

NAME: INDEX NO:

SIGNATURE: DATE :

101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
JULY / AUGUST 2013
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

NANDI NORTH DISTRICT JOINT MOCK EVALUATION TEST 2013

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E.)
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- (a) Write your name and Index number in the spaces provided.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided.
- (c) Answer ALL the questions in this question paper.
- (d) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

Question	Max. Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
Total Score	80	

Question 1: COMPREHENSION:

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

Information Communication Technology: A double-edged sword

It is ironic that the world is becoming both smaller and bigger at the same time, it is paradoxical. Development is, curiously, due to information communication technology (ICT). Indeed, ambivalence seems to characterize ICT. It may be hailed as the most significant achievement of humankind. However, one should not be blind to the challenge, or even the hazards, that ICT poses to the human race.

ICT has certainly contracted the world. The phrase 'global village', coined in the 1960s by the Canadian scholar Marshall McLuhan, sounds truer today than at any other time in human history. Thanks to the wonders of the combination of computers, satellite wireless message transmission, the world has become a small place, like a village. This is in the sense that, even from the remotest corner of our planet, you can receive and send instant message. It is just like calling out to someone at the end of a short street in a small village and getting an instant response.

This instant communication is obviously a positive and useful development. Communication is so fast that it is a wonder that we were ever able to manage with only letters and the post office. Reference to such communication as 'snail mail' aptly conveys the sluggish nature of pre-Internet communication. The speed with which information can be sent and received today has led to our era being dubbed 'the communication age'. Our society, too, is described as 'information-based society.' We dare not act in ignorance when knowledge is, literally, available at the tip of our fingers and the tap of a button.

The picture, however, is not all rosy. The ease and speed with message can be coded, 'loaded' on to various channels and sent to any corner of the world poses a number of immediate dangers. Negative messages can easily be facilitated by ICT as positive ones. The information superhighway is hailed as a wonderful vehicle for information, research, education and knowledge in general. Unfortunately, it is equally a conduit for evils such as fraud, terrorism, pornography, racism, hate discourse and illicit trade. Even at the individual level, the dangers of ICT cannot be overstated. A clear source of worrying examples is the rapidly evolving genre of social networking sites, such as Facebook, Twitter and their multitudes of imitations.

These websites, where millions of people post and exchange masses of information including personal details, have become favourite hunting grounds for people with evil intentions. These villains are out to 'meet' innocent and unsuspected users of these sites, especially those who are young and naive, and take advantage of them. Numerous cases are reported of people, young and old alike, who have been seduced and abducted by friends they made on the internet. One of the worst known cases was of a modern day cannibal who, in 2003, recruited his victim on the Internet, and ended up killing him, cutting him up and eating him.

A subtler but also more pervasive problem of the communication revolution is that the human mind is not quite adapted to the speed at which ICT feeds information into it. In other words, people are receiving so many messages so fast that they just cannot digest them. They do not know how to react to the information.

Whether it is numbers or gory images of mutilated bodies on our screens, our responses to what we see and hear through the media have become troublingly dull. We are, thus, developing into a rather shallow and insensitive society. In other words, we see, hear and read so many messages that we have not time to reflect on them. Information is rapidly becoming mere texts, sounds and images, with no meaning.

Thus, the biggest challenge that information communication technology poses for us is the re-education of society to rediscover the values of serious thought and reflection. This might reinstate true insight and empathy that make us truly human.

Questions

(a) What paradox does the writer present in the first paragraph? (2mks)

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(b) Why does the writer describe information communication technology (ICT) as a double-edged sword? (2mks)

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(c) Why do you think communication through the post office is referred to as 'snail mail'? (1mk)

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(d) How valid is the phrase 'global village' today with reference to ICT? (2mks)

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(e) What are the possible dangers of ICT? Give your answer in note form. (4mks)

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(f) What do you think is the writer's attitude towards ICT? Give a reason for your answer. (2mks)

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(g) Rewrite the sentences below according to the instructions given. (3mks)

a) ICT has certainly contracted the world. (*Write in passive voice*)

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b) This might reinstate true insight and empathy that make us truly human. (*Rewrite using not only but also*)

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c) They do not know how to react to the information. (*write in the interrogative form*)

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(h) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

(4mks)

(i) Ambivalence:.....

