

LIRA TOWN COLLEGE

END OF TERM II EXAMS 2011

ENGLISH

SENIOR TWO

TIME: 2 HOURS

1. *Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:*

The importance of trees

Trees are the biggest and longest living plants on earth and they live longer than any others. Trees cannot survive in deserts or in very cold places such as the top of a very high mountain or at the North or South Poles. They are found in every other kind of landscape. Of course, different kinds of trees grow in different places depending on how much heat or cold, dryness or wetness they can survive.

Most of us live in places where there are trees. We enjoy them for their beauty and because they provide shade on hot days and shelter on wet days. Animals use them for shade, too during the hottest time of the day.

Trees play an important role in preserving and protecting our environment on earth. They release oxygen into the air. In fact, they not only produce oxygen but also absorb carbon dioxide. In this way they help to reduce the amount of pollution in the earth's atmosphere. They also play an important part in the water cycle as they release moisture into the atmosphere through their leaves. This helps the formation of clouds which bring rain. Loss of trees can therefore be a cause of drought. In addition, at times when there is a lot of rain, trees also benefit the soil where they grow. They prevent soil erosion as they work like nets trapping soil and stopping it from being washed away. In addition, fallen trees, branches and leaves decay on the ground, making the soil more fertile.

An individual tree is home to all kinds of animals: insects, birds, reptiles and mammals as well as other plants. In a forest millions of types of trees can be found. For example, tropical rainforests, which occupy less than 8% of the earth's land area, are home to well over 50% of all land plants and animals.

In addition to these benefits, products from trees provide us with thousands of everyday items. Many fruits and seeds are eaten by humans and animals. Then there is wood. People do thousands of things with wood. It is used in the construction of both traditional and modern buildings. Inside most buildings there is furniture like wardrobes, tables, chairs, beds and so on, all of which are made of wood: signboards and telegraph poles are just two. Wood also an important source of fuel.

Then there are other less obvious tree products. Pulp, which consists of a mash of cooked wood chips, is used for making paper and cardboard, which in turn are used for newspapers, tickets, toilet paper and boxes. Cellulose is the material that makes up plant cell walls and it has many uses. Clothes can be made from rayon or viscose, both of which come from cellulose. Other things made from cellulose are photographic film,

video tape, cellophane (which is a kind of plastic film used to wrap things), toothbrushes, and spectacles. Wood oils are used in the manufacture of nail polish, hairspray and lipstick, chewing gum and many medicines. Rubber, which is manufactured from latex, a sap or thick liquid taken from the trunk of the rubber tree, is used for car tyres and rubber mats.

The challenge for humans is not only to enjoy the products that trees give us but also to use trees carefully so that they don't disappear. Currently, many parts of East Africa are suffering from deforestation, that is, more trees are being cut down than are being replaced by new trees. With controlled cutting down of trees and replanting programmes we will be able to enjoy the benefits of trees forever.

Question:

1.1 In about 100 words summarise the importance of trees on earth.

Rough copy

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Fair copy

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Choose the best answer to each of these questions.

- 1.2 Where are trees found?
- A. In landscapes that are not too hot or dry
 - B. In places that are very hot and dry
 - C. At the North Pole
- 1.3 What do trees release into the air?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Carbondioxide
 - C. Pollution
- 1.4 How do trees make rain?
- A. By soaking up water
 - B. By releasing water into the air
 - C. By releasing oxygen into the air
- 1.5 How do trees stop soil erosion?
- A. By making the soil more fertile
 - B. By stopping it being washed away
 - C. By trees and branches falling on the ground
- 1.6. How many of the total number of species of plants and animals are found in tropical rainforests?
- A. 8%
 - B. Less than half
 - C. More than half
2. *Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:*

Kidnapped

At first, when he came to consciousness, Ali did not know whether he was alive or dead. A soft, heavy weight pressed him about on every side. He could see nothing, and breathing was difficult. He tried to move his arms and legs, but his efforts only increased the pain in his head – a pain which seemed, when he struggled, to reach out like a whip to string his ankles and wrists. He realized that he was bound tightly, hand and foot.

For a horrifying moment Ali believed that he had been buried alive. He groaned and twisted, trying to push with his bent knees at the weight that lay on him. The weight shifted and pressed more heavily on his chest and face. He wriggled violently and the weight moved again, so that breathing became a little easier.

After a little he realized that the soft weights in which he lay wedged were shaking with regular, jerky movements. He began to be aware of sounds and smells. The throbbing, which he had thought to be part of the aching in his head and body, he now knew to be the sound of the lorry engine. And there was the smell of grain and sackcloth in his nostrils.

