Name:..... **Centre No**:.....

School:..... **Signature**:.....

112/2

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2

2 hours

Uganda Certificate of Education

RESOURCEFUL MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 2

TIME: 2 hours

Instructions:

Answer **all** *questions.*

All answers should be filled in the spaces provided in this paper.

1. Read the passage below very carefully and answer the questions that follow.

All reserves have one thing in common: land has been set aside by planners and developers to preserve or protect something. Every effort is made to keep the ecology of the area as stable as possible. But is this possible, or merely an ideal?

When an area is made a reserve, the ecological balance is disturbed just as much as if the whole area has been surrounded by a wall. Nature, as we have seen, is not static. Plants, animals, soil and the atmosphere are constantly interacting with each other and the environment may be slowly changing.

When an artificial boundary is put around such an area, the interactions between the plants, animals, soil and atmosphere at the edge of the reserve will be upset. Small reserves will be very susceptible to change from the outside, and the habitat will also be more vulnerable to human interference. The larger the reserve, the less the chances that it will be affected by change spreading in from the outside, and more likely it is to become self-supporting.

Small areas of marshland or swamp will only remain stable for as long as the water table remains constant. If drainage work takes place outside the reserve, this may as well lower the water table inside, and plant succession will proceed towards a drier community. Even if this type of outside interference does not occur, the reserve may still do because of natural succession. Examples of health land, moorland and grassland, if fenced off and left ungrazed or unburnt, will proceed quite quickly through a scrub stage, eventually to climax woodland. Active management is, therefore, essential to preserve examples of these particular habitats.

Another problem is that the effects of the reserve may spread outwards. Migrating birds cannot be kept in the reserve all the year around, while many grazing animals cover long distances in search of food. If the population of grazing animals builds up, the animal may leave the reserve and stray across neighbouring farmland in search of food. Lions from the Nairobi National Park in Kenya occasionally wander away from the park into the city. Of course such movements of animals increase in times of drought, when large numbers of animals may go off in search of water and food.

Even during normal weather conditions, overgrazing in a reserve may cause a problem. Overgrazed land takes time to recover, and the animals may again wander off in search of food. When deer, elephants, lions, antelope, and other animals stray from a nature reserve into the gardens and farmland, this causes conflict between those responsible for the reserve and its neighbours.

A great deal of research into the habits of the wild animals and their environment is essential to manage the populations effectively. Sometimes we have to act as carnivores, and

Reduce the population of some of the herbivores with a high-velocity rifle, in order to keep the population healthy and in balance with their food supply. This is particularly true of elephants in Africa, been

Anddeers in Britain and some other European countries where the natural predators either have eliminated or are at a low population level. Occasionally it is necessary to catch animals and transfer them from areas of high population to similar habitats where the population is much lower.

Adapted from: *Environmental Studies*, by Terry Jennings, *Pitman Publishing Pty Ltd*

***Question*:**

In not more than 130 words, summarise the problems arising from creating nature reserves.

Rough copy

Fair copy

2A. Read the passage below and answer the questions after it.

The amount of electromagnetic radiation is increasing steadily all the time. There are radio and television transmitters, microwave communication towers, C.B. (Citizen Band) radio transmitters, high voltage power lines and microwave ovens – all numerous and **all increasing** throughout the world.

The question – how dangerous is radiation? It is certainly not dangerous in the same way that radioactivity is. Radioactivity transforms and kills living tissue, electromagnetic radiation heats it. It is this property which enables a microwave oven to cook food very quickly, without heating the**nonorganic** dishes containing the food.

Microwave ovens have particular safety **precautions** associated with them. They cannot be opened while they are switched on, so that the microwaves do not damage people's hands. They must be tightly sealed to prevent the escape of microwaves. Exposure to microwaves, over a period of time, could do damage.

There are a number of effects, which have been **attributed** to microwaves. Experiments with animals show that microwaves damage embryos. In other studies, the effects of high voltage power lines were studied. People and animals that lived within 300 metres of such power lines risked effects such as stunted growth. Microwaves have also been blamed for an increase in cancer and heart attacks in localities close to radar stations, and for minor effects such as headaches, memory loss and appetite loss.

Against these findings, there is the opinion that the only effect of microwaves on organic tissue is to heat it. In the United States the **safety standard** for radiation is 10 *mill watts per square cm*, which is a tenth of the concentration needed to cause damage by heating. However in Russia, it is 0.01 *mill watt per square cm.*

Some groups of people have reacted strongly against the potential danger and have managed to prevent new radar stations and even television stations being built near them. Other people are more concerned that there is a need for greater public scientific investigations.

Adapted from *Man-made Disasters*, by John E. Butler

***Questions*:**

2.1 What according to this passage is the difference between radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation?

.....

.....

.....

2.2 What enables a microwave oven to cook food very quickly, without heating the nonorganic dishes containing the food?

.....

.....

2.3 Why is it not good to be exposed to microwaves?

.....

.....

.....

2.4 How was the opinion that the only effect of microwaves on organic tissue is to heat it arrived at?

.....

.....

.....

2.5 Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

(a) “.....all increasing.....”

.....

.....

(b) “.....precautions.....”

.....

.....

(c) “.....attributed.....”

.....

.....

(d) “.....safety standard.....”

.....

.....

2B. Read the following passage very carefully and answer the questions after.

All plants have characteristic shapes, which have been determined throughout the course of evolution to best fit them for survival in the particular environmental niche, which they occupy. There are many environmental factors which contribute towards the shape that a plant takes e.g. desert cacti have evolved their peculiar and characteristic shapes in response to the need to conserve water and yet to be able to photosynthesize. Thus their leaves have been reduced in the course of time to no more than needles or spines, while the main body of the plant, where all the photosynthesis now takes place, has become swollen for purposes of water shortage.

