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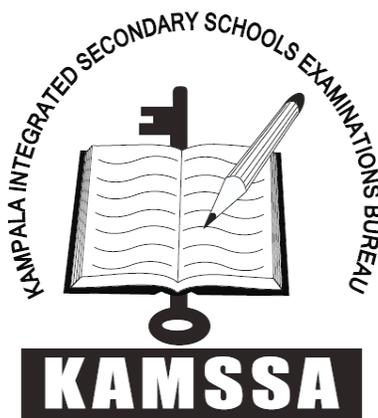
112/2

ENGLISH

Paper 2

July /Aug 2022

2 hours



KAMSSA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH

Paper 2

2hours

Instructions to candidates:

- Attempt all questions*

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Although money is an important stimulus for many different patterns of normal and abnormal behavior, most psychologists and psychiatrists have given little systematic attention to this subject.

In my study of over a thousand patients from three to eighty- four years ago who I have seen in the course of my private practice of internal medicine during the past twelve years, it has been possible to trace how concepts of money and money transactions are integrated into our lives, unconsciously or consciously influencing our conduct, our aspiration and emotional reactions to ourselves, our families and other people.

The emotionally well-balanced use of money requires that the individual plans realistically for his present and future. His work effort must be translated into income, which will do more than support a mere subsistence level of living. If he has no emotional blocks to earning an ample income, each expenditure he makes in a sense further tests his reality function, measures his attitude towards himself and others and indicates fluctuations in mood and effect.

The proper use of money creates within the individual a sense of well and emotional security. The inappropriate use of money becomes a serious emotional threat when a person is faced with the conflict between his desires and his conscience and with the conflict with consequences of his abhorrent money -behavior.

Deep unconscious motivations may prevent him from spontaneously using his money in constructive ways. I will review briefly the growing child's adjustments to money concepts.

A child's notions about money are usually vague until he reaches the fifth year. His first knowledge of money may come accidentally as he secretly explores his mother's pocket book and finds a small board of notes and paper money.

From the age of three to five, by passing a fifty shilling note to sell people under the direction of a parent, the child gradually learns that by giving money to the right person at the right time and in the right environment, he can get something more desirable than money. It is at this stage a child believes that money has magical properties, since his parents, merely by putting their hands into the right pocket, can draw on what seems to be an inexhaustible store of money and buy with it anything he wants.

From the age of five to nine the youngest learns of his most important emotional reactions to the symbolic meaning of money transactions. he learns his pleasure that he can buy certain reward foods such as ice cream, buns and cookies. Because money becomes associated with pleasures in the children's mind parents can now use various desirable forms of behavior. It is at this stage that the child makes the connection between love and money.

Often, when a parent refuses to give him anything, the youngest may blurt out, "you don't love me anymore". The child still believes that his parents have limited sums of money and unlimited supplies of it. When a child learns that he has monetary limitations, he has to solve one of the basic dilemmas in the emotional uses of money.

At about this time, he may learn that he can increase his income by running errands or doing simple jobs. He may coax money from his own parents by nagging him till he is paid to behave.

2. A. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

For a year, the boy Amadu had been managing a small store in the town of Gola. Here he sold cloth by the piece and also by the meter. His employer was a trader from the north who used to visit him every month to check his accounts, to renew his stocks and most important, to take away money which Amadu had earned for him.

There came a day when they quarreled. The trader was dissatisfied with the turnover and said the cloth was not selling fast enough. He blamed Amadu and threatened him with dismissal if the business did not improve. Amadu replied indignantly that the goods failed to sell well through no fault of his bad salesmanship, but because they were shoddy. The quality of the cloth was poor and the prices, which he was being made to charge, were too high. Amadu then angrily told his employer that if he provided better quality of goods and at the same time reduced the prices, they could increase the sales.

The trader resented criticism from the boy who was his employee and whom he considered impertinent and conceited. Thus, it came about that Amadu was given notice to go at the end of the following week.

Amadu prepared for his departure. He tidied up everything and balanced his accounts. He then waited until the end of the week when, as he had been told, a new manager would take over the store.

As soon as the new manager arrived, Amadu handed over to him the store and its accounts. The latter made the take over as disagreeable as he could for Amadu, appearing not to trust him an inch. He measured up every meter short, for which he made Amadu pay.

Careless of all, on the very day on which he arrived, the new manager made Amadu move out of the room which he was occupying behind the shop, although there was plenty of space in it for both of them.