It came to him with a wonderful feeling of relief that he had not been buried alive after all. God had heard his prayer. He had by now fully recovered his sense of position. He was in the back of a lorry – an old one by the sound of its engine. He could see nothing because he himself was tied up in a sack.

He called out as loud as he could – trying to make his voice sound above the rattle of the engine.

‘Hullo! Let me out!....Let me out, there!’

Almost immediately he felt himself being pulled up on the pile of sacks. Someone undid the string that tied the sack over his head. He lay staring up at a starlit and gulping the fresh air into his lungs. The next moment the sky was blotted out by the two faces bending down over him: a brown, scarred face under a lot of curly, black hair, and beside it the thin, white face he had last seen in a patch of moonlight among his uncle’s banana trees.

Ketam spoke first: ‘So you’re awake..... Ah Foo, stop the lorry. I can’t hear him above the noise of this engine.’ His voice was a deep growl – like thunder heard along way off.

Ah Foo crawled over the heap of sacks and thumped the roof of the driver’s cab with his clenched fist. The lorry pulled off the side of the road, and stopped under some coconut trees.

When the engine had been switched off, Ketam bent his head close to Ali’s and said in his deep, threatening voice: ‘We have the map again, but where have you hidden the red notebook?’

‘I I don’t know, I must have dropped it when you fired at me.....in the Gardens.....’
‘So you dropped it in the Botanical Gardens, did you?’ said Ketam, his yellow eyes burning like a tiger’s. ‘And where did you go when you left the Gardens?’

Ali wondered whether it would help him to pretend that he had been to the police. But looking at Ah Foo’s cruel face he thought better of it: Ah Foo looked as if he were only waiting for the word ‘Police’ to draw a knife across Ali’s throat.

Questions:

2.1 He came to consciousness. So in what condition was Ali before this, and what do you think had happened to him?

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2.2 What was the soft heavy weight that was pressing on him?

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2.3 How did he know he was in a lorry?

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2.4 How did he know that he was surrounded by sacks of grain?

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2.5 Why could he see nothing?

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4. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

4.1 My feet are dirty becausein the shamba.

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| A. I have worked | B. I've been working |
| C. I worked | D. I work |

4.2 I passed the test last week because.....the week before.

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|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. I study hard | B. I have studied hard |
| C. I have been studying hard | D. I had studied hard |

4.3my dinner because I had eaten too much in the afternoon.

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|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. I didn't want | B. I don't want |
| C. I haven't wanted | D. I won't want |

4.4 I haven't seen my friend Joe

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|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. since a long time | B. a long time ago |
| C. for a long time | D. a long time |

4.5clothes since eight o'clock.

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|------------------|------------------------|
| A. I have washed | B. I washed |
| C. I wash | D. I have been washing |

4.6 When I went to Nairobi, it was the first timeto another country.

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|----------------|---------------|
| A. I went | B. I had been |
| C. I have been | D. I go |

- 4.7 Where is Ali?to school this week.
 A. He didn't come B. He doesn't come
 C. He hasn't come D. He hadn't come
- 4.8the house all afternoon. Can you help me, please?
 A. I clean B. I've been cleaning
 C. I had cleaned D. I was cleaning
- 4.9 My family has lived in this house.....
 A. for 1965 B. in 1965
 C. until 1965 D. since 1965
- 4.10 When mother got home,any housework.
 A. the children had not done B. the children didn't do
 C. don't do D. aren't doing

5. Rewrite the following sentences. Do not change the meaning.

- 5.1 The sick girl ate less and less. She became weaker and weaker. [Rewrite as one sentence beginning: The less.....]

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- 5.2 The teacher is angry. You lost her notebook. [Join into one sentence using 'whose']

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- 5.3 The young boys were reciting the poems. They had composed the poems during their leisure time. [Rewrite as one sentence]

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- 5.4 He said it. I remember it. [Rewrite as one sentence I remember.....]

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- 5.5 Richly-flavoured soup is very appetizing. [Rewrite beginning: 'Soup which.....']

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5.6 It appears Tumwine is well now. [Rewrite using might]

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5.7 I probably won't see you tomorrow. [Do not use 'probably']

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5.8 Kalembe stayed at school. She wanted to complete her work. [Use 'so that']

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5.9 Mark is less cheerful than Mohammed. [Begin: Mark is not]

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5.10 I do not let him climb trees in case he tears his shorts. [Use 'for fear that'.....]

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******END******