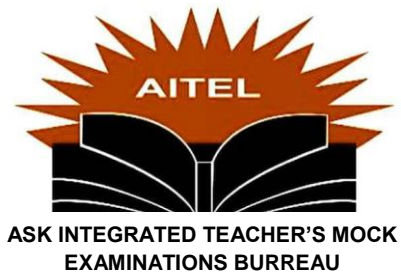


Candidate's Name.....

School Name:

112/1
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
PAPER 1
JULY/AUG 2024
2hours



AITEL JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS.

Uganda Certificate of Education **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

(Summary, Functional Writing, Comprehension and Grammar)

2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This paper has two sections: A and B. It has four examination items.

Section A is compulsory.

Answer one item from section B.

Answer three examination items in all.

Answers to section A must be written in the spaces provided.

Answers to section B must be written in the answer booklets/ sheets provided.

Any additional items answered will not be scored.

Turn Over

SECTION A:
SUMMARY WRITING.

Item 1.

Read the text below carefully and answer the task below it.

Poisoning the earth can be difficult, because the earth is always trying to cleanse and renew itself. Keeping this in mind, man is generating as much waste as possible from substances such as uranium and plutonium not knowing that 10 pounds of power plants are being built, each generating about 500 pounds of plutonium per year. This is the worst substance for long term poisoning of the earth. Man has included the persistent toxic chemicals as PCB and DDT which poison the earth from the core to the outer atmosphere. Man has developed many different ways of putting the waste from these nuclear and chemical substances in, on and around the earth.

Burying the toxin in the earth has also been done. The toxins from landfills, dumps and lagoons slowly seep into the earth thus the contamination process lasting a long time. These dumps are located in areas where they leak to the surrounding ground and surface water.

Applying pesticides and other poisons on the earth has been another part of the poisoning process. This has coated the earth's surface so that the poisons are absorbed by plants, seep into the ground, and run off into surface water.

Surface water has also been contaminated and it has transported the poisons to places that could not be contaminated directly. Lakes store pollutants for a long time and release some of their contamination into rivers. The rivers, however, have acted as a natural cleansing system for the earth. No matter how much poison dumped into them, they have always transported it away to reach the ocean eventually.

The oceans have been hard to contaminate because of the large volume of water and a natural buffering capacity that tends to neutralize some of the contaminants. But man has used the ocean as a dumping place for as many toxins as possible. The ocean currents have transported the pollution to places that could not otherwise be reached.

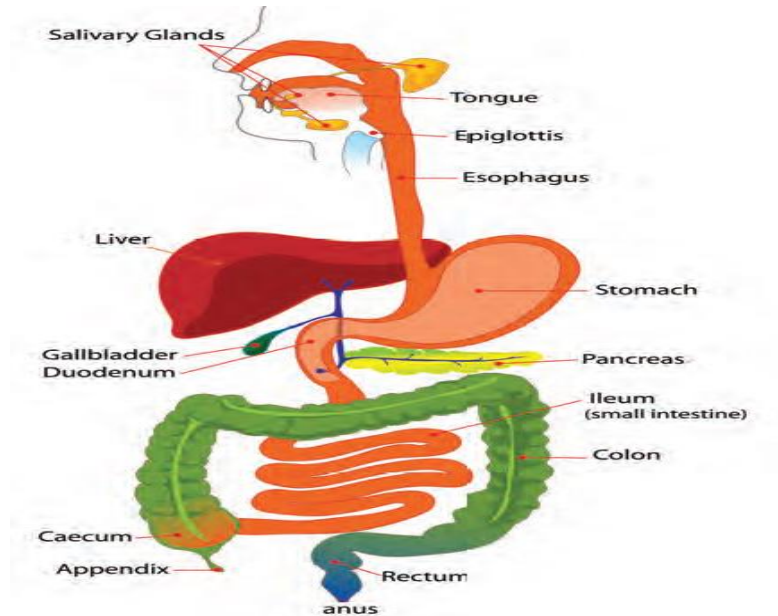
Man has also made sure that the air around the earth is polluted by combustion and evaporation. Man has continuously polluted the air, although the wind tries to disperse the toxins

COMPREHENSION.

