

KIYALA HIGH SCHOOL

END OF TERM ONE ASSESSMENT TEST - 2024

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

S.4

2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- This paper consists of two section **A and B**
- Answer **all the items** in section **A**.
- Attempt **only one item** from section **B**
- Any additional item answered will not be scored

SECTION A

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows it.

Take it or leave it, a ride on boda-boda has often saved the day for a number of Kampalans. They are too fast and will shoot into any direction you point them. That is why teenagers are apt when they cheekily call them “bullets”. like real bullets, boda-bodas are deadly up to 70% of the people admitted in Mulago casualty ward are bodabodas victims. You just need to see the boda-boda riders at work to understand why the in and out of traffic, overtake on the inside, treat one-way streets and red traffic lights as if they are optional, drive along the pavements or wrong side of the road to mention but a few.

In addition, many of the boda-boda riders do not have licenses, have never undergone road use training and therefore do not know traffic rules and regulations and can not interpret the signs. Unlike other businesses people including newspaper vendors, boda-bodas are generally not required to pay fees for the space they use and therefore pitch camps wherever they choose. These usually are strategic street junctions where their presence comprises the movement of other traffics.

As if to kill or endanger their passengers, riders and other road users, these super convenient vehicles are increasingly becoming vehicles of crime. The city has in the past two weeks seen three shooting incidents- one of them fatal. All of them were done by people riding on boda-bodas. “They can easily conceal guns under their jackets,” Simeon Nsubuga, the Kampala extra police spokes person explains.

The city council also believes that the boda-bodas largely contribute to con-gestation in the city. Over 5000 are registered in the central division according to the chairman of Kampala Union of boda-boda riders (KUBOCA). police’s statistics show that an addition of 1900 riders are registered in Kampala monthly.

Task.

In not more than 115 words, show how boda-bodas are deadly.

Rough copy

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Fair copy.

Item 2

Read the passage below and answer questions that follow.

AT HOME IN THE VILLAGE

When girls reach primary school age, their time for playing is nearly over. Home training and stricter discipline begins. The child now has real duties to do. If she has younger sisters or brothers, she shall be their nurse. I was my little cousin's nurse for about a year. How I loved that baby! I wanted to be with him all the time. Perhaps, this was because I had asked to be his nurse; the duty had not been forced on me. By the time the baby was able to walk well and firmly, and another cousin was old enough to be his nurse, I had given him up so that I could go to school.

If a girl does not have a younger child to look after and sometimes even if she does, she is expected to make two or three journeys to the well, to fetch water. If her mother is cooking beans or millet, she may be told to keep the fire burning. It may be her job also to look after the millet or peas spread out in the sun to dry. She will have to keep the chicken away and collect the food and put it in the house if it rains. A girl of eight or nine may be expected to go to the fields with her mother and help her to dig. If her father is away at meal time, the little girl may be asked to cook for him, and have food ready by the time he comes back.

There are two reasons for this thorough training of a girl. It is partly to prepare her for her future duties as a housewife and mother, and partly to help the mother, who, in Teso villages, has many important jobs to do. A mother who has daughters, or even one daughter, from five years old upwards, has a lot of help with her household duties. The girls who go to school, of course, have much less time for doing any household tasks. Many girls have to leave their homes at seven in the morning, and return as late as a half-past seven in the evening. From primary three, if the school is several miles away, they can not come home for lunch, so they have little time to practice cooking and other household duties. But some Teso parents still keep certain tasks for their primary girls to do.

Since most of the secondary schools are boarding schools, the older girls who attend them are away from their homes for nine months of the year, and so are out of reach of further traditional training by their mothers. For this reason, schools are often considered by Teso parents to be making their daughters lazy. There is sometimes trouble between the girls and their mothers when they return home. At school, the girls are given many heavy school assignments, but little if any manual work to do. When they come home, they do not like having to spend the whole day in the hot sun, weeding in the fields with their hands. They dislike having to grind large amounts of millet on the grinding stone. How can they keep clean and smart, with all these dirty jobs to do?

But not all girls feel like this about manual work. My four sisters and I, my brothers, my late mother, my present step mother, my father and some of his brothers all worked in these fields when I was growing up. We still love farm life. My sister who has just returned from almost two years of infant teacher training in America, tells us how she used to miss the work in the fields, especially during the long holidays. Her American friends could hardly believe that this was true. I, myself, when I was home for the recent Easter break from the University, sowed our whole millet crop, and was proud of it.

Task

1. What kind of duties are given to a Teso girl at eight or nine years.

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2. Why are most secondary school girls out of reach of their mothers training?

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3. “Her American friends could hardly believe that this was true” why was this so?

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4. What happened to the writer’s mother when he was growing up?

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5. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the passage.

i) Nurse

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ii) Manual work

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iii) Household task

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iv) “...miss the work...”

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SECTION B

Choose one item from this section.

Item 3

The agriculture club of your school held the beginning of term club meeting. During the meeting, the club members deliberated on different issues concerning the club but majorly the challenges that the club is facing. The club president suggested that a trainer should pay them a visit which all members agreed. The trainer should be able to train and sponsor their club activities.

Task

As a secretary of this club, write to the headteacher pertaining this resolutions.

Item 4

S.4 students are facing challenges in their class. The class has some members who have abandoned sweeping the class to others, properties are being stolen and some teachers miss lessons. This has affected the performance of these students negatively. The class captain has noticed this and together with the secretary of this class, they have decided to call for a class meeting in order to deliberate on these issues. They have also invited the Director of Studies and the Headteacher to attend this meeting.

Task

You are the secretary, record the discussions of the meeting.

BEST WISHES