

NAME: _____ ADM NO. _____

SCHOOL: _____ CLASS: _____

DATE: _____ CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE: _____

101/2

ENGLISH

PAPER TWO

FORM 4

(Comprehension, Literary

Appreciation and Grammar)

March / April 2013

TIME: 2½ HOURS

ELDORET EAST INTER-SCHOOLS EXAMINATION- 2013

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

FORM FOUR

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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. Answers to **all** questions must be written in the spaces provided in this booklet.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

SECTION	MAX. SCORE	CAND. SCORE
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
TOTAL SCORE	80	

1. Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.

TRADE LIBERALIZATION: A STUMBLING BLOCK TO EDUCATION

The universal Declaration of Human Rights clearly states that “Everyone has the right to education, “Unfortunately to many poor children in Kenya this is a mere wish-washy dream. Though education plays a great role in enjoyment of human rights in addition to individual personality development to many children in Lowly Developed Countries (L.D.C.s) accessing education is a nightmare.

In Kenya agriculture contributes over three - quarters of income for house holds in rural areas. These incomes are directly used to finance education, consequently anything that affects agriculture, also affects education. Quite unfortunately, market-distorting practices by developed members of World Trade Organization (W.T.O) are negatively affecting production and trade in agricultural products in Kenya, leaving an ineffaceable scar in the development and education of children.

Having liberalized its market mainly because of pressures from World Bank and International Monetary Fund through Structural Adjustment Program’s (S.A.Ps), competition from well established foreign organization had led to reduction in production and even collapsing of some factories. This has directly translated to loss of Jobs, Market for local produce. Poor farmers have to chase the ever -elusive market for their produce, get poor pay hence no enough finances to cater for education expenses of their children. In addition, poorly paid workers in processing factories can’t afford to provide adequate food for their children live alone their education and clothing. More painfully the closure and reduced production of the local factories has rendered most of them jobless.

It is evidently pellucid that international trade particularly in agricultural products and agreements affecting it has impacted on the education of many children in Kenya. Practices that have denied Kenyan farmers, traders and workers a chance to fully exploit their resources have led to a screaming poverty in the country. This poverty has hindered the struggle of Kenyans to achieve great goals in development particularly in providing education to all. Though there is some little impact by local factors, it can be concluded that unfair trade leads to poverty in Lowly Developed Countries which denies children their right to education.

The impacts of trade Liberalization are clearly mirrored in the education sector in Kenya. In the first three successive decades after independence in 1963 saw impressive gains in education access in Kenya. From the time Kenya joined the W.T.O. education participation has not only weakened and retrogressed but also eroded the gains achieved in previous decades.

Questions

1. What according to the first paragraph are the main functions of education. (2marks)

2. Provide another phrase that could replace the phrase “screaming poverty” (1mark)

3. In not more than 100 words summarize the effects of trade liberalization on African Countries. (5marks)

4. The impacts of trade liberalization are clearly mirrored in the education sector in Kenya.
(Rewrite this sentence showing possession) (1mark)
-
-
5. In Kenya agriculture contributes over three-quarters of income for house holds in rural areas, ...
(add a question tag) (1mark)
-
-
6. Poor farmers have to chase the ever-elusive market for their produce.
(Rewrite this sentence in the passive voice) (2marks)
-
-
7. What is ironical in this passage. (2marks)
-
-
8. What are the main negative affects of W.T.O on Kenya from the time it joined it. (2marks)
-
-
9. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4marks)
- a) wish-washy
-
- b) ineffaceable
-
- c) pellucid
-
- d) mirrored in the education sector
-

