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112/2

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(Summery, Comprehension and Grammar)

Paper 2

22nd july 2014

2 hours

ENTTEBBE JOINT EXAMINATION BUREAU

Uganda Certificate of Education

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(SUMMERY, COMPREHESION AND GRAMMAR)

Paper 2

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANIDATE:

Attempt all questions in the spaces provided.

QUESTIONS	SCORE
1	
2A	
2B	
3B	
3B	
TOTAL	

1. Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.

Prescribed fire is one of the most important tools used today to manage Earth's diverse ecosystems. A scientific prescription, prescribed fires help create a mosaic of diverse habitats for plants and animals. If all fire is suppressed, fuel (*grasses, needles, leaves, brush, and fallen trees*) can build up and allow large and sometimes uncontrollable fires to occur. If enough fuel builds up, the fire could be so intense that they may destroy the seeds in the soil and hinder tree and plant growth. By burning away accumulated fuels, planned fires make landscapes safer for future natural fires.

By 1990, global tropical deforestation was occurring at a rate of about 1.8 percent of the world's total forest lands per year. Approximately 142,000 square kilometers of rainforest are eliminated annually—an area slightly larger than the state of Arkansas. Using data from satellite sensors, aircraft, and ground-based initiatives, scientists are working to develop a new global fire monitoring program that will enable them to better understand the myriad implications of this growing problem. Specifically, efforts are underway to quantify the total area of forests and grassland burned each year and to more precisely estimate the amount of resulting emission products. These newer and better data will facilitate development of more robust computer models that will enhance scientists' abilities to predict how biomass burning will impact climate, the environment, and air quality.

Fires play an important role in the natural changes that occur in Earth's ecosystems. The diversity of plant and animal life in the world's forest prairies, and wetlands is *partly* dependent on the effects of fire; in fact, some plants cannot reproduce without fire (fire breaks open the outside coating of some seeds and stimulates germination). What may at first look like devastation soon becomes a panorama of new life. Fire initiates critical nature processes by breaking down organic matter into soil nutrients. Rain then moves these nutrients back into the soil providing a rejuvenated fertile seedbed for plants. With less competition and more sunlight, seedlings grow more quickly.

Wild animals deal with fire remarkably well. Birds fly out of the fire and large animals leave the danger zone by escaping to ponds and streams, while others return to their burrows. Usually few animals are killed by fire.

Dating back to the early years of mankind, humans used fire to keep warm. Even today people regularly use open fires to stay warm outdoors during camping trips or use fireplaces in homes to keep the house warm during the winter. Even gas burning central heating units ignite a flame and use its heat to warm air that is then blown into the home through ducts by a fan.

Perhaps one other important use of fire throughout history has been its ability to provide light. Fire is a good light source although it pales in comparison to other sources, such as light bulbs and flashlights for some purposes. It does, however, provide a soft glow that can help light an area and make it possible to move around at night outdoors. In the days prior to electric lights in homes, fire was a main source of light used in fireplaces and oil lanterns.

Fire can be used to prepare foods in many ways. Open fires have long been used to roast meats and vegetables while grills use flames to prepare favorite foods like steaks, hamburgers, hot dogs, fish and much more. Many people prefer grilling to oven roasting or frying because of the distinct smoky flavor it produces. Fire is also the catalyst for smoking meats. This method of flavoring and preserving meats has been around for generations. Gas ranges also use open flames for cooking.

Every time you turn on a light in your home, flick on the air conditioner, watch television or use any other appliance, there is a good chance you have fire thank for the luxury, While it doesn't seem apparent to many people, electricity does not magically occur without an energy source. According to the Polymer Science Learning Center website, the vast majority of electricity in the S. comes from the burning of fossil fuels. Fuels such as coal, natural gas or is burned to heat water and produce steam that builds pressure and forces turbines to turn, creating energy that supplies electricity to the public. Fire is at root of the process, and. without it, much of the current electrical availability across the country and much of the world would not exist.

Trades such as blacksmithing and other more modern metal forging operations rely on fire to produce extreme heat to help shape raw materials into new objects.

A common use for fire is to aid in landscaping. Burning brush or burning raked leaves is a common task accomplished by many homeowners and land owners, and these tasks require fire.

(Adapted from: Wikipedia: Modern uses of fire)

Question:

In about **120 words**, explain the various ways in which fire has helped mankind.

(20 marks)

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

Rabbits are small mammals in the family *leporidae* order of the *lagomorpha*, found in several parts of the world. There are eight different genera in the family classified as rabbits, including the European rabbit, cottontail rabbits and the *Amami* rabbit, an endangered species on Amami Oshima, Japan. There are many other species of rabbit, and these, along with *pikas* and *hares* make up the order *lagomorpha*. The male is called a buck and the female is a doe; a young rabbit is a kitten or kit.

