SIRONKO PARENTS’ SECONDARY SCHOOL END OF TERM ONE EXAMINATIONS, 2024 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

S.4

STUDENT’S NAME.......................................................................................

SIGNATURE.................................................................................................................

(DO NOT WRITE YOUR SCHOOL/CENTRE NAME OR NUMBER ANYWHERE ON THIS BOOKLET)

**112**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**PAPER 1**

**2024**

**2HOURS**

***INSTRUCTIONS;***

This paper consists of two sections: section A section B. It has four examination items.

-section A is compulsory

-answer one item from section B

-answer three items in all

-answers to section A must be written in the space provided

-Answers to section B must be written on the answer sheets provided

-any additional items answered will not be scored

**SECTION A**

**ITEM 1.** **Read the passage and answer the question that follows.**

In spite of the efforts of town planners the drift to the towns continues and large urban areas are becoming even larger. A good indication of this is the growing number of cities with over a million inhabitants. In 1990 only eleven cities had population which topped the million mark, but today the list contains well over a hundred such cities and gets longer every year. By far the greater proportion of these cities with more than a million inhabitants is in the industrial areas of the northern hemisphere.

Tropical areas, with the exception of India, have few examples.

Currently however, the developing countries are experiencing the greater rate of urban growth and it is here that the problems of urban life are most acute.

When people are packed together in large numbers it becomes difficult to provide them with housing, transport and recreation in a healthy environment. Disease is easily spread and often arises from the insanitary conditions of towns. A pure water supply is essential and in vast quantities. The local rivers and streams may not be large enough to give adequate supply of water. Thus Manchester gets more of its water by aqueduct from the Lake District and Birmingham from reservoirs in Wales. Los Angeles, with its dry climate has aqueduct 240km long from Sierra Nevada Mountains. Many leisure activities such as sailing are becoming popular and adding to the demands for water.

Waste water from houses and factories has to be carried away as sewage. The sewers of town normally run down hill in drains under the streets to sewage works. This usually is situated on a flat land by the river and there, the sewage is treated so as not to pollute the river further. Sewage works are expensive, however, in man towns particularly in the less developed countries, there are only cesspits-covered deep holes into which the sewage runs. Even worse, in some areas untreated sewage is discharged straight into the nearest river or if the city is a coastal one, into the sea.

Solid rubbish also presents a problem. There are enormous quantities to be carried awaysome where. The most modern towns have waste disposal units which reduce rubbish to fine particles that can be flushed away, but these are rare. In most western cities, rubbish is collected and buried in old quarries of gravel or clay pits or burned in incinerators. Sea-side towns sometimes have their solid rubbish loaded into barges and dumped at sea. In many tropical countries, garbage is simply tipped on to wasteland where it forms food for birds, rats and flies.

Much air pollution occurs in towns from house and factory chimneys and from car and other motor vehicles exhausts. Not only are these atmospheric pollutants a hazard to health but also damage or dirty buildings and metal structures and suspended solids of soot and ash in particular may increase the incidence of fog and cloud before they are deposited on the surface. In the past air pollution affected the shape of towns. The better quality houses were built up wind factories. Nowadays the problem of air pollution is partly fought by laws against some from factory and house chimneys.

As we have seen, the larger the town the more people who live on the outskirts. Most of the jobs are in the central business district and consequently there are many commuters. A million people travel each day in London; in Paris, the daily total of commutes is 900,000. The rush-hour is very well known feature of large towns. When thousands of passengers pour out of trains, buses and cars, handling so much traffic requires very careful organization.

*(Adapted from environmental studies by Terry Janning Pitman)*

**Question:**

In not more than 120 words summarise, the problems of urban life.

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**ITEM 2.** *Read this passage and then answer the questions that follow*

As we rapidly approach the 21st century we become increasingly aware of the **forecasts** of the prophets, diviners or fortune-tellers, as well as the more scientific futurologists. What sort of future do these seers foretell? Just how far away is a science-created Utopia?

Well, already for the 1980s experts speak of a breakthrough in medicine in an implanted nuclear- powered heart that can survive its owner and be re-implanted in someone else. Then a small electronic brain simulator is being developed that will be able to relieve headaches, help paralysed people regain the use of their limbs and assist in modifying the behavior of mentally ill patients, while an artificial pancreas will be able to automatically dispense insulin to diabetics and thus eliminate the need for injection.

For the 1990s the possibility is **even more dazzling**. There is talk of making synthetic blood and of procedures to detect blood clots, the cause of heart attacks and strokes. There’s also the **likelihood** of computer implants for the brain that can boost physical or intellectual performance, and even cloning, or replicating people, is envisaged.

And, as for the year 2000, scientists have forecast such things as using hibernation to extend human life by intermittently slowing down the body processes. But the most startling idea is the synthesis, or marrying of plant and animal cells to create a new species called the plant-man chimera. Life is then beginning to resemble science fiction. Yet further changes are predicted within the first fifty years of the 21st century; by then scientists will be able to manipulate the brain so that memory correction is possible or prolong life until the age of 120. But are all these possibilities just hollow dreams, or mad scientists’ illusions? Well, scientists say that many of them are facts already inside the laboratories and the others more than possibilities. So where does that leave mankind? Just restricting ourselves to the discoveries that have already been made, there are still enormous ethical dilemmas facing us. And, unfortunately, none of our laws, our religious or our ideologies have prepared us for this brave new world.

*Source: practicing English Language by Margret Archer and E. Nolan –Woods*

***Answer questions 2.1 to 2.4 on this question paper***(10 marks)

2.1 Briefly explain the meanings of the following words or phrases as used in the passage

(i) forecasts

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(ii) seers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) even more dazzling

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.2 In what way could a nuclear – powered heart be considered a breakthrough?

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2.3 List five things from the passage that scientists have forecast for the future

(i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(v) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.4 Why do you think the writer uses the expression “brave new world?”

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**SECTION B**

***Either:***

**ITEM 3.** You are the head of department English language. Students are continuously failing the subject and some have had their grades affected by the same subject. You are summoned to the head teacher’s office who resolved that you write a letter explaining the causes of the occurrence. Write it.

***Or:***

ITEM 4. You were sent by your mother to the market for house shopping items, but on your way, you lost the money. Narrate a story of what happened after between you and her. In your story, tell us how you begun to express yourself to her, what she did to you and how things absolutely ended.