2. **Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow.**

- MORTEN KIIL: (going up to DR. STOCKMANN): Well, Stockmann, do you see what these monkey tricks of yours lead to?
- DR. STOCKMANN: I have simply done my duty.
- MORTEN KIIL: What was that you said about the tanneries at Molledal?
- DR. STOCKMANN: You heard well enough. I said they were the source of all the muck.
- MORTEN KIIL: My tannery too?
- DR. STOCKMANN: Unfortunately your tannery is by far the worst.
- MORTEN KIIL: Are you going to put that in the papers?
- DR. STOCKMANN: I shall hide nothing.
- MORTEN KIIL: That may cost you dearly, Stockman. (Goes out.)
- A STOUT MAN (going up to CAPTAIN HORSTER, without taking any notice of the ladies): Well, Captain, so you lend your house to enemies of the people?
- HORSTER: I think I can do whatever I like with my own property, Mr. Vik.
- THE STOUT MAN: Then you will have no objection if I do the same with mine.
- HORSTER: What do you mean, sir?
- THE STOUT MAN: You will hear from me in the morning. (Turns his back on him and moves off.)

PETRA: Was that not the owner of your ship, Captain Horster?
 HORSTER: Yes, that was Mr. Vik the shipowner.
 ASLAKSEN: (with the voting-papers in his hands, gets up on to the platform and rings his bell):
 Gentlemen, allow me to announce the result. With only one vote to the contrary ...
 A YOUNG MAN: That is the drunk chap!
 ASLAKSEN: By the votes of everyone here except a tipsy man, this meeting of citizens declares Dr.
 Thomas Stockman to be an enemy of the people. (Shouts and applause.) Three cheers for
 our ancient and honourable citizen community!
 (Renewed applause.) Three cheers for our able and efficient Mayor, who has so loyally put
 duty above family! (Cheers.) The meeting is dissolved. (Gets down.)
 BILLING: Three cheers for the Chairman!
 THE WHOLE CROWD: Three cheers for Aslaksen! Hurra!
 DR. STOCKMANN: My hat and coat, Petra! Captain, have you room on your ship for passengers to the New
 World?
 HORSTER: For you and your family we shall make room, Doctor.
 DR. STOCKMANN: (as PETRA helps him into his coat): Good, Come, Katherine! Come, boys!
 MRS. STOCKMANN: (in an undertone): Thomas, dear, let us go out by the back way.
 DR. STOCKMANN: No back ways for me, Katherine. (Raising his voice.) You will hear more of this enemy of
 the people, before he shakes the dust off his shoes upon you! I am not so forgiving as a
 certain person: I do not say: "I forgive you, for ye know not what ye do."
 ASLAKSEN: (shouting): That is a blasphemous comparison. Dr. Stockmann!
 BILLING: It is, by God! It's dreadful for decent people to listen to.
 A COARSE VOICE: Threatens us now, does he!
 OTHER VOICES (excitedly): Let's go and break his windows! Duck him in the fjord!
 ANOTHER VOICE: Blow your horn. Evensen! Pip, Pip! (Horn blowing, hisses, and wild cries.
 DR. STOCKMANN goes out through the hall with his family, HORSTER clearing a way
 for them.)
 THE WHOLE CROWD (howling after them as they go): Enemy of the People! Enemy of the People!
 BILLING: (as he puts his papers together): Well, I'm damned if I go and drink toddy with the
 Stockmanns tonight! (The crowd press towards the exit. The uproar continues outside;
 shouts of "Enemy of the People!" are heard from the street.)

Questions

(i) What happens immediately after the excerpt? (2 marks)

(ii) How does Dr Stockmann pay 'dearly' as threatened by Morten Kill? (4 marks)

(iii) Briefly describe TWO themes brought out in this excerpt (4 marks)

(iv) Contrast the character of Morten Kill with that of Dr. Stockmann as brought out in the extract. (4 marks)

(v) "I have simply done my duty" (add a question tag) (1mark)

(vi) What does Dr. Stockmann mean by 'new world?' (2 marks)

(vii) "I think I can do whatever I like with my own property" (Rewrite in the past tense) (1mark)

(viii) Why does Billing say "flu damned if I go and drink toddy with the Stockmanns tonight!" (3 marks)