Rabbits are hindgut digesters. This means that most of their digestion takes place in their large intestine and caecum. In rabbits the caecum is about 10 times bigger than the stomach and it along with the large intestine makes up roughly 40% of the rabbit's digestive tract. The unique musculature of the caecum allows the intestinal tract of the rabbit to separate fibrous material from more digestible material; the fibrous material is passed as feces, while the more nutritious material is encased in a mucous lining as cecotrope. Cecotropes, sometimes called *night faeces*, are high in minerals, vitamins and proteins that are necessary to the rabbit's health. Rabbits eat these to meet their nutritional requirements; the mucous coating

allows the nutrients to pass through the acidic stomach for digestion in the intestines. This process allows rabbits to extract the necessary nutrients from their food.

Rabbits are prey animals and are therefore constantly aware of their surroundings. For instance, in Mediterranean Europe, rabbits are the main prey of red foxes, badgers and Iberian lynxes. If confronted by a potential threat, a rabbit may freeze and observe then warn others in the warren with powerful thumps on the ground. Rabbits have a remarkably wide field of vision, and a good deal of it is devoted to overhead scanning. They survive predation by burrowing, hopping away in a zig - zag motion, and if captured, delivering powerful kicks with their hind legs. Their strong teeth allow them to eat and to bite in order escape a struggle.

(Adapted from: en.wikipedia. org/wiki/Rabbit)

Answer questions 2.1 to 2.5 in the spaces provided.

2.1. Explain why cecotropes are important for rabbits.

(i)

.....

(ii)

.....

2.2. How important is a rabbit's caecum during digestion?

2.3. How does the rabbit's powerful vision become its tool of survival?

2.4. Mention two ways in which rabbits protect themselves from danger.

2.5. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage:

(i) fibrous material

- ii) encased

- iii) in the warren

- (iv) predation

Marks Q2A	
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2B. Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

In late 1799, when Napoleon had taken control of France's revolutionary government, his charisma and the acceptance of the democratic principles had won him the adoration of reform-minded intellectuals throughout Europe. Soon, however, his hunger for power became clear. In 1804, he crowned himself emperor of France, and over the next several years his military and political maneuvers allowed him to establish control over most of continental Europe. Called back to power in 1804, Pitt tried to prepare Britain for a seemingly inevitable French invasion. Fortunately, in 1805 the British fleet under Horatio Nelson succeeded in destroying the French navy in the battle of Trafalgar off the coast of Spain, ending the threat of the invasion. The victory was bittersweet, however, for Nelson himself was killed in the battle and within months Pitt was also gone, dying of overwork at the age of 46.

His plans thwarted, Napoleon tried to break Britain economically by closing the ports of continental Europe to British trade. Tightening his grip on the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), Napoleon deposed the Spanish king and placed his brother Joseph on the throne. In the 'Peninsular war' that followed, British troops - commanded first by Sir John Moore (killed in action in 1809) and then by Sir Arthur Wellesley - gradually liberated the peninsula from French control.

In 1812, Napoleon made the mistake of invading Russia, a nation with which he had enjoyed an uneasy peace. Though his army got as far as Moscow, the brutal Russian winter forced it into a retreat during which starvation, the freezing weather and Cossack raids managed to kill off most of the French troops. Meanwhile, Wellesley's British forces were closing in on France from the south. At the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, the nations allied against Napoleon dealt him what seemed a death blow. When the allied forces entered Paris a year later, Napoleon was captured and

exiled to the island of Elba; but while the allied ministers met to decide Europe's fate at the congress of Vienna, Napoleon escaped and returned to the French throne for the so - called Hundred days. He was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium in 1815 and exiled to the more remote island of St. Helena. Wellesley (recently ennobled as the Duke of Wellington), who commanded the British troops that bore the brunt of the battle, was the hero of the hour, and 'to meet one's Waterloo' became synonymous with 'to suffer a decisive defeat.'

(Adapted from: The Language of Literature, McDougal Littell, p703)

Answer 2.6 to 2.10 by putting a ring O round the correct alternative.

PART I: 30 MARKS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Turkana land of Northern Kenya is arid mainly due to .
 - A. Over grazing
 - B. Prevailing winds
 - C. Bush burning
 - D. Deforestation

2. The following are igneous rocks except; A. Granite
 - B. Diorite
 - C. Gabbros
 - D. Slate

3. Total land area divided by a country's total population is also called population .
 - A. Distribution
 - B. Explosion
 - C. Density
 - D. Census

4. Which of the following is not a primary industry?
 - A. Agriculture
 - B. Tourism
 - C. Mining
 - D. Manufacturing

5. Nakasongola sanctuary in Uganda was established to protect the endangered what?

- A. Flamingos
- B. White rhinos
- C. Gorillas
- D. Chimpanzees

6. The process of chemical weathering most common in limestone areas of East Africa is

- A. Carbonation
- B. Hydration
- C. Hydrolysis
- D. Oxidation

7. The type of soil erosion that involves a uniform removal of soil layers is

- A. Splash
- B. Gully
- C. Rill
- D. Sheet

8. A vegetation type with trees of about 5 - 10 metres high is

- A. Savannah
- B. Semi desert
- C. Equatorial
- D. Montane

9. .. is an atmospheric condition in which warm temperatures overlie cold temperatures ..

