

2011

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Certificate of Education

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

COMPOSITION

PAPER 2

1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

All questions are to be attempted.

All answers must be written on this question paper.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Studies show that most young people are influenced to start smoking by friends or older siblings. Peer pressure consciously lures young people into smoking. Since they want to feel part of the peer group, young smokers will withstand the headache, coughing, nausea and dizziness that first smokers experience. They also have to live with the unpleasantness of blackened fingers and bad odour. The irony is that getting accustomed to smoking calls for someone to withstand a lot of inconveniences, but when one is addicted and wants to stop, there are unpleasant side-effects. These include; headache and dizziness which people avoid by smoking more.

Young people become a target of multinational tobacco companies based in western countries. The companies spend a lot of money on advertisements that portray glamorous people smoking. Young people become vulnerable to this manipulation as they are very image-conscious. The advertisements also make smoking appear socially acceptable and “cool.”

Tobacco is a major health hazard. It contains over 4000 different chemicals, many of which are harmful. Nicotine, carbon monoxide and tar, are the three main chemicals that affect the human body and cause disease. These lead to the death of millions of people around the world every year. However, since smoking-related diseases take long time to develop after someone starts smoking, most people are causal about the side effects of this fatal habit.

Some of the side effects and diseases caused by smoking are: lung cancer, heart attack, stomach ulcers, defective vision, coughing, and shortness of breath and cancer of mouth, nose, throat, bladder and blood. Researchers estimate that girls who smoke are 70% more than those who do not. Yet 26% of girls aged between 15 and 21 are regular smokers. Other effects of tobacco on women include spontaneous abortion and other pregnancy complications, babies with low birth weight and still births, cancer of the cervix and early menopause.

The tricky thing about tobacco is that one does not have to smoke directly to be affected by cigarette-smoking. Tobacco smoke is made up of side stream smoke from the burning tip of the cigarette, and mainstream smoke that is inhaled by the smokers. Anyone in the environment of a smoker either in the house or at a bus stop or any other place breathes in the side stream smoke. There are more toxins in the side stream smoke than in the mainstream smoke. This is called passive smoking, and can lead to smoking-related complications, just like in active smoking.

Smoking has many other effects. Tobacco smoke, for example pollutes the air. This irritates the eyes and throat, and exposes non-smokers to risk. Smoking has also been known to cause many domestic and forest fires, for example, when a smoker falls asleep while holding a burning cigarette or throws a live cigarette end in dry vegetation.

Smoking is, therefore, a costly habit that has no benefits to anyone's health. All young people should, therefore, resist the temptation to start smoking and help their addicted peers to stop.

ROUGH COPY

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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

MARKS FOR Q.1	
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2A. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Joshua, the village priest, watched the gathering black clouds and muttered one – word ‘Rain’. It was almost a whisper, spoken so quietly that a man yard away, would not have heard it. He was standing on a raised piece of ground looking thoughtfully at the clouds and the country around. Behind him, stood a tin-roofed rectangular building from which thick black smoke was beginning issue, showing that the woman of the house had already come in from the shamba and was now preparing the evening meal. This was his house... the only one of its kind along the ridge and beyond. The rest were mud-walled, grass-thatched round huts were scattered all over the place. From these, black smoke was also beginning to curl upwards.

Joshua knew that in most of the huts, the in-mates had been sleeping with **contracting**, wrinkled stomachs, having eaten nothing, or very little. He had seen such cases in past months during his rounds of comforting the hungry and suffering, promising them that God would in time bring rain. For the drought had been serious and had lasted many months, so that the crops in the field had sickened, while some had dried up altogether. Cows and goats were s thin that they could hardly give enough milk.

Soon, it began to rain! Menacing thunderstorms boomed in the heavens and white spots of lightening flashed **with a sharpness and fury** that frightened him. Standing near a window, the priest, his horse-shoe shaped bald-head lined with short bristles of grey hair, watched the slanting rain drops striking the hard ground and wetting it. **“Jehovah! He has won!”** he muttered breathlessly. He felt cheated, bitter and angry. For he knew that the coming of the rain so soon after the morning sacrifice would be nothing but victory for the rain-maker at whose request a black ram had been sacrificed. Yes. This was the **culmination** of their fight, their long struggle and rivalry in Makuyu village.

Adapted from, ‘The Village Priest’ by Ngugi wa Thiong’o.

2.1. (a) what was the problem afflicting the people of Makuyu village?

.....

(b) Give three examples from the passage to illustrate the gravity of the problem.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

2.2. "The dry, anxious looks on the faces of mothers and fathers would disappear." Why would the dry, anxious looks disappear?

.....
.....

2.3. How did Joshua feel when the rains came?

.....
.....

2.4. 'Jehovah! He has won!' Who had won and how?

.....
.....

2.5. Explain the following words or expressions as they appear in the passage

(i) **Muttered**

(ii) **Contracting**

(iii) **Culmination**

(iv) **With a sharpness and fury**

.....

(10 marks)

Marks for Q.2A	
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2B Read the following passage carefully, and answer the questions that follow:


Air pollution can become water pollution as we have seen with acid rain. Other sources of water pollution can pollute our streams, rivers and lakes directly. Many towns still pour their sewage straight into rivers with little treatment beforehand. This can kill the river's life by removing all the oxygen from the water. Without oxygen, none of the fish in the river can live.

