Piot 102/104,Royal Palms, Kiriombe -Butabika Road,Butabika, P.o Box 37340 Kampala, Uganda. Tel. No.+256 414 666461. www.dreamafricaschools.com



NAME:		
INDEX NUMBER:		
EMIS NUMBER:		
DISTRICT NAME:		
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	
	SECTION A	
suitable word or group of the suitable word or group or group of the suitable word or group or grou	e a desert people forward to sitting for End of Term gone to the shop at nig has been repairing my sister's car s sentences 6 - 15 using the correct	plan more trees I Examinations ght. since last week.
7. All my classmates are 8. The people of Uganda ha de 9. Erica listened to her mot 10. The game park ranger stray lion.(narrow) 11. We last year. (spend)	an egg yesterday.(lay)	or killed by the South of Spain
, J ,	were at the Examination centr	e in

show. (colour)	clothes at every
15. This is the girl to whom the letter	(aive)
16. The traffic police is always warning drivers ago	
(drive)	
(drive)	
In question 18 - 19, write the full form of e	each of the aiven short forms
17. Shan't	
18. Vol	
In questions 21 – 22, arrange the given word	ds to form a correct
sentence	
19. flour, flavor, floor, flora, flood	
20. seek , see, seam, sea, sleep	
In questions 21 - 22, arrange the given word	ds to form a correct
sentence	
21. power voted he into was by electorate the	
22. zebra crossing at a busy road cross a	
In questions 23 – 24, use each of the given	words in a sentence to show
the difference in meaning	<u></u>
23. bee	
24. be	
In questions 25 - 26, re-write the sentences	s, giving the opposite of the
underlined words	
25. There are many body changes that occur in bo	<u>oys</u> during puberty.
	
26. Some private primary schools in Uganda give <u>c</u>	onducive environment for
learning.	<u> </u>

In questions 27 - 28, write the plural form of the underlined word or
group of words
27. The tailor lost his <u>pair of scissors</u>
28. <u>Avocado</u> gives the body good health.
In questions 29 - 30, rewrite the sentences giving one word for the
underlined group of words
29. The <u>woman who heads that school</u> has called for a parents' meeting today.
30. Immediately we entered the restaurant, we were handed the <u>list of food</u> <u>available.</u>
SUB SECTION II In each of the questions 31 - 50, re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets 31. The small boy prefers playing to reading his books. (Re-write the sentences usingthan)
32. She is rich. She is famous. (Join these sentences using:not only)
33. "Where is the kitten, David? Tony asked.
(Re-write the sentence using:asked)
34. Maria was sick during the Examination but she got a first grade. (Re-write the sentence using:the fact that)
35. Patricia and Patrick prefer biscuits to sweets.
(Re-write the sentence using: more than)

37. He reached the bus station before midnight.	
(Re-write the sentence usingarrived)	
38. School children should learn to speak their local languages, if they do	 on't,
they will lose their identity.	
(Rewrite the sentences using:or else	
39. The police woman handcuffed a young man. The young man was suspec	 cted of
stealing money. (Begin: Being suspected)	
40. Pedestrians should not cross a busy road at a bend or corner.	
(Re-write the sentences using:ought)	
41. He insulted her infront of her friends. He threatened to beat her up).
(Join the sentences usingnot only)	
42. Jacob is a rich man. James is a rich man.	
(Re-write as one sentence using:and so)	
43. We use ropes to tether goats.	
(Rewrite the sentence using:used for)	
44. The baker did not make any cakes because he did not get flour.	
(Re-write the sentence beginning: If the baker had)	
45. When the holiday is long, you do many activities.	
(Re-write the sentence beginning: Thethe)	
46. I intend to buy a car next year. (Re-write the sentence beginning: My	y)
47. Anna does not speak French. David does not speak French.	