(ix) Identify and illustrate TWO aspects of style used in the excerpt. (4 marks)

3. **Read the given oral narrative and answer the questions that follow. (20marks)**

The King and Two Poor Men

There was once in a town, a King and some people, two of them very poor men. Those poor men loved each other very much. One day, one of them told the other, 'My brother, we have lived for a long time, since we were young, until now we are old, we have not had children!' The other one told him, 'God will offer us children.' Soon enough, their wives became pregnant. They carried their pregnancies until each gave birth to a son. One of the men asked the other, 'Now both of our wives have given birth, what will you call your son?' The other told him, 'I will call mine Nia Moja'. He then asked the other, 'And what name will you give to yours?' The other said, 'I will call mine Nia Mbili!'

They brought up their children until they became adults. Soon both of the fathers fell ill, and after some time, they both died. The two Sons buried their fathers, completed funeral rites and stayed with their mothers until the mothers also fell ill, and died after some time. After their deaths, Nia Mbili told his companion. 'My brother, we had better leave this place because if we stay, we will be too much in grief. Therefore, prepare your food and I will prepare mine, and then we will leave!' Nia Moja agreed. They both prepared sweet meats and packed them in their bags together with gourds of water.

They left home and travelled for a long time through forests and wasteland and when they reached a certain place, Nia Moja told his companion, 'Brother, let us rest here and eat our food.' But the other said, 'Oh my brother, if we eat both packets, they will get finished. Let us first eat your food and drink your water, and when they get finished, we will eat mine.' Nia Moja agreed and they ate his food. When they finished they rested and started on the journey again. They travelled for a long time, until darkness fell, and they ate the rest of Nia Moja's food and slept.

In the morning Nia Moja told his companion, 'My brother, let us eat your food now.' But Nia Mbili said, 'No, let's go, we will eat later.' They travelled until it was midday. 'My brother,' said Nia Moja, 'bring the food, even if it is that water.' Again Nia Mbili said, 'Aaaha. I am telling you, let's go.' They travelled on until darkness fell again. Nia Moja, tired and hungry now said, 'Oh my brother I can't move on any more because of the thirst I am feeling.' Nia Mbili told him, 'If you really want to eat, bring those eyes of yours, I take them out.' 'I don't want food, I just want water. Take off my eyes but give me water!' said Nia Moja. He told him, 'Alright, without doubt.' He took a knife and took out his companion's eyes and threw them down, and told him, 'Sit there with your stupidity! You call yourself Nia Moja, good-bye then!' He then went away.

Nia Moja cried for a long time until it became very dark. He heard the wind roaring, and a little while later, big birds flying overhead. They cried, 'Mother tell us, mother tell us,' and the mother of the birds told them, 'My children, what can I tell you? These events are full of wonder. That is Nia Moja whose eyes have been taken out by Nia Mbili. If he knew, he would have rubbed some leaves on his eyes and he would get his sight.' And the birds flew away. Nia Moja stroked about gently and found the leaves. He squeezed them and rubbed his eyes and soon he could see. He said, 'Aha, now I have become a medicine man!' He plucked some of the leaves and filled his bag with them. He traveled for a long time and finally came to a hut belonging to an old woman who asked him, 'My child, where are you coming from?' He said, 'I know where I am coming from but I don't know where I am going to.' He added, 'I, grandmother, am a medicine man; I treat those people who have lost their sight!' And the old woman said, 'Oh my son, here we don't pound, we don't sweep or make iron sheets because the King's child is blind!' 'Mmm,' said Nia Moja. 'I can treat the child!'

The grand old woman anxiously waited for dawn and in the morning she ran to the King's palace and knocked. She was welcomed and she said, 'I have come to bring you news. Those who are blind can get their sight.' When the King was called and told of this news he said, 'I have employed valuable medicine men with their medicines and they could not cure my child, how can this one succeed?' The old woman said, 'Oh King, don't be doubtful, this one will cure your child!' The King said, 'Then bring him, but his head will be at my mercy if my child does not see.'

