

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Attempt all the questions and forward Scanned answers on stah1za2020@gmailcom.**

**1. Read the following and answer questions after it.**

I was known many women reduced to tears by baboons on the farms where it was their job to scare them from the maize, sweet potatoes, peas, sugarcane and other crops from which the monkeys have a taste. Unlike the wart-hog, deer or buffalo, which come by night, the baboon comes in broad daylight.

They come in large numbers, and if they find people keeping watch over the crops, they wait by the fence until there is no one looking. Then they come down, get the maize cobs, peas, carrots and anything edible they can lay their hands on, and run away and perch themselves on the fence and start eating at leisure.

Unlike other animals, a baboon does not run when you shout. It looks round to see who is shouting, and if it is only a woman or a child, it will wait until he or she is very near before moving away. You can easily get them with an arrow, but it is almost useless to throw stones at them, for they can dodge with annoying ease.

Organized killing expeditions were made fairly regularly and in this way the baboons was kept under control. It was very well known to us that the leopard was the baboon's natural enemy and kept their numbers low. But when the white man arrived in these parts of Africa, the leopard was almost exterminated within a very short space of time by guns, traps and poisoned arrows, for its coat was the fashion for the wealthy ladies for Europe and America. My own father, in the course of his employment, must have killed very many. Latter, almost too late, the fact that the leopard controlled the number of baboons was recognized and everything possible was done to preserve a species which a few years before was being destroyed without consideration for the future.

One day my mother sent me with another child to go home and put more wood on the fire. As we approached the fence by the main gate we heard a noise in the barn which we took for granted to be my father doing repair work in preparation for the potato harvest. I ran up and without bothering to find out who was in the barn, climbed up the ladder and shouted "Hallo, Dad!" But when I looked inside the barn there were three bully baboons looking at me, trying to get pout by the only entrance to the barn. They must have got as big a surprise as I did, for I fell down while trying to get out of their way, and they simply jumped over me and ran off.

I have encountered many wild animals since, but none aroused my hatred like the baboon. Every time i saw one, my hands started itching an di felt like reaching for a good weighty stone or a gun to get my revenge. I have seen many animals including some ferrous and extremely unpleasant ones; yet I always find in them some fascinating and graceful movement or mode of behavior which makes me respect them when I see them in their natural habitat, and feel like breaking the bares when I see them in a cage in a zoo. But whenever I see a baboon in a cage, somehow I do not feel so sympathetic.

He is not afraid of dogs either. When he sees a dog approaching, he deliberately runs into the bush and entices the dog to follow him. The next thing you hear is the yelps of a dying dog.

Sometimes, for sheer malice, baboons will catch young kids or lambs, pluck their eyes out and watch the poor creatures struggle in agony trying to follow the herd.

Traps are of little use against baboons, for if one is caught, the whole pack will come to rescue him. Even when frightened away, they will come back and try to revive their dead companion. And afterwards they will avoid any similar type of trap or bait anywhere in the neighbourhood.

*From Through African Eyes by Paul Edwards.*

*Now answer the following questions.*

1. Give two differences between baboons and other animals in the way they destroy man’s crops.
  - i. ....
  - ii. ....
2. Give two ways baboons can annoy the owner of the crops.
  - i. ....
  - ii. ....
3. (a) Mention one animal that used to keep a baboon in check.  
.....  
(b) What later led to the above animal’s disappearance?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
4. Of what importance was its coat?  
.....  
.....  
.....
5. What was the sex of the baboons the writer found in the barn?  
.....
6. Why did he fall down?  
.....  
.....  
.....
7. If you were the author, what actual words would you be saying while on the ground?

.....  
.....  
.....  
8. Mention two weapons the author thinks would manage these baboons.

- i. ....  
.....  
ii. ....  
.....

9. Briefly describe how a baboon succeeds in killing a dog.

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10. Mention four ways these baboons act like human beings.

