

1122

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2

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2 Hours



ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS HEADTEACHERS OF
UGANDA (ASSHU) NTUNGAMO

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Uganda Certificate of Education

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PAPER 2

2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Attempt all the questions.

All your answers must be written on this paper in the space provided.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY						
Question:	1	2A	2B	3A	3B	TOTAL
Marks:						

Turn Over

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions about it.

CHALLENGES OF BEING A CANDIDATE

It is one thing to go to school and another keeping in your mind your expectations at the end of every level. It is unfortunate that most students fail to construct a character that will give them a safe-sail on their academic voyage and only wake up when they are in their final year of a given level - a class normally referred to as the candidate class. Many a time, students fail to understand that they are not candidates of their class but of the next level. It is rather irritating to hear the mix "senior four candidates". Thrash! These then are Senior Three students.

When you are in a candidate class, you have to realise that it is a sensitive stage that needs a lot of concentration, self-sacrifice, determination and self discipline. A candidate, thus, needs to remember the following: you have to give up the comfort of your bed, to wake up early enough and read your books. Students with no notes or tattered books have a tendency to treasure sleep because they have already signed for their failure.

Students tend to undervalue the advantage of personal reading timetable. In a candidate class, this is a must if you must manage your academic life and champion yourself the priorities you set to reach your ultimate goal. In fact to be a candidate is to be accountable and responsible for the time you use in the most profitable manner. This can only be effected if only you follow the time table you made.

Man and work live on parallel ends of work. On the contrary, however, a candidate must do extra work, initiate personal assignments and hand them in for checking to his or teachers.

Consulting teachers does not really mean you don't know, for sometimes you consult to affirm where you cast doubts.

Thus a candidate should consult and get involved in discussion groups that will help to improve on his or her grades.

The choice of friends is also crucial for a candidate. One has to make friends who will build him or her up academically because that is where all focus should be, whereas the social habits are so personal. The choice of good friends will help the candidates to balance the social life, academics and other activities.

Excellent performance does not just happen. It is caused by the candidate's determination to work hard and never give up. This self drive will always remind the candidate to be focused and forget everything that is not building his or her academic life.

A candidate must be organised, smart and on time for everything. Learning to do the right thing at the right time and being in a right place will save him or her lots of trouble. In so doing, one's mental maturity and brain power will be pulled to think ahead. It is important as a candidate to set a good example for the rest of the school to follow. Why to be reminded what he or she knows or is supposed to be doing?

Not forgetting, parents are the earthly gods, just like teachers and the fountain of academic wisdom; seeking guidance from them and any other people of importance, their acknowledgement of your status, encouragement and complements are just enough fuelling.

"A healthy mind in a healthy body," therefore, regular physical exercises will also ward against health breakdown and dizziness. Most of all, a candidate must remember to pray to God for health, guidance and all the gifts of Holy Spirit that would help such a candidate to achieve his or her goal.

Question:

In not more than 120 words summarize the challenges of being a candidate.

2A: Read the following passage and answer questions about it.

Our society worships youth.

Advertisements convince us to buy products like hair dye and body lotion so that we can hide grey in our hair and smooth the lines on our faces. Television shows feature attractive young stars with firm bodies, perfect complexions and thick shiny hair. Middle-aged folks do exercises in gyms and jog down the street, trying to delay the effects of age.

Wouldn't any person over thirty gladly sign with the devil just to be young again? Isn't ageing an experience to be dreaded? Perhaps so, but I believe the answer is "No". Being young is often pleasant, but being older has clear advantages.

