

NAME .....

ADM NO. ....

SCHOOL .....

101 / 2

**ENGLISH PAPER 2**

**COMPREHENSION, LITERARY APPRECIATION AND GRAMMER**

**TIME: 2 ½ HRS**

**FORM 3 END OF TERM 1**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:-**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS QUESTION PAPER.**

**ALL YOUR ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE SPACES PROVIDED IN THIS QUESTION PAPER**

**FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY**

QUESTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>		

This paper consists of 10 printed pages. Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

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

During the last couple of decades, the developing world has made enormous economic progress. This can be seen most clearly in the rising trend of incomes and consumption: between 1965 and 1985 consumption per capital in the developing world went up by almost 70 per cent. Broader measures of well-being confirm this picture –life expectancy, child mortality, and educational attainment have all improved markedly.

Against that background of achievement, it is all more staggering and all the more shameful – that more than one billion people in the developing world are living in poverty. Progress in raising average incomes, however welcome, must not distract attention from this massive and continuing burden of poverty. The same is true of the broader measures of well-being. Life expectancy in sub-Saharan Africa is just 50 years: In Japan it is almost 80. More than 11 million children in the developing world lack access even to primary education while in the developed world, anything less than universal enrolment would rightly be regarded as unacceptable. The starkness of these contrasts attests to the continuing toll of human deprivation.

It should be noted that even in the developing world, poverty levels differ from region to region, country to country and even location to location within the same country. For example nearly half of the world's poor live in South Asia, a region that accounts for less than one third of the world's population. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a smaller, but still highly disproportionate share of global poverty. Within regions and countries, the poor are often concentrated in certain places in rural areas with high population densities. Often, the problems of poverty, population and the environment are intertwined; earlier patterns of development and pressure of rapidly expanding populations mean that many of the poor live in areas of acute environmental degradation.

It is also true that the weight of poverty falls most heavily on certain groups. Women in general are disadvantaged. This is because in poor households, they often shoulder more of the workload than men, are less educated, and have less access to remunerative activities. Children, too, suffer disproportionately, and the future quality of their lives is compromised by inadequate nutrition, health care, and education. This is especially true for girls, for their primary school enrolment rates are less than 50% in many African countries. Obviously, reducing poverty is the fundamental objective of economic development in any country. It is estimated that in 1985, more than one billion people in the developing world lived in absolute poverty. Clearly then, economic development has a long way to go. Knowledge about the poor is essential if governments are to adopt sound development strategies and more effective policies for attacking poverty. How many poor are there? Where do they live? What are their precise economic

circumstances? Answering these questions is the first step towards understanding the impact of economic policies on the poor.

Questions.

- a. What evidence does the author give to show that incomes and consumption trends are rising in the developing world?(2mks)
  
- b. How does the author feel about the progress made so far by the developing world(2mks)
  
- c. Why does the author mention Japan?1mk
  
- d. What is odd on pervert situation in South Asia? (2mks)
  
- e. Explain the relationship between poverty and high population? 1 mks)
  
- f. Rewrite the following sentences in singular .1mk  
“They are also less educated, and have less access for remunerative activity.”

g. Why is a girl doubly disadvantaged in a poor country.(3mks)

h. In about 55 words,summarise the main argument of the author.(4mks)

Rough copy

Final copy

- i. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in passage.(2mks)  
-Staggering-

- Compromised-

**COMPREHENSION.**

By great fortune and to the relief of the chief, Akoko conceived soon after her return .He had hoped that he would get some respite from the many oblique statements about his monogamous and one-son state. Not of course that anybody talked about it openly and definitely nobody referred to his wife about the matter, for events were still fresh in the people's memories and everyone knew that there was no wrath like the wrath of an even tempered man; but one can talk without talking ,and the people of Ramogi were masters of that willy tongued act.

