

UGANDA CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2017
112/2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER TWO
Duration: 2 hours

Instructions:
Attempt all questions

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

With the invention of televisions, many forms of entertainments have been replaced. Lively programs like television serials and world news, have removed from us the need to read books or papers, to listen to radios or even to watch movies. In fact, during the 1970s, when televisions were first introduced, cinema theatres suffered great losses as many people chose to stay in the comforts of their homes to watch their favorite programs.

Indeed, the television brings the world into our house. Hence, by staying at home and pressing some buttons world happenings are immediately presented before us. Children nowadays develop faster in language, owing to the early exposure to television programs. At such tender age, it would be difficult for them to read books or papers. Thus, television programs are a good source of learning for them. Furthermore, pronunciations by the newscasters, actors or actresses are usually standardized, hence young children watching these programs will learn the 'right' pronunciations too. Owning a television is also extremely beneficial to working parents who are usually too busy or tired to take their kids out for entertainments. Surrounded by the comforts of their home, the family can have a chance to get together and watch their favorite television programs.

Of course, we should not be too carried away by the advantages of the television and overlook its negative points. Watching television programs takes away our need to read. Why bother to read the papers when we can hear them from the television news reports? Why read books when exciting movies are screened? The lack of reading is unhealthy especially to younger children as they will grow up only with the ability to speak but not write. I have a neighbor whose six-year-old child can say complete sentences like "I like cats," but when told to write out the sentence, is unable to do so. Not only are the writing skills of children affected, their thinking capacities are also handicapped. Television programs remove the need to think. The stories, ideas and facts are woven in the way television planners wanted. Exposure to such opinions and the lack of thinking opportunities will hinder the children's analyzing ability.

Despite the disadvantages of watching television programs, personally, I think that choosing the 'middle path', which is to do selective television viewing and not over indulging in the habit should be the best solution to reconcile both the merits and demerits of owning a television.

Question.

In not more than 120 words, summarize the advantages and disadvantages of owning a television

2A .Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Man is forever changing the face of nature. He has been doing so since he first appeared on the earth. Yet, all that man has done is not always to the ultimate advantage of the earth or him. Man has, in fact, destroyed more than necessary.

In his struggle to live and extract the most out of life, man has destroyed many species of wildlife; directly by sheer physical destruction, and indirectly by the destruction or alteration of habitats. Some species may be able to withstand disruptions to their habitat while others may not be able to cope.

Take the simple act of farming. When a farmer tills a rough ground, he makes it unsuitable for the survival of certain species. Every change in land use brings about a change in the types of plant and animals found on that land.

When man builds a new town, this means the total destruction of vast areas of farmland or woodland. Here, you have the complete destruction of entire habitats and it is inevitable.

It follows therefore, that every form of human activity unavoidably upsets or changes the wildlife complex of the area. Man has destroyed many forms of wildlife for no reasonable purpose. They have also made many great blunders in land use, habitat destruction and the extermination of many forms of wildlife.

Man's attitude towards animals depends on the degree to which his own survival is affected. He sets aside protection for animals that he hunts for sport and wages a war on any other creature that may pose a danger or inconvenience to him. This creates many problems and man has made irreversible, serious errors in his destruction of predators. He has destroyed animals and birds which are useful to farmers as pest controllers. The tragedy that emerges is that all the killing of predators did not in any way increase the number of game birds.

Broadly speaking, man wages war against the creatures which he considers harmful, even when his warfare makes little or no difference to the numbers of those he encourages. There is a delicate predator and prey equilibrium involving also the vegetation of any area, which man can upset by thoughtless intervention.

Therefore, there is a need for the implementation of checks and balances. The continued existence of these animals depends entirely on man and his attitude towards his own future.

Questions:

2.1. Why does man alter the face of the earth? **(1 mark)**

.....
.....

2.2. What harm has man done by destroying the habitat of wildlife? ((1 mark)

.....
.....

2.3. What is the only preservation made by man? (1 mark)

.....
.....

2.4. How does every form of human activity affect the habitat of the wildlife? (2marks)

.....
.....

2.5. Explain the possible meanings of the following expressions and terms as used in the passage. (5 marks)

i) Predators

ii) Preys.....

iii) Till.....

iv) Equilibrium.....

v) Checks and balances.....

Marks for Q. 2A	
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2.B. Read the following passage. Then answer the questions and check your answers.

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an examination, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal." This involves assigning **semantic** meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes **it** more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more **cues** a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

Reading Comprehension questions:

1. According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

- A) They revert from the long term memory. B) They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
C) They get chunked when they enter the brain. D) They enter via the nervous system.

2. The word **elapses** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- A) passes B) adds up C) appears D) continues

3. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:

- A) STM
- B) long term memory
- C) sensory storage area
- D) maintenance area

4. Why does the author mention a dog's bark?

- A) To give an example of a type of memory
- B) To provide a type of interruption
- C) To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
- D) To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

5. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?

- A) By organizing it
- B) By repeating it
- C) By giving it a name
- D) By drawing it

6. The author believes that rote rotation is:

- A) the best way to remember something
- B) more efficient than chunking
- C) ineffective in the long run
- D) an unnecessary interruption

7. The word **it** in the last paragraph refers to:

- A) encoding
- B) STM
- C) semantics
- D) information

8. The word **elaborate** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

- A) complex
- B) efficient
- C) pretty
- D) regular

9. The word **cues** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A) questions
- B) clues
- C) images
- D) tests

10. The nearest word in meaning to this bold word "**semantic**"

- A) relating to the meaning of grammar
- B) relating to the meaning of grammar
- C) relating to the meaning of something.
- D) relating to the meaning of someone.