When young, you are likely to be obsessed with your outward appearance. When my brother Kisa and I were teens, we worked feverishly to perfect the bodies we had. Kisa lifted weights, took megadoses of vitamins and drank a half-dozen glasses of milk a day in order to turn his wiry adolescent frame into some muscular ideal. And as a teenager, I dieted constantly. No matter what I weighed, though, I was never satisfied with the way I looked. My legs were too heavy, my shoulders too broad, my waist too big. When Kisa and I were young, we begged and pleaded for the "right" clothes. If our parents did not get them for us, we felt our world would fall apart. How could we go to school wearing knitted sweaters when everyone else would be wearing smart jeans, jackets? We would be considered misfits. Now, however, Kisa and I are beyond such adolescent agonies. My rounded figure seems fine and I don't deny myself a slice of cake if I feel in the mood. Kisa still does exercises, but he has actually become fond of his tall lanky frame. The two of us enjoy wearing fashionable clothes, but we are no longer slaves of style. Now my clothes and my brother's are attractive yet easy to wear. We no longer feel anxious about what others think or will think. As long as we feel good about how we look, we are happy.

(Adapted with minor changes from: The Macmillan Reader)

Questions:

2.1. What things according to the passage show that our society adores youth?

(2 mks)

Mention any two.

.....

.....

.....

2.2. Explain why the author and her brother used to feel bad about the way they looked.

(1 mk)

(i)

.....

(ii) What did they do about it? (1 mk)

.....

.....

2.3. Why do you think Kisa does exercises? (2 mks)

.....

.....

2.4. According to the passage; what is the main advantage of growing older? (2 mks)

.....

.....

2.5. Explain the meaning of the following expressions and words as used in the passage. (½ mk)

(i) *Obsessed*

.....

.....

(ii) *Slaves of style*

.....

.....

(iii) *Adolescent agonies*

(iv) *Mega doses*

2.(B): Read the following passage and answer the questions about it.

Then suddenly, when only a few feet away and it seemed as if we would collide, the stranger saw me. For a second or two, we stood, the lamp swinging in even shorter arcs between us, not wishing or able to stir. Then something about his appearance prompted me to say something to him in Hausa and he began to smile.

Strange how, without even seeing each other's face clearly, that man and I found such companionship in each other that night. Partly, perhaps, it was a reaction from our common original fright; partly the feeling that we both, for different reasons, needed or might need, a friend before the night was over. I learnt from him as we squatted in the grass, his now extinguished lamp resting on my suitcase, that he was indeed, an illicit diamond miner.

He was returning from a trip across the border to make an arrangement with a diamond-buying agent. Something had gone wrong with their plans and the meeting had not taken place. He dared not wait longer at the place arranged, and was returning to his own side of the border, hoping to make his way back, ultimately to the mining village where he ran a petrol station.

I plucked up my courage, as I was well and truly on the other side of the law now, as well as being a friend of this smuggler;

"Brother, you have diamonds now?" I asked in a low voice.

"Yes", he nodded vigorously.

I could just see the teeth and eyeballs moving vertically. Whatever moon there had been long since set, and there was only star light.

"Then why keep your lamp lit so the police will see you easily?" I pursued.

He made no reply for a moment and seemed to be weighing up the arguments for and against telling me more. Finally, it was pride in his cleverness, I suppose, that got the better of his caution. Taking my hand, he guided it to the screw cap of the fuller hole in the reservoir of the kerosene lamp. It was a large lamp.

"Undo it," he said, with an unmistakable chuckle in his voice. I did.

"Feel inside" I thrust a tentative finger into the hole. Within, was the longest wick I ever saw or rather felt.

It seemed to coil in endless loops so that there was hardly any room for much kerosene. And at intervals along the length, were stitched stones, some small, some large; not a great number, but still representing a major fortune.

"Policemen do not think of searching a lighted lamp," he said in my ears as if one of the victims of the trick were standing over us. A lamp that is not lit yes, they shake it, they open it, they search everywhere. But a lamp that is lit, nobody, notices it."

I decided to buy the diamonds from him. If truth be known, I had acted very much on impulse. I had no idea of the value of the diamonds, but I had great fears of being caught with so many notes in my suitcase. I had also been worried about the problem of obtaining foreign currency for so much money. The trick of the lighted lamp had impressed me at once as being almost foolproof; and if I could get the wick across the border, it would give me more wealth for my difficult mission.