Amadu was forced to sleep in a wretched hut, which was really on an old shed in the yard. It was dark and dirty and too small even to hold a bed. During the night it rained, and as the roof leaked in many places, Amadu was miserably cold and wet. It was clearly necessary for him to find other work as soon as possible.

The following morning, Amadu counted out all his savings. He had worked hard for over a year yet he had only saved three thousand shillings. This would not keep him long. He felt restless and sad. After much thought he made up his mind to start afresh in a new town and in completely different surroundings. He would go to the station and with the little money he would buy a ticket to Karia. Surely in a little town like Karia, he would find out, perhaps even better work than selling cloth in a small store. Amadu bought a third-class ticket to Karia on the train, which would be leaving at noon the following day. He then settled down to wait with many other travellers on the station platform until their train would arrive.

The people whom he found were friendly and would help him to find a place for his sleeping mat. They showed him where he could get water and buy food. The day and night passed very pleasantly as he listened with interest to the life stories and the problems of his neighbors. He in turn told them of his experiences in the store, of his dismissal and of his hopes that in Karia he would find work, more interesting and better paid than in that small store in Gola.

At the hours of prayer, he joined his fellow Muslims. Facing towards the east they prayed to Allah for a safe end to their journey and that their hopes for the future would be granted. During that night it rained heavily but the roof at the station kept them all dry.

Shortly after noon on the following day the “up – limited” at last came rumbling into the station. Balancing the bundle of his possessions on his head and carrying the kettle in his hand, Amadu pushed and fought his way with the other third- class passengers into a coach where he found a seat next to a very stout woman who was fast asleep and at whose feet lay a basket of chickens. On his other side sat a thin tall man whose face was scared with many tribal markings. This man had shifty appearance and for some unexplainable reason Amadu at once took a dislike to him.

In order to pass the time while the train waited at the station, Amadu pulled two nuts out of a pocket beneath his gown. He handed one of these to his unpleasant looking neighbor who took it without thanks or even a glance in his direction.

Thus, they sat side- by -side chewing their Kola nuts. A prolonged whistle from the engine warned them that the train was about to start. At that moment Amadu’s neighbor got to his feet and without a word of explanation slipped out of the train.

Questions

2.1. what did the new manager do to show that he doubted Amadu’s integrity (2marks)

2.2. was the trader justified to be dissatisfied with Amadu’ work. Why? (2marks)

2.3. According to the passage, give evidence to illustrate that Amadu is against corruption. (1mark)

2.4. How was Amadu shown hospitality by the people he found at the station platform (2marks)

2.5. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ marks

i. turnover.....

ii. indignant.....

iii.resented.....

iv.....impertinent.....

v.....conceited.....

vi..... made up his mind.....

(3marks)

2b. Read the passage below and answer the questions after it by putting a ring around the letter of the most correct alternative.

People began to queue as early as five in the morning. Every polling station in Ingwe as elsewhere in the country had two queues, one for men and the other for women. By 7 o’clock in the morning, some of the queues were as long as one hundred metres and by 8 o’clock, when the actual voting started, the shortest queues in any one polling station were about one hundred and fifty metres long.

It was a sunless morning. The whole sky was covered by a uniform smoky cloud from east to west. There, however, was no rain. Not even a drizzle. The atmosphere was still. No wind. The trees were still. No dancing of leaves. This stillness of the atmosphere marked the political

tension in the country. The law forbade any form of campaign on this day. The voters were required to keep their favorite candidates to themselves, They were not supposed to influence each other any longer. They were supposed to remain quiet while in the polling station. So were the candidates.

Rules, however, can either be obeyed or disobeyed altogether. In Ingwe, as in any other constituency, this law was at one point or another disobeyed. As had been predicted by Muremula, Okumu had stationed supporters in strategic places. There was to distribute money, sugar, salt and whisper into the people's ears that if they vote for Okumu, he would give them much more in the post-election party at his home. "Okumu had advised these people not to gather in any one place, but to be moving from one spot to another to avoid being netted by the law. This was illegal, but in a gamble, one can break the law. Okumu was assured that this move was going to win him numerous last-minute votes. Mc George too was at the centre of the game. Lorries arrived in the constituency ferrying people of the neighbouring constituencies and he made arrangement for them to be ferried into the constituency while everyone else was asleep. This plan worked perfectly. Lorries brought people and left. These people joined the queues undetected. Mc George had his hopes here. Even if he got only three thousand votes from within Ingwe, these people would boost and place him safely ahead of everyone else. This again was against the law but a gamble worth attempting.