The pregnancy was uneventful but once again the birth was harrowing and Owuor found himself wishing fervently that no more children would come. The child was a boy and everyone uttered a sigh of relief for the chief. Two rocks were definitely improvements on one. They named him Owang' Sino after a famous warrior of the clan and he bore a startling resemblance to his father with whom he became friends from the first moment his eyes opened and he saw that black face with its wide cheekbones, big nose and brilliant white teeth. The baby crowed with pleasure whenever his father came within vision and predictably his first word was *baba-daddy*. Compared to his chatterbox brother and sister, Owang' was welcome respite for his mother. His demands were few and he was as easy to please as his father. Even by the standards of the time, it was a close knit family, with the father standing resolutely between the world and his little band that every one so longed to enlarge. Infact he was well pleased, for his father before him with many wives also had what he had achieved with one wife-two sons. His brother on the other hand had made up for Owuor's reserve. He had four wives and eight children. The gap between the brothers had widened considerably. This was worsened by the fact that Otieno was weak man who seemed to have a knack for marrying one shiftless wife after another with the result that he was almost entirely dependent on his brother. This he took only as a rightful due which could not have been too bad had not been extremely jealous of his brother whom he also hated with venom. In his heart, in spite of his many wives, he desired his brother's wife who seemed to get younger every year instead of getting older. Even his youngest wife who was still in her teens could not compare with Akoko, with her flawless skin and still very trim figure kept by hard work. Otieno treated his wives like sluts and they did not fail him. Owuor treated his wife like a queen and she did not fail him either. The season ran into each other swiftly and silently and soon the children were half grown. However, the world was no longer a quiet, and predictable paradise. Rumours and whispers had reached this far, of happenings which were strange, to say the least. A footloose wanderer the name of Ambre K'ongoso who went as mysteriously as he came had brought stories of *Jorochere*, white skinned people who now ruled Most of their land. Their magic was incomprehensible for they could kill with a mere puff of smoke and bang from something that resembled a pipe.

### Questions

- i. Explain what happens immediately after this extract. (4mks)

- ii. State and explain the character traits of the following from the passage.6mks
- Otieno
  - Owuor
  - Obura
- iii. Identify and illustrate two styles used by the author in the passage.(4mks)
- iv. “And where does one get pesa from” asked Obura .  
Write in reported speech.(1mk)
- v. The gap between brothers had widened considerably .Add a question tag.(1mk)
- vi. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.
- a. Venom
  - b. Sluts
  - c. Swiftly
  - d. Incomprehensible.

**POETRY(20MKS)**

**READ THE FOLLOWING POEM AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.**

Mary – my daughter  
She was dark ,when she was young,  
In fact, she had a lot of colour- a lot of pigment,  
Tall,full body and stately carriage,  
A fine pair of whole fulsome lips under  
A snub shaped African nose,  
A village belle she was – she was beautiful.

But now like the adder,  
The top layer of her skin is off.  
And she now looks like a pitiable returnee from  
The leper colony,  
Her dark African lips like talons of some  
Unknown scavenger in a savanna wilderness.

She is my first and only child,  
She was a student at the college of Christ's knowledge,  
She was last seen on a Saturday night outside  
Safari hotel, with the parish priest,  
She had on a pair of red trousers in a pair of straps  
Of leather for shoes. On her head, was hair of dead horse  
Long rotten  
Those who tried to talk with her say her reply is:"I have been"  
Our elders used to say  
"A missing dog hears not the whistle of the hunter"  
But if by accident,  
You know Mary's whereabouts,  
Please report at the nearest police- a handsome.  
**Reward**  
Awaits you.





5. What is the attitude of the persona towards Mary?(2mks)

6. Explain the meaning of the following ;

i.)Belle (1mk)

ii)"A missing dog hears not the whistle of the hunter". (1mk)

7. a)Comment on the tone of the poem.(2mks)

b.)Explain the relevance of the title.(2mks)

**GRAMMER. 20 MKS**

**For each of the following sentences make changes according to the instructions given.**

- i. The mouse jumped over the hysterical girl (Rewrite the sentence starting with  
The hysterical girl.....)

- ii. Test tubes, beakers and Bunsen burners were not enough for the experiment (Begin: The experiment.....)

**Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions.**

- i. The prefect is answerable .....The behavior of the class.
- ii. After walking for three kilometers, they were lucky to get water..... the stream.
- iii. I have placed the coffee table..... the shade of that tree over there.

**Explain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the following sentences.**

- i. They arrived at the eleventh hour.
- ii. Most people prefer to sit at the fence.

**Join the following sentences according to the instructions given.**

1. I had seen them relieve themselves by the roadside.  
I easily alerted the police to take action.  
Begin: Having..
2. They were no longer children. I was surprised by their carefree attitude.(begin :Being....
3. They left home early. They did not go straight to their place of work.  
Begin: Leaving.....

**For each of the words below, construct two sentences to convey two different meanings.**

- i. Saw

ii. Lead

iii. Fast

iv. Peer

v. Race

vi. Draw.

Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the word in brackets

- i. Sunset can be an..... Sight (awe).
- ii. A problem that has no answer is..... (solve)
- iii. We learnt a great deal from the speech ;It was very..... (inform)
- iv. It is against our culture to treat older people(respect)