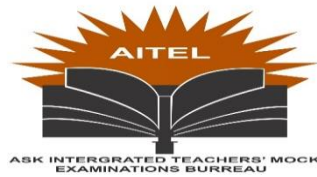


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112/2
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
Paper 2
2023
2 HOURS



AITEL JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION
Uganda Certificate of Education.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2

2 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. All questions are to be attempted.*
- 2. All your answers **MUST** be written on this question paper.*

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

One of the definitions of “democracy” is a system in which all the people of a country are allowed to freely elect their representatives. Basic principles of democratic governments are recognized universally. These principles often become part of the constitution or bill of rights in a democratic society.

One of the most basic characteristics of democracy is citizen participation in government. It is not only a right, but also a duty. Citizen participation may take many forms, including acting as election officials, voting in elections, becoming informed, debating issues, attending community or civil meetings, being members of private voluntary organizations and paying taxes. Participation builds a better democracy.

Secondly, democratic societies emphasize that all people are equal. “Equality” means that all individuals are valued equally, have equal opportunities and may not be discriminated against because of their race, religion, ethnic group, gender or sexual orientation. In democracy individuals and groups still maintain their right to have different cultures, personalities, languages and beliefs.

Thirdly, democratic societies are tolerant. This means that while the majority of people rule in a democratic country, the rights of the minority must be protected. People who are not in power must be allowed to speak out. Minorities are sometimes referred to as “opposition” because they have ideas which are different from those of the majority. Individual citizens must also learn to be tolerant of each other. A democratic society is often composed of people from different cultures, races, religion and ethnic groups who have different viewpoints from a majority of the population. A democratic society is enriched by diversity. If the majority deny rights to and destroy their opposition, then they also destroy democracy.

Fourthly, in democracy, elected and appointed officials have to be accountable to the people. They are responsible for their actions. Officials must make decisions and perform their duties according to the will and wishes of the people not for themselves.

Fifthly, a democratic government must be transparent. A transparent government holds public meetings and allows citizens to attend. In democracy, the press and the people are able to get information about what decisions are being made, by whom and why.

Lastly, it is important for a democratic government to insist that elected officials are chosen and peacefully removed from the office in a free and fair manner. Intimidation, corruption and threats to citizens during or before an election are against the principles of democracy. In democracy, elections are held regularly. Participation in elections should not be based on a citizen’s wealth. For free and fair elections to occur, most adult citizens should have the right to vie for government positions. Additionally, obstacles should not exist which make it difficult for people to vote.

Reverend Johnson K. Mwaura was known to be a good man. Above all, he was known to be as good a Christian as they come. Perhaps that's not

saying much, for they did come well below the mark in our village. However, it is enough to say that he had run his own life enviably and had at least endeavoured to navigate his household as close to the scriptural waters as possible. Well, of course there was his son, Kamau who ministered the oath in the forest, but that could have happened to any father. No one in the village had anything against the pastor, for he never intended any man a bad turn. Soft spoken except when in combat with Satan at the pulpit, he had a kind of bedside manner towards the sickly souls of the Lord's flock which perhaps might have hurt the more sensitive. Even then, any such apparently patronizing attitude was not intentional. It only arose from the fact that he saw it as his personal responsibility with God's mercy, to mete out the cup to these trodden souls.

Looking at the flinching unmovable horde of sinners, one would have felt sorry for the aging reverend. For this Sabbath audience especially the men – folk – consisted of sinners half-asleep, sinners half-drunk, sinners who still wore Saturday night shirts, sinners still smelling of Saturday night indulgencies. Some of them did not care much whether their hangover sobered down at home or in the serenity of the Lord's house. A few had been intercepted and diverted to church on their way to Muriuki's.

Everyone knew Muriuki's. You had only to ask your way there and you were a stranger. The bar was virtually next door to church. One Sabbath morning, Pastor Mwaura addressed his congregation.:

"I ask you brethren, is it right that the Lord should abide under a rusty roof while the devil takes residence under sparkling corrugated iron? Two years ago, I appealed for generous donations so that we can honour God with a much more reverent church. What do we witness instead?

Must we, by declining to tax ourselves generously, tax the patience of Jehovah,? Remember Sodom and Gomorrah?"

You could have heard a pin fall on the Lord's earthen floor.

