

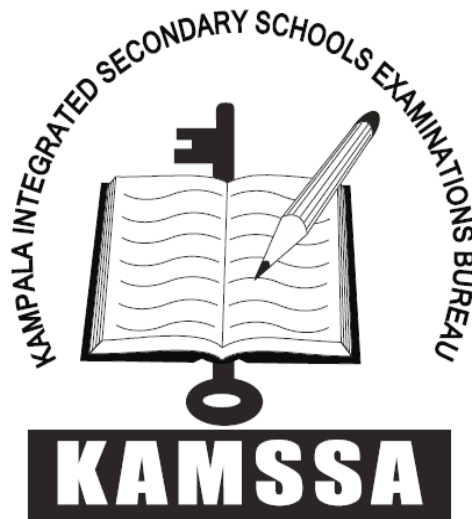
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LUGANDA

Paper 1

July/Aug 2022

2 hours



KAMSSA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

Uganda Certificate of Education

LUGANDA

(Okuwandiika emboozi, Okukyusa, Okufunza, Ggulama N'ebisoko)

Olupapula Olusooka

Essaawa Bbiri (2)

Ebigobererwa:

- *Olupapula luno lulimu ebitundu bibiri A ne B*
- *Mu kitundu A, mulimu nnamba 1(a) ne 1(b), londako (a) oba (b).*
- *Mu kitundu B, mulimu nnamba 2 ne 3. Nnamba 2, londako (a) oba (b).*
- *Nnamba 3 yonna ya buwaze.*

EKITUNDU A

Kola 1 (a) oba 1 (b)

1a) Ku mitwe gino wammanga londako gumu oguwandiikeko emboozi y'abigambo 400
(obubonero buli 50)

- I. Akaliba akendo.....
- II. Buli omu yandibadde afuna ku nsimbi
- III. Ekisa kyanzaalira leenya!
- IV.buli omu yakwata ku mumwa ne yeewuunya ekyetere

b) Ku mitwe gino londako ebiri buli gumu oguwandiikeko emboozi nga bw'olagiddwa .

(buli mutwe gwa bubonero 25)

- I. Ggwe mukulembeze w'abavubuka mu kitundu kye wammwe era oyitiddwa okwogerako eri abavubuka ku lunaku lwabwe ku ngeri gye abayinza okubbulula ebyenfuna byabwe oluvannyuma lw'omuggalo gw'ekirwadde ki Covid 19. Wandika by'onaayogera.
(Kozesa ebigambo 200)
- II. Mutegese omukolo gw'okutongoza ekibiina kya Nkobazambogo mu ssomero lyammwe.wandiika ebbaluwa egenda ew'omubaka omukyala akiikirira disitulikiti yammwe mu lukiiko olukulu olw'eggwanga.
(kozesha ebigambo 150)
- III. Ggwe nga okulira eby'obutonde bw'ensi mu kitundu kyammwe wandiika ekirango ekirabula abantu abalimira n'okukolera emirimu egy'enjawulo mu ntobazzi zo mu kitundu kyammwe.
(Kozesa ebigambo 150)
- IV. Wandikira munywanyi wo ali mu ssomero eddala nga omulabula ku kabi akali mu kikolwa kye wawulidde ky'anaatera okukola eky'okudduka mu ssomero agende n'omulenzi bwe baludde nga bapepeya.
(Kozesa ebigambo 200)

EKITUNDU B

Kola ekibuuzo 2(a) oba 2(b)

(Buli kibuuzo kya bubonero 20)

2a) Funza ekitundu kino mu bigambo nga 100 (obubonero 20)

Oba

Ow'ekitiibwa Pulezidenti, okusinziira ku lukiiko lw'abalabirizi ba kkanisa ya Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi ne Boga-Zaire, lwe twatuddemu nga February, 8, 1977 n'obuwombeefu tusaba okukutuusaako okunyolwa kwaffe ng'ekkanisa n'Abakristayo eri gwe pulezidenti era tukusaba obeeko ky'okola. Mu kiwandiiko kyaffe kino, tetugenderera kuwakanya ddembe lya gavumenti kwaza na kukwata oyo yenna aba azzizza omusango, era tukkiriza nti Gavumenti yateekawo enkola n'emitendera egiwa abatuuze baayo okumanya ekyo kye bagisuubiramu. Enkola n'emitendera gino giwa poliisi, ebitongole ebikessi n'eby'okwerinda engeri gye zirina okukolamu emirimu gyabyo, singa emitendera gino bagigoberera nga bakola emirimu gyabwe kiwa omuntu waabulijjo essubi nti ebyokwerinda biri gguluggulu

ate ne kiteekawo omukwano n'obwesigwa wakati wa b'ofiisa n'omuntu waabulijjo. Wabula ate bwe bava ku mulamwa gwe balina okutambulizaamu emirimu gyabwe, kino kisobera abantu n'okulowooza nti obulamu bwabwe buli mu matigga.