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1. **B) Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow.**

When the bell rang for the afternoon school, there were heavy rainclouds in the sky, and a strong, cold wind began to blow. Catherine was glad to get inside the classroom, where it was still quite warm. She saw Josephine and Hilda shutting the windows.

Five minutes later, the teacher had to stop talking about soil erosion. The rain was beating so loudly on the corrugated iron roof that Catherine could not even hear what Hilda was trying to tell her. The thunder was rumbling all the time, too, and often broke out in roars and crashes. It was so dark that the girls sitting in one corner of the room could not read their books, as Miss Bagutanya had told them. To give Rosemary something else to do, the teacher asked her to go and get some buckets to catch the water that would soon come through the roof.

A big drop of water fell suddenly on Catherine's book, just on the spot where she was reading. She was so surprised that several more drops had fallen there before she pulled her book away. Soon there was a small pool of water on her desk, and she moved along the bench nearer to Hilda. Then the drops began to follow each other quickly and splashed water all round when they struck the pool on the desk.

Hilda, Catherine and a girl sitting in front stood up to move further away. Just the door opened and Rosemary walked in. one bucket was put in each of the usual places, near the door, near the blackboard and in the middle of the room. Catherine and Hilda hoped they would get the only bucket left.

All at once there was a crash and the sound of tearing metal. Wind and rain were sweeping into one corner of the room. Miss Bagutanya looked quickly at the roof and shouted. "Outside!"

The girls rushed to the door and squeezed through. As Catherine left, she heard Miss Bagutanya slam the door shut behind her and shout.

“Go to the staffroom!”

Rosemary led the way, running through the rain and holding a bucket upside down over her head. The other girls followed her across the slippery earth of the compound. Catherine had to jump across a small stream that was carrying brown water down the slope away from the school.

“There,” said Miss Bagutanya in Catherine’s ear, when they reached the other side. “The storm will soon be over. You’ve had a lesson in soil erosion after all”.

***Now answer the questions by circling round the correct answer.***

1. Catherine’s seat was
  - A. in the middle of the room
  - B. near the teacher
  - C. in the darkest corner of the room
  - D. near Hilda
2. Miss Bagutanya stopped teaching .....
  - A. because water was dropping in through the roof.
  - B. as the girls could not hear her.
  - C. until Rosemary returned.
  - D. when wind and rain swept into the room.
3. The teacher asked Rosemary to get some buckets.
  - A. because this was Rosemary’s usual job.
  - B. to catch the water that was coming in.
  - C. because Rosemary has nothing to do.
  - D. since Rosemary had finished her book.
4. Catherine was surprised.....
  - A. that several more drops had fallen on her book.
  - B. when she saw a pool of water on her desk.
  - C. when a stop of water fell on her book, because water had never come through there before.
  - D. when a big drop of water fell on her.
5. When wind and rain swept into the room, Miss Bagutanya
  - A. looked quickly at the roof and shouted: “Go outside!”
  - B. was afraid that the whole roof might be blown away.
  - C. Told the girls to leave because she wanted them to learn about soil erosion.
  - D. Could not decide what to do.

***Re-write the following sentences as instructed. Do not change the original meaning.***

1. I did a lot of exercise in Latin. I understood it better. (Re-write beginning: The more.....)  
.....  
.....
2. Although I was lonely, I was never unhappy. (Begin: Lonely.....)

- .....
- .....
3. If Jane does not come soon, I shall go without her. (Begin: Unless.....)
- .....
- .....
4. She takes her lunch at one o'clock. (Add a question tag)
- .....
- .....
5. They are sweeping the classroom. (Rewrite this sentence in the passive voice.)
- .....
- .....
6. I told them that my bull had died. (Use.....of....instead of that)
- .....
- .....
7. A basket is weaved. This is very difficult for anyone with poor eye sight. (Re-write using "weaving")
- .....
- .....
8. Kintara knew he was stronger than any of the boys. Hence he did not join in the sports. (Join the two sentence using the suitable conjunction).
- .....
- .....
9. This surprised the spectators. (Begin: This caused.....)
- .....
- .....
10. As the rat was very clever, it failed to see that it was all a trick. (Use: "being")
- .....
- .....

