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112/2
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 2
AUGUST 2005
2 HOURS

MASAKA DIOCESE JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2005
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

All questions are to be attempted.

All your answers **MUST be written on this paper.**

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

The Orient express is a name one always associates with glamour. Writers have found a rich literary vein observing the wealthy and the dubious from all sorts of countries traveling to far-flung places for their ill-defined motives. Graham Greene and Agatha Christie set intrigues on it, and Dr. Harker traveled to Transylvania in search of Count Dracula aboard it. From its heyday in the nineteen, twenties and thirties, the train slipped into gradual decline, its carriages getting scattered during the Second World War to become temporary hotels and suchlike.

An American container shipping company re-launched the train in 1982 after buying and refurbishing those carriages it could find. The inaugural trip on a shortened route to Venice was, I am told, full of big stars from stage and screen, and general aristocracy. The champagne flowed like water.

It still does. I started working as a cabin steward aboard the train in 1984. I worked on the continental European run between Boulogne and Venice. Most weeks I'd leave on a Sunday morning and arrive in Boulogne about three hours before our passengers arrived. During this time we stewards would have our lunch and then get carriages ready, putting towels and various gifts in each cabin. Each steward takes care of one sleeping carriage, and even for us who do the journey every week there is excitement in going through our passenger list to see if we have any famous people traveling with us.

By 5:00 p.m., the passengers are aboard and we are dressed in our blue uniforms modeled on the original stewards of the 1920s. Staff are running about everywhere. We go along to each cabin introducing ourselves and explaining where everything is on the train. Although most of the passengers are English-speakers these days, it helps to speak a little French, Italian or German. The passengers are sometimes nervous and we do our best to calm them down. Others are very brusque, demanding champagne or caviar, or asking what time we reach Venice and even what the weather will be like. But by the time the train departs from Boulogne, they are generally setting down and working out how many dollars or pounds or yen to the local "French franc.

The head waiter comes along and reserves a dinner table for each of the guests, and then the cabin doors close and the blinds come down shutting out the sunset as we speed towards Paris. We cabin stewards relax for half an hour, have a little to eat, and get ready for making beds. Gradually, the passengers reappear for dinner. The ladies are dressed in marvelous creations of lace and silk, always made by the top fashion designers in the world. The men are dressed slightly less over-poweringly but still in suits that indicate wealth. As they glide to dinner, we less glamorously make their cabins ready for the night by tidying up and making beds. As each sleeping carriage accommodates eighteen people, this becomes the most tedious work of the whole trip for us. Still, by racing other stewards at finishing cabins or becoming oblivious to the labour while thinking of something else, we get through it. I usually have a backache by the end of it, though.

One finished we can relax again. May be we'll chat to some early returners at Paris station, or discuss something of a more substantial nature with another steward as we race towards the city of Bale and the French-Swiss border. Later in the night the more drunken passengers start to gradually emerge from the bar. Sometimes they accidentally open the door to the outside mistaking it for their cabin door and are shocked into sobriety by seeing the outside dashing past them at 120 k.p.h. Others come to you and, between hiccoughs, tell you the story of their lives. Sometimes you even get a proposal of marriage! One American lady wanted to wrap me up in a package and send me back to her house. But by Bale at 5 a.m. they are all safely asleep. The stewards then have a lonely vigil through the night.

Dawn breaks between Bale and Zurich while drowsy cabin staff shave and splash life into aching shoulders. At Zurich we pick up the freshly baked rolls for breakfast and cakes for the afternoon teas. The insomniacs amongst our passengers have already shown their faces and will be reading yesterday's papers. Breakfasts are usually served between 7.30 a.m. and for most of this time we are skirting Lake Zurich and then Lake Constance. On a good day the Alps stand snow-capped like a picture-book scene in the distance while ferries ply the lake nearer to us. It's a fine sight to wake up to; and even on a rainy day it tends to put the passengers in a good mood.

By 11 a.m. all our cabins have been cleaned and the beds folded away by an informal method that fascinates any watching passengers. Then comes the drudge of washing up all the breakfast dishes and pots. This is relived by a brief break at a town called Buchs where we have to deal with our passengers' passport formalities.

Most of the people on the train have booked through travel agents, and the North-Americans in particular often have little idea where they are. Once a couple even though they were heading for Russia on the Trans-Siberian Express. Some passengers also expect everything to be completely different from their home. Once a passenger asked me what a crop was that an animal was grazing on outside the window. When I looked at him and realized he wasn't joking, I told him it was grass. He then asked me what the animal was called. All I could do was stutter 'It's a cow Sir.'

By the time we reach Verona we are nearing the end of our two-day journey and the passengers and staff are becoming restless to get into Venice. A few passengers head for the bar and a final drink under its jugs, creaking brass fan. The bar pianist continues to play suitably soothing cases ready for unloading and checking nothing is left behind are light tasks as we think of the rest we are soon to have on the Italian beaches as we while away the couple of days before the return journey.