Factories often cause water pollution by pouring poisonous wastes into streams and rivers. Sometimes these wastes turn river into a smelly, poisonous drain in which nothing can live. Farming can also cause water pollution. The chemicals used by farmers to protect crops against pests, weeds and diseases sometimes get into rivers and kill fish. Some of these chemicals can be stored on the bodies of small animals and passed on to the creatures which eat them, even to humans. Although these chemicals are carefully controlled, this still sometimes happens. The fertilizers which the farmer uses to make crops grow sometimes cause pollution when the rain washes them into rivers. They make the water plants grow too quickly so that they choke the river and die. When they rot, they take all the oxygen out of the water, so that that fish cannot live in it.

Land pollution covers many things which can happen to the land, in towns and the country, because of our activities. Rubbish pits, dumped poisonous chemicals, broken cars, thrown-away bottles and dropped sweet papers are all types of land pollution. Some types of land pollution are just unpleasant to look at. Others can be dangerous to people and to animals. Farm animals injure themselves on old tins and bottles. Young children are sometimes hurt while playing in broken-down cars. Small animals crawl into bottles and die because they cannot get out. Poisoned soil can make animals and people very ill.

Land pollution is something that we can all help to prevent, by not dumping rubbish carelessly and also by telling other people not to do so.

Adapted from: Worlds-Apart; an anthology compiled by, Chas White, Christine Shepherd et al.

Answer questions 2.6 to 2.10 by selecting the best alternative. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring round your best choice (02 marks)

2.6. Air pollution can become water pollution when

- A. sewage is poured into river without prior treatment.
- B. factories pour poisonous wastes into streams and rivers.
- C. acid rain falls.
- D. oxygen is removed from water.

2.7. Oxygen is removed from the water by

- A. Pouring poisonous wastes into streams and rivers.
- B. Turning the river into poisonous drain.
- C. Pouring sewage into river without prior or enough treatment.
- D. Polluting the streams, rivers and lakes directly.

2.8. Farming causes pollution when

- A. Crops rot in the gardens.
- B. Chemicals used by farmers get into water sources and act as poison.
- C. When chemicals are stored in the bodies of small animals.
- D. When water plants grow too quickly and choke the river.

2.9. Land pollution can be prevented by

- A. Leaving rubbish in the streets.
- B. Taking sick people and animals for treatment
- C. Throwing away broken bottles.
- D. Disposing of rubbish properly and advising other people to do so.

2.10. Land pollution is dangerous because

- A. It is harmful to the people, animals and the environment.
- B. It is unpleasant to look at.
- C. Small animals crawl into bottles left around and breed there.
- D. Young children play in broken cars and make noise.

(10 marks)

Marks for Q.2B	
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3A Rewrite each item in 3.1 to 3.10 according to the instructions. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

3.1 It is time for us to go away. (Use: ... **went away**...)

.....

.....

3.2. Tugume, the taxi driver, prefers giving a bribe to going to court.
(Rewrite finishing **than go to court**)

.....

.....

3.3. If your younger sister can prove that she is over eighteen, she will be admitted for a teaching course. (Begin: **Unless**)

.....

.....

3.4. After the pilgrims had passed through the forest safely, the rest of the journey was undertaken without difficulty. (Begin: **Having**)

.....

.....

3.5. What is the difference between a mixture and a compound?
(Rewrite using “**differentiate**”).

.....

.....

3.6. James said, “I will tell Jane as soon as she arrives”.
(Rewrite using **indirect speech**)

.....

.....

3.7. Socrates was a great thinker. His ideas were the foundation of the subject of philosophy.
(Rewrite as one sentence using “**whose**”)

.....

.....

3.8. He has taken to drinking, forgotten his friends and deserted his family.
(Rewrite using ‘**not only** **as well**’)

.....

.....

3.9. I bought some cloth. It will make two shirts.
(Join the two sentences using ‘**enough**’)

.....

.....

3.10. The examination is no easier than it was last year.
(Rewrite using **Just**)

.....

.....

END.

Marks for Q.3A	
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3B Complete sentences 3.11 to 3.20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring  around your best choice.

3.11 After every four years, the company disposes all the old vehicles.

- A. out
- B. with
- C. of
- D. off

3.12 Our teacher says that a mark in an exam is very bad.

- A. losing
- B. losing
- C. loosening
- D. lose

3.13 You must always be in uniform,

- A. must you?
- B. must I?
- C. you must?
- D. mustn't you?

3.14 He does not correct his work asas he should.

- A. thoroughly
- B. thorough
- C. better
- D. best

- 3.15 "Have you been to Lake Bunyonyi this year? The teacher asked
A. that have you been to Lake Bunyonyi this year?
B. whether I had been to Lake Bunyonyi this year.
C. me to go to Lake Bunyonyi this year.
D. whether I had not been to Lake Bunyonyi this year.
- 3.16 uneducated person is at disadvantage when he wants to become a trader.
A. The an
B. Un a
C. An a
D. Aan
- 3.17 Lead is theof all meals.
A. heavier
B. more heavy
C. heaviest
D. most heavy
- 3.18 The thief jumpedthe fence, when the crowd started chasing him.
A. across
B. above
C. past
D. over
- 3.19 You with Ronah when you went to Dar-es-salaam.
A. can stay
B. could stay
C. could have stayed.
D. could even stay.
- 3.20 He is accused of sitting on the fence. The underlined phrase means
A. Using the fence as a seat.
B. Hesitating to take sides
C. Damaging the fence
D. Hurrying to make a decision

(10 marks)

Marks for Q.3B	
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