

LIRA TOWN COLLEGE

S.2 ENGLISH PASSAGE ENGLISH IN USE STUDENT'S BOOK 2, NJH GRANT AND

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RAW MATERIALS

1 What are raw materials? Raw meat is meat that has not been cooked. A raw material is
5 something which is processed to make objects that we can use. For example, the main raw material for making a boat is wood; the raw material for making cigarettes is tobacco.

2 Africa is very rich in raw materials. Some of these materials are minerals, such as copper and
10 iron ore, bauxite, oil, manganese, and pure carbon from which diamonds are obtained. Other
15 raw materials include coffee, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco and rubber. To be used by man, all these materials must be processed in various ways.

3 In the past, Africa has been used by Europe and North America as an important source of
20 raw materials. A very high proportion of them has been exported to be processed in Europe and North America. Thus tin has been exported from Nigeria so that tin cans could be
25 manufactured. Cocoa has been grown in Ghana for European factories to turn into bars of chocolate or chocolate drinks. Iron ore from Liberia and Sierra Leone has been used in Europe for making steel.

30 4 The situation is gradually being improved by African Governments. "Instead of exporting all our raw materials, why can't we use some of them ourselves?" they have asked. African
35 countries are now trying to process more of their raw materials for their own use. For example, all the bauxite mined in Ghana used to be exported. Soon, much of it will be sent to
40 an alumina plant being built in Ghana, where it will be turned into aluminum. This means that one day Ghana will no longer need to import aluminum, thus saving money. In addition, more
45 jobs will be provided for Ghanaian workers.

5 There are many other examples in East Africa. Leather is turned into footwear in a factory in
50 Nairobi. Tobacco is turned into cigarettes in Dar es Salaam, Jinja, Nakuru and Nairobi. Pineapples are canned in Thika, both for home consumption and Export. As well as being a
55 valuable export. As well as being a valuable export, cotton is also woven into cloth in mills at Jinja, Eldoret, Mwanza, Dar -es Salaam and many other places. In Mombasa, some of soda from Lake Magadi is used to make glass bottles.

60 6 However, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are all still primarily agricultural countries. Industrial development still has a long way to go. A successful manufacturing industry can only ⁶⁵ be developed and sustained if the local population is large enough, and wealthy enough, to buy its products in quantity. It is for this reason that the emphasis in government planning is at this

⁷⁰ stage very much on rural development. Further industrial expansion depends very much on the raising of farm output, and farm incomes.

Questions

Choose the best answer for each of the following, and write down your answers in number – letter form:

1. Which of the following raw materials is not a mineral?
 - A. Oil.
 - B. Iron ore.
 - C. Rubber
 - D. bauxite
2. Which of the following is not a raw material?
 - A. Cotton.
 - B. diamonds
 - C. timber
 - D. rubber
3. The purpose of paragraph 3 is
 - A. to show that Africa exports many raw materials.
 - B. to prove that Africa exports many raw materials.
 - C. to list some of the Africa exports many raw materials.
 - D. to show that most of African continent's raw materials have in the past been exported to Europe and North America.
4. African governments want to improve the situation by
 - A. preventing raw materials instead of exporting them.
 - B. importing raw materials instead of exporting them.
 - C. processing bauxite locally, instead of importing aluminum.
 - D. processing more of their own raw materials.
5. According to the writer, industrial expansion in East Africa will only take place if
 - A. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania cease to be primarily agricultural countries.
 - B. the local population increases.
 - C. there is a sufficiently great local demand for locally manufactured goods.
 - D. every body goes back to the land.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES

My father's hut was near the workshop, and I would often play beneath the veranda that ran⁵ round the outside. It was my father's private hut. It was built like all our huts, of mud that had been pounded and moulded into bricks with water; it was round and proudly helmeted with¹⁰ thatch. It was entered by a rectangular doorway. Inside, a tiny window let in a thin shaft of day light. On the right there was the bed, made of beaten earth like the bricks, spread with a¹⁵ simple wicker- work mat on which was a pillow stuffed with kapok. At the rear of the hut, right under the window where the light was strongest, were the tool boxes. On the left were the tool boxes. On the left were the boubous and the prayer rugs.

²⁰ Finally, at the head of the bed, hanging over my father's slumber, there was a series of pots that contained extracts from plants and the bark of trees. These pots all had metal lids²⁵ and they were profusely and curiously garlanded with chaplets of cowrie shells; it did not take me long to discover that they were the most important things in the hut: they contained the³⁰ magic charms, those mysterious liquids that keep evil spirits at bay, and, smeared on the body, make it invulnerable to evil spells, to all kinds of evil spells. My father, before he went to³⁵ bed, never failed to smear his body with a little of each liquid, first one, then another, for each charm had its own particular property, but exactly what property I do not know: I left my father's house too soon.

Questions

1. The writer often used to play
 - A. Under the veranda around the workshop.
 - B. Near the workshop
 - C. In his father's hut.
 - D. Beneath the veranda around his father's hut.
2. Opposite the entrance to his father's hut.
 - A. Were the tool – boxes.
 - B. Was the bed.
 - C. Were the boubous and prayer rugs.
 - D. Were the pots of magic charms.
3. What could be seen most clearly in his father's hut?
 - A. His father told him.
 - B. The tool – boxes.
 - C. He looked at them when his father wasn't around
 - D. We don't really know.
4. How did the writer know that the pots of magic charms were the most important things in the hut?