Omwami was also on his feet. This was the time for the tricks. His focus was Batala, Muremula's stronghold. He dispatched his supporters to spread the word around that Muremula had withdrawn from the race in Omwami's favour. He so told them that the president had already appointed Muremula an ambassador to some unnamed country. He did the same for Okumu and Mc George at Ngolangola. His hope was here. He wanted people to say now that he was after all the only candidate. This too was illegal but worth a try, if it could bring forth more voters.

All Muremula had planned for this day was to fill his tanks with petrol. He even carried some gallons of it in his boot. He patrolled the polling stations and reminded the people that voting was their democratic right. Wherever he went people gathered around him and in a desperate attempt to avoid going against the law, he told them that no amount of sugar, money or salt was equivalent to their democratic right nor did any form of cheating or tricking. He also believed that the best way to gamble over elections was to keep to the truth. This had been his policy all along.

Questions

2.6 At what time of the day did actual voting beginning?

A. 5:00am in the morning

B. 7:00am in the morning

C. After all queues were about one hundred and fifty metres long.

D. 8:00am in the morning.

2.7 What form of campaigning was allowed on the polling day?

- A. The law restricted any form of campaigning.
- B. The law never forbade any form of campaign.
- C. The voters would disclose.
- D. The voters would silently influence each other on who to vote for.

2.8 The following were the ways in which each of the four candidates vying for the Ingwe seat broke the law except.

- A. Making their voters believe that the only way to gamble over the elections was to keep the truth.
- B. Dispatching supporters to spread false information about their opponents.
- C. stationing voters in strategic places to entice them with gifts.
- D. Helping voters with means of transport to reach the polling stations.

2.9 Why were the voters and the candidates supposed to remain quiet at the polling station?

- A. In order to win voter's favour
- B. So that the voting is done in time.
- C. To exercise democracy with integrity.
- D. For the candidates to be placed over their opponents.

2.10 Mc George too was at the centre of the game. The underlined phrase means.

- A. In the middle of the polling station.
- B. the major Candidate who played the game well.
- C. was not involved
- D. was not left out.

3A. Rewrite that following as instructed without changing the meaning

3.1 I enjoyed watching the film going to America very much didn't I (**punctuate correctly**)

3.2. The suitcases were heavy though the porter carried them with ease. (**Rewrite using "in spite of"**)

3.3. The thief ran as fast as the thief's legs could carry the thief. (**Rewrite using the suitable pronouns where necessary**)

3.4. The examination date was approaching. Lucky had wasted most of his time. He panicked. (**Rewrite into one sentence using "because"**)

3.5. The tone of the barking dog had an eerie message last night. (**Rewrite beginning: The barking**)

3.6. If you work hard, you will pass your examinations. (**Begin: should...**)

3.7. The teacher on duty announced that those who reported late that day would be punished in the evening. (**Rewrite in reported speech**)

3.8. The venue of the football match between Uganda Cranes and Tanzania will be decided upon in the room. (**Rewrite putting the adverb of place in its right position**)

3.9. Students need to plan their revision. Students will have to work late on examination approach. (**Combine using.... Or.... ..**)

3.10. I was dismayed to find that all the meat had been eaten. (**Rewrite beginning To.....**)

3B. Put a ring around the letter of the most correct answer.

3.11. She looked at the.....of ink at her paper.

- A. plot
- B. blot
- C. plot
- D. blott

3.12. Many people think that if the cat wags its tail..... angry, but this is only partly true.

- A. is
- B. it is
- C. its
- D. it be

3.13 Fatuma is not very bright.....?

- A. isn't she
- B. does she
- C. is she
- D. was she

3.14. The purpose of parents Teachers Association Meetingsto improve the standard of the school.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. can
- D. could

3.15. Sauda's father bought..... Vehicle.

- A. huge, red, expensive
- B. an expensive huge red
- C. red huge expensive
- D. an expensive – huge – red

3.16. What gain is there when you.....a student?

- A. Cain
- B. C
- C. Cane
- D. Caine

3.17. Many people believed that if there is plenty of rainfall there.....be plentiful harvest.

- A. can
- B. should
- C. would
- D. will

3.18. I go home without my report card.

- A. dare not
- B. dared
- C. dare
- D. darren't

3.19. The fight on for over an hour when the policemen arrived.

- A. has been going
- B. had been going
- C. was going
- D. must be going

3.20. Good morning dear students!

Choose the correct response

- A. Good morning Mr. Bwambale!
- B. Good morning, MR., Bwambale.
- C. Good morning Mr. Bwambale, we are alright!
- D. Good morning! We are alright thank you Mr. Bwambale.

END