48. John is a very good teacher. (Re-write the sentence beginning: Who	lT
49. The girls and boys in the boarding section are used to watching TV sunday. (Re-write the sentence usingaccustomedaccustomed	•
50. All the pupils visited a very interesting site. All of them enjoyed. (Re-write as one sentence using:suchthatthat	

SECTION B

51. Below is a short passage, read it carefully and answer in full sentence the questions that follow

NDIFUNA'S RESTAURANT

In Kinawa village lives an old man called Ndifuna. He has three children; one boy and tweo girls. The girls wake up early in the morning at 5:00am to go and work in their father's restaurant as waitresses as their mother cooks the food. The boy walks all over the village looking for food that will be prepared in the restaurant the next day. In addition, this boy had to fetch water using a very old bicycle. None of Ndifuna's children goes to school as they are fully in business.

Ndifuna gets a lot of profits from this restaurant because he does not have to pay the workers. Food like matooke, rice, meat, peas, beans and potatoes is sold. Juice is well prepared and most customers pop in for this good, fresh juice that is made from local fruits like pineapples, oranges and passion fruits. The price of food is determined by the sauce, then all the food of one's <u>preference</u> is provided. This is well illustrated on the menu, for example, chicken stew at eight thousand shillings, beans at three thousand five hundred shillings, peas at four thousand shillings and fish at ten thousand shillings. When one pays for the stew, he is free to choose any food. Juice is at seven hundred shillings a glass.

At Ndifuna's restaurant, food is well prepared and the place is really clean. Furthermore, the waitresses are very kind, disciplined and welcoming. This had made their business attract a lot of customers from near and far.

The customers are received from morning to evening and sometimes even at night. Heavy breakfast is served in the morning; Katogo with tea and immediately after, the chef makes sure that lunch is also ready.

The most interesting thing in this restaurant is that one pays before being served. On the wall, there are instructions, "ORDER WITH CASH." The money is paid to the cashier who offers a receipt. No customer leaves without paying for the food eaten. Ndifuna has been able to build himself a house, buy plots of land and to live a happy life. He enjoys his job, however, people have always blamed him for not taking his children top school.

Questions a. What is the passage about? b. How many children does Ndifuna have? c. At what time do the children start working? d. What determines the price of food at this restaurant? e. How much is a plate of fish with all the food? f. Why do you think this restaurant receives a lot of customers? g. How much is juice at this restaurant? h. Who receives the money in this restaurant?

- i. Write the opposite of the word "profits".
 j. Give another word to mean: <u>preference</u>.
- 52. Study the poster below carefully and answer the questions in full sentences

DEVINE PARENTS' SCHOOL . PREFECTS' ELECTIONS 2017 - 2018

It is exactly a fortnight left to the voting day!

Date: Friday 31st March, 2017

Time: 9:00 am - 1:00pm

Venue: Kapeeka Football Ground

Note:

Deadline for submission of Nomination Forms is Saturday, 18th March, 2017.

- All candidates must abide by the Electoral Rules and Regulations
- High Academic achievement is an added advantage towards attaining any desired post.
- All pupils are free to contest for any post of their choice

THE WINNER TAKES IT ALL

GOOD LUCK!

Grace Chantal (Secretary, Electoral Commission)

13th February, 2017

Questions

- a. What is the poster about?
- b. Who wrote the poster?
- c. When will the election take place according to the poster?

d.	What do you think will happen to a pupil who submits the forms after the deadline?
e.	How many weeks are remaining to the voting day?
f.	Where will the voting exercise take place?
g.	What added advantage is considered for the successful candidate?
h.	How long will the voting exercise take that day?
i.	Why do you think it's important to have a prefects' body in a school?
j.	Which school will hold these elections?

53. Read the poem below and answer the questions about it in full sentences

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

Everyone, everywhere!

People on the move

Back and forth they travel

Vehicles rushing left and right

Pedestrians, motorists and cyclists

Crossing at every point of the road

Leaving traffic police officers in confusion

Who is to blame for safety on the road?

Everyone, Everywhere!

