

**S101/1**  
**GENERAL PAPER**  
**PAPER 1**  
**July/August 2023**  
**2<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> hours**



## **WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS**

**Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**Paper 1**

**2hours 40 minutes**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- *The total time of 2 hours 40 minutes includes ten minutes for you to study the questions before you begin answering.*
- *Answer **two** questions which must be chosen as follows:  
**One** question from section A and **one** question from section B.*
- *You are advised to divide your time equally between the **two** questions.*
- *All questions carry **equal** marks.*
- *Any additional question(s) answered will **not** be marked.*

## SECTION A

*Choose one topic from the following and write about it using 500 to 800 words.*

1. Examine the benefits of adopting Kiswahili as a national language for Uganda. (50 marks)
2. Explain how the Ugandan government has made education accessible to all. (50 marks)
3. Examine the uses of the (DNA) test in the world today. What are the challenges faced in its use? (50 marks)
4. Justify the views that development and environmental conservation are enemies. (50 marks)

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section:

*Choose either question 5 or 6*

5. Study the information below very carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

A gang of terrorists, five in number, kidnapped and killed some citizens in a country from July to November. Their identities are unknown and therefore the police refers to them as A, B, C, D and E. They have been active in five towns, Zula, Mako, Tera, Pala and Wuka. Each member of the gang moves from one of these towns to another every month but never spends more than one month in the same town. In one month, three of the gang appear to remain in hiding: one is believed to observe the habits and movements of the next victim, and the remaining terrorist carries out the kidnapping of the victim, using the information gathered by a colleague in the previous month. The police are certain that it is the leader of the gang who carries out the kidnapping. The victims are always high-ranking business people.

Makeeba was kidnapped in July in Tera. Kazoora was kidnapped in August, Kakande in September, Kakaire in October and Tugume in November. Because the terrorists have never been identified, existing police records are of no help. However, the following information is believed to be accurate:

D was in Tera in October

C was in Wuka in July

A was replaced by C in Tera September

E replaced D in Wuka in October

C replaced E in Pala in October

E was in Mako in July and was replaced by C.

In July, D was in Zulu where he was replaced by E.

On three occasions, B replaced C.

### Questions

- (a) Set out the various items of the information available in form of a table, from which you may easily follow the movements of the terrorists. (22 marks)
- (b) (i) Which of the five terrorists is the leader? (02 marks)  
(ii) Explain in detail the reasoning which leads to this conclusion. (03 marks)
- (c) (i) In which town was Kakaire kidnapped? (03 marks)  
(ii) Which terrorist was responsible for gathering the information in preparation for this particular kidnapping? (02 marks)
- (d) (i) Which three terrorists were in hiding in August? (03 marks)  
(ii) State clearly what the functions of the other two terrorists were in this month. (02 marks)
- (e) On the assumption that events follow a similar pattern, in which town should security precautions be concentrated in December? (03 marks)

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and expression (SPGE) (10 marks)



6. Read the passage below, and then answer the questions that follow it.

Mr. President: No man thinks more highly than I do of the patriotism, as well as abilities, of the very worthy gentlemen who have just addressed the House. But different men often see the same subject in different lights; and, therefore, I hope that it will not be thought disrespectful to those gentlemen, if entertaining as I do, opinions of a character very opposite to theirs, I shall speak forth my sentiments freely and without reserve. This is no time for ceremony. The question before the House is one of the awful moment to this country. For my own part I consider it as nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the magnitude of the subject ought to be the freedom of the debate. It is only in this way that we can hope to arrive at the truth, and fulfill the great responsibility which we hold to God and our country. Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offense, I should consider myself as guilty of treason toward my country, and of an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings.

Mr. President, it is natural to man to indulge in the illusion of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren, till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst and to provide for it.

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years, to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, Sir, it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with these warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves, so unwilling to be reconciled, that force must be called in to win back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which Kings resort. I asked gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motives for it? Has Great Britain any enemy, in this quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done, to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its Interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have pledged



ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must 50  
fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!

They tell us, sir that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance, by 55  
lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of the means which the God of nature hath place in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles 60  
alone. There is a Just God who presides over the destinies of nations; and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Our chins are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is 65  
inevitable- and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come!

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace-but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not 70  
what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!

(Source: Patrick Henry, *Speech to the Virginia Convention*)

### Questions

- (a) Give the passage a suitable title. (2 marks)
- (b) Give the meaning of the following statements as used in the passage: (8 marks)
  - (i) It is natural to man to indulge in the illusions of hope.
  - (ii) I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience.
- (c) Using about 100 words summarize Patrick Henry's argument about the problems of his society then. (10 marks)
- (d) Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage: (20 marks)
  - (i) patriotism (line 01)
  - (ii) sentiments (line 05)
  - (iii) arduous struggle (line 15)
  - (iv) subjugation (line 30)
  - (v) supplication (line 39)
  - (vi) remonstrances (line 44)
  - (vii) so formidable an adversary (line 52)
  - (viii) phantom (line 56)
  - (ix) invincible (line 59)
  - (x) extenuate (line 67)

Spelling, punctuation, grammar and expression (SPGE) (10 marks)

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