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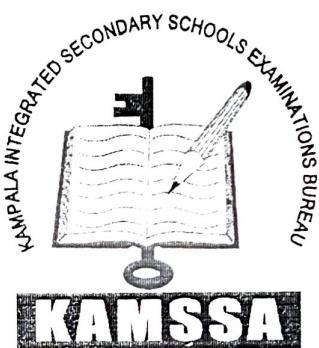
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ENGLIGH

Paper 2

July /Aug 2023

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 question that follows.

Many adolescents have not experienced a world without media. Watching television, listening to music, reading books, magazines or newspapers, and surfing the internet is part of their daily lives. Through the media, young people are able to interact, access information and communicate easily. The media, if used properly, can be very influential and beneficial to the users.

What influence does the media have on adolescents? Suppose one used a mobile telephone for hours? How would that affect an adolescent? The media has the ability to generate both positive and negative effects.

Adolescents can benefit from watching television and browsing the internet. Some of the programmes on television and radio help in learning skills such as cooking, painting and gardening, among others. The media can also engage adolescents in learning gaming activities such as chess, puzzles and video games which help keep their minds active.

Adolescents also immensely benefit from social media. They can form friendship, share opinions and express themselves in various ways. Teachers and learners can use media platforms to stay connected and to enhance the teaching and learning process.

The media provides entertainment, which can help adolescents to relax during their leisure time. This deters them from engaging in harmful activities such as drug abuse, pre-marital sex and crime.

However, too much exposure to media can have a negative effect on adolescents. Research has shown that the use of social media may undesirably affect face to face relationships. It makes it easier for people to text, email or talk on the mobile telephone than for them to talk face to face. This affects the way adolescents interact with one another and may reduce time for engaging in physical activities. One may become a couch potato, which may lead to obesity and other health problems.

The media influences us to see things in a certain way, for example, the way we dress or speak. Just like adults, the attitudes and benefits of adolescents are getting influenced by the information they access. The information on some media channels is false. Imagine watching an advertisement that tells you that if you drink a certain beverage, you may become muscular in a few days! If you use a certain product, your skin will be flawless! supposing you tried the drink and used the product and the results were different! This may result into low self-esteem. Moreover, the media presents model body images that result in unfavourable social comparison with others.

This may lead to eating disorder as adolescents seek to look like the model they see in the media. Some adolescents end up depressed because of the unrealistic expectations that are portrayed.

The media also exposes adolescents to sex and negative messages that go against their cultural and religious beliefs. This results into emotional and psychological conflicts. Some of the music and films found in the media have toxic content. Over use of the media may lead to addiction, time wastage and declining performance in studies. Often, adolescents experience cyberbullying and harassment on social media. Stories have been reported of adolescents committing suicide because of being body-shamed after they posted their pictures online

Undoubtedly, the influence of the media on the psychosocial development of adolescents is huge and should be taken seriously. Exposure to any media must always be supervised. Many digital devices come with control measures that parents and teachers can use to monitor and restrict what adolescents and children watch. Adolescents should be educated on the effects of the media and set limits on the amount of time they spend on it.

QUESTION:

In about 120 words, summaries the side effects of social media and how the adolescents can be guided on its use.

ROUGH COPY

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.

FAIR COPY

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	
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2B Read the following passage carefully.

Walking back to the white board, Kathryn explained, “remember, teamwork begins with trust. And the only way to do that is to overcome our need for invulnerability “she writes the word “invulnerability” next to trust on the white board.

Then she continued, “and so we are all going to demonstrate vulnerability this morning in a low – risk but relevant way.”

She then asked everyone to spend five minutes recording what they believed were their single biggest strength and weakness in terms of their contribution to Decision-Tech’s success or failure, “I do not want you to give me some generic weakness, and I don’t want you glossing over your strengths because you’re too modest or embarrassed to tell us what you think you are really good at. Take this simple exercise seriously and be willing to put yourself out there.”

When it was clear that everyone had finished jotting down their notes, Kathryn began the discussion “okay, I will go first”

She looked at her notes briefly “I think my biggest strength, at least the strength that will have the biggest impact on our success, is my ability to see through fluffy, superfluous information and cut to the point that matters. I have a way of eliminating unnecessary details and getting to the heart of an issue, and that should save us a lot of time” .

She paused before continuing. “My weakness is that I am not the world’s best external spokesperson. In fact, I am bad at it, I tend to down play the importance of public relations , and am not a talented or tactful speaker when it comes to being in front of a large group or , even worse, a

television camera. I am going to need help with that if we are going to accomplish everything that we hope to”

With the exception of JR and Mickey, everyone was taking notes as Kathryn spoke. She liked that. “okay who wants to go next?”

No one volunteered immediately. Everyone was looking around, some hoping that one of their peers would Volunteer, others seeming to ask permission to step forward.

Finally, Nick broke the ice, “I will go. Okay, let’s see.” He reviewed his notes. “My biggest strength is my lack of fear when it comes to negotiations and management of outside companies, whether they are partners, vendors, or competitors. I don’t have any problem pushing them to do more than they want to do. My biggest weakness however, is that I sometimes come across as arrogant.”

A few of Nicks’ peer laughed a little nervously. He smiled and continued. “Yes, I have had that problem since I was in college and probably before. I can be sarcastic and even rude at times, and sometimes I come across sounding like i think I am smarter than everyone else. And that might be okay, I suppose, if I am dealing with a vendor, but with you guys, it could probably piss you off a little, which I don’t think is going to help us get where we want to go.”