***Choose the correct answer by circling round it.***

1. The police put him .....a several examination.  
 A. over C. for  
 B. on D. through
2. Unless the cranes.....much harder, we'll never beat the indomitable lions.  
 A. practice C. will practice  
 B. practise D. practised
3. I would like to stay with her, .....are friends.  
 A. she and me C. I and she  
 B. she and I D. her and me

4. The hen had.....ten eggs when we entered.  
 A. Laid C. Lay  
 B. Lain D. Lied
5. This novel is short. I .....it by lunch time.  
 A. Will be reading it C. Will read  
 B. Will have been reading D. Will have read
6. I am your friend.....  
 A. amn't I? C. aren't I not?  
 B. aren't I? D. armn't I not?
7. Each of the ladies likes us to admire.....dress.  
 A. their C. one's  
 B. her D. his
8. Scarcely .....down when he fell asleep.  
 A. had he laid C. he had laid  
 B. had he lain D. he was lying
9. This woman has .....many trials.  
 A. underwent C. undergone  
 B. gone under D. undergoing
10. The patient .....before the doctor arrived.  
 A. would die C. died  
 B. had died D. would have died

**END**

## S.2 WORK

1. **Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

The destruction of forests of Western Brazil is becoming frightening obvious. The forests contain an astonishing variety of animal and plant life which is slowly but surely disappearing. One type of trees may maintain more than four hundred insect species, each square kilometer of forest, its own assortment of birds and mammals. The forests vanish, and with them the rich variety of their animal life and the great treasure house of plants. The scientific benefits the forest can bring are also lost to doctors and farmers as the destruction goes on. Many of the plants contain chemicals that can help medical science and agriculture, providing new

treatments for diseases or controlling insects that do immense damage to crops. Such natural chemicals are better than artificial ones, which can have dangerous effects on animals and people.

Even more alarming is the threat to the world’s climate. These forests create huge volumes of clouds as the water evaporates from the great expanse of treetops. These clouds distribute the sun’s warmth round the world. The destruction of the forests would mean that the clouds would no longer form and so the delicate balance of the world’s weather systems would be very seriously upset. The actual burning of the tress accelerates the warming up of the Earth’s upper atmosphere, which scientists now say will bring dramatic changes to our climate. Moreover, the blazing torches of the jungles will add to the harmful gases that cars and modern industries are pouring into the air we breathe.

The Indians who live in these forests are already victims of this destruction. Violent clashes with the new settlers and farmers have resulted in some tribes losing half of their number. Newly introduced diseases, against which the Indians have no natural immunity. Have also killed off many of them.

The Indians have been compelled to live in other parts of the Jungle and are suddenly deprived of ta way of life developed over many generations. They lose their simple means of livelihood. Many of them just starve to death.

**In not more than 130 words, write a summary of the harmful effects of the destruction of the forests of western Brazil.**

**ROUGH COPY**

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**FAIR COPY**

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**2. Complete each of the sentences with the most suitable word or group of words from the list given below it.**

- [illegible]



## S.2 WORK

## INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **all** questions.

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

The roof was painted red. Many years of contact with hostile weather conditions had stripped the paint of all attractive qualities. Today it looked thick and dirty, like diseased blood. Looking at it from afar, one got the impression that a butcher had taken blood stained soil of his slaughter – house floor and thrown it all over the roof.

As you entered the house your breath immediately stopped. The nose could not take in much of the heavy prohibitive smell of the earth on the floor, moisturized by countless seasons of rain drops. When the threat of suffocation finally made you inhale the pollute air, you got the nauseating stench of rotten mushroom, obviously the contribution of the dead during that covered the walls everywhere inside this deserted house.

