

NAME INDEX NO

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U. C. E MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2004
112/2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 2
TIME: 2 HOURS**

SECTION A

All questions are to be attempted

All answers must be written on this question paper.

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions following it.

The feathers of which a bird's life is so dependent are regularly moulted and renewed, usually once a year. Even so they need constant care and servicing. Their owners wash them in water and ruffle them in dust. Disarranged feathers are carefully repositioned. Those that have become bedraggled or have broken vanes are renovated by careful combing with the beak. As the filaments pass through the mandibles and are pressed together, the hooks on the barbules are engage like teeth of a zip-fastener to make a smooth and continuous surface again.

Most birds have a large oil gland in the skin near the base of the tail. The bird takes the oil from it with its beak and anoints its feathers individually so that they are kept supple and water-repellent. Some birds, including herons, parrots and boucans, lack the gland. They condition their feathers with a fine tal-like dust, powder-down, that is produced by the continuous fraying of the tips of special feathers, which grow sometimes in a clumps or are scattered through the plumage. Cormorants and their relatives the darters, although they spend a great deal of their time diving in water, have feathers so constructed that they get thoroughly wet, but this is to their advantage for by losing the air trapped beneath them, they become much less buoyant and so can dive in pursuit of fish with greater ease. When they have finished fishing they have to stand on the rocks, wings outstretched, drying themselves.

The skin beneath the feathers must be a most attractive place for fleas, lice and other parasites. It is warm, snug and out of sight. There are plenty of such creatures to afflict a bird, so birds regularly erect their feathers and probe around the base of their quills to pick off lodgers. Jays, starlings and jackdaws and several other species actively encourage insects to crawl over their skin, probably as an aid in this delousing process. The bird will squat on an ant nest with feathers ruffled and spread, so that the disturbed, angry ants swarm all over it. Sometimes it even picks up individual ants with its bill, holding them firmly but gently so that they are not killed and jabs its skin and strokes its feathers with them. The ants usually chosen for this are those, which eject formic acid when irritated,

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2. **Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions that follow:**

To Catch a Sorcerer

Note: *A Sorcerer is a person who practices magic for evil purposes*

The practice was the dead bodies were not buried. They were taken from the village into a deep bush or forest where wild dogs and hyenas would eat them

The fact that the Kikuyu did not bury their dead does not mean that they did not worship them. On the contrary, the Kikuyu believed in the continued existence of the spirits or 'ngoma' of the dead. The body might be destroyed by fire or eaten by wild dogs, but the spirit did not perish: Only the spirit of a man was important after his death, and in fact a body was not eaten up by the animals it was assumed that the dead man had not been good-natured person. It was therefore said that the sorcerers would not be eaten by the hyenas who are the lowest of animals as even they would recognise the evil in these men and reject their bodies although their spirits had left them.

It is also believed that whenever a sorcerer had killed a man by his witchcraft he would follow the relatives of the dead person into the bush, taking the greatest care that they did not discover his presence. After the relatives had left, the sorcerer would go immediately to the body, before the animals had time to discover it, and would cut a piece of flesh from the dead one. He would then burn the flesh and mix the ashes with his poison to add more "power" to his poison.

Punishments inflicted upon the sorcerers when captured were very severe. When one was caught he was brought into the village near the main street (King'anga-ii). A horn would then be blown so that the people could come and see the captured sorcerer. He would then be taken around the main streets in the village, his hands tied together by a strong leather ropes, "mukwa" Children and women were not allowed to touch him. They were considered delicate and might be harmed or affected by one who had been handling poison and poisonous objects. In fact, even those men handled the sorcerers could not go to their homes directly before they were purified.

After the procession through the village, dry banana leaves or dry grass were tied around his body and then set on fire. Young men armed with swords and spears would watch him screaming with agony until he was entirely burnt up.

Occasionally the villagers would decide not to burn him. Instead they would find a big beehive, put the sorcerer inside it alive, cover it, and then roll it down the slope of a very high hill like a tyre or wheel. By the time the beehive reached the bottom of the hill the sorcerer would be dead.

One day a boy of one of our friends in Stoton died suddenly in the evening hours. Mwando and Kimani were called at once. They suggested that the boy's body should be kept at a distance of about one mile from the village. The plan was that group of young men armed with pangas should accompany Mwando. Kimani and the boys' relatives to the spot where the dead boy's body was so that they could sit under the bush and see whether they could catch the sorcerer.

So Mwando Kimani and the rest of the young men sat down silently as if they were soldiers near the enemy line. Unfortunately, no sorcerer appeared. They sat there for hours, and at about three in the morning they went home leaving the dead body behind. At about eleven in the morning some young men went there to see the boy's body. On their arrival at the place they found the dead boy's body had been cut! This increased the fear among people tremendously. Many people decided to leave Stoton for some neighbouring farms.

(Slightly adapted from: "Child of Two Worlds' by Mungo Catheru)

Questions:

2.1 Give the meaning of each of the following expressions as they are used in the passage:

- (i) inflicted upon
- (ii) Right way
- (iii) On the contrary
- (iv) Did not perish

2.2 (i) Why has the author used inverted commas with the word 'Power'

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(ii) This increased fear among people tremendously. Which word or phrase can replace the underlined word?

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2.3 Give the reason for the Kikuyu not burying their dead

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2.4 Why did Mwenda and Kimani suggest that the boy's body should not be sent in the bush right away?

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2.5 The plan to catch the sorcerer failed and the boy's body was cut. What does this prove?

