

Candidate's Name: .....

Signature: .....

| Random No. |  |  |  |  |  | Personal No. |  |  |
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(Do not write your school/Centre name of number anywhere on this booklet.)

112/1  
ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE  
Paper 1  
(Theory)  
April 2026  
2 Hours



For scorers' use only

|                      |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Total weighted score |  |  |
| Initials             |  |  |

ASK INTEGRATED TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS BUREAU LTD

Uganda Lower Secondary Certificate of Education

S.3 END OF TERM I ASSESSMENTS 2026

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PAPER 1

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*This paper consists of two sections; A and B. It has four items in all.*

*Section A is compulsory.*

*Respond to one item from Section B.*

*Respond to three items in all.*

*Responses to all items must be written in the spaces provided.*

*Any additional items responded to will not be scored.*

For Scorers' Use Only

| Item No.             | Basic Code | Weighted Score | Scorers' Initials |
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| 1                    |            |                |                   |
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| Total weighted score |            |                |                   |

## ITEM ONE

### Read the text below.

Uganda is preparing for the 2026 general elections, a moment that many citizens see as critical for shaping the country's future. While elections are meant to strengthen democracy, several challenges continue to affect voter participation and confidence in the process.

One of the biggest issues is **low voter turnout**, especially among young people. Many youths feel disconnected from politics, citing unemployment, poverty, and broken promises from leaders as reasons for their apathy. Civic education is limited, meaning that large sections of the population do not fully understand their rights or the importance of voting. In addition, misinformation spread through social media has created confusion and mistrust, discouraging citizens from registering or showing up at polling stations.

Logistical challenges also play a role. In past elections, some polling stations opened late due to delays in delivering voting materials. Others were located far from communities, making it difficult for rural voters to access them. Long queues, inadequate transport, and poor communication have further discouraged participation.

To address these problems, the **Electoral Commission** has introduced several reforms. Voter education campaigns are being conducted in schools, churches, and community centres to raise awareness. Mobile registration units have been deployed to rural areas to make it easier for citizens to register. Strict monitoring of polling stations has been promised to ensure transparency and fairness. Civil society organizations and NGOs are also working to encourage youth participation, stressing that voting is both a right and a responsibility.

Despite these efforts, analysts warn that challenges remain. Some citizens still lack confidence in political promises, while others prefer to stay away from politics altogether. There are also concerns about the influence of money in politics, intimidation during campaigns, and unequal access to media coverage. Building trust between leaders and citizens, ensuring fair competition, and improving transparency are seen as essential steps to increase participation in the 2026 elections.

Ultimately, the success of the elections will depend not only on the Electoral Commission but also on the willingness of citizens to take part. Active participation will strengthen democracy, give voice to ordinary people, and ensure that leaders are held accountable.

### Task:

You have been selected by the Electoral Commission to address community members in Kakumiro District. Using the text above, write a **paragraph of not more than 150 words** explaining the factors affecting voter participation in Uganda’s 2026 elections.

# Rough Copy

[illegible]

# Fair copy

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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

September, is marked by weeding and mulching to protect the crop. This is also the time when farmers apply manure or fertilizer to strengthen the plants.

Harvesting comes twice a year, with the main season running from October to January. The red coffee cherries are hand-picked, often by the whole family. It is a joyful but demanding time, as farmers compete to fill baskets and sacks. The cherries are then pulped, fermented, washed, and dried on mats in the sun. The smell of drying coffee fills the air, and children play around the homesteads while elders carefully turn the beans to prevent mould.

Coffee growing is not without challenges. Farmers compete with pests like the coffee berry borer, unpredictable rains, and falling prices. Yet, just as children once competed for mushrooms or mangoes, farmers take pride in producing the best beans. Coffee is more than a crop; it is a livelihood. It pays school fees, builds houses, and connects villages to the wider world through trade.

During harvest, trading centres come alive. Buyers from towns and cities arrive, offering cash for sacks of parchment coffee. Farmers gather to negotiate prices, share stories, and celebrate their hard work. Just like Christmas once brought joy and new clothes, coffee harvest brings hope, income, and community spirit.

## Questions

a) Coffee growing has long been one of the most important agricultural activities in Uganda. Why do farmers look forward to the different coffee seasons?

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b) East or West, home is best. Using the text, explain how coffee growing reflects this saying.

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c) If the October–January harvest season were extended to include farmer training, how would this be different from the other seasons?

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d) Coffee is Uganda’s leading export crop. In your view, what makes it so valuable both locally and internationally?

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.....  
e) Buyers from towns and cities arrive, offering cash for sacks of parchment coffee. Farmers gather to negotiate prices, share stories, and celebrate their hard work. (Join the two sentences into one using: **Not only...**)  
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f) Replace the bolded word in the sentence with an appropriate synonym without changing the meaning: “Farmers eagerly look forward to the planting, weeding, harvesting, and drying seasons.”  
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## SECTION B

### Either

#### ITEM 3

You have just joined a new company as a junior employee. After one month, the management is organizing elections to select representatives for the **Staff Welfare Committee**. New employees have a slot for the position of **Assistant Welfare Representative**.

#### Task:

Write a **public talk** to address the staff community, convincing them that you are the right candidate for the role. (*Use between 250–300 words*)

#### ITEM 4

During the school holidays, you visited your relatives and stayed with them for two weeks. While there, one of the family members celebrated their **wedding anniversary**.

**Task:**

Write a composition describing what took place during the celebration. (*Use between 250–300 words*)

**END**