Nia Moja was called and he said, 'I don't refuse, but let the child sleep on a sack of rice and in the morning cook the rice and call many people for a party. Then, I will come and treat him! That night the child slept on a sack of rice and in the morning a party was held. And even we, did not cook anymore, we went to eat at the King's palace. When we reached there the party was opened, and the King himself was given food inside. Nia Moja then squeezed those leaves and rubbed them on the eyes of the blind child and the child could see. He asked the child, 'Who do you see?' 'Am I a white person or a black one?' and the child said, 'A black person.'

He took the child outside where thousands of people were gathered and he told the child, 'Show me your mother.' And the child did so, and also the father. Nia Moja gave the child a needle and thread and asked the child to thread it. This was done. The King exclaimed, 'Ah! My child can see!' A cannon was fired, and a wedding arranged. Nia Moja was made the King.

He stayed for a long time until one day he saw a beggar from up where he was and he sent for the beggar to come. When the beggar was brought to him he gave orders. 'Bathe him, give him food and a nice place to sleep.' The beggar stayed there for a period of seven days and on the eighth, Nia Moja said, 'Cook food, I want to eat with that poor man.' When the food was ready they sat down and ate. When they finished Nia Moja asked the beggar 'Well, do you know me?' and the beggar said, 'No, Lord, I don't know you.' Then Nia Moja said, 'How many were you when you left home?' He said, 'We were two, my brother, Nia Moja died on the way.' 'Aha,' said Nia Moja. 'Nia Moja was your brother, but he died on the way, eh?' The beggar said, 'Yes.' They continued, 'Then I am Nia Moja, the one whose eyes you took off.' The beggar shouted, 'Oh! So it is you? Then take me there so that you give me eyes and kingship and wealth.'

Nia Moja took Nia Mbili, the beggar, where he had been left and did the same to him and then returned home. At night those big birds came. 'Mother tell us, mother tell us,' and the mother told them, 'What can I tell you, me your mother, eh? Give me that wealth and kingship!' he said. The big birds came down and ate Nia Mbili. When Nia Moja came to check, he found leftovers. Nia Mbili had been eaten. He returned to his kingship and lived happily and comfortably thereafter.
My story ends there.

Edited by Kavetsa Adagala and Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira

Questions

a) Identify three aspects of this story that are characteristics of oral narratives (3marks)

b) What does the story reveal to us about the beliefs of the community? (3marks)

c) What role do the birds play in this story? (3marks)

d) With illustrations from the story, give one economic and one social activity that the people in this community practice (4marks)

e) Describe the character of Nia moja (6marks)

Nia mbili

The king

f) What lesson do we learn from what happens to Nia mbili? (1 mark)

4. **GRAMMAR** (15marks)

a) **Write the following sentences according to instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning** (3marks)

i) We would not have succeeded if David had not helped us. (Begin: Were ...)

ii) You should not leave your house unlocked at any time
(Begin: At ...)

iii) She was not yet fifteen when her father tried to marry her off. (Use before)

b) **Supply question tags for the following sentences** (2marks)

i) The cow produces a lot of milk.

ii) You dare to confront her

c) **Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the word in the brackets** (4marks)

i) The youth should follow the (guide) they receive from the elders

ii) She could not stand the (vulgar) of his actions

iii) Jane was (decide) about taking up the job

iv) His (sensitive) makes him say offensive words.

d) **Explain the difference in meaning between the following sentences** (2marks)

i) All the children who were suffering from malaria were treated

ii) All the children, who were suffering from malaria, were treated

e) **Fill in the blank spaces with the correct article** (2marks)

i) Every adult must earn a living by doing honest job

ii) workers' union has called off the strike.

f) **Replace the underlined words with a single word that has the same meaning.** (2marks)

i) He has his boots made by the man who makes shoes

ii) I listened to him but I could not make head or tail of what he was saying
