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UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRAMMAR
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 2016
BAM I EVENING

Time : 3 Hours

Instructions:

All questions in section A, B, C and D must be answered.

SECTION A

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In the past, before scientists discovered that viruses and bacteria are the causes of most diseases, people made all sorts of **futile** and unscientific attempts to ward off disease. They burnt strongly smelling woods in their houses; they tied charms over the doorway of their houses to keep out, as they thought, disease-carrying spirits; they carried other charms about on their persons or made incisions in their skin into which they rubbed certain powders; and, at times, to ward off **epidemics**, a whole town might offer sacrifices to certain spirits believed to be responsible for bringing or controlling certain diseases, such as smallpox.

However, after the bacteria causing many diseases were discovered, one after the other, during the nineteenth century, it became possible to begin an organised scientific attack on these old enemies of mankind. Careful study revealed the life histories of the bacteria- where they lived, what conditions they liked, and how they were transmitted to man. The bacteria of bubonic plague, for instance, a disease which had killed millions in Europe in the past, were found not only in infected people but also in the blood of infected rats. A British bacteriologist, P.L. Simond, showed that these bacteria are passed from rat to man by an infected rat-flea, a little insect which lives on the rat as a parasite.

Once the whole **intricate set-up** was known, the first really positive steps could be taken towards **eliminating** the disease. Rats were destroyed where possible by trapping and poisoning, and by reducing the number of places where they could breed and find food. A second line of attack was to stop infection from taking place, by discouraging and eliminating fleas. This was achieved simply by getting people to raise their personal

standards of cleanliness (rats and fleas are usually found in dirty houses) and by using strong insecticides.

It has been possible in the same way and by similar methods to start a successful battle against our own familiar but deadly pests – the carriers of diseases like smallpox, sleeping sickness, and malaria. For instance, there is a campaign to wipe out sleeping sickness by continued attacks on the tsetse fly which carries it. In the same way, Malaria Control Units are **mounting vigorous campaigns** against the mosquitoes which bring malaria. First, the Units carry out extensive surveys to give them full information about the habits of the mosquitoes, then they decide how best to destroy the breeding places. In some cases, they organise the drainage of land or arrange for the land to be reclaimed altogether, so that there will no longer be any pools of **stagnant** water for mosquitoes to breed in. In places where drainage is impossible, such as in creek or delta areas where there are large expanses of almost completely stagnant water, spraying with insecticides may be the only way of making the places unsafe for mosquitoes.

For diseases like smallpox and tuberculosis, which have no insect carrier but are spread by man himself, either when he coughs deadly germs into the air, as with T.B, or when dried-up spores from an infected person float into the air and infect other people, as with smallpox, the most effective way of preventing the diseases from spreading, and the only hope of wiping them out completely in the future, is by immunisation.

Immunisation is done by injecting into a person's blood-stream dead or severely weakened forms of the virus or bacteria known to cause a certain disease. The body then becomes **mildly infected**, that is, the person has a very mild attack of the disease. As a result of this, the body builds up a supply of natural chemicals (anti-bodies) which help to overcome the disease. In certain diseases, such anti-bodies remain in the bloodstream, and make it possible for the body to resist future attacks by the same kind of bacteria. In the case of smallpox, although the effects of immunisation (called vaccination) may not last for ever, and vaccination has to be renewed every two or three years, it is nevertheless so effective that it is considered possible to wipe smallpox out completely by intensive vaccination and revaccination of all the people in a given area over a period of years, until there are no longer any active cases of the disease to start a new epidemic.

- i. Identify the agent that was responsible for disease before the discovery of bacteria.
(2 marks)
- ii Mention two ways in which people tried to protect themselves against this
agent. (2 marks)
- iii Why did the efforts turn out futile ? (2 marks)
- iv. What did a 'careful study' of bacteria involve ? (2 marks)

For V to X, suggest the meaning of the word or phrases given below :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| v. epidemic | (2 marks) |
| vi. intricate set-up | (2 marks) |
| vii eliminating | (2 marks) |
| viii mounting vigorous campaigns | (2 marks) |
| ix. stagnant | (2 marks) |
| x. mildly | (2 marks) |

SECTION B

For Numbers, 11 to 20, Rewrite as instructed:

11. My sister is very understanding. I am staying with her. (Rewrite as one sentence using a relative clause).

(2 marks)

12. Whatever he said, nobody believed him.

(Rewrite beginning; It did not...)

(2 marks)

13. In spite of her good looks, Juliana remained unmarried for quite long.

(Rewrite beginning ; For all...)

(2 marks)

14. I was impressed at the way the Secretary at the Front Desk of Uganda Martyrs

University talked to me.

(Rewrite beginning; What...)

(2 marks)

15. Gorrett succeeded (discover) where the gift was hidden.

(Use the verb given in the brackets correctly)

(2 marks)

16. She had much love for her husband. She always tried her best to please him. Rewrite as one sentence using whom).

(2 marks)

17. The little saw his father. He took to his heels. (Rewrite as one sentence beginning : On...

(2 marks)

18. "Read your work over more carefully or I want mark it." Said Mr. Musoke.

(Rewrite in Reported speech)

(2 marks)

19. After a storm, ...
(complete the above saying sensibly) (2 marks)
20. When you finish answering all the questions, get out of this room quietly.
(What part of speech does the underlined word belong ?) (2 marks)

SECTION C

For Numbers, 21 to 30, only write the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.(10 Marks)

21. Joseph had been seriously injured during the football match and he (_____) out of the football field in pain.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. strolled | c. laced |
| b. Staggered | d. limped |
22. The murderer received a long prison sentence for his heinous crime.
(Choose one word to substitute the underlined word.)
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a. minor | c. outrageous |
| b. frail | d. disloyal |
23. The roof of the stadium is not-----, but can be put up or taken down as found necessary.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. Stationary | c. stationalry |
| b. Stationery | d. staitionary |
24. The synonym of the word worship is;
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. ample | c. adore |
| b. belief | d. beckon |
25. Each of these words means the same as disaster apart from;
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. misfortune | c. catastrophe |
| b. emit | d. calamity |
26. If your handwriting can be read, it is-----.

a. illegible

c. Iligible

b. legible

d. lidgeble

27. Attending prayers on Sunday is a virtue that is compulsory to all Christians.

(The opposite of the underlined word is) :

a. Punishment

c. forceful

b mandatory

d. voluntary.

28. The first time I entered the class, every student looked at me for quiet a long time.
(Choose one verb to show what students did).

a. peeped

c. gazed

b. glimpsed

d. glanced

29. She serves tea when her friends call..... her.

a. for

c. in

b. by

d. on

30. I saw the American President in our village purely.....chance.

a. by

c. with

b. for

d. at

Section D

Write an essay on one of the following given topics:

31. The importance of University education.

32. Politics in Africa.

END.