

*112/2
English
Paper 2
2 hours*

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019
112/2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

PAPER TWO

TIME: 2 hours

NAME: Personal No.....

Instructions

- Answer all the questions.
- All answers must be written on this question paper.

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

Tough interviews can be stressful and challenging, but if you can make it through unscathed, you will prove your strength and professionalism. A job interview is a chance for you to assess the company and your future potential colleagues. So, how can one prepare for a job interview?

Keep in mind, this company called you. From the sack of Curriculum Vitae (CV) they received, something about you gave them the confidence in your qualifications and abilities to want to get to know you better. That knowledge alone should put a spring in your step and arm you with the confidence necessary for a successful interview.

Save the bright colors for the first casual Friday at your new job. For the interview, though, keep it neat and professional. Doing so will immediately create an air of quiet confidence that will be evident in how the interviewer responds to you.

Few things in life can boost your confidence levels like a good round of exercise. Try to schedule a vigorous workout routine as close to the interview time as possible. Doing so will keep the butterflies in your stomach at bay, and will help you to interview from a standpoint of strength versus weakness.

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://Ecolebooks.com)

Get plenty of rest the night before. You may be thinking to yourself, “is this important?” But believe it or not, many job seekers are so nervous they find it hard to sleep and wind up pacing the floor half the night, only to be exhausted by the time they get to the interview. I don’t have to tell you how adverse this condition can be to an interviewee.

Don’t forget to eat. Studies have proven, time and again, that a nutritious breakfast increases concentration. The ability to focus is essential for a winning interview. And besides, few things are distracting as the sound of a growling stomach.

Equip yourself with ample research on the company’s needs. Visit as many websites as possible, read between the lines about how their current growth patterns, product or marketplace positioning and so forth speaks to present and future needs – their areas of pain. From that information, ferret out where you sense their needs and your needs intersect and paint a picture that you are their solution.

Hire an interview coach to act the part of the interviewer. This will go a long way to quieting those nerves by giving you an opportunity to practice your tone and ensuring you will not verbally stumble during the actual event.

The person interviewing has one goal in mind: fill a vacancy with the best qualified candidate possible. So practice, prepare and be cognizant of the fact that this company would not have called you, if they did not need you.

Before attending the interview, you should review the job specification and identify any requirements where your skills do not quite match up. Once you understand your shortcomings for the role, you can begin to plan how to answer any difficult questions around them.

Ideally, you should be able to demonstrate what actions you will take to minimise the impact of your weaknesses and also what you are doing to build your skills in that area. By taking this approach you are meeting the issue head on and quickly minimising any worries the interviewer might have about you.

Question: In not more than 120 words, Summarise how one can prepare for a job interview.

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

The party formed a snaking retinue. They walked downhill from Kintu's courtyard, through cultivated plots on his land, past silent shadowy houses until they came to the bottom near the well where village residents collected water. Four hours later, they were inside Nabweteme, a dense rain forest. The moon, as if shy, still hid behind a cloud. Suddenly, Babirye, like an owl, swooped and perched into Kintu's mind. She loomed large and dark.

The first part of the forest came to an abrupt end and they broke out into a clearing. Daybreak lay in the distance. Kintu was peering at it when he felt cold air on his head, as if his hair had been swept off. He held his breath—there was no tension among his men. Were they being stalked? But the party was too large to be attacked by wild animals. He asked his sons, Kalema and Baale, who now trailed somewhere in the party behind him to walk close to him.

Kintu's mind strayed to his wives, Babirye and Nakato. He would rather have dealt with mutiny in his army than with Babirye, even though she was a replica of his beloved Nakato. He never wanted to keep two women in the same house in the first place, not even identical twins. Tradition claimed that identical twins were one soul who, failing to resolve the primal conflict in the self, split—and two people were born. The older twin, Babirye for girls, was supposedly the original soul. Nakato, the younger twin, was the copy, the mutineer. For him, Nakato was the original. Rather than being selfish, Nakato was the pacifier who always allowed Babirye to have her own way. Surely it had to be Babirye who had fallen out with Nakato. She had pushed and shoved until Nakato stepped out of the way. Babirye was born first and became the dominant twin thereafter.

Kintu thought the Ganda custom of marrying female identical twins to the same man preposterous. It goes against their very nature, Kintu thought. Twins split because they cannot be one, why keep them as such in life? Besides, identical men did not marry the same woman.

But even as he raged against custom, Kintu knew that in the world of twins, things could be worse. There were people born as single souls only to bear twin personalities. More tragic were twins who changed their minds too late and arrived conjoined. Kintu married Nakato first. He married Nakato against counsel, against custom.

When he first whispered his desire to her, they were both young and Nakato was shy. "You know you ought to court Babiryé first," she had reprimanded wistfully.

Kintu shook his head, "It's you I want."