- A. Adiabatic lapse rate
- B. Temperature variation
- C. Temperature inversion
- D. A front

10. Which of the following features is not a marine fishing port?

- A. Lamu
- B. Malindi
- C. Lamu
- D. Mtwara

11. R.Athi is a tributary of river ..

- A. Rufiji
- B. Tana
- C. Galana
- D. Pangarti

12. are lines drawing places of equal cloud cover.

- A. Isohyets
- B. Isohels
- C. Isotherms
- D. Isonephs

13. The downhill movement of weathered weathered debris and rock material under the influence of gravity is

- A. Leaching
- B. Soil erosion
- C. Weathering
- D. Mass wasting

2.6. We can conclude, from the passage that the reign of Napoleon was characterized by?

- A. Turmoil
- B. Conflict
- C. Deceit
- D. Comedy

2.7. Why was the invasion of Russia a mistake?

- A. All soldiers perished in the war
- B. Napoleon did not read the weather
- C. France ran short of soldiers to fight.
- D. It was characterized by Cossack raids.

2.8. What was the relationship between France and Russia before the war?

- A. Fragile
- B. Peaceful
- C. Suspicious
- D. Friendly

2.9. The expression his plans thwarted means that

- A. His intentions were successful.
- B. His strategies were changed.
- C. He shifted his focus.
- D. His strategies were frustrated.

2.10. What would be your preferred title for this passage?

- A. The comedy of Napoleonic France
- B. France versus Europe.
- C. The reign of Napoleon.
- D. The rise and fall of a dictator.

Marks Q2B	
Total Marks Q 2	

(10 marks)

3A Rewrite the items **3.1 – 3.10** according to the instructions. Do not change their meaning unless you are told to do so.

3.1. She talks so very softly. I am afraid she might not make a good teacher. (Use **too**)

3.2. Have you ever been taken to the famous palace of Karuzika?
(Begin: **Has**)

3.3. Scientists believe that rest is an effective cure, like medicine.
(Rewrite using: **as effective**)

3.4. When the Guest of Honour arrives, he will be expected to sign in the Arrival Book. (Rewrite beginning: **On**)

3.5 A water snake divided into the pool. Its fangs were ready to dig into a nearby swimmer.
(Join the sentence beginning : **Its fangs**.....)

3.6. Wole Soyinka won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1986. He is best known for the play, *Kongi's Harvest*. (Rewrite using: who)

3.7. Children were given a choice between hearing a story and playing a game. The children chose hearing story. (Begin: Given)

3.8. The owner refuses to sell, so the land bordering the highway will not be developed. (Rewrite the sentence beginning: The land)

3.9. Lightning turns nitrogen in the air into an oxide. It then falls with rain and fertilizes the soil. (Rewrite beginning: Having)

3.10 I will not be surprised if Germany wins this year's World Cup. (Use: no surprise)

Marks Q 3A	
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(10 marks)

3B. For items 3.11 to 3.20, encircle **O** the correct answer.

3.11. Olala wore coat and a tie, but the party had no need for

- A. formality
- B. form
- C. formalness
- D. formalities

3.12. "Life is not a bed ofthe tutor advised us.
Complete the idiom.

- A. roses
- B. henna
- C. daffodils
- D. chrysanthemums

3.13. When the heavily - loaded truck burst its front tyre, it
.....dangerously into the road.

- A. rotated
- B. revolved
- C. dangled
- D. swerved

3.14. The suicide bombers will not be forgivenreveal the
source of their operations.

- A. unless if they
- B. if they do not
- C. if they do
- D. unless when they

3.15. The invigilator announced that the candidates had thirty minutes
to end their paper.

- A. roughly
- B. like
- C. about
- D. around

3.16. She..... by the time we return to visit her next week.

- A. will be recovered
- B. will be recovering
- C. will have recovered
- D. will recover

3.17. The Crested Towers isbuilding situated along Shimoni Rd.

- A. a magnificent
- B. an excruciating
- C. an exhilarating
- D. a delicious

3.18. Every one of the students in the hall madeconclusions about the Guest Speaker of the day:

- A. his or her
- B. his
- C. her
- D. their

3.19. In a survey of food choices in Kampala restaurants, it was discovered that young men had a strong liking.....chips and sausages.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. of
- D. with

20. Hethe answer but he selfishly kept it to himself.

- A. was knowing
- B. knew
- C. had known
- D. could know

(10 marks)

Marks Q3B	
Total Marks Q 3	