(ii) Information superhighway:.....

(iii) Gory:.....

(iv) Empathy:.....

Question 2: Compulsory Set Text: An Enemy of the People by Henrik Ibsen

Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow: (25mks)

DR. STOCKMANN: I know, I know, I know: it is all on a very small scale here, compared with many other places. But there is life here – there is promise – there are innumerable things to work for and fight for: and that is what counts (calls). Katherine, are there any letters for me?

MRS. STOCKMANN: (from the dining-room) No.

DR. STOCKMANN: And then what it is to be comfortably off, Peter! That is something one learns to value after living on the brink of starvation, as we have.

PETER STOCKMANN: Oh, surely

DR.STOCKMANN: Indeed I can assure you, things were pretty tight up there. And now to be able to live like a lord! Today, for instance, we had roast beef for dinner – and for supper too. Won't you come and have a taste? Or let me show it to you, anyway? Come here...

PETER STOCKMANN: No, no – it's not necessary!

DR. STOCKMANN: Well, but just come here then. Do you see, we have got a table-cover?

PETER STOCKMANN: Yes, I noticed it.

DR. STOCKMANN: And we have got a lamp-shade too. Do you see? All thanks to Katherine's savings! It makes the room so cosy. Don't you think so? Just stand here for a moment – no, no, not there – just here, that's it! How it directs light down like that! I really think it looks very nice, doesn't it?

PETER STOCKMANN: Oh, if you can afford luxuries like that ...

DR. STOCKMANN: Oh, Yes, I can afford it now. Katherine tells me I earn almost as much as we spend.

PETER STOCKMANN: Almost – yes!

DR. STOCKMANN: But a man of science must live in a little bit of style. I am quite sure a mere county court judge spends more in a year than I do.

PETER STOCKMANN: I dare say. After all, an important member of the judiciary ...

DR. STOCKMANN: Well, any ordinary merchant, then! A man in that position spends two or three times as much as ...

PETER STOCKMANN: It just depends on circumstances.

DR. STOCKMANN: Anyway, I assure you I don't waste money unprofitably. But I can't find it in my heart to deny myself the pleasure of entertaining my friends. I need something like that, you know. I have lived for so long shut out of it all that for me it is a necessity of life to mix with young, eager, ambitious men, men of liberal and active minds. That describe the kind you knew more of Hovstad.

PETER STOCKMANN: By the way, Hovstad was telling me he was going to print another of your articles.

DR. STOCKMANN: One of my articles?

DR. STOCKMANN: That is very good of you.

PETER STOCKMANN: Yes, about the baths. An article you apparently wrote during the winter.

DR. STOCKMANN: Oh, that one! No, I wouldn't want that to appear now.

PETER STOCKMANN: Why not? I should have thought that this would be the most opportune moment.

DR. STOCKMANN: Yes, very likely – under normal conditions (*crosses the room*).

PETER STOCKMANN: (following him with his eyes): Is there anything extraordinary about the present condition?

DR. STOCKMANN: (standing still) To tell you the truth, Peter, I can't tell you just at this moment – at least not tonight. There may be much that is very abnormal about the present conditions – and it is possible there may be nothing extraordinary about them at all. It might very well be just my imagination.

PETER STOCKMANN: I must say it all sounds most mysterious. Is there something going on that I am not supposed to know? I should have imagined that I, as Chairman of the governing body of the Baths.

DR. STOCKMANN: And I should have imagined that I ... Oh come, don't let us fly off the handle at one another. Peter.

PETER STOCKMANN: Heaven forbid! I am not in the habit of flaying off the handle, as you call it. But I am entitled to request most emphatically that all arrangement shall be made in businesslike manner, through the proper channels, and shall be dealt with by the proper authorities. I can allow no dubious or underhand methods.

DR. STOCKMANN: Have I ever at any time used dubious or underhand methods?