In a mixed deciduous forest, the pressure of space considerably modifies the shapes of the trees. Close packed trees tend to be tall with few lateral branches in the effort to obtain as much of the sunlight as is available by outgrowing all their neighbours, whereas well spaced out trees assume a

more symmetrical and well proportional shaped being able to spread their lateral branches out to a greater extent.

The problem of obtaining sufficient light for photosynthesis is a very important factor in determining plant shape and leaf arrangements play important roles in determining the photosynthetic efficiency. For example, the mode of growth of a cereal crop enables a good photosynthetic efficiency to be obtained. In cereals, the leaves grow from the base of the plant assuming a nearly vertical angle of growth. In this way all of the leaves receive some light and are able to make a direct contribution to photosynthetic efficiency, although the effective light intensity is reduced because the leaves are not orientated at right angles to the sunlight.

Many plants, which have horizontally placed leaves, have evolved a shape, which places the leaves in a spiral pattern. This gives the maximum chance of intercepting light with a minimum of shaping. In addition, other plants are able to either move their stems or their leaves so that a maximum leaf area is presented to the incident light.

Light is not the only environmental factor which influences shape. Temperature, wind, soil conditions, salt spray and even grazing animals all play their part. For example, an oak tree growing in a sheltered forest appears very different from the stunted and tortured structures which are assumed on windswept and colder moorland areas, and many trees growing in coastal areas are bent and forced to grow in a direction away from the prevailing winds.

However, whatever variety of external shape and form is forced upon a growing plant by the environmental conditions it experiences, it is always recognizable as a particular species because the fundamental aspects of its structure are still determined by its inherited genes in a way not properly understood and which forms one of the great mysteries of plant science today.

Adapted from *The illustrated encyclopaedia of the plant kingdom*

Choose the best alternatives given by putting a ring round it.

2.6 The leaves of desert cacti have been reduced to no more than needles or spines because
A. their shapes have been determined throughout the course of evolution.
B. of the need to conserve water and be able to photosynthesize.
C. the main body of the plant is swollen.
D. of environmental factors.

2.7 What modifies the shape of trees in a deciduous forest?
A. pressure for space.
B. closely packed trees.
C. trees outgrow all their neighbours.
D. the need for the trees to spread their lateral branches.

2.8 Photosynthetic efficiency is determined by
A. plant shape.
B. leaf arrangements.
C. sufficiency of light.
D. sufficiency of light and leaf arrangement.

2.9 Shapes of plants are determined by

A. light

B. temperature

C. a combination of a number of factors.

D. environmental conditions.

3.0 One of the mysteries of plant science today is that

A. the external shape and form of the plant is forced by environmental conditions.
B. despite the many factors attributed to plant shapes and form, the fundamental aspects of a givenplant is determined by its intended genes in a way that is not properly understood.
C. different plants have different shapes.
D. many trees growing coastal areas are bent and grow in a direction away from the prevailingwinds.

3A. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each without changing the meaning.

3.1 When he reached the main road, he slowed down the car. (Begin: On.....)

.....

.....

.....

3.2 We carried umbrellas and raincoats on sports day. We thought it would rain. (Rewrite as on sentence using .....in case.....)

.....

.....

.....

3.3 Winning an international award is very interesting. (Rewrite beginning: How.....)

.....

.....

3.4 Mumpe worked hard but he failed to make it to the next class. (Begin: For all.....)

.....

.....

.....

3.5 Neither Jean nor Joan made it to the next round. (Rewrite to end.....either)

.....

.....

3.6 Our Member of Parliament last visited his constituency three weeks ago. (Rewrite using.....since.....)

.....

.....

3.7 I am fascinated by the way he speaks. (Begin: What.....)

.....

.....

3.8 My mother would only allow me to get six spoonfuls of sugar. I had to give three to my younger sister. (Rewrite as one sentence using.....of which.....)

.....

.....

.....

3.9 Clare is a very clever girl. She passed every subject with a distinction. (Rewrite using .....such.....that.....)

.....

.....

.....

3.10 But for the timely intervention of the police the crowd would have killed the trespasser. (Rewrite using: If.....)

.....

.....

.....

3B. Put a ring around the best choice from the alternatives given to complete the sentences below.

3.11 Death has occurred .....our leader.

A. of
B. to
C. about
D. within

3.12 It was very difficult for.....to make it.

A. Jimmy and I
B. I and Jimmy
C. myself and Jimmy
D. Jimmy and Me

3.13 The.....of the college was a very generous man.
A. principle
B. principal
C. chaplaincy
D. big man

3.14 The girl.....for the bus since seven O'clock.
A. has waited
B. waited
C. has been waiting
D. will wait

3.15 The thief was.....a nice suit when the crowd descended on him.
A. putting on
B. wearing
C. dressing in
D. worn

3.16 .....she was generous; many students did not like her.
A. Because
B. Despite
C. Although
D. Nevertheless

3.17 The body of the late managing director of the company.....to rest on Monday.
A. was laid
B. lay
C. was lain
D. is lying

3.18 The teacher gave two questions but.....equally hard.
A. each of them was
B. all of them were
C. neither of them was
D. both were

3.19 Thieves broke into our house and.....all our property.
A. ransacked
B. stole
C. grabbed
D. cheated

3.20 I do not know the answer and .....does anybody else.
A. nor
B. either
C. neither
D. or

END