

NAME ..... INDEX NUMBER .....

SIGNATURE .....

DATE .....

101/2

**ENGLISH**

**(Comprehension, Literary, Appreciation and Grammar)**

PAPER 2

**TIME: 2½ HRS**

JULY/AUGUST 2018

## **END OF TERM TWO FORM 4 EVALUATION EXAM**

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (K.C.S.E)

**ENGLISH**

Paper 2

JULY/AUGUST 2018

**Time: 2½ hours**

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE**

- 1) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided.
- 2) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above .
- 3) Answer all questions in this question paper.
- 4) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.

### **FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Score</b>	<b>Candidates Score</b>
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	

**1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:- (20 MARKS)**

Our emphasis on money and industries has made us concentrate on urban development. We recognize that we do have enough money to bring the kind of development to each village which would benefit everybody. We also know that we cannot establish an industry in each village and through this means effect a rise in the real incomes of the people. For these reasons, we spend most of our money in urban areas and our industries are established in the towns.

Yet the greater part of this money that we spend in the towns comes from loans. Whether it is used to build schools, hospitals, houses or factories etc. It still has to be repaid. But it is obvious that it cannot be repaid just out of the money obtained from urban and industrial development. To repay the loans we have to use foreign currency which is obtained from the sale of our exports. But we do not now sell our industrial products in foreign markets, and indeed it is likely to be a long time before our industries produce for export. The main aim of our new industries is import substitution - that is to produce things which **hitherto** we have had to import from foreign countries.

It is therefore obvious that the foreign currency we shall use to pay back the loans used in the development of the urban area will not come from the towns or industries. Where then shall we get it from? We shall get it from the villages and from agriculture. What does this mean? It means that the people who benefit directly from development which is brought by borrowed money, are not the ones who will repay the loans. The largest proportion of the loans will be spent in and for the urban area, but the largest proportion of the loans will be spent through the efforts of the farmers.

This fact should always be **borne in mind** for there are various forms of exploitation. We must not forget that people who live in towns can possibly become the exploiters of those who live in rural areas. All our big hospitals are in towns and they benefit only a small section of the people of Tanzania. Yet if we have built them with loans from outside Tanzania, it is the overseas sale of peasants' produce, which provides the foreign exchange for repayment. Those who do not get the benefit of the hospitals thus carry major responsibility of paying for them. Tarmac roads with loans, it is again the farmer who produces the goods who will pay for them. What is more, the foreign exchange with which the car is bought also comes from the sale of the farmers' produce. Again, electric lights, water pipes, hotels and other aspects of modern developments are mostly found in towns. Most of them have been built with loans and most of them do not benefit the farmer directly, although they will be paid for by the foreign exchange earned by the sale of this produce. We should always bear this in mind.

Although when we talk of exploitation we usually think of capitalists, we should not forget that there are many small fish in the sea. They eat each other. The large ones eat the small ones and the small ones eat those who are even smaller. There are two possible ways of dividing the people in our country. We can put the capitalists and feudalists on one side, and the peasants and workers on the other. But we can also divide the people into urban dwellers on one side and those who live in the rural areas on the other. If we are not careful, we might get to the position where the real exploitation in Tanzania is that of the town dwellers exploiting the peasants.

a) What is the author's main argument in the first paragraph? (2mks)

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b) According to the passage, what are the sources of money used to repay loans obtained by Tanzania? (2mks)

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c) In not more than 50 words, summarize the reasons why the town people are considered exploiters. (6 mks)

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d) Mention two challenges facing the Tanzania government as brought out in the passage. (2mks)

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e) Explain how appropriate the figure of speech in the last paragraph is in relation to the author's argument. (3mks)

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f) The author says: "This fact should always be borne in mind....." Which fact is he referring to and why should it be borne in mind? (2mks)

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g) We must not forget that people who live in towns can possibly exploit those who live in rural areas . (Rewrite in the passive). (1mk)

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h) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (3mks)

i) hitherto .....

ii) borne in mind .....

2. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow. (25marks)

Except for Kithinji Makau who seemed to have trouble handling the cadaver, the other five soon formed a good team. One person would read from the manual, another would dissect and separate the tissues and the rest would try to identify the revealed structures. Anatomy was the human body into a doctor's head; it was just a test of one's power of recall- an invaluable tool for a doctor. To carry in one's head the names, distribution and function of hundreds of muscles, nerves, blood vessels, parts of the brain, the skeleton, and all the internal organs require a no mean feat of memorization. However it soon became clear that two people were fighting for the top position in anatomy. They were both from table six - Aoro Sigu and that slip of a girl Wandia Mugo.