Walking on the floor of the house made you feel like sending a thank you card to the inventor of shoes you just couldn't imagine your bare feet being in direct contact with a floor whose disgusting sticky softness made you feel as if you had stepped into a pan full of uncooked dough. Only the fortunate absence of the smell of human excrement saved you from the haunting imagination that you had fallen into a pit latrine.

I decided to find a way of taking my mind off these weird imaginations, yes a chewing gum would help. I quickly fished one out of the coat pocket and threw it into my mouth, pool! I certainly underestimated what this atmosphere of rotting paint animal life would do to the taste of gum. It reminded me of the day the adventures of my youthful mind driven me to chew a burnt piece of polythene material. I have never spat anything with so much disgust.

But soon, I heard something that made survival my most immediate priority. From the chilly remains of what was once a warm kitchen came a shrill terrified voice of a captured rat. What could have captured it? A snake of course! I bolted out like a frightened puppy. I could have been wrong. Perhaps I was. But only a fool would wait to know the truth in these circumstances.

**Answer these questions.**

1) What kind of house does the narrator describe in the passage?

.....  
 .....

2) Why do you think the narrator is grateful to the inventor of shoes?

.....

.....

3) What does the narrator decided to do to take his mind off the weird imaginations?

.....

.....

4) Write two weird imaginations of the writer.

.....

.....

.....

5) What makes the narrator take off from the house?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6) Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the passage.

.....

.....

7) What ‘truth’ did he mean when he said? “But only a fool would wait to know the truth...

.....

.....

.....

8) Briefly explain the experience of the writer/Narrator.

**2. Read the extract and answer the following questions.**

The ancient Egyptians established a great civilization about 4000BC. Like modern Egyptians, the Ancient Egyptians lies on the banks of the River Nile. They depend on the Nile, which floods every year bringing fertile soil and therefore good harvests. The ordinary people lived in mud brick houses and worked as farmers, crafts men and labourers. The rich lived a very different life in palaces with slaves to look after them. The kings of Egypt were called Pharaoh’s.

It was the Pharaoh’s who had their pyramids built as their tombs. The pyramids still survive today all these years later. The Egyptians believed that after death they made a journey to another world and for this, they need their bodies and their possessions. When the rich Egyptians died, their bodies were mummified, “that is they were preserved. They were then placed in tombs along with their Jewels, many everyday possessions as wells as their mummified in the most

magnificent tombs of all: the pyramids. It was believed that the pyramids shaped in some way helped the body on its journey.

The shape of the pyramid is perfect. Each of the four sides is a perfect triangle arranged in a perfect square facing exactly north, south, east and west. Each side slopes upwards at an angle to meet at exactly the centre point. The sun was an important part of the Egyptian's religion and all the pyramids were built on the west bank of the Nile, side on which the sun sets, or 'dies' every evening.

The design and construction of the pyramids was cried out by the master architects, builders and masons along with hundreds of labourers. Most of the labourers were farmers who worked on the pyramids every year from July to November while the River Nile was flooding and their fields were under water. A question often asked is how the people of the time could build such buildings when there were so no machines. Various possibilities have been suggested, but most experts think that ramps were built. As the pyramids got higher ramps had to be built. Once the outside had been completed, the inside parts were constructed. There were a number of corridors and a burial chamber where the mummy was placed, along with the Pharaoh's possessions. The entrance was high up on one of the outside walls.

The largest and most famous pyramid is the great pyramid. It was built for the Pharaoh Khufu around 2560BC at Giza, which was the burial place outside the ancient city of Memphis near the modern capital Cairo. We know that it took 20 years to build the great pyramid. It is the height of modern 48 story building at 140 metres high. Each side measures 229 metres long. It is made of about two million stones, each one weighing more than two tons. At Giza there are two other large pyramids and the whole site is guarded by the sphinx; a huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a Pharaoh.