This implied difference between her and Babiryé, the first in Nakato's life, was so intoxicating that she failed to insist that Kintu court them both. Her parents, on hearing Kintu's proposal, initially rejected the idea of separating the twins. However, they then relented. If Kintu would not marry both girls, then he would wait until Babiryé, the eldest twin, got married.

Kintu waited.

No man whispered to Babiryé, not even in jest. Kintu's father died and Kintu became Pookino. He then pressured the twins' parents to let him marry Nakato. He claimed that as governor he was naked without a wife.

"True," the parents agreed. "However, as you know, our hands are tied. If you want our Nakato, you must marry our Babiryé first then come back for Nakato later."

The parents gave up, turned to the gods and prayed for mercy. But after the wedding, Nakato kept going back and forth, back and forth, to her parents' house to check on Babiryé. When, after many seasons she had not conceived, Kintu forbade her from visiting her sister. He declared that if the twins must see each other then Babiryé, unmarried, should do the gallivanting. Still Nakato did not conceive.

The parents hung their heads in a now-you-see posture. But Kintu blamed Babiryé for Nakato's reluctant womb. Oh yes, twins might have an uncanny sense of each other, but to him, Nakato's concern for Babiryé was guilt and fear. It was this that locked Nakato's womb. Kintu was certain that Babiryé had punched Nakato so hard while they were in the womb that Nakato learned to make peace with her. He was surprised that Babiryé did not devour Nakato; such overbearing personalities often ate their twin and were born with a hunchback.

In the end, when Nakato failed to conceive and Babirye failed to get married, Nakato suggested that Babirye come and help her with conception. Even though Nakato had abandoned her for a man, Babirye was keen to share her womb. At first, Kintu was not interested in her. However, as time passed, Nakato's apparent barrenness begun to compromise not only his governorship. Expectant whispers: Is the bride getting morning sickness yet? turned from well-meaning to prying and finally petered out. Kintu gave in: better to have children with Nakato's twin than with another woman.

Babirye gave birth to twins. She nursed the babies until they started to run. Then she returned home to her parents. Over the years, she bailed Nakato out four times. Each time, Babirye gave birth to identical twins. However, during the pregnancies, Kintu stayed away from home: either he traveled to the capital or toured his province.

Kintu was conflicted. He resented Babirye's claim to their marriage but prided himself in siring twins. His new title was Ssabalongo. The residents marveled, "As a sire, Kintu is chief indeed." Every time a set of twins arrived, they shook his hand, "A strong man may wake up late and still get to do as much as we who woke up with the birds."

Nakato and Babirye were both called Nnabalongo, the children called both of them "Mother", but in her heart Babirye knew that when people called her Nnabalongo they were talking to her sister. She knew that the children called her Mother not because she had knelt down in pain to bring them into the world, but because she was their mother's sister.

Questions

2.1) Why do you think Kintu married both twin sisters?

.....
.....
.....2 marks

2.2) Do you think the travellers walked a long distance or a short one? How do you know?

.....
.....
.....3 marks

2.3) How many children did Nakato give birth to?

.....
.....
.....
1 mark

2.4) How did Babirye feel when she was called “mother”?

.....
.....
.....2 marks

2.5) Give the meaning of the following words or phrases as used in the passage

@ 1/2 mark

(i) fallen out

.....
.....

(ii) reprimanded

.....
.....

(iii) our hands are tied

.....
.....

(iv) prying

.....
.....

Q2B. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It's not clear what the British architect of Uganda's Parliament envisioned when he designed the building shortly before independence in 1962. Sitting askew on a hill in downtown Kampala, with its angular white columns it could be a modernist African Parthenon. But inside, it's a warren of hallways and balconies with AK-47-toting security guards lurking everywhere. On the wall outside the visitors' gallery looms a row of painted portraits of the thugs and generals—Idi Amin, Milton Obote, and others—who have ruled this country during the past fifty years, alternating with a professor and a lawyer who were ousted from power within months. “This one toppled that one, and that one toppled this one...,” a tour guide explained as he showed me around.

I teach and write about public health and have been coming to Uganda for twenty years. In August 2013, I spent a few days watching videos of old debates in the basement archives of Parliament. In 2012, Uganda passed an important public health bill, and I wanted to find out more about one of the MPs who had worked on it. It was a quiet Saturday morning when I found the tapes I was looking for. As I watched the scratchy VHS recordings, the technician who had kindly agreed to open the studio for me on a weekend sat in the adjoining anteroom working at a computer. Most of the politicians in the videos were men in dark suits, some with spectacles creeping down their noses. Some spoke with passion and clarity, pounding the air with their fists; others—the scoundrels, mainly—droned on and on.

After a few hours, the Speaker of Parliament, a formidable Ugandan woman in a British-style judicial wig, called on a twenty-four-year-old MP named Cerinah Nebanda, the person I was interested in. Before I knew it, the technician was standing beside me, his eyes glued to her as she spoke. Nebanda was beautiful, in the zaftig African way, with a warm face, a powerful voice, extraordinary charisma, and, it would turn out, unusual courage. As she shook her finger and leaned over to emphasize a point, it was impossible not to watch her.