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Question 2B:

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions which follow

The small toy train climbs up on its narrow gauge from the Unzimukulu valley into the hills. It climbs up to Carisbrooke, and when it stops there, you may get out for a moment and look down on the great valley from which you have come. It is not likely the train will leave you, for there are few people here, and every one will know who you are. And even if it did leave you, it would not much matter; for unless you are a cripple, or very old, you could run after it and catch it for yourself.

If there is mist here, you will see nothing of the great valley. The mist will swirl about and below you, and the train and the people make a small world of their own. Some people do not like it, and find it cold and gloomy. But others like it, and find in it mystery and fascination, and prelude to adventure, and an intimation of the unknown. The train passes through a world of fancy and you can look through the misty panes at green shadowy banks of grass and bracken. Here in their season grow the blue

agapanthus, the wild watsonia, and the red-hot poker, and now and then it happens that one may glimpse an arum in a dell. And always behind them the dim wall of the wattles, like ghosts in the mist.

It is interesting to wait for the train at Carisbrooke, while it climbs up out of the great valley. Those who know can tell you with each whistle, where it is, at what road, what farm, what river. But though Stephen Kumalo has been there a full hour before he need, he does not

listen to these things. This is a long way to go , and a lot of money to pay. And who knows how sick his sister may be, and what money that may cost? And if he has to bring her back, what will that cost too” And Johannesburg is a great city, with so many streets they say that a

man can spend his days going up one and down another, and never the same one twice. One must catchbuses too, but not as here, where the only bus that comes is the right bus. For there is multitude of buses, and only one bus in ten, one bus in twenty maybe, is the right bus. If you take the wrong bus, you may travel to quite some other place. And they say it is danger to cross the street, yet one must needs cross it. For there the wife of Mpanza of Ndotsheni, who had gone there when Mpanza was dying, saw her son Michael killed in the street. Twelve years and moved by excitement he stepped out into danger, but she was hesitant and stayed at the curb. And under her eyes the great lorry crushed the life out of her son.

And the great fear too – the greatest fear since it was so seldom spoken. Where was their son? Why did he not write any more?

From Cry, the Beloved country by Alan Patron

In each of the questions select the best of the four choices given

2.6 It is unlikely that the train will leave you behind because

A: it has come off the rails

B: it will wait for you

C: Carisbrooke is such a small place that everybody will know you do not live there

and are going to continue your journey.

D: the Carisbrooke people are friendly and will ask the engine-driver to wait for you.

2.7 'The train and the people make a small world of their own' means that

A: the mist isolates them from the surrounding countryside

B: they do not need any help from the outside world

C: they have enough food and drink to sustain them throughout the journey

D: the train is taking the people round in a circle.

2.8 It is interesting to wait for the train because

A: you can look down at the great valley

B: you will have time to see many interesting things

C: the train's whistle heralds its approach ;

D: people familiar with the train's whistle can trace for you the train's progress up the valley

2.9 Johannesburg frightens him because of

A: his son's disappearance

B: the huge size of its traffic

C: its noise and strange bus service

D: Mpanza's death

2.10 Johannesburg

A: interested Kumalo

B: excited Kumalo

C: terrifies and fascinates him

D: makes Kumalo wish he could live there. s

3. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each

3.1 The sun and wind having dried the roads for a few hours, traffic flowed normally again (Begin: After.....)

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3.2 The animal was clever enough not to fall into the trap (use.....too....)

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3.3 Given a better report we should have started this morning. (Begin: If)

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3.4 The mountaineer looked across the valley. The view of the snowy peaks delighted him. (Rewrite to end withpeaks)

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3.5 You will regret punching my nose (use: Sorry)

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3.6 She was happy to see her brother again for a few minutes. (Begin: She enjoyed...)

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3.7 He will have to pay school fees. If he does not he will have to leave the school immediately. (combine into one sentence using ...or else)

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3.8 No one is clever. No one knows everything in the universe. (Rewrite as one sentence using enough.....)

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3.9 A flag which someone had hidden behind the blackboard all of a sudden caught the teacher's attention .(Rewrite to end with blackboard)

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3.10 She cannot paint better than that. (Usebest...)

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Circle the alternative that best completes the sentence.

- 3.11 Many of us objected to us as misinformed people
 A: for her referring B: her referring
 C: for her to refer D: to her referring
- 3.12 One of the economic bottle necks in the African agriculture is the lack of

 A: Outputs B: inputs C: outcome D: intake
- 3.13 At the beginning she didn't like the idea of living away from her people but she
 soon got to it.
 A: enforced B: reconciled C: sold D:
 indulged
- 3.14 When the number of vacancies the number of workers employed, we
 have over employment.
 A: Outshines B: Surpasses C: Exceeds D:
 increases
- 3.15 Professor Quint's article on the night sky is particularly well informed because
 he is a famous:
 A: Astronaut B: Meteorologist C: Astrologer D:
 Astronomer
- 3.16 In case you need assistance, please do come to me. The underlined word can
 best be replaced by:
 A: Call up B: Call out C: Call on D: call
- 3.17 The minister's assistance to the school was a drop in the Ocean. The
 underlined phrase means:
 A: The minister made the school drop in the ocean
 B: The minister's help did not alter the weak results
 C: the minister's assistance was small
 D: the minister did not assist the school
- 3.18 While attending the lecture, he had a longing A cup of tea

A: From B: As C: For D: with

3.19 It is absurd to see her leave, but ...

A: leave must she B: must she leave

C: leave she must D: Must leave

3.20 She slapped the student hardest and seemed to be happy for her action. This was

A: Callous B: Unmoved C: Poor feeling D: Absent minded

END