Even in the ancient Egypt people knew where treasures inside the pyramids were and thieves broke into them. Robbery became so common that the Pharaohs stopped building pyramids and started to have their mummified bodies and treasures hidden in caves.

**Choose the best answer to these questions by circling round it.**

- 1) Why do Egyptians live close to the River Nile?
  - A. Because the Nile floods
  - B. Because the land is fertile
  - C. Because it is near to where most people live.
  
- 2) How did people live in Ancient Egypt?
  - A. They were very rich
  - B. The rich and poor lived differently
  - C. They were all slaves to Pharaoh's
  
- 3) What was of religious significance to the Ancient Egyptians?
  - A. The west
  - B. The pyramids
  - C. The sun

- 4) Why did farmers work as labour?
- A. They had nothing else to do for part of the year.
  - B. They didn't earn much money
  - C. They were made to work by the Pharaohs

- 5) What can be found at Giza?
- A. The great pyramid
  - B. Two large pyramids.
  - C. Four large stone constructions
  - D. A and B

**Re – Write the following sentences according to instructions given in brackets.**

1. Most people in Southern Sudan haven't enough to eat. (Use.....too.....)
- .....
- .....
2. "Have you any news of your uncle's arrival John?" She asked (Re-write using indirect speech)
- .....
- .....
3. I realized what a good teacher he was when he got into his class and I saw him teaching (Begin: It was not.....)
- .....
- .....
4. Did you give me the keys or was it someone else. (Begin: Was.....)
- .....
- .....
5. Is he very difficult to get on with? (Rewrite to start: "Do you.....")
- .....
- .....
6. That girl is very naughty. She can easily make a goat break its' letter. (Re-write as one sentence using; such)
- .....
- .....
7. It was spoken quietly. It was almost inaudible (Combine in one sentence using so-that)

.....  
.....  
8. I wondered how old Anne was (Use Direct speech)  
.....  
.....

9. Gertrude has no difficulty in finding Rehemah's house. (Rewrite to end .....ease)  
.....  
.....

10. Uncle Amukun may arrive tomorrow morning (Re-write using – possibility)  
.....  
.....

**Complete these sentences with the most suitable alternatives (Circle the best alternative)**

1. He's got .....of money, but very little sense.  
A. a lot                      B. much                      C. enough                      D. a great
2. Hosea .....in Fort Portal for the last six years.  
B. working                      C. is working  
C. has been working                      D. was working
3. His shyness and inability to speak English made him feel most.....  
A. proud                      C. dignified  
B. embarrassed                      D. excited
4. He will not earn very much .....he works harder.  
A. if                      C. unless  
B. when                      D. because
5. Uganda is.....  
A. a beautiful, exciting small country.  
B. a small beautiful, exciting country.  
C. beautiful, small exciting country.  
D. small, beautiful, an exciting country.
6. ....me to the beach with you?  
A. Do you take                      C. Will you take  
B. Are you take                      D. You take
7. The news that we received was very disheartening. This means the news was.....  
A. sad                      C. flat  
B. fair                      D. amusing
8. Juma .....to buy a house.  
A. had no enough                      C. didn't have enough money  
B. had no any enough                      D. hadn't some money
9. The manager was accused .....stealing the company's money.

- A. for  
B. of  
C. about  
D. onto.
10. While crossing the railway line, his car broke.....  
A. up  
B. down  
C. off  
D. apart
11. The police is always alert in .....crime.  
A. shutting  
B. prohibiting  
C. preventing  
D. arresting
12. He.....in the school for the last three years.  
A. was working  
B. is working  
C. hard work  
D. has been working
13. The building collapsed as its.....was weak.  
A. bottom  
B. base  
C. floor  
D. foundation
14. It was not clear .....he was referring to.  
A. the one  
B. which one  
C. the one which  
D. as to what
15. 'I don't understand it,' he said 'I don't.....' I replied.  
A. don't it?  
B. too  
C. either  
D. neither

**END**