"Breathren I ask you where all these people are?" (all these people being the supposed occupants of the empty benches).

"Arise, follow me. For today we're going to take the word right into that house."

And off the pastor led his flock towards Muriuki's. A less determined man would have been put off by the sacrilegious singing that was to be heard from Muriuki's. But not the pastor. Muriuki's was crammed to near capacity. The dramatic entry of the reverend had caused silence in the bar. It was too early yet for most of the patrons to be effectively drunk. He encountered no angry outburst.

"What's the idea, pastor?" Muriuki asked. Mwaura had not seen Muriuki for months. He angrily snapped, "Get thee behind the Lord, Satan!" That was the language the devil would understand best. Mwaura then calmly talked about the evils lately evident in the village since the devil took residence."

School fees that remained unpaid, wives who now hardly got a cent to run their homes, kids who went in tattered shirts.....He was soon reduced to tears, and the women were moved. But not the men. They took their mugs.

“Why didn’t you at least build your bar far from my church?”

He asked turning to Muriuki.

The pastor then wiped his brows, asked those who would follow him so as to conclude the sermon in God’s own house. He was surprised to see his audience only a little bigger than before when he at last settled at the pulpit.

In a short while, the drunken started rushing in, led by a terrorist! They knelt down piously.

“Hands up!”

Outside, a shot rang into the air.

Everybody stood up. At the door a young white soldier stood pointing his bayoneted rifle all over the church.

“Produce him Reverend,” he commanded

“I’ll count one minute.”

“Young man, Reverend Mwaura fired back in English “Get out. This is no place to be soiled by sinners of any colour. Were I to believe that any in the Lord’s congregation this morning came here with designs to wreck my service, I would throw them out myself. Don’t you worship God where you came from that you should burst in like this? Look at your boots!”

The soldier looked at the pound of mud on each boot and felt a little ashamed that he should storm in like that. He left as the pastor continued praying amidst whispers of admiration.

Reverend Mwaura looked up again and this time almost collapsed. Only a few minutes ago he had the largest audience in months. But once again, Muriuki’s was beating the Lord.

Answer question 2:1 to 2:5 on the question paper.

2:1. Explain why Reverend Mwaura was said to be “as good a Christian as they come”.

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2:2. What in the passage, shows that the pastor had a soft spot for the villagers?

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2:3. Explain the negative effects that alcohol had in the village.

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2:4. What is the meaning of the statement, "you could have heard a pin fall on the Lord's earthen floor"?

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2:5. Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage:

i. flinching

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ii. Sacrilegious

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iii. intercepted

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iv. storm in

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2B: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Costa Rica had not known a rabies case for more than twenty-five years. Wise rules introduced long ago to prevent this disease were no longer kept. There were doctors who had grown up without ever having been called upon to treat a case of rabies. Many knew only that Louis Pasteur had developed the vaccine that limited its threat. Perhaps a few recalled text-book descriptions of the awful suffering in store for the unhappy victim of this disease. The ill person has a wild overpowering desire for water but has fits at its very sight. It is useless to attempt to pour water down his throat because it leads to more fits that close the muscles around his throat and force him to fight for every breath he takes. In the end death mercifully puts an end to his suffering.

This, then, was the terror brought back to Costa Rica, after long absence, by a strange dog. Costa Rica has many packs of dogs wondering through the village streets, begging for food and fighting for it among themselves. One dog from the north fell with such a pack in the little city of Liberia about eighty miles south of the northern Costa Rica border.

In a fit of anger the stray dog bit several other dogs.

Rabies is spread only by the bite of an infected animal. The virus of the disease is introduced into the nerves torn by the bite. It takes from three to six weeks to develop, though sometimes much longer. In August the bitten dogs began to show signs of rabies. They were restless, they wondered aimlessly, hitting against objects; they ate strange things –clothes sticks, stones. They barked as if something were stuck in their throats.

They bit other dogs, and so the circle of infection widened, but no one noticed. It seems strange that no one would pay attention to this problem.

Some months later another dog carrying rabies bit several school children. Later other cases were reported in which people had been bitten ____ some two hundred, all told.

The people who were bitten were given the Pasteur treatment, which calls for injections of vaccine daily for two weeks. When the Costa Rica supply of vaccine was all gone, they arranged for more supplies to be flown in from Mexico and the United States. None of the people vaccinated became ill, but in the meantime other dogs had carried the virus farther along the road. There were outbreaks among the animals in several villages, but none of the infected

dogs was caught. Some might have been caught if the public had shown greater interest.