There were other subjects to be learned including Biochemistry and physiology, but none caused as much tension and rivalry as anatomy. If you saw a medic mumbling to himself, it was not because he was at prayer, the poor guy was practicing his anatomy. By the end of the third and last semester, the battle for supremacy in anatomy became palpable. People slept with their Cunningham's Manual and their Gray's Text Book of Anatomy. Where two or three were gathered together, anatomy was the main subject. Finally the day came. The written papers were done and the day for practical's came. You could have cut the tension with a knife after everyone took his place under a microscope. Each time the bell rang one had to move to the next item, irrespective of whether one had managed to identify the previous one or not. The time was fixed.

**Questions**

a) Name any other two members of the team not mentioned in this passage and briefly describe their first reaction at the dissecting table. (3mks)

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b) Compare Aoro Sigu and Wandia Mugo in this passage. (2mks)

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c) Identify two thematic concerns highlighted in this excerpt. (4mks)

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d) Each time the bell rang one had to move to the next item, irrespective of whether one had managed to identify the previous one or not. (Begin, Irrespective.....end.....rang) (1mk)

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e) Make notes on the author's description of anatomy. (3mks)

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f) Explain an incident in the past that explains Aoro's passion for medicine. (4mks)

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g) Describe the mood of the third and last semester as brought out in the excerpt. (2mks)

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h) "Where two or three were gathered together....." comment on the stylistic device employed here. (3mks)

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i) How does the battle for supremacy in anatomy end? (2mks)

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j) Explain the meaning of 'palpable' as used in the excerpt. (1mk)

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**3. POETRY**

**Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow: (20mks)**

**ONCE UPON A TIME**

Once upon a time dear son  
They used to laugh with their hearts  
And laugh with their eyes, but now they only  
Laugh with their teeth  
While their ice-cold-block-eyes  
Search behind my shadow

There was a time indeed  
They used to shake hands with their hearts  
But that's gone son  
Now they shake hands without hearts  
As their hands search my empty pockets  
'feel at home', come again'  
They say but when I come  
Again and feel at home, once, twice

There will be no thrice  
For then I find the doors shut on me

So I have learned many things, son  
I have learned to wear many faces  
Like dresses, home face, office face,  
Cocktail face  
With all their conforming smiles  
Like a fixed portrait smile

And I have learned too  
To laugh with only my teeth  
And shake hands without my heart  
I have also learned to say “Goodbye”  
When I mean ‘Good riddance’  
To say ‘Glad to meet you’  
Without being glad: and to say ‘it has been  
Nice talking to you’ after being bored  
But believe me son I want to be what I used to be when I  
was like you

I want to unlearn these muting things  
Most of all, I want to re-learn  
How to laugh, show me how  
I used to laugh and smile  
Once upon a time when I was like you

**Questions**

a) Who is the persona in the poem? (2mks)

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b) Briefly describe what the poem is about? (3mks)

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c) Identify any two images that emphasise what the persona is saying. (2mks)

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d) Explain two poetic devices used in the poem. (4mks)

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e) Explain the following lines as used in the poem. (3mks)

- i) Like fixed portrait smile
- ii) I want to unlearn these muting things.
- iii) Laugh with their teeth

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f) What is the relationship between the persona and the son? (2mks)

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g) Describe the tone of the poem? (3mks)

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h) Suggest an alternative title to the poem. (1mk)

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**15. GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)**

**a) Rewrite the following question according to the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning. (4mks)**

i) It was the first time the school performed well.  
(Begin: Never before .....)

.....

ii) Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa.  
(Rewrite using- higher - instead of -highest-)

.....

iii) The residents have succeeded in cleaning up the estate, what is more, they have made it the cleanest in the entire region. (Rewrite using - not only-)

.....

iv) I did not know that there was trouble ahead.  
(Begin: Little .....)

.....

**b) Each of the following sentences has two different meanings. Write down the two meanings of each. (2 marks)**

i) There is a man on that chair that has a broken leg.

a) .....

b) .....

ii) Eating monkeys can be interesting.

a) .....

b) .....

**c) Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb formed from the word in brackets. (2mks)**

i) All his friends were at the airport to escort him. (see)

.....

ii) Simon was shocked by the news of the closure of Nakumatt supermarket. (take)

.....

**d) Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate preposition. (3mks)**

i) They make clothes .....cotton.

ii) Mr Maina was sentenced .....child neglect but acquitted.....  
murder.

**e) Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets. (2mks)**

i) The criminal's .....behaviour in court appalled the judge. (scandal)

ii) Hardly had the baby .....down when the mother began to clean the house. (lie)

**f) Complete the following sentences with the appropriate question tag. (2mks)**

i) We need to learn to prioritize, .....

ii) Come and visit us tomorrow, .....