Item 2. A. Keenly observe the illustration about the digestive system below. Using it, and relating to the passage, analyse what happens to the food we eat at each stage by responding to the questions given below it.

THERE GOES ANOTHER SUMBUSA

Have a sumbusa! You bite into it; you chew it, the saliva in your mouth mixes with it and it is turned into a mushy pulp. Suddenly it is no longer a sumbusa. The process of digestion has already begun. When you swallow it, the sumbusa goes into your food pipe (called the **oesophagus**), which carries it to your stomach. The stomach is located just below the breast bone. There the pulp is mixed with an acidic liquid we call **gastric juice**, which helps to break it down even further.



The food pulp is turned around in your stomach from two to six hours before it passes into the small intestine. This intestine may be ‘small’ but it is certainly not short. About seven metres long – almost four times as long as the tallest person in the class – the small intestine is folded and packed to fit in quite a small space in your body. It is here that the **most important part of the digestive process** takes place. This is the breaking down of the food pulp into a form that can be absorbed through the wall of the intestine into your bloodstream, which carries it to other parts of your body.

The parts of the food which your body cannot use are passed from the small intestine to the large intestines, where some water is removed and absorbed into the bloodstream. What is left of the original sumbusa is pushed along to the narrow end of the large intestine – **the rectum** – and out of your body through the anus. (*Adapted from Integrated English Book 1*)

TASK:

2.1. Using the passage above, find other words for the following:

- a) Oesophagus.....
 - b) gastric juice.....
 - c) the rectum.....
 - d) the most important part of the digestive process.....
- (04 scores)**

2.2. Copy the table below. Summarise the digestive process described in the passage by choosing the related information from lists A and B and putting it in the table.

List A

List B

Stomach

Broken down, absorbed into the bloodstream.

Large intestine, rectum, anus

Chewed to pulp, mixed with saliva.

Mouth

Water extracted, remains pushed out of the system.

Small intestine

Mixed with gastric juice.

TABLE:

NO.	A: PART OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	B: WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FOOD
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

(04 scores)

2.3. What is this text about?

(02 scores)

.....

.....

Score for No. 2A. (10)	
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Item 2. B. Read and keenly analyse the passage below and later answer the questions given below.

At the southern arm of the marsh, a **feeble mzee** sat on a stool outside his mud hut, trying to recall the past. His dim grey eyes quiveringly blinked several times as he stared into the distance. Then he paused and snuffed some tobacco – he shook his grey head. At each of the two boys who squatted beside him, he gave a fake smile. He looked down on the earth and looked up – **crumpled with agony**. And suddenly, they thundered with strange blasts over the mud hut. “Dead, we all lie dead,” the mzee said and suddenly **fell dumb**. While he paused – still and silent, his listeners gravely looked at one another. Finally, exhausted, he sighed: “The British came and went. Yes, they went. But there has since never been laughter in our hearts and yet there seems never to be...”

“ ... I send you for slaughter, Rwabende...” The voice repeatedly rhymed in Ntambi’s ear. The clouds in Buyonza village seemed wild at the entire nation. The sun drew further away and the hitherto lighted paths were consumed into a confusing cloud. And suddenly, the sky makes night of day. The road that led to Marioko cleared. The noise gathered as the teens shouted to rival the thief who had been hunted for ages. And nought that can move is still – a sharp slap! – A sudden fall. Then, from all corners, the **hungry lions** stone him to death. And gently, every one moves away to escape the sin. At this, Ntambi feared exceedingly. He had never before seen such a scenario in the entire Kakamba state, not even in the war-torn districts. In his heart, Ntambi sorely thought: “Man is tired of oppressors! Tired of slugs who like harvesting in fields not their own. It’s time now for someone to rise up, it’s time. Yes, it’s time.”

