

Name:.....Class:.....Class No:.....

PANGANI GIRLS' SCHOOL
English Department
Pre Mock Examination
Form 4
March / April – 2013.

101/2
English
Paper 2
(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)
Time: 2 ½ Hours

INSTRUCTIONS.

Attempt all questions.

QUESTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
1.	20	
2.	25	
3.	20	
4.	15	
Total score	80 Marks	

1. COMPREHENSION – (20 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Drug consumption has spread rapidly all over the world. Data on this subject are hard to come by, but consumer spending on drugs in the United States alone is thought to exceed the combined GDP's of more than 80 developing countries. Consumption is rising in Eastern Europe, partly as a consequence of the socio-economic crisis but also of the easing of border controls. Consumption is also increasing in response to abundant and cheap supplies; drug producers continually develop new forms to meet consumer needs – from sophisticated “designer drugs” to more addictive forms such as crack cocaine.

But the trade is also growing because of increased demand from consumers. People may take drugs for a number of reasons: to rebel, to escape, to cope, to survive, or register resignation and defeat, to belong – or simply for pleasure. For many people, even harder drugs, such as cocaine, are now seen as recreational, a lifestyle choice like alcohol, tobacco or caffeine. For many others, though, drug consumption is an attempt to compensate for boredom or alienation and to seek a temporary escape from the pain or **drudgery** of daily life.

Drugs are commonly implicated in many social problems, though it is difficult to distinguish cause and effect. Drug abuse may arise out of unemployment, the breakdown of families or poor living conditions, but at the same time it contributes to these and other forms of social dislocation. Drugs also create a subculture of their own: for children in the street pangs of Sao Paulo, Bangkok or New York, for example, drug consumption is part of ritualization of belonging and obligation which further marginalizes them from mainstream society.

Drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries and do enormous damage. At the personal level, individual consumers risk serious health problems as a result of consuming certain types of drugs, including not just neuro-biological collapse but also the possibility of passing on birth defects to the next generation. Drugs also **exacerbate** family problems and hamper children's psychological development as well as their classroom performance. The drug culture also spills out into other health areas: certain drug users frequently share dirty and infected needles which transmit some of the most serious diseases like hepatitis or HIV. This is a problem not only in industrial countries but also in developing countries: major outbreaks of HIV infection have appeared in north-east India, for example, as well as in Myanmar and Southern China.

The damage to individuals **reverberates** in society as a whole increasing the costs of medical care, welfare and other social services, as well as taking up police and court time. Low level usage of drugs like cannabis, as with consumption of alcohol, may be harmless. But with harder drugs like heroin, cocaine and crack cocaine, the public implications are more serious. In the United States, the users of crack cocaine often lack medical insurance, so tax payers bear the financial cost of hospitalization. As well as the more obvious direct costs, there are also indirect costs to society as a whole as government lose control over (and the ability to tax) large sections of the economy.

But the most **pernicious** effect of the drug business on society is the escalation of crime. As in the producing countries, drugs have a corrosive systemic effect in consuming countries. Drug syndicates, gangs and smugglers use any means necessary to protect their trade, either from the law, or from each other, and have little **compunction** about

murder in those in their way. They are also happy to bribe and corrupt officials who might prove useful whether politicians, police or customs officers.

Users of certain drugs are often drawn into this violent net. This may be as a result of the pharmacological effects of drugs themselves. Crack cocaine, for example, makes people irrational, excited or impulsive. In the United States, half the callers to a nationwide crack cocaine hotline said that while using crack they had committed aggressive acts or violent crimes – including physical assault, child abuse, robbery, rape and murder. But the need to feed their habit draws many drug users further into crime: poor addicts may resort to prostitution or robbery to obtain the sums of money they need for regular supplies.

(From States of Disarray; the social effects of globalization – by UNRISD, 1995)

Questions

a) Why is drug consumption on the increase in Eastern Europe according to the passage? (2 mks)

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b) In note form, indicate the financial implications of drug abuse in a society in its entirety. (5 mks)

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c) What can lead to the rise of drug abuse according to this passage? (2 mks)

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d) 'Drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries and do enormous damage.' Report this statement. (1 mk)

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e) In about 60 words, summarize the reasons drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries. (4 mks)

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f) 'The damage to individuals reverberates in society as a whole – increasing the costs of medical care, welfare and other social services, as well as taking up police and court time.' Add a question tag. (1 mk)

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g) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (5 mks)

- (i) Drudgery
- (ii) Exacerbate.....
- (iii) Reverberates.....
- (iv) Compunction.....
- (v) Pernicious.....

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

MRS. STOCKMANN : There is no doubt they have behaved very badly towards you, Thomas; but is that sufficient reason for us to leave our native country for good?

DR. STOCKMANN : If we went to another town, do you suppose we should not find the common people just as insolent as they are here? Of course there is not much to choose between them. Oh, well, let the mongrels yap – that is not the worst part of it. The worst is that, from one end of this country to the other, every man is a slave of his party. Although, as far as that goes, I dare say it is not much better in the free West either; the compact majority, and liberal public opinion, and all that infernal old bag of tricks are probably rampant there too. But there things are done on a larger scale, you see. They may kill you, but they won't subject you to slow torture. They don't squeeze a free man's soul in a vice, as they do here. And, if need be, one can get away from it all. (*Walks up and down.*) If only I knew where there was a virgin forest or a small South Sea island for sale, cheap...

