

Name..... Index No:.....

102/2

Candidate's Signature .....

**ENGLISH**

Date: .....

**PAPER 2**

**(COMPREHENSION, LITERARY, APPRECIATION AND GRAMMAR)**

**JULY/AUGUST 2014**

**TIME: 2 HRS 30MINS**

## MMS JOINT EXAMINATION - 2014

**102/2**  
**ENGLISH**  
**PAPER 2**

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your **name**, **index number** and the **date** in the spaces provided above..
- Answer **all** the questions in this paper.
- All your answers **must** be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- All working **must** be clearly shown where necessary.

#### For Examiners Use Only

Question	Maximum score	Candidate's score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
<b>Total score</b>	<b>80</b>	

*This paper consists of 8 printed pages. Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.*

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:-**

Fiction originally meant anything made up or shaped. As we understand the world now, it refers to prose stories, short or long-a meaning it has retained its first recorded use in this sense.

Fiction is distinguished from the works it imitates such as historical accounts, reports, biographies, autobiographies, letters, personal memoirs and meditations. While fiction often resembles these forms, it has a separate identity because it originates not in historical facts but in the imaginative and creative powers of the author. Writers of fiction may include historically accurate details, but their primary goal is to tell a story and say something significant about life.

The essence of fiction, as opposed to drama, is narration, the recounting or telling of a sequence of events or actions. The earliest works of fiction relied almost exclusively on narration, with speeches or dialogue being reported rather than quoted directly.

Much recent fiction includes extended passages of dialