

TIME: 2 HOURS

Attempt all questions

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

Fisheries Research Institute (FIRRI) an arm of the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) is committed to the creation of knowledgeable society through generation, for dissemination and application of appropriate fishing technologies for sustainable fisheries development.

While the potential production of fish from the lakes and rivers is estimated to be 250,000 metric tones of fish annually, it is hampered by various constraints, which the researchers are addressing. These include declining fish stocks and diversity of fish species due to excessive fishing efforts, use of destructive gears and methods, capturing immature fish and introduction of exotics, pollution and degradation of the fish habitat, as well as invasion by the water hyacinth and other invasive weeds.

Inadequate information on the biology and ecology of the fish species, limited community participation and poor investment skills are additional constraints to the optimal utilization of the fisheries. Under aquaculture, the constraints include non-availability of quality fish fry, poor technology for fish production, lack of affordable and locally available fish feeds, poor pond management practices, inadequate knowledge on the control of pests and diseases as well as inadequate data on the economic feasibility of fish farming.

In the socio-economic programme constraints include inadequate knowledge on the contribution of fisheries to the national economy, inadequate information on fish marketing system and insufficient participation by the fisher folk in dissemination of information and limited application of research results, which FIRRI is addressing. In its Endeavour to disseminate its research result, FIRRI produces information packages containing technology, methods and advice to guide development and management of the fisheries of different aquatic systems and development of infrastructure.

A lot of information is available on the regulations of the fishing efforts; suitable fishing gears and methods, conservation of fish species, diversity, water quality and environment and management of wetlands e.t.c.

Under aquaculture, there exist information packages on the site selection for fish farming, techniques for fish fry production, care and management of ponds, and simple pond harvesting gears.

Source: (The New Vision, Tuesday November, 21, 2000)

Question:

In about 120 words, write a summary of the problems hampering the development of the fisheries industry.

Rough copy

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Fair copy

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q.2 (a) Read the passage and answer questions which follow:

The country was also void to any kind of grain with propagating. We had, therefore, obtained from various parts of the world small quantities of quick growing wheat seed which might be found suitable, and out of this we had discovered one species of Egyptian grain which seemed adapted to tropical conditions. A small plant of this corn was in full ear and the new fruit trees had just thrown out some succulent branches when there came a plague of locusts upon the country, which **blighted** the high expectations we cherished and spoilt our prospects of obtaining comparatively inexpensive bread. Never can we forget the day when the locust came. Out of the northern horizon we saw a cloud rising from the earth heaven wards, until it assumed almost alarming proportions. Some natives close by seemed apparently interested in the strange phenomenon, and calling them to us we inquired what it might be. With a gesture expressive of calamity they replied, 'Ngie' (locusts).

Before we had ended our conversation with them, the huge living cloud had reached us and as soaring overhead. In a few minutes the entire heavens were covered by the passing myriads, and so dense was the mass that the midday sun was blotted out and the sky was covered with a moving cloud of blackness. The rushing sound of their wings was like the roaring of the sea in a mighty storm.

Soon the locusts touched the earth and struck us on the face and clung to our clothing. While we stood amazed at the descent of these aerial hosts, we found that the ground was actually covered with their bodies, and they were still falling in undiminished numbers until the ground was filled with a seething, living mass several inches deep.

The scene around our mission station was appalling. Skeletons were tottering hither and thither with every bone and joint in their body exposed to view. No matter where one went corpses strewn the tracks. Little skeleton babies were found crying besides the dead bodies of their mothers.

At that time the railway, which the government was building from the coast to lake Victoria, was thrusting out its long arm into the interior, at the rate of half a mile a day, with the aid of tens of thousands of Indian coolies who had been imported for the work. This section of the line which had cost the lives of so many Indians to build, for they died like flies in those days was now used in saving the lives of tens of thousands of native savages.

Over the stretch of the rails which had already been laid the government brought up large quantities of Indian rice and opening free food depots at various forts in the country, distributed food to those wrecks of human beings who were able to reach the area of distribution too late and soon passed away, while hundred ravenously bolted the uncooked grain and immediately died, but with all many thousands of lives were saved. The train which the savages had called, "the great serpent", to whose advent they had attributed the famine, became in the goodness of God, the means of their salvation.

Answer questions 1 – 5 by selecting the best of the four possible answers. Put a ring around your best choice.

1. The first impression one gets of the country from the first paragraph is
A. rather hot and dry B. not very good for Europeans
C. seems very unproductive) it was reasonably fertile.
2. ‘Which blighted the high expectations’ means?
A. spoiled our crops B. ruined our high hopes
C. damaged all the farm crops D. ate all the things we had planted
3. Who were the ‘aerial hosts’?
A. the men B. clouds C. locusts D. local people
4. How did the railway save lives?
A. it provided jobs and wages for many starving people
B. it took people to better areas
C. it destroyed the locusts
D. it brought food to the starving areas
5. Do you think that the author had seen locusts before?
A. yes, because of the way he accepted them.
B. yes, because he seems to know all about them
C. no, because he seems surprised at their effects
D. no, because he tells us this is the first time he has seen them.

Q.2 (b) Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The electronic media which comprises of the Radio and Television plays a very big role in modeling people’s attitudes towards development. Unlike the news papers, the electronic media penetrates the society to capture both the educated and the uneducated alike; a large audience is reached within a short time.

Uganda is a developing country struggling to evolve into a nation, she has numerous problems of under development and her population is still less sophisticated, prone to being manipulated. The electronic media is one of the most important effective instruments of the state to model people’s attitudes towards social development, national building and preservation of cultural values.

With the liberalization of this sector, the state has to compete with the contending forces trying to influence our societies towards their interests.

Since liberalization of the electronic media, different trends have taken shape. On the positive side, the people have a variety source of information and entertainment. It has

broken the monopoly of UTV and Radio Uganda. Set against competition, it is hoped that these utilities will improve their services.

However, the alternative information on the stations is debatable. Some stations were welcomed because they relieved people of buying recorded cassettes. They were and still they are judged in which station plays the best music.

In addition, they compete with each other in parading wages known as DJs some of whom present music; they crack jokes some of which have the potential to derail the thinking of young people into negative behaviour. The young for instance think that being a clown may be is the most important thing they should aim at.

Generally, most stations play music most of the time. Their educational programmes are few like a drop in the ocean. Their news programmes are so brief and the music types of programmes create a people who are not critical but only believers of foreign ideas.

Through sister private TV stations, most of the time foreign movies are shown some of them encouraging violence. Slowly but surely our society is being eroded by foreign ideas and cultures some of which may not be appropriate to our heritage and conditions. We shall be uprooted from our roots and left at the mercy of the blowing winds.

Questions:

1. Why are news papers less popular compared to electric media?

.....
.....

2. Give at least three ways to show how effective electronics media is

.....
.....
.....

3. What do the following words or phrases mean. In the context of the passage?

- a. utilities:
- b. contending forces
- c. derail
- d. drop in the ocean
- e. eroded

4. In your own words, say what the writer thinks of the liberalization of the electric media sector.
.....
.....
5. What are the probable outcomes of the liberalization of the electric media?
.....
.....

Q.3 (a) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. He started studying so late that he could not pass the exam.
(Rewrite usingto pass)
.....
.....
2. He told me that his father was ill.
(Use of in the place of that)
.....
3. They will cause you to be put in prison.
(Use **have** instead of cause)
.....
.....
4. He told his teacher that he had made a mistake.
(Begin:He admitted)
.....
.....
5. He has taken to drinking, forgotten his friends and deserted his family altogether.
(Use Not only)
.....
.....

6. We started out for the station so late that we missed the train.
(Usetoo)
.....
.....
7. He is plump. He runs very fast.
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: Despite)
.....
.....
8. Onyango lent his fountain pen to Joseph's brother.
(Begin: Joseph's brother)
.....
.....
9. Please read this and see whether there are any mistakes. (Use **go** in place of read)
.....
.....
10. Your essay needs correcting. (Use corrected)
.....
.....

3. (b) *Select the best of the four choices given to complete the following sentences*

1. In providing me with an education, my fatherconsiderable debts.
A. underwent B. imputed
C. incurred D. expended
2. His twin brother was convicted of the theft, but he himself was notin the crime.
A. imparted B. implicated
C. appropriated D. indulged
3. He took up stamp collecting as a meanshis knowledge of geography.
A. of improving B. to improve
C. for improving D. for him to improving
4. I shall ask him if he would ratherback tomorrow.
A. I shall come B. I may come
C. I came D. my coming

5. Would they havethat progress is impossible.
 A. that we believe B. us to believe
 C. us believe D. us into believing

6. What was his reasonanyone?
 A. not to tell B. of not telling
 C. for not telling D. why not to tell

7. Although he sometimes lost his temper, his pupils liked himfor it.
 A. no more B. no less
 C. no little D. not so little

8. The committee suggestedto the passport office for a duplicate passport.
 A. him to apply B. for him to apply
 C. that he shall apply D. that he apply

9.was scarcely believable.
 A. He do it deliberately B. that he should have done it
 C. Him doing it deliberately D. Him to do it deliberately

10.more to be pitied than blamed.
 A. uneducated B. The uneducated are
 C. The uneducated is D. Uneducated are

THE END