

END OF TERM II EXAMS  
S.3 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**TIME:        2 ½ HOURS**

**Urbanization**

The vast majority of men throughout history have lived close to the land, in rural villages or tribes that were bound by age-old traditions. Life moved slowly there, and changes lagged far behind those of the fast-paced cosmopolitan centres.

Beginning in the nineteenth century, however, urbanization accelerated rapidly as a result of the industrial revolution. By now, more than one half of the population of North America and almost half of the population of Australia and New Zealand live in cities of at least 100,000. In South America and Europe about one third of the people live in cities of at least 100,000. Only Asia and Africa remain overwhelmingly rural, with 90 percent of the people still living in agricultural villages and on farms. But even this picture is beginning to change.

The speed with which urbanization is now taking stands in a sharp contrast to the very gradual development of cities over thousands of years. Today's feverishly accelerated pace of urbanization; with its accompanying technological changes has had the effect of uprooting people, destroying ancient traditions and beliefs, and breeding instability. For example, the urbanization and industrialization taking place in India is helping to break down the caste system that has regulated Indian life for thousands of years.

In many parts of Africa ancient tribal customs and regulations are disintegrating under the impact of urbanization. In many countries young people have been leaving the impoverished rural lands to seek work in the large cities. Although such migrations are often temporary and seasonal, the fact that so many Africans are experiencing urban life – and are exposed to outside cultures and ideas – has had the effect of weakening ethnic ties. Infact, much of African society is now divided into “modern” and “traditional” factions that are philosophically at war with each other.

When a person leaves his rural home for the city, it may be the first time in his life that he mingles freely with people from other areas. This is especially true if he is a member of a minority group in the city. In the following account, a young man relates his experiences in Mulago, an urban region just outside Kampala. Many people who live in Mulago work in the government and business offices in Kampala. Others work at the large Mulago hospital, or in shops in Mulago. The majority of people there are Baganda, while the remainder comes from other parts of East Africa. The write, a non-Ganda, states:

“When I first arrived in Mulago I looked for any person from my home area I knew. I was lucky to find a friend and I stayed with him for three weeks before I found a place for myself. I had a little money when I arrived but after four days in Mulago almost half of it was stolen. My friend introduced me to his friends (not all of whom come from our home area) to ask for jobs. Eventually I found work as a sweeper in a big office.

“I now live with a group of young men only one of whom is a member of my tribe but two others work in the same office as messengers. We go to work together because one of them has a bicycle and I can ride with him....

“I am now trying to get better work where I can get more money. So I went to see a Ganda friend of mine. He likes me because I can speak his language.

“On Sunday I play football. I have joined a club and pay one shilling every three months. There are people from many different areas in my club but we get on well together. I sometimes get tired of living here and having to buy all my food. If I get tired of work I go home. But I always come back”

### ***Questions***

1. The writer’s purpose in paragraph 2 is to show that:
  - A. Africa and Asia are mainly rural
  - B. most people in the world live in cities of over 100,000 people
  - C. urbanization began in the C19
  - D. there is a world trend towards urbanization
2. From paragraph 3 we can see that the writer thinks that urbanization
  - A. gets rid of harmful traditions
  - B. destroys valuable traditions
  - C. destroys traditional ways of life
  - D. has revolutionized the way of life in India
3. The writer thinks that urbanization in Africa
  - A. is harmful
  - B. has had very good results
  - C. is inevitable
  - D. has weakened traditional beliefs
4. *factions* in line 49 probably means
  - A. fractions
  - B. tribes
  - C. groups
  - D. areas
5. The first thing that the young man did on his arrival in Mulago was
  - A. to find to try a job
  - B. to find someone to stay with
  - C. to find a person from his home area
  - D. to find someone to employ him
6. The writer includes the description by the young Ugandan to show
  - A. the difficulties of a newcomer in the city
  - B. the difficulties of finding a job
  - C. how serious crime is in the city
  - D. how the city acts as a tribal “melting pot”.

7. In general, the writer of this article
- A. is opposed to urbanization, which he sees as a terrible social evil
  - B. is in favour of urbanization, and considers it necessary to build a new and improved social order
  - C. regards urbanization as a fact of life, but is concerned at the speed with which it is taking place
  - D. regards urbanization as a fact of life, and considers that the sooner the process is completed, the better.

### Building a house

If you want to build a house, the first thing to do is to select a suitable .....(1) .... Make sure that it is .....(2) yours, otherwise you could have problems later. If you want to build a modern house, then it may be advisable to consult .....(3).....to draw up...(4)... He will charge you a....(5).....for this, but in the long run it is worth it. Make it clear to him how much you wish to spend on the new house, and .....(6).... that sufficient .....(7)... are available.

Once you have the plan for the house, together with the ....(8).....send copies to at least three separate .....(9).....and ask them for....(10)..... It is not easy to advise anyone which of these should be ....(11).... Neither the cheapest nor the most expensive is .....(12).....the best. Often it may be advisable to accept the middle one. But whatever you do, make sure that the builder you choose has a good ....(13).....

Once the work has started, don't leave anything to chance: visit the ....(14)...regularly, if possible with a professional adviser. pay particular attention to the quality and depth of the ....(15).....if these aren't right, the house won't last long. Good concrete needs the right .....(16)....of sand cement and gravel.

	A	B	C	D
1.	land	property	plot	area
2.	literally	illegally	legally	likely
3.	an architect	an archeologist	an anatomist	a lawyer
4.	papers	plans	design	plan
5.	cost	bill	fee	invoice
6.	inquire	enquire	insure	ensure
7.	funds	cash	money	cheques
8.	recipe	data	specifications	lists
9.	labourers	contractions	transporters	contractors
10.	esteem	estates	estimates	receipts
11.	acceptable	accepted	excepted	executed
12.	necessary	necessarily	necessity	negligibly
13.	fame	infamy	rumour	reputation
14.	area	sight	site	scaffolding
15.	excavations	floorings	flooring	foundations
16.	proportion	portion	assembly	imbalance

***For each of the following supply the correct question tag.***

1. The bus is overloaded, .....
2. This sort of thing shouldn't be allowed.....
3. It looks as though its spring .....
4. That vehicle oughtn't to be on the road,  
.....
5. Look at the front wing! It's been in an accident  
.....
6. One of the headlights has been broken  
.....
7. The luggage on the roof hasn't been secured.  
.....
8. The bus tyres are worn .....
9. The passengers are foolish to travel on such a vehicle.  
.....
10. There is an oil tank, .....

***Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets without changing the meaning.***

1. It would be even sillier to dodge exams. (Replace sillier with foolish)  
.....  
.....
2. She would rather be punished than be suspended. (Use: prefer)  
.....  
.....
3. "Have you any news of your uncle's arrival John?" She asked.

(Rewrite using indirect speech)

.....  
.....

4. I did not see him there. Nobody else saw him there either.  
(Join as one sentence using: neither)

.....  
.....

5. We realized what a good teacher he was when he got into his class and we saw  
him teaching. (Begin it was not)

.....  
.....

6. Beatrice is a Ugandan student. Beatrice is slender. Beatrice is nineteen years old.  
(Rewrite as one sentence without any repeatation.)

.....  
.....

7. Keeping our money in the bank is quite wise. But it might be wiser to buy a  
house with it. (Begin: It might be wiser)

.....  
.....

8. Most people in southern Sudan haven't enough to eat. (Use .....too .....)

.....  
.....

9. Did you give me the keys or was it someone else? (Begin: was)

.....  
.....

10. The truck is so slow that it won't get to Fort Portal before dusk.  
(Use: .....too .....)

.....  
.....