PETER STOCKMANN: You have an ingrained tendency to take things into your own hands, at least, and, that is almost equally inadmissible in well ordered community. The individual ought – or, to be more accurate, to the authorities who have the care of the community's welfare.

DR. STOCKMANN: Very likely. But what the devil has all this got to do with me?

PETER STOCKMANN: That is exactly what you never seem to learn, my dear Thomas. But mark my words, some day you will have to suffer for it – sooner or later. Now I have told you. Goodbye.

Questions

(a) Place the extract in its immediate context. (3mks)

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(b) Identify and illustrate **two** aspects of Peter Stockmann's character. (4mks)

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(c) Which specific letter is the doctor expecting? (1mk)

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(d) Identify and explain the meaning of any **two** idioms used in the passage. (4mks)

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(e) Apart from idioms, identify and illustrate any other aspect of style used by the writer. (2mks)

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(f) Explain the circumstances that made the article mentioned not to be printed.(3mks)

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(g) Identify and illustrate **two** themes as brought out in the extract. (4mks)

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(h) "It might very well be just my imagination." (Rewrite in reported speech. (1mk)

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(i) Paraphrase the following statement. (3mks)

'...There may be much that is very abnormal about the present conditions – and it is possible there may be nothing extraordinary about them at all.'

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Question 3: Oral Literature (20 Marks)

Read the Oral Narrative below and then answer the questions that follow:

HUNGER

Hunger makes a person climb up to the ceiling
And hold on to the rafters
It makes a person lie down.
But not feel at rest.
It makes a person lie down
And count the rafters.
When the Moslem is not hungry, he says:
"We are forbidden to eat monkey."
When Ibrahim is hungry, he eats baboon!
When hunger beats the woman in the Koinange,
She will run out into the street in daytime.
One who is hungry does not care for taboos
One who is hungry does not care for death
One who is hungry will take
Out of the sacrifice money
Hunger will open it.
"I have filled my belly yesterday"
Does bite with hunger.
We have to sacrifice daily to it.

Questions

(i) Explain briefly what the above oral poem is about. (3mks)

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(ii) Mention any **three** negative consequences of hunger. (3mks)

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(iii) What evidence is there to show that this poem was originally an oral poem? (2mks)

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(iv) Identify instances of the following stylistic devices used in the poem. (4mks)

(a) Humour:

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(b) Personification:.....

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(v) What is the altitude of the speaker towards hunger? Explain. (2mks)

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(vi) What does the oral poem reveal about the economic activities of this particular community? (2mks)

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(vii) Explain the meaning of the following lines as they are used in the poem.(4mks)

(a) "I have filled my belly yesterday."

Does bite with hunger.

We have to sacrifice daily to it.

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.....

(b) There is no God like one's throat.

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Question 4: Grammar (15 Marks)

(a) Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning. (3mks)

(i) Cherono's handwriting is better than anyone else's in this class. (*Rewrite using a superlative*)

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(ii) He was so generous that he soon went bankrupt. (*Begin: Such....*)

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(iii) Without your help, I would be stranded. (*Rewrite the sentence beginning: But .*)

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(b) Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to fill in the blank spaces. (3mks)

(i) They boy _____ on the mat. (lie)

(ii) The hen will _____ the egg at noon. (lay).

(iii) When the cow woke up, she had _____ for twelve hours. (lie)

(c) Explain the meaning of the expressions underlined in the following sentences. (3mks)

(i) There was no love lost between the two contenders.

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(ii) She was put on tenterhooks as she waited for the release of her results.

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(d) Correct the errors in the following sentences. (3mks)

(i) She does not reply to peoples letters.

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(ii) The students pushed their bus when it stuck in the mud.

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(iii) The cook asked the students not to dirtify the tables.

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(e) Complete each of the following sentences by filling the blank spaces with the correct preposition. (2mks)

(i) Power went off; we had to see _____ the light of a tin lamp.

(ii) On Saturday, our football team won because the spectators cheered _____

(f) Explain the difference between the following two sentences. (2mks)

(i) He stopped to smoke.

(ii) He stopped smoking.

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