Nebanda died in December 2012, poisoned, some of her parliamentary colleagues maintain, by Ugandan government operatives. Then, in August 2013, an online magazine published an interview with General David Ssejusa, the former coordinator of Ugandan intelligence services, who had fled into exile in the UK in May 2013. The general claimed that Nebanda, and many other prominent Ugandans who also died from mysterious illnesses or in sudden accidents, had been deliberately killed on “orders from on high”.

[DOWNLOAD MORE RESOURCES LIKE THIS ON ECOLEBOOKS.COM](http://Ecolebooks.com)

(By Helen Epstein)

Questions: Answer 2.6 – 2.10, by circling the best alternative.

@ 2 marks

- 2.6 From the passage we can conclude that the Ugandan parliament was an initiative of:
- a) Ugandans
 - b) Foreigners
 - c) Hellen Epstein
 - d) Africans
- 2.7 The phrase “thugs and generals” refers to:
- a) Criminals on the streets
 - b) Prisoners in Uganda
 - c) Past leaders of the country
 - d) It is not very clear
- 2.8 The writer of the passage is a
- a) Politician
 - b) Tourist
 - c) Journalist
 - d) Concerned citizen of the country
- 2.9 Nebanda can best be described as ___ from the passage
- a) Informed, beautiful, articulate, and intelligent
 - b) European-like, shy, influential and courageous
 - c) Extraordinary, warm, charismatic, and contentious
 - d) Patriotic, unintelligent, interesting and creepy
- 2.10 From the description of the Ugandan parliamentary debate we can tell that the debate is
- a) Exciting to listen to
 - b) Rather dull and monotonous
 - c) Very smart
 - d) Difficult to follow

Q3A. Rewrite each item in 3.1 – 3.10 according to the instructions. Do not change the meaning of the original sentence. @ 1 mark

3.1 We tied two sticks firmly to his arm. We wanted the broken bone to be held perfectly straight.
(Rewrite as one sentence using: in order that)

.....
.....
.....

3.2 The bat has very poor sight but it is an amazingly skillful flier.
(Begin: Despite)

.....
.....
.....

3.3 Many people are deserting their farms in order to come and live in our capital. They are attracted by the excitement of town life.
(Begin: Attracted)

.....
.....
.....

3.4 The teacher asked me why I had locked the door.
(Rewrite the sentence in **direct speech**)

.....
.....
.....

3.5 We all have weaknesses. This cannot be disputed.
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: That)

.....
.....
.....

3.6 Mary`s husband died three years ago.

(Rewrite using: Outlived)

.....
.....
.....

3.7 If he had not shouted, we would not have been spotted by the thieves.

(Rewrite beginning: But)

.....
.....
.....

3.8 I was foolish because I wasted time listening to idle talk.

(Begin: What)

.....
.....
.....

3.9 Hilda enjoyed herself a lot. She did not know tragedy was to befall her soon.

(Rewrite as one sentence using: Little)

.....
.....
.....

3.10 He pretends he is very ill.

(Rewrite using: make)

.....
.....
.....

Q3B. Complete the sentences 3.11 – 3.20 with the most suitable answer among the given alternatives. Put a ring around your choice. @ 1 mark

- 3.11 He merely glanced the chapter before the test.
 - A. into
 - B. at
 - C. up
 - D. on

- 3.12 If he had been warned about the crocodiles, he would not have gone swimming.
This means:
 - A. He was warned about the crocodiles.
 - B. He did not want to go swimming.
 - C. He did not go swimming because he had been warned about the crocodiles.
 - D. He went swimming and might have been attacked by crocodiles.

- 3.13 They got round him to buy a boat,?
 - A. didn't they
 - B. did they
 - C. wasn't it
 - D. don't they

- 3.14 At that time we in Paris.
 - A. used living
 - B. were living
 - C. live
 - D. would live

- 3.15 depends on how much time she has.
 - A. However, will she call again

- B. Whether will she call again
 - C. Whether she calls again
 - D. Whether she will call again
- 3.16 She needn't have gone there.
This means:
- A. She went there.
 - B. She did not go there.
 - C. We do not know whether she went there.
 - D. She did not like to go there.
- 3.17 He would rather early than late.
- A. to arrive
 - B. arriving
 - C. have arrived
 - D. arrive
- 3.18 He overlooked her application for the job.
- A. He did not notice her application
 - B. He examined her application
 - C. He looked over her application
 - D. He ignored her application
- 3.19 She used a little butter
This means:
- A. She did not use much butter
 - B. She did not like butter
 - C. She did not use any butter
 - D. She used enough butter
- 3.20 By this time next year, you quite a lot of English.
- A. will learn
 - B. Shall have learned
 - C. will have learned
 - D. would learn

END