NAME
SCHOOL
SIGNATURE

PEAS UG NETWORK
PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION 2024
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 112/1
TIME: 2 HOURS

## **Instructions to candidates**

- > This paper consists of two sections. A and B.
- Section A is compulsory.
- > Choose one item from section **B**.

### **SECTION A**

1. Read the passage below and answer questions following

"When I take the Covid-19 vaccine can I still be able to take my alcohol?" a one Laban Suruma asked the visiting Ministry of Health officials and the local area health workers in Butanda Parish, Bufundi Sub-county in the Western district of Kabale. Suruma was one of the about 30 locals who last week thronged Butanda Health Centre III to take the Covid-19 AstraZeneca vaccine. Given the approving murmurs from fellow locals when he asked the innocent but genuine question, it was only too clear what their most immediate concern was.

The vaccines only reached this hard-to reach area about two weeks ago even though the vaccination process had been ongoing for more than eight weeks countrywide. To get to Butanda, it requires one to drive 65 km. That is more than an hour around several hills around Kabale town. The health officials told Suruma that he could still take alcohol even after the vaccination but he had to limit the quantity because with or without vaccination, alcohol in his body was unhealthy.

Meanwhile, Belleria Turabatema, another resident of Butanda, said that she was confused by the conflicting information the area radio journalists were giving about the vaccination process. She said she was ready to take the covid shot but different media journalists in the area kept giving conflicting reports especially in relation to the after-effects, such as blood clots and fever. She wondered if it was safe for people like her who are above 65 years to take the covid shot. In fact, she said Butanda is an area with so many elders above 100 years old but they cannot make it to the vaccination centre. She asked if it were possible to take the vaccines closer to these people in their homes.

In February, Uganda received a donation of 864,000 dozes from the Covax facility and another 100 dozes from India. The vaccination process was officially rolled out on March 10 and the transportation of the vaccines across the country was facilitated by UNICEF. But by May 10, only 330,000 people had been vaccinated, according to Ministry of Health statistics. According to Geoffrey Nkuruziza, the in-charge of Butanda Health Centre III, of the 500 dozes of Covid-19 vaccine that had been given to the facility about two weeks ago, only 92 people had been vaccinated, a low but impressive figure when compared to the rest of the country where uptake had been low due to fears over its safety.

Catherine Tambadde, the UNICEF communication's specialist, said she was impressed by the turn up of elders in Butanda to get the vaccine and their confidence in airing out concerns regarding the possible side effects of vaccine. Following the low uptake of the vaccine, the government has expanded the vaccination centres to now include Health Centre IIIs, which were nearer to where many people lived. Intentionally, the vaccination had been limited to regional referral hospitals and Health Centre V. Transporting the temperature sensitive vaccines, however, was still a big challenge with majority of the health centres lacking the required storage facilities. This meant that the vaccines had to be transported daily to the facilities and the unused had to be taken back to the regional and referral hospitals, which was costly. Generally, the heath workers themselves had not fully embraced the vaccination process and Ntabadde said

they recently embarked on an online onsite sensitization drive. This way, they trained health workers on how to administer the vaccine and the possible related challenges.

Similar transportation challenges were cited by Kabale Assistant Health Officer, Oliver Namanya, for Bwama Health Center III in Ndorwa West, Kitumba Subcounty. Namanya said Bwama was only accessible by boat and the two available government boats often have no fuel, something which affects movement of health workers and the medicines.

Ronald Ngabirano, the in-charge of Bwama Health Centre III, echoed similar transportation challenges, saying even patients had to wait for the market boats which only operate on Mondays and Fridays (the market days) and in the morning and evening.

Facilities like all Health Centre IIIs are only given about Shs1.5M per quarter, which Ngabirano says is little and should be upped to at least Shs 4M.

(Adapted from *The Observer* - Wednesday May 12-18 2021 page 4)

### Task

You are one of the health workers who has been deployed to spearhead a research on the progress vaccination in the country. During your study, the statistics showed that there was a low turn up of the Covid-19 vaccination. In a 100 words, write the causes of the low uptake of the Covid-19 vaccine and possible solutions as in the passage.