Jeft commented, “It sounds like your strengths and weaknesses are rooted in the same things.

Martin, to everyone’s surprise, voiced his agreement, “isn’t that usually the case?”

Heads around the table nodded.

Kathryn was impressed by the apparent honesty of Nick’s remarks and the willingness of the other staff members to make comments. She was glad she went first. “Good, that was exactly the kind of thing I am looking for. Who is next?”

Jan volunteered and talked about her management skills and attention to detail as strengths, something everyone agreed with immediately. Then she admitted being more conservative about finances than the CFO of a start-up should be. She explained that this was as a result of her training at large companies and her concern that her peers were not concerned enough about managing expenses.

“Still, I am probably making it harder for you all to meet me half way by being so controlling.”

Carlos assured her that the rest of the group could probably take a step or two in her direction.

Jeft went next. He struggled in his attempt to call out his amazing networking skills and ability to build partnership with investors and partners.

But Jan couldn’t let me off the hook “come on now jeft, if we have done one thing well, it’s been raising boat-loads of money and getting investors excited about the company. Don’t downplay your role in that.”

Jeft reluctantly accepted her kind – hearted rebuke, and then blew everyone away with his admission of weakness.

“I am pretty afraid to fail. And so I tend to over-engineer things and do them myself. I don’t like to tell other people what to do, which ironically, only makes it more likely that I am going to fail.”

Answer the following questions by putting a ring around the letter corresponding to the correct answer.

2:6. Kathryn wrote “invulnerability” next to trust simply because:

- A. Invulnerability should be next to trust.
- B. Kathryn was going to talk about trust.
- C. If one was to team up, they needed to build trust first.
- D. If one was to build trust, they needed to team up.

2.7. What was the major intention of the discussion that morning?

- A. The five biggest strengths and weaknesses in terms of their contributions to their company.
- B. One strength and weakness in terms of their contribution to their company.
- C. One strength and other weaknesses in terms of contribution to their company.
- D. One single strength, advantage and weakness in terms of their contribution to their company

2.8. “Kathryn liked that!” What did she like?

- A. One who wanted to speak before her?
- B. One who wanted to speak after her?
- C. JR and Mickey’s failure to take notes as Kathryn spoke.
- D. most of the members of the company’s taking of notes as she spoke.

2.9. Why didn’t anyone volunteer immediately Kathryn had finished speaking?

- A. None of the members had anything to say
- B. Each of them thought the other was ready while others were nervous.
- C. They had to seek permission to step forward.
- D. The members were still taking notes of what she had said.

2.10. According to Jan, Decision-Tech’s company was:

- A. A young one
- B. A developed one
- C. An established one
- D. A collapsed one

Marks to Q2B

3A. Rewrite 3:1 to 3:10 as instructed without changing the meaning

3:1 Though extremely rich, they are not so burdened with wealth as to want to give part of it away.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Despite.....)

3:2. There was too little food in the shops and markets that people were growing discontented.

(Rewrite usinghardly.....)

3:3. If the plane left here at dawn this morning, it would arrive at the airport at exactly noon.

(Rewrite the sentence usinghad left.....)

3:4. We shall not have crossed the ferry by ten o'clock if the driver does not make good progress.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning; Provided.....)

3:5. "Joan, did you get vaccines for hepatitis B as you were advised by the doctor?" Asked Ritah.

(Rewrite beginning; Ritah.....)

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 woman is fat. She is dark skinned. The woman is humble. The woman I met is a Kenyan.

(Rewrite joining into one sentence beginning; I met.....)

3:8 Whatever our teachers tell us to do, we should always take heed for the good of our future.

(Rewrite beginning; No matter

3:9. Hadn't it been for the Nimo's agility, the snake poison would have killed Boye's mother.

(Rewrite beginning; But for.....)

3:10. No sooner had the mocks timetable been displayed than all the UCE candidates developed an examination fever. (Rewrite beginning; Barely.....)

3 B. Complete sentence 3:11 to 3:20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives.

3:11. You will have to carry out all the agreed programme, your own personal feelings.

- A no matter
B whatever
C what are
D whether it is

3:12 He had gone so long without a shave that he had quite.....beard.

- A. some
B. a lot

3:13. When he returned home after four years in England, he talked exactly.....
a European

- A. as
B. as with
C. as he was
D. like

2:14. He never had much money, and when he lost his job, he had still.

2:15. It was quite impossible for him not to have noticed that Mary had not arrived. The sentence means:

- A. He noticed that Mary had arrived
 - B. He noticed that Mary had not arrived
 - C. He did not notice that Mary had arrived
 - D. He did not notice that Mary had not arrived

2:16. He was no longer the fresh young hero that they had welcomed.....
enthusiastically five years before.

2:17. I am amazed at the..... of those who say that they are entirely satisfied with the way they live

2:18 The board did not consider that anyone feel unfairly treated.

2:19. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. ‘Had I just said it as a joke?’ he asked. ‘Or had I really meant it?’
 - B. Had I just said it as a joke, he asked, or had I really meant it?
 - C. ‘Had I just said it as a joke, he asked? Or had I really meant it?’
 - D. ‘Had I just said it as a joke?’ He asked, ‘or had I really meant it?’

2:20. Both of the learners passed the exam.

- A. Didn't they? C. Have they?
B. Did they? D. Haven't they?

Marks to Q3B	
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END