MRS. STOCKMANN: But think of the boys Thomas!

DR. STOCKMANN : (*standing still*): What a funny woman you are, Katherine! Would you prefer to have the boys grow up in a society like this? You saw for yourself last night that half the population are insane; and if the other half have not lost their senses, it is because they are mere thickheads, with no wits to lose.

MRS. STOCKMANN: But, Thomas dear, the things you said had something to do with it, you know.

DR. STOCKMANN : Well, isn't what I said perfectly true? Don't they turn every idea on its head? Don't they make a hotchpotch of right and wrong? Don't they say that the things they know are true, are lies? The craziest part of it all is the fact of these 'liberals', men of full age, going about in crowds imagining that they are independent – minded! Did you ever hear any thing like it, Katherine!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Yes, yes, it's stupid enough to them, certainly; but – (*Petra comes in from the sitting room*). Back from school already?

PETRA : Yes, I have been given a notice of dismissal.

MRS. STOCKMANN: Dismissal?

DR. STOCKMANN : You too?

PETRA : Mrs. Busk gave me my notice; so I thought it was better to leave at once.

DR. STOCKMANN : You were perfectly right, too.

MRS. STOCKMANN: Who would have thought Mrs. Busk was a woman of that sort?

PETRA : Mrs. Busk isn't a bit like that, mother; I saw quite well how it hurt her to do it. But she didn't dare to otherwise, she said; and so I got my notice.

Questions

a) How have 'they' behaved very badly towards Dr. Stockmann? (4 mks)

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b) Compare and contrast the life in town and that in the Free West as shown by Dr. Stockmann. (6 mks)

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c) Describe the character of Katherine and Thomas as depicted in the extract. (4 mks)

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d) Identify the accusations leveled against the compact majority by Thomas in this extract. (4 mks)

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e) Identify and illustrate one thematic concern brought out in this extract. (2 mks)

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f) They may kill you but don't subject you to slow torture. (*Rewrite this sentence using 'however'*) (1 mk)

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g) 'Of course there is not much to choose between them.' (*Rewrite in the affirmative.*) (1 mk)

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h) 'Mrs. Busk gave me my notice.' (Show whether the verb in this sentence in mono-transitive or di-transitive.) (1 mk)

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i) Explain the meaning of the following as used in the extract: (2 mks)

a) Hotchpotch.....

b) Infernal.....

3. ORAL LITERATURE – (20 Marks)

CHILD OF ANZITSI

Child of Anzitsi
What have you done to me?
Sese of Anzitsi
What have you done to me?

For me it's only sorrows
On what shall I lean?
Child of Anzitsi
What have you done to me?
Sese of Anzitsi

What have you done to me?
I have no peace
My people
Otembe only said yesterday
The jealous house.

We shall meet there
The jealous house
Enquire from Maseno
My child who I got with pain

I'm asking you Anzitsi
What have you done to me?
I have no peace, my people
The jealous house
We shall meet there

Find out from the chief's house centre, Mahaya
Find out from Oluhano the chief
The child I had through a lot of pains
I'm asking you Anzitsi
What have you done to me?

I have no peace
My people
I have no peace
The jealousy house
We shall meet there.

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Questions

a) What type of song is this? Suggest reasons for your answer. (2 mks)

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b) State the characteristics of the song you have identified above. (4 mks)

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c) Who could be the probable / possible singer of the song? (2 mks)

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d) What is the attitude of the singer towards the theme of the song? (1 mk)

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e) Identify two aspects of style from the song, show the effect of each. (4 mks)

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f) State the stages that the above oral piece song has gone through to get to this level. (4 mks)

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g) State briefly and explain the three characteristics of proverbs. (3 mks)

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4. GRAMMAR – (15 Marks)

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb in the brackets.

- 1) Adnan has always had difficulties in _____ (pronounce)
- 2) Jane Amadi was picked as judge because she was _____ (corrupt).

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

- 3) The deep freezer would have kept the fish fresh if Kiprono had switched it on.

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- 4) Who gave you that dress?

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Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each

5) We like you because you are considerate. (Begin: So)

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6) She was tall. She removed the cups from the top of the shelf. (Combine into one sentence using "enough")

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7) The athlete from USA was ahead of the rest of the runners but Bolt ran faster and overtook him. (Begin: Running faster)

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Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the brackets.

8) The tired traveler _____ down to rest. (lie, lay, laid, lain)

9) The _____ documents were dismissed by the speaker. (lie, lay, laid, lain)

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the adjective in the bracket.

10) Not all prehistoric places in Kenya are the same, Kariandusi is _____ (unique).

11) I have been caught in tight corners before; however, I must say your experience is _____ (frighten).

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable preposition.

12) We heard it all _____ the radio.

13) The students were pleased _____ the news.

Supply the correct question tag.

14) A Kenyan ought to be given a chance, however limited, to live and die in dignity, _____

15) Vision 2030 states that every home in Kenya will have tap water and electricity, _____