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FAIR COPY	

## Read the following text and respond to the item.

## **Who Bewitched Ugandans?**

Today, I passed by city oil. There is a simple Mini supermarket. I just needed to buy tissue. I found two smartly dressed and beautiful Somali girls at the entrance. They all welcomed me with a smile and greeted me with **humour**. "You are most welcome sir. Please come in and make your choice", one said to me. They both escorted me to the shelves and picked what I wanted.

On my way out, it had started raining, one girl, out of customer care, picked up an umbrella, which I never even expected, covered me up to the parking yard as she kept convincing me to keep buying from their shop. You could see this beautiful, determined girl willing to do business and retain this potential customer much as I had only spent five thousand shillings in their shop. I just thanked her and went away. But that's not my point.

On my way home, I found the Ugandan woman selling matooke. I stopped by and wanted to buy one for my family. I asked her, "Madam, how much is a bunch of matooke?" While facing the opposite side, she even didn't turn to look at me, she just replied, "Thirty thousand." I said, "Madam, I have twenty thousand shillings." She turned as if I had abused her. Do you think I get the bananas from your grandfather's garden. I just went away and looked for it somewhere else, but also there, she was a little more polite. But I finally bought at thirty thousand shillings and carried them myself into the vehicle.

But still that's not my point.

My point is, the ones I supported with five thousand shillings took me as a king and I meant heaven to them while the ones I did with thirty thousand shillings, took me as a nobody and I meant nothing to them. This is just one example in Uganda representing millions of worse scenarios. This is how poor natives run poorer. They start small businesses and fail, and they consider taking in more litres of anointing oil and blessed water from their pastors. They engage in a campaign of blaming everyone or government for their failure. As they chase away money every single day, the foreigners come with nothing and become bosses to our so called graduates.

You will not hear many testimonies of Ugandans who started something small and sustained it to international level. All we do is to believe that the whites, brown or coloured are superior. One enters into an Indian shop, and an Indian gives one his chair and one sits like a queen while they bargain, whereas when one enters in some Ugandan shops, they meet a woman painting her lips as she is covered with multicolored manufactured hair, and see her looking with one eye as though she were a detective and asks without any kind of concern, "What do you want?" That is not good. It is like we are so comfortable with poverty yet people are dying in lack while we have the largest portion of resources.

Millions go to school and study, but still such characters they learned from their parents hinder their development. There isn't any Indian graduate who anticipates poverty or riches from government. They know what to do from childhood. Here, it is fighting, quarreling, rumour mongering, hatred and blaming government for everything that we fail at. I'm not exonerating government from all the suffering we are going through but have we played out our part? Believe me or not if we continue with this attitude, even if the government changes ten times, we shall continue crying "Government etuyambe!"

## (Adapted from an online source)

"You will not hear many testimonies of Ugandans who started something small and sustained it to international level." Show how true this is.

b)	What life and business lessons do you draw from what happens in the Mini Supermarket?
c)	I asked her, "Madam, how much is a bunch of Matooke?" (Rewrite without using quotation marks)
d)	How do you feel about what happens to the writer?
e)	Give the meanings of the following words and expressions as used in the text? Humour
	" Multicolored manufactured hair"
	Rumour mongering
	Exonerate

## **Section B**

# Either

#### Item 3

You are the Security Prefect of your school and you have discovered that there is a real danger that a fire can break out somewhere anytime soon. You decide to write instructions on "What you must do when there is a fire alarm" including key information

that will assist students in following regulations and in ensuring their safety and that of others.

Write a document you will pin up in different area of the school to create awareness.

## Or

## Item 4

You are contesting for a political post in your community, and you have prepares a manifesto addressing a number of political issues such as education, health, and taxes, and expressing a number of promises such as an anti-corruption pledge. All these have been included in your inaugural campaign speech. Write a speech you will deliver.

END.