- A. His father told him.
 - B. He guessed.
 - C. He looked at them when his father wasn't around.
 - D. We don't really know.
5. Why didn't the writer discover what the properties of the liquids were?
- A. His father wouldn't tell him.
 - B. He was too frightened to find out.
 - C. He didn't want to find out.
 - D. He left home before he could find out.

PRACTICE 2: HOW TO COPE WITH DIFFICULT WORDS

Almost everything one reads is likely to contain at least one totally unfamiliar word. Here is some advice on how to cope with most of them:

1 When in doubt, ignore them. One's understanding of a text is very seldom dependent on one's understanding of one word in the text: although of course there are exceptions.

2 If possible, infer the meaning of the word, either from the way it is used, or from any illustrations. For example:

helmeted (1.7) An unusual use of this word: we already know that soldiers, firemen, and policemen sometimes wear helmets. A glance at the picture will confirm the obvious inference.

Shaft (1:10) We know what the *shaft* of a spear, or a cart, is and we also know what the day light looks like when seen through a small window. We can thus infer what the writer means by a *shaft of day light*.

3 Non- English words are printed in italics if they are used, for example, boubous.

4 If we have time, we can look up words later on if we are doubtful about the accuracy of our inferences, for example:

garlanded (1:24)

chapelets (1. 25)

But we must always ask ourselves "How useful is this word likely to be to me in the future?" Some items, e.g. Chaplet, are so rare that there is little point in our bothering to remember them, even if we look them up.

Avoid filling your vocabulary notebooks with useless words! When in doubt, ignore them!

Discussion

Discuss the following with your teacher

- 6. What sort of job do you think the writer's father had? Find evidence to support our answer.
- 7. Think of a short title for each paragraph.
- 8. What are evil spells? Do you believe in magic charms? Give reasons for your answer. Is there any evidence for the belief that they work?
- 9. Do you think that the writer gives a clear description of his father's hut? Your teacher will ask two of his father's hut? Your teacher will ask two of you to draw quick sketches of it on

the board.

10. Now draw a plan of the interior of the hut, showing the position of the window and the door. Label your plan as necessary.

WALUKAGA THE BLACKSMITH

There was once, a long time ago, a blacksmith named Walukaga, who was a skilful blacksmith, the most⁵ skillful in the country. He was the chief of the king's blacksmith, and he would make all sorts of things

not merely tools and weapons for the ordinary people, but sometimes even wonderful figures of iron for the king.

¹⁰ One day a messenger came to summon Walukaga to the King's house, saying that the king had a special task for him. After putting on his best barkcloth cloak, Walukaga hurried to the inner courtyard ¹⁵ where the king sat in audience.

"Walukaga," said the king. "You are the most skillful of all my blacksmiths. No one can make ²⁰ iron figures to equal the ones you have made. I have a task here that only you can possibly carry out."

The king clapped his hands, and some attendants brought in a great quantity of iron ready for working. The king continued:

²⁵ "Walukaga, I want you to forge and hammer this iron and make a man for me. I do not want a small statue. I want a real man, man- size, in iron, who can walk and talk, who has blood in his veins, ³⁰ knowledge in his head, and feelings in his heart."

Walukaga heard the king's words in a amazement and despair. He touched his forehead to the ground, and took the iron home without protest. He knew how absolute the king's power was. He knew that if he did not do as the king commanded, he and all his family would have to die by drinking ⁴⁰ from the poison pot. From that moment he had no peace of mind. He racked his brains, but he could not think how to begin. He visited all his fellow – smiths and all his friends and told them of his problem, ⁴⁵ and implored them of his problem, and something. But not one of them could advise him what to do. One blacksmith, Bukenya who was Walukaga's chief rival for the king's favours, smiled maliciously, and ⁵⁰ said "It's up to you!"

One day, Walukaga was walking home through the bush when he met a friend who had gone ⁶⁰ mad, and was now living out in the wild all alone. Walukaga told him about the king's impossible command. The madman burst into hearty laughter.

If the king asks you for the impossible, you must do no less. Go then to the king, and tell him ⁶⁵ that if he really wishes you to make this wonderful iron man, then it is essential that you have special charcoal for the fire, and special water. Tell him to order all the people of the kingdom to shave their ⁷⁰ heads and burn the hair until they have made ne thousand loads of charcoal, and that they must weep, until there are one hundred pots full of water from their eyes."

⁷⁵ Delighted by the suggestion, Walukaga thanked the madman and hurried back to the King, who immediately agreed to Walukaga's requests. The King sent messages to all parts of the kingdom ⁸⁰ commanding his people that all of them should shave their heads for charcoal and shed their tears for water. All the king's subjects tried their best to obey, for they were afraid of the king's power. But, ⁸⁵ when all of them had done their utmost, and all heads were smooth - shaven, there was not even one load of charcoal; and although all eyes were squeezed dry of tears, there were not even two waterpots ⁹⁰ to show for their grief.

When the king heard this, he summoned Walukaga and said "Walukaga do not try any more to ⁹⁵ make this iron man for me. I am unable to give you the charcoal and the water you asked for".

Walukaga touched his forehead to the ground, and thanked the king. Then, he looked up, and¹⁰⁰ said, Master, it was because I knew that you would never be able to get enough hair for the charcoal and tears for the water that I asked you for them; you asked me to do an impossible thing when you¹⁰⁵ commanded me to forge a real man, who could walk and talk, with blood in his veins, knowledge in his head and feelings in his heart.”

All the king’s people that were there laughed and said “Walukaga speaks the truth.”