QUESTION:

In not more than 130 words, summarise the duties of a steward on Orient Express.

Marks for Q.1	
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2A. Read the following passage and then answer questions 2.1 to 2.5

Governments through the world attach great importance to education and they invest in it. Since they pay so dearly to provide education for their people, it is reasonable for them to expect to benefit from the skills acquired by individual citizens. But there seems to be a gap between these expectations and what actually happens.

In Africa, expenditure on education goes up every year. A nation's income is used in training skilled manpower in local and overseas colleges, yet, many nations continue to recruit expatriate personnel. This is a contradiction. How can we explain it?

On the one hand, the educated elite display an attitude of indifference towards the welfare of society. Talk and dreams of patriotism abound but these are rarely translated into action. Some people do not relate their skills and abilities to the needs of society. A number of those who go to local institutions regard their training as a means of self-advancement. Moreover, there has developed a practice of changing jobs frequently which is not always motivated by a desire to do better work but to get higher pay. Some who are sponsored at public expense to pursue specialized courses abroad opt to remain there after graduation. Considering this, one is not surprised when our leaders lament the 'brain drain'. People ought to regard their training as a means of helping their countries move ahead and not merely as an opportunity to enrich themselves.

On the other hand, societies are not blameless. The highly qualified people, especially those with university education, are regarded with suspicion in many African countries. They are, at times, seen as people who despise society, who are alienated from the practical aspects of life, instead of joining hands with others to develop the society.

If our nations are to get maximum dividends form their investment, then they must encourage the gifted and the skilled. They should be motivated to be creative by giving them incentives so that they use their abilities to full capacity. Graduates from our universities are some times not given enough intellectual challenge. If countries provide education and job opportunities, then the beneficiaries must show total commitment to their society.

(Now answer questions 2.1 – 2.5)

2.1 Basing your answer on information given in the passage, say why countries regard education as important.

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2.2 What is the contradiction referred to in the passage?

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2.3 Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

(i)talk and dreams of patriotism abound.

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(ii)'brain drain'

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.....

(iii) ... get maximum dividends.

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.....

.....
(iv) beneficiaries
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2.4 'But there seems to be a gap between these expectations and what actually happens!!
Explain this statement in your own words.

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2.5 Basing your answer on the passage give three reasons why the gap exists.

(i).....
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(ii).....
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(iii).....
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Marks for Q.2A	
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2B: Read the following passage and answer questions 2.6 – 2.10. Put a ring round the letter of your best choice.

But I could not bring myself to say the same for drill. How I hated having to get up at five-thirty in the morning and turn out on the courtyard for a route march! I used to arrive feeling, and no doubt looking, half asleep. But this didn't last long.

Soon we were shaken to attention by loud roars from a massive figure which must have weighed all of three hundred pounds-our drill master. I could never keep in step, a thing which used to annoy the man beyond measure, and my legs were constantly being jolted into position by the shocks and tremors of his thunderous voice. The only light relief to this hour of torture was to watch him giving orders as we stood at ease. His stomach was so large that every time he bellowed it moved up and down with the vibrations. This tickled me so much that I had a hard job to prevent myself laughing aloud.

It was my housemaster who probably had the most to contend with as far as I was concerned and it was not surprising that he labeled me an impossible chap. To such a keen disciplinarian, I must have been a hard person to bear. It was not so much that I was unwilling to abide by the rules and regulations, in fact I tried desperately hard to do so, but throughout my life I have always found it most difficult to detach myself to order from anything in which I have become engrossed. A most annoying restriction was the roll call each Sunday evening which was followed by a service in chapel. It was essential that every student should be present for roll call or have a pretty good reason for absenting himself.

In Aggrey House our housemaster was just as strict as it was possible to be and the words with which he slated us were like whip lashes. It was because of my fear of having to come up face to face with him and endure these cutting remarks that I would move heaven and earth in order not to be late for roll call. But once it didn't work out. I had borrowed somebody's bicycle to go to Accra and was on the way back at break-neck speed, when a small girl rushed out into the road in front of me, I braked and swerved and threw myself off the machine. The child had fallen in a heap in the road and was screaming with fright, but I had luckily avoided hurting her. However, I couldn't leave her in the road screaming, so I took her to her mother and left my last two shillings with her as a peace offering.

I found that I was badly bruised and my knee was grazed and bleeding but, remembering the all-important roll call, I hobbled to my bicycle, remounted with some difficulty and rode on as fast as my raw and aching limbs would allow me. Of course it was well after six o'clock when I arrived at Achimota and, as everyone was then in chapel, I rushed up to my bed and got into it as quickly as possible my ears keenly tuned for footsteps and my heart banging like a door-knocker.