Ntambi held his chin in his left palm and in a rather prayerful manner, he spoke:

Vindicate me, O God,
and plead my cause against an
ungodly nation;
rescue me from deceitful and
wicked men.
You are God my stronghold.

Why have you rejected me?
Why must I go about mourning,
oppressed by the iron aliens?
Send forth your light and your truth,
let them guide me,
let them redeem me from the
red city,
down in the valley untamed.

In the Kikamba refugee camp – a place of hopelessness and despair, it’s only wails and frails. There, women who had been raped and beaten by soldiers waited restlessly while

war in their country raged on. Hundreds of miles away, their husbands, brothers and sons sat in death camps that rival those of the emergency Kakamba.

“ Lord, stop those who are doing this!” is all I can say. I feel helpless. The oppressors are beyond my reach. It seems that justice cannot touch them.



We all know that there is much to cry out to God about. Individuals, families, nations – all take their turn in oppressing or abusing others. In many cases, the oppressors are out of reach of justice. They seem untouchable.

We’ve lived during a time when Kakamba is being attacked, oppressed – beaten down. ‘The Edomites’, our cousins are taking first part in this ransacking. They are glad in Kakamba’s trouble. They cut down fugitives and hand over survivors. Edomites have since been untouchable, smug in the security of their mountain strongholds; sure that no one can dislodge them. A wealth of advisors, skilled in war and foreign policy, has given them confidence. It seems as though no one, least of all the beleaguered Kakambans, is going to bring them down.

No one except God. God, who has “incomparably great power”. God has the power to say, “Though you can fly like a bird of prey or the world’s most powerful bomber, though you make your headquarters in a place as unreachable as the next galaxy, still I can bring you down.”

We may not be able to march into a foreign country and bring oppressors to justice. We may not be able to arrest the drug dealers who hide in our cities. We may not be able to get emergency food past military blockades.

But we can pray. Through our prayers, God changes situations that baffle even the most skilled negotiators.

(Adapted from: Beckoning to the Heavens by Kenneth Musinguzi.)

TASK:

2.4. What is the passage about? Explain. **(02 scores)**

.....
.....

2.5. Why do you think the mzee says, “*Dead, we all lie dead*”? Why does he shake his head? (Relate your answer to **mood** and **feelings**). **(02 Scores)**

.....
.....

2.6. On keen observation of the picture above, Take a flash back about the history of your country. What comes into your mind? Explain (Relate your answer to trade) **(02 Scores)**

.....
.....

2.7. Using clear adjectives, describe the social situation in Kakamba state. **(02 Scores)**

.....
.....

2.8. Explain the meaning of the following words/ phrases as used in the passage:

(a) *feeble mzee* **(1/2 Score)**

.....

(b) *crumpled with agony* **(1/2 Score)**

.....

(c) *fell dumb* **(1/2 Score)**

.....

(d) *hungry lions* **(1/2 Score)**

.....

Scores for No. 2.(20)	
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SECTION B:

(Answer one item in this section, using 250 – 300 words)

Either:

Item 3.

FUNCTIONAL SKILLS & APPLIED LANGUAGE.

SCENARIO:

Jilong Pharmaceuticals Limited has of late produced an anti-viral and anti- cancer drug meant to save the masses from the recent cancer deaths. However, the public seems not to give it attention and as such public use of this drug is still poor. The company has sent you as a Marketing agent to invite members to buy and use the drug.

TASK:

Using **persuasive language, direct address (2nd person pronouns),adjectives, imagery, similes and metaphors**, invite members to buy and use the drug. Name the drug; describe how it works and the problems it solves. **(20 scores)**

Or:

Item 4.

Wambalya was moving through the corridor that leads to the lavatory and found his father's glass broken. Oblivious of the scene, he proceeded and had a shower. Upon his return from the shower room, he picked up the smashed particles to take them to the dumpster. On the way, he met his father who got annoyed, on seeing the particles. As such, a hot quarrel ensued between the two.

Task:

Taking a visual image of the scene, write the proceedings of the talk that transpired between them. End in an apologetic and reconciliatory tone. **(20 scores)**

END