *infectious* disease. Such diseases kill about *one in five* of the human race, so that their control is a problem of great importance

The micro-organisms are of various sizes. The smallest are known as viruses and cannot be seen individually with the ordinary microscope. Somewhat larger are the bacteria, which can just be seen under the highest powers of the microscope, and larger still are the bigger one-celled creatures, the protozoa, of which the malarial parasite is the best known.

As one would expect, viruses were the last of these organisms to be discovered, and they have been the object of intense study in recent years. Viruses are parasites, that is to say, they prey on larger plants and animals, whose bodies they invade. They may attack anything from bacteria upwards, but each virus is very particular about the type of host it chooses to dwell in, and about the types of host cell it is going to invade. Thus, for example, the virus of infantile paralysis likes to live in a certain type of cell in the spinal cord, which it may damage; injury to these cells causes paralysis. How the virus injures its host cell, is not known; it may kill the cell or it may, on the other hand, stimulate the cell to grow wildly, and so form a tumour. Furthermore, it need not always cause disease; it may enter a human body and lie dormant there indefinitely, a silent infection. If the individual harbouring the virus transmits disease to others without being ill himself he is known as a carrier of the disease.

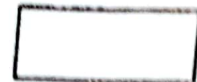
It is fairly clear that in some virus diseases the number of infected but healthy people is great. Many children may have infantile paralysis and yet not lose a day's schooling. Clearly, such individuals are a danger; if they were obviously ill they could be isolated, but as things are they go about undetected and spread the virus around.

The electron microscope, which permits magnification of objects to a degree far beyond that of the ordinary microscope, has given a great deal of information about the structure of viruses. They are now found to be a very mixed bunch; some are cubical, some spherical and some of irregular shape. Viruses also vary greatly in size; for example, the influenza virus is ten times the size of the virus of infantile paralysis. Viruses of different kinds have been separated off by filtering through membranes with holes of varying size, or more recently by the ultracentrifuge, an apparatus revolving at very high speeds. This flings off the larger particles at lower speeds than the smaller ones.

Answer questions 2.6 to 2.10 by selection the best of the four possible answers. Put a ring around your best choice.

- 2.6. Which is true about micro-organisms.
- A. They are all harmful to man
 - B. All do not affect man
 - C. They all produce disease
 - D. Some do not harm men
- 2.7. Why is the control of harmful micro-organisms very important?
- A. They multiply very fast
 - B. They cause deadly disease
 - C. They easily spread
 - D. They are untreatable
- 2.8. Why do you think viruses were the last of the micro-organisms to be discovered?
- A. Viruses are too tiny to be seen individually by an ordinary microscope.
 - B. They have been the object of intense study in recent years.
 - C. Virus are parasites
 - D. They prey on larger animals and plants
- 2.9. "Anything from bacteria upwards" means:
- A. Starting from the smallest organisms and going up to and including bacteria.
 - B. Starting from bacteria and going up to larger organisms.
 - C. Starting from bacteria to viruses.
 - D. Starting immediately above bacteria
- 2.10. What stage of infantile paralysis is most dangerous?
- A. When it lives in the spinal cord
 - B. When it destroys its host's cells
 - C. When it stimulates the cell to grow widely.
 - D. remains dormant in an individual.

QN 2.B



3. A Re-write each item in 3.1 to 3.10 according to the instructions. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

3.1. If you want to pass exams, you must work very hard. (Re-write using: unless)

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3.2 Because Toto was not well prepared for the examinations, he failed miserably. (Re-write beginning: If.....)

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3.3. There had never before been so many people assembled at the shrine of a saint. (Re-write beginning: Never)

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3.4. He was a very foolish wrestler. The trickster stole his money. (Re-write beginning: Such)

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3.5. It is the girls who own that saloon car. (Re-write using: girls')

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3.6. I prefer watching movies to swimming. (Use: rather)

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3.7. I'm very much afraid this plan will fail. (End with "nothing".)

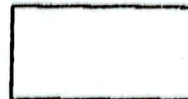
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8. Don't hurry; we needn't leave for another fifty minutes. (Re-write beginning: Take....)

3.9. These lazy people are of no use at all. (Re-write to end in "nothing".)

3.10. Tell the cashier to be more courteous in dealing with the public. (Re-write using: inform)

QN 3.A



3.8 Complete sentences 3.11-3.20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring  around your choice.

3.11 Sophie is _____ ready to help anyone in trouble.

- A. ever B. always C. continually D. continuously.

3.12. He came here with _____ all his property.

- A. an intention to take B. an intention of taking
C. the intention of taking D. the intention to take

3.13. I am _____ it is better for us to travel this night instead of tomorrow morning.

- A. thinking B. like C. it is like D. thinking of

3.14. _____ does the book you were talking about look like?

- A. How B. Like how C. What D. Which way

3.15. Good night Jane. _____ Dinah.

- A. like-wise B. You too C. Also you D. The same to you.

3.16. Sarah says that she has just _____ her new set of uniform.

- A. has got B. has gotten C. got D. gotten

3.17. Due to delayed payments the land lady has decided on _____ her tenants instantly.

- A. excluding B. chasing C. dismissing D. evicting

3.18. His wife was in such _____ that he divorced her.

- A. so poor health B. a poor health
C. poor health D. so a poor health

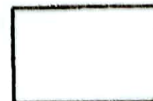
3.19. He was completely taken aback by her inconsolable attitude. This means.

- A. He returned to where he came from.
B. He returned her back to their home
C. He was perplexed by her behavior
D. He was saddened by what she said.

3.20. Let us pretend we are not here _____

- A. can we? Yes we can.
B. will we? Yes we can.
C. can't we? Yes we can
D. won't we? Yes we can.

QN 3.B



END