Overloaded vehicles hooting

Noise breaking ears of the hearers

Reckless drivers and cyclists in the lead

As if it's a motor rally car race,

To see who reaches the destination first!

And the Highway Code is left in silence

Who is responsible for safety on the road?

Everyone, Everywhere!

Taxi drivers loading and offloading

At every point of the road, they are busy.

Passengers heading for their destinations

While others crossing busy roads

Just at the mercy of their creator!

Where is safety on the road?

Everyone, Everywhere!
Whose concern is it, mine or yours?
Speeding cars in a rush
With no respect for life they crash
And causing fatal accidents as they smash
Innocent travelers die with cries and sorrows
Laving relatives and friends in endless pain.
Why not listen and obey road safety rules?

Attention, everyone, everywhere!
Road safety is everybody's concern
Stop pointing fingers and play your part
Be careful as you use the road
Follow and respect the Highway code
Collaborate with the traffic police
To assist in controlling traffic
Together we shall save life.

Joy Nabaasa P.6 Y Bushenyi Parents' School

Qı	uestions
a)	What is the poem about?
b)	How many stanzas are in the poem?
c)	Who wrote the poem?
d)	In what class is the writer?
e)	Who cross at every point of the road according to the poem?
f)	Who is responsible for road safety according to the poem?
g)	In which stanza is loading and offloading talked about?
h)	Where does the writer study from?
i)	
j)	

54. Read the dialogue below between Abel and Ben, and then answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Abel: What does democracy mean?

Ben : Democracy means a system in which leaders are elected by

people.

Abel: Which leaders exactly are you talking about?

Ben: These could be prefects in your school, the president, Members

of Parliament and other Local Council leaders.

Abel: When are these leaders elected in Uganda?

Ben : School prefects are elected every year, the president and other

Local Council leaders after every five years.

Abel: How important is this democracy in a country like Uganda?

Ben: Generally, democracy promotes unity among the people in a

country.

Abel: Does democracy promote peace among its members?

Ben : Wonderfull yes, it does. Countries with democracy are very

peaceful and people live in harmony.

Abel: Is Uganda a democratic country?

Ben: Yes, it is. This is seen through the elections we participate in to

choose the leaders we want.

Abel: How can children exercise democracy at school?

Ben: This can be done through electing school and class prefects and

taking part in decision making.

Abel: Then what happens to countries without democracy?

Ben: There are always conflicts among its members. Even homes

without democracy have conflicts and because of this, such

countries don't develop.

Questions

Ι.	writch leaders are elected in your school?	

2. What shows that Uganda is a democratic country?

3. Why does the writer complain about most road users?

4. Write a suitable title to this poem.

5. How do conflicts affect a country?

6. Why do we need democracy in our homes?

7. What is democracy according to ben?

8. Which activity is done in schools to show democracy?

10.	Wher	is th	e pr	esio	dent	elect	ed?											
			— p.															-
11. Give					_	•												
i)		flict ₋																_
ii)	pro	mote																_
					1	C·11	. 1											
ō. Use t	he gi	ven w	ord	bai	1K TO			•		oelo	W							
				1.			ORC											
accide							• •			ntr	У							
harmf	սI, pr	event	tion,	pu	rpos	e, re	spon	id, i	†									
					•	•	·	T	1 1			1	I	1	I	1	1	
					•	•	1		2]	
					•		·		1 1						1			
					•	3	·	4	1 1]	
					•		·		1 1									
·					•		·		1 1			6						
·					•	3	·		1 1			6 9						
·					•	3	·		1 1									
					•	3	·		1 1		7							T
8					· -	3	·		1 1		7							\mathbf{I}
8						3	·		1 1		7							

ACROSS

- 1. Stopping something from happening.
- 4. the reason something is done.
- 5. to react
- 7. not paying attention
- 8. happens for no apparent reason, unexpected
- 9. Pronoun used on animals.

11. Where one enter from.

DOWN

- 2. tools needed for a job
- 3. causing harm or hurt
- 6. sudden misfortunes

END