(Source: The African by William Conton)

2.6. Why had the illicit diamond – miner come back with the diamonds?

- A. He did not want to sell them cheaply.
- B. The police were all over across the border.
- C. The diamond buying agent had failed to show up.
- D. He had changed his mind about selling them.

2.7. Where had the man kept the diamonds?

- A. stitched in the lining of his coat.
- B. stitched in the wick of the lit lamp.
- C. at the bottom of the kerosene lamp.
- D. buried in a hole across the border.

2.8. Why did the narrator gain confidence to ask the diamond miner more questions?

- A. They discovered that they were brothers.
- B. He felt it was necessary.
- C. He wanted to report him to the police.
- D. Both were criminals; one had diamonds and the other, money in a suitcase.

2.9. Besides working as an illicit diamond miner, the man from Hausland was also.....

- A. a spy.
- B. a diamond buying agent.
- C. sold lamps and wicks across the border.
- D. ran a petrol station.

2.10. Why did the narrator buy the diamonds on impulse?

- A. He wanted to begin a diamond trading business.
- B. It was a way of getting rid of so much money in his suitcase.
- C. He needed a new wick for his lantern.
- D. He wanted to relieve the diamond miner of the burden of moving with diamonds.

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

3.1. Her daughter's results were not up to her expectations.
(Re-write using:so as good)

.....
.....

3.2. Nobody has fed the birds for weeks.
(Begin: **The birds**.....)

.....
.....

3.3. Suddenly, Janat started crying.
(Use: "**tears**")

.....
.....

3.4. Mary had saved fifty thousand shillings but the dress cost sixty five thousand.
(Re-write using:more than.....)

3.5. Even though you arrive in time, you will still be punished for your rudeness.
(Begin: Arriving.....)

3.6. None of the players in this year's rugby competition was better than Otim.
(Re-write using: "best")

3.7. Only one vehicle is allowed to cross the bridge at a time.
(Begin: No)

3.8. He had hoped it would take about two weeks but it actually took nearly two months.
(Begin: What)

3.9. Nobody has come for the meeting today.
(Re-write and add a question tag)

3.10. Since miss Asimwe was not interested in the teaching profession, she took up law at the University.
(Re-write using a "being phrase")

3.(B): Complete the sentences 3.11 to 3.20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring round your best choice.

- 3.11. By not punishing his children's misbehaviour, he appeared to it.
- A. relent
 - B. condone
 - C. denounce
 - D. reconcile
- 3.12. He was at pains to point out that he had not done it deliberate. This implies.....
- A. he had tried to explain it.
 - B. he managed to prove it.
 - C. it upset him to show it.
 - D. he did not really succeed in convincing people of it.
- 3.13. In no way his teacher of Physics.
- A. the lazy student did not blame.
 - B. the lazy student blamed.
 - C. the lazy student did blame.
 - D. did he lazy student blame.
- 3.14. They had sufficient time
- A. so they looked round the shops.
 - B. that they can visit the shops.
 - C. to visit the shops.
 - D. that they are visiting the shops.
- 3.15. Nobody left the room before the end of the meeting,
- A. didn't he?
 - B. didn't she?
 - C. did they?
 - D. have they?

- 3.16. We used to be good friends with Shillah and Ben but success turned their heads.
This means,
- A. they have become extremely busy
 - B. they have turned their backs on me
 - C. they have become vain
 - D. they are in love with other people
- 3.17. Had you come to me, you in trouble.
- A. would not fall
 - B. would fall
 - C. would not have fallen
 - D. would have not fallen
- 3.18. He spent unhappy childhood in the care of his step mother.
- A. rather
 - B. rather a
 - C. a rather
 - D. such
- 3.19. I needn't have gone there. This implies
- A. I did not go there but I should not have.
 - B. I did not go there and I should not have.
 - C. I went there and I should have.
 - D. I went there but I should not have.
- 3.20. He was terriblywhen he heard the news of his friend's accident.
- A. inspired
 - B. grateful
 - C. enthusiastic
 - D. upset

END