3A. For items 3.1 to 3.10 rewrite each sentence as instructed without changing the original meaning.

3.1. The students of form four applauded the teacher of English for setting a rather ease English mock examination.

Rewrite beginning: The teacher).

.....
.....

3.2. Parents and teacher are not in any way accountable for the deteriorating of somewhat indolent students.

Rewrite beginning: In)

.....
.....

3.3. The Kanaaba awkward corner has always been the scene of queer accidents.

(Rewrite ending---- corner.)

.....
.....

3.4. It is strange she cannot take note of guidance given to her.

(Rewrite ending---- strange.)

3.5. Listening with understanding is believing with an understanding heart.

(Rewrite using: to.

.....
.....

3.6. As soon as the bride and the bridegroom entered the hall, the dance started.

(Rewrite using: using No sooner.)

.....
.....

3.7. Ambition is one of those passions that is never satisfied.

(Rewrite ending: ambition)

.....
.....

3.8. The stranger said to the girl, "I know you and your mother."

(Rewrite using the indirect speech.)

.....
.....

3.9. Do not forget the enthusiasm of him who brought this movement so far.

(Rewrite using: remember)

.....
.....

3.10. Your son is capable of performing a lot better in the forth coming National examinations.

(Rewrite replacing: capable with able)

.....

3. (B) For items (3.11 to 3.20) put a ring around the correct answer.

3.11 She is a woman.....deep learning,.....totally ignorant.....life.....manners.

(a) but, of, and, of (b) of, of, and, but (c) and, but, of, of (d) of, but, of, and

3.12 John is inferior.....Junior in intelligence.

(a) too (b) to (c) than (d) more than

3.13 The more they get.....they want.

(a) more (b) most (c) the more (d) he most

3.14 Polyandry still exists.....certain African tribes

(a) between (b) before (c) among (d) twice

3.15. Man is entirely different.....other animals.....the utter helplessness.....his babyhood.

(a) of, in, from (b) in, of, from (c) from, of, in (d) from, in, of

3.16his own children, there were present his nephews and nieces.

(a) beside (b) before (c) both (d) besides

3.17. He is.....much exhausted.....speak clearly.

(a) to, too (b) two, to (c) too, to (d) too, too

3.18 Her voice is.....than that of any other girl in the class.

(a) loudest (b) most loud (c) more loud (d) louder

3.19. The death of Id Amin Dada was prior.....Nelson Mandela's death.

(a) than (b) to (c) before (d) too

3.20 He hardly ever speaks,?

(a) will he (b) does he (c) doesn't he (d) can he

END

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

1.Summary Question.

Expected points:

1. keep us informed of the world affairs 2.help to develop language skills of children.
- 3.children can also learn to pronounce words accurately
- 4.provide the family with an opportunity to get together at leisure times.
- 5.we do less reading 6.our writing skills are affected.
7. Young children may learn to speak 8. but not to write from television programs.
- 9.television programs often spare viewers, especially the young ones, from pondering upon opinions
10. will in turn handicap their ability to analyze facts.

Sample summary:

The television 1.keeps us informed of the world affairs. Every exposure to television programs 2.helps to develop language skills of children. These children can also 3.learn to pronounce words accurately because of the standardized pronunciation in the programs. In a family where both the parents are working, the television 4.provides the family an opportunity to get together at leisure times. Disadvantages of watching television programs are that 5.we do less reading and hence 6.our writing skills are affected. Young children may7. learn to speak 8.but not to write from television programs. Furthermore, television programs often 9.spare viewers, especially the young ones, from pondering upon opinions presented before them which will in turn10 handicap their ability to analyze facts. (119 words)

Question 2.A

2.1. Because he is pursuing development/In pursuit of development.

2.2. Many species of wildlife are lost forever. Certain species are able to withstand the changes to the land while others simply vanish.

2.3. That for animals that he considers useful to him.

2.4. Directly or indirectly altering/changing it and hence Many species of wildlife are lost forever. Certain species are able to withstand the changes to the land while others simply vanish.

2.5. i) Animals man considers not be useful to him.

ii) Animals man considers to be useful to him.

iii) to prepare and use land for growing crops

iv) a stable state characterized by the cancellation of all forces by equal opposing forces/between development and preservation.

v) a system whereby each branch of an organization can limit the powers of the other branches/man has created an imbalance in nature cycle.

2.B.

1.B 2.A. 3.D. 4.B. 5.A. 6.C. 7.D. 8.A.9.B. 10.C.

3(A)

3.1. The teacher of English was applauded by the students of form four for setting a rather ease English mock examination.

3.2. In no way are the parents and teachers accountable for the deteriorating of somewhat indolent students.

3.3. The scene of queer accidents has always been the Kanaaba awkward corner.

3.4. That she cannot take note of guidance given to her is strange.

-Her not taking note of guidance given her is strange.

3.5. To listen with understanding is to believe with an understanding heart.

3.6. No sooner had the bride and the bridegroom entered the hall than the dance started.

3.7. One of those passions that are never satisfied is ambition.

3.8. The stranger told the girl that he knew her and her mother.

3.9. Remember the enthusiasm of him who brought this movement so far.

- Always remember the enthusiasm of him who brought this movement so far.

3.10. Your son is able to perform a lot better in the forth coming National examinations.

3B.

11D. 12B. 13C. 14C. 15D. 16 D.17C. 18D. 19B. 20B.