Finally the government of Costa Rica became alarmed and asked for help from the World Health Organization. The best international rabies specialist, a Peruvian doctor, was sent to Costa Rica. He was put at the head of a group to fight the disease in that country. They left at once for the field, taking with them vaccine for treatment of human beings, poison for killing dogs, and papers from the government giving them power to take whatever measures they thought necessary.

During the next five days the group vaccinated more than eight thousand dogs in nearby villages and destroyed the packs of stray dogs by the use of poison.

Answer questions 2:6 to 2:10 by selecting the best alternative. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring around your best choice.

- 2:6. In Costa Rica doctors knew about rabies because.....
- A. the World Health Organization warned them.
 - B. they had seen a number of cases in practice.
 - C. they had studied it in textbooks.
 - D. they read reports about it.
- 2:7. Which of these symptoms is NOT found in Rabies?
- A. thirst
 - B. fits
 - C. breathing difficulty
 - D. unconsciousness
- 2:8. When the Costa Rica government asked the World Health Organization for help, they sent...
- A. money
 - B. a laboratory
 - C. a specialist
 - D. some soldiers.
- 2:9. A person who has rabies and is not treated usually
- A. is ill for life
 - B. gets well completely after a long period of time.
 - C. dies.

2:10. The people in the villages where rabies was found.....

- A. were very helpful
- B. insisted on more help.
- C. joined health teams.
- D. weren't interested.

3A. Rewrite each item **3:1 to 3:10** according to the instructions. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

3:1. The extent to which smoking is popular depends on a number of factors.
(Begin: How)

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3:2. Mary is as kind as anyone could possibly be. (Begin: No one could....)

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3:3. She will get married this year. That is certain.
(Rewrite beginning : That she will succeed...)

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3:4. Before he was promoted to the post of permanent secretary, his father was the Chief Education Officer.
(Begin: Previous...)

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3:5. "What are you going to do with your mother's furniture?" asked the dealer.
"If you want to sell it I'll give you a good price."

(Begin: The dealer asked her.... Do not use inverted commas)

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- 3:6. She will never see her husband again.
(Begin: Never...)

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- 3:7. As the following day was Sunday, we decided to go on a picnic.
(Begin: The following.....)

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- 3:8. She worked far into the night every day to the detriment of her marriage.
(Use detrimental instead of detriment)

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- 3:9. He won't come to school this afternoon.
(Make a negative addition ending with his wife.)

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- 3:10. He is quite aware of the dangers.(Use alive instead of aware)

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3B: Complete the sentences 3:11 to 3:20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring around your best choice.

3:11. The government doesn't charge graduated tax

- A. any longer
- B. no more
- C. no longer
- D. for any longer

3:12. We did not want to meet the minister, but at last we could.....no longer.

- A. put it out
- B. put it off
- C. put off it
- D. put it away

3:13. My father....to buy a house.

- A. had no enough money
- B. had no any money
- C. didn't have enough money
- D. hadn't some money

3:14. "How much did the taxi-driver charge? "She asked.

She asked.....

- A. how much did the taxi-driver charge.
- B. how much the taxi-driver did charge.
- C. how much had the taxi-driver charged
- D. how much the taxi-driver had charged

3:15. The congregation struggled to catch aof the Pope.

- A. glance
- B. look
- C. sean
- D. glimpse

3:16. Because of the preparations they had made, our candidates were not quite as nervous ...the other candidates in other schools.

- A. than
- B. as like
- C. like'
- D. as

- 3:17. The mad man,was quite harmless.
- A. whom all the children were afraid of
 - B. who all the children were afraid of him.
 - C. whom all the children were afraid of him.
 - D. whom all the children were afraid.
- 3:18. We rarelyour achievements.
- A. talk
 - B. discuss
 - C. converse
 - D. discuss about
- 3:19. Despite the hot debate, when the motion was put to vote, only one person was ...it.
- A. opposed to
 - B. opposing
 - C. opposed against
 - D. opposed
- 3:20. His body stopped shaking and theof his muscles began to ease.
- A. strength
 - B. tremor
 - C. tenseness
 - D. suppleness.