Immediately chapel was over, the housemaster lost no time in making his way to my dormitory. I told him I felt ill and tried my best to look it, but he was not easy to convince. He went away and fetched the doctor who, after finding that my temperature was normal, was about to pronounce me as bogus, when I displayed my cuts and bruises. Grudgingly they allowed me to stay where I was and I got away with a few scathing remarks from the housemaster and a large plot of ground to weed.

(From Ghana; the Autobiography of Kwame Nkrumah: Nelson).

Answer questions 2.6 – 2.10 by selecting the best of the four possible answers. Put a ring around your best choice.

- 2.6 What is the author’s reaction to the drill Master’s personality?
- A. Laughter
 - B. Terror
 - C. Respect
 - D. Attention
- 2.7 The impression we get of the housemaster’s character is that he is....
- A. insulting but lenient.
 - B. stubborn and unsympathetic.
 - C. strict but sympathetic.
 - D. strict and unsympathetic.
- 2.8 The author says, “I rushed up to my bed and got into it as quickly as possible, my ears keenly tuned for foot steps and my heart banging like a door knocker” because he...
- A. wanted to know the consequences of his mistake.
 - B. was afraid of the housemaster would find him awake.
 - C. was ill.
 - D. anticipated the reactions of the housemaster.
- 2.9 Having seen the author’s injuries.....
- A. the housemaster fetched the doctor.
 - B. the doctor almost pronounced the author as bogus.
 - C. the doctor sympathized with the author.
 - D. both the doctor and the housemaster were disappointed.
- 2.10 The author’s aim in this passage is to show....
- A. how much he suffered during his school days.
 - B. the strictness of teachers in his time.
 - C. the importance of roll call at Achimota College
 - D. how he got involved in a bicycle accident.

Marks for Q.2B	
Total marks for Q.2	

3A. Rewrite each item 3.1 to 3.10 as instructed. Do not change the meaning unless you are told to do so.

3.1 He is wealthy. He is proud of it.
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: He takes.....)

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3.2 As soon as we opened the new term, the school prefects were elected.
(Rewrite beginning: Barely.....)

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3.3 then why said the prosecutor quietly did you not tell the truth when you were first
asked. (Punctuate correctly)

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3.4 A sea voyage is no less and no more dangerous to make today than it was in the last
decade. (Rewrite to begin: A sea voyage is just.....)

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.....

3.5 These oranges are ten a shilling. (Rewrite to end.....ten.)

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.....

3.6 I stood by the road side. I never wanted to miss seeing the President as he passed by.
(Rewrite using ... so that ...)

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3.7 The extent to which smoking is popular depends on a number of factors.
(Rewrite to begin: How....)

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.....
.....

3.8 Although the teacher was very strict, he did not punish us.
(Rewrite beginning: Despite....)

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3.9 The teacher forced the students to write a composition every week.
(Rewrite using ...made...)

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3.10 "We in the government shall not listen to the destructors of peace in this country"
said the minister. (Rewrite without quotation marks)

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Marks for Q.3A	
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3B. Complete item 3.11 to 3.20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring round the letter of the correct answer.

3.11 Two times two.....

- A. makes four.
- B. Makes a four.
- C. Make four
- D. Four

3.12 The teacher said that they could no longer.....all the marking.

- A. cope up with
- B. cope with
- C. cope up
- D. cope on with

3.13 We came from.....far away village on the edge of the desert.

- A. some
- B. any
- C. either
- D. neither

3.14 I would like to advertise in the New Vision, what are the.....?

- A. costs
- B. dues
- C. fees
- D. rates

3.15 The new political party is.....total peace and democracy.

- A. advocating
- B. advocating for
- C. advocating as
- D. advocating towards

3.16 As I looked down at the little girl on her death bed, I found it impossible to control my.....

- A. emotions

- B. morale
 - C. morals
 - D. sentiments
- 3.17 Steven is.....runner than James.
- A. a very faster
 - B. very much a faster
 - C. very much faster
 - D. a very much faster
- 3.18 How many.....are in the word “referred”?
- A. rs
 - B. r’s
 - C. r
 - D. rs’
- 3.19 If I had not gone to Bombo, I would have missed my salary. This implies.....
- A. I did not go to Bombo so I did not get my salary.
 - B. I went to Bombo and missed my salary.
 - C. I did not go to Bombo but I got my salary.
 - D. I went to Bombo and I got my salary.
- 3.20 His girl friend is
- A. a small young brown Tanzanian girl.
 - B. a small brown young Tanzanian girl.
 - C. a brown young small Tanzanian girl.
 - D. a young brown small Tanzanian girl.

Marks for Q.3B	
Total marks for Q.3	

END