Tukyalina okunyolwa okw'amaanyi ku byaliwo ku Lwomukaaga lwa February 05, 1977, ab'ebwokwerinda bwe baawaguza ekikomera ne bayingira mu luggya lw'amaka ga Ssaabalabirizi e Namirembe. Ow'ekitiibwa Pulezidenti ekyagwaawo tekibangawo mu byafaayo bya kkanisa ya Uganda wadde Uganda ng'ensi. Abaserikale bano okumanya bazibu, baddira omusajja gwe baali bakutte nga bamaze okumutulugunya ne bamukozesa ng'akanyeebwa okusikiriza Ssaabalabirizi okuggulawo kuba yalaajanira ku luggi ekyamuleetera ekisa okuggulawo okuyamba omuntu ali mu bulumi. Okukozesa omusajja amaze okutulugunyizibwa okusobola okufuna amawulire kuba kubonyabonya okuteetaagisa eri abantu abatalina musango.

Ssaabalabirizi olwali okubandulawo oluggi, abasajja ababagalidde emmundu abaali beekwese ne bakukunukayo ng'eno bwe bakokiinga emmundu nga bwe bamusaba aleete emmundu z'alina. Wadde nga Ssaabalabirizi yagezaako okubuuza 'mmundu ki?' naye nga tewali amuwuliriza. Omusajja omu yamutunuzaamu omumwa gw'emmundu mu lubuto n'amusindika n'agwa munda mu nnyumba, nga bwe bamupeeka okuleeta emmundu z'alina. N'olw'ensonga eyo, tutuusa okutya n'okuwakanya engeri omukulumbeze ow'oku ntikko mu kkanisa ya Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi ne Boga-Zaire gye yayisibwamu era tujja kulaga kino kye kitegeeza eri Abalabirizi abalala n'Abakulisitaayo bonna okutwaliza awamu.

Ow'ekitiibwa Pulezidenti, obadde ojja okyogera lunye ku mikolo mingi nti abakulembeze b'eddiini ba njawulo mu nsi muno, obakwata n'ekitiibwa ekya waggulu, nga kino kibadde kitusanyusa, naye ate kati olinga eyeekuba endobo ku by'ozze oyogera n'enneeyisa y'abaserikale bo, kino nga kkanisa kitusobedde. Tetukirinaako mutawaana okwaza amaka ga Ssaabalabirizi singa wabaawo obwetaavu, wabula bandizze misana ate wandiweerezza b'ofiisa ab'obuvunaanyizibwa abagya mu kitiibwa kye, naye okujja ekiro ne batandika okwaza ennyumba ye ekiro ate ku mudumu gw'emmundu kiwa ekifaananyi ekibi ne kiteeka eby'okwerinda bya Ssaabalabirizi n'Abalabirizi abalala mu bwerinde.

2b) Kyusa ekitundu kino mu luganda

(obubonero 20)

According to a Greek story teller, a boy called Magnets was a shepherd who used to look after his father's flock. He carried a spear which he used as a support when he was climbing up steep hills. He also used it for driving the sheep in the direction he wanted them to go.

One day, as he stood watching his flock, he rested the tip of his spear on a piece of rock. But when he tried to lift the spear again, he found to his great surprise that the iron tip of the spear had got stuck on the rock. He managed to pull the spear, but he realized that from the rock there was a mysterious force which attracted iron objects. As time went on other people

also found pieces of this type of rock which attracted iron objects. But because Magnets was the first to discover the powerful rock, such pieces of rock were called magnets.

Another second Greek story was that magnets got their name from a Greek district called Magnesia where piece of the rock which attracted iron were supposed to have been first discovered.

The third story is that of the Chinese. The Chinese said that a great king Hoangti not only discovered magnetic rock but also invented the first magnetic compass. Although this is a Legend, we do know that thousand s of years ago Chinese travelers made use of magnetized needles as compasses in order to find their way through the vast Chinese Empire.

It was recently, only 600 years ago, that men in Europe made effective use of the magnetic needle compass for their sea voyages. This led to the discovery of America by Columbus. The Dutch, Portuguese and English made voyages to Africa, India, Indonesia and Australia. Indeed, this simple magnetic needle proved to be very useful in discovering parts of the world.

(Extracted from the achieves)

3a) Jjuza ebisoko ebituufu mu mabanga agalekeddwa mu ssentensi Zino wammanga.

(Obubonero 20)

- I. Tugenda okwessa mu.....nga omukulu w'essomero
yatulengedde dda era n'atukowoola.
- II. Abaana ba kitange tebakongozze mulangirabitooke bye bigwa
- III. Abaddukanya ebbaala mwe baalumiza mutabani w'omujaasi
.....baakiguddeko.
- IV. Ggwe ogira okyabiyita ebya manyo.....bajja kukugoba omanyee
- V. Bwetumugamba okusoma ayita kuli nga.....y'awunya anti akalezi
kaamusuubiza okumuwasa
- VI. Munnange nze sigattana migugu twala ebintu byo
- VII. Bye yaŋŋamba mbikumyeera kinnyambye nnyo
- VIII. Lwe twalamaga e Namugongo twakoowa nnyo era we twatuukira nga n'e
..... zitusowose
- IX. Ensimbi ze babba zaali kagumbakubanga abasinga
bafudde
- X. Nze ne jjajjange agasaaka ge.....anti tufaanagana okukamala

(b) (i)Wandiika sentensi ttaano nga zirimu biseera eby'enjawulo **(Obubonero 05)**

(ii)Njawulo ki eziri wakati w'amannya go mu mbu 1Mu ne 3Mu **(Obubonero 02)**

(iii)wandiika sentesi ssatu nga zirimu nakasigirwa ez'obuntu eziteemala ozisazeeko

(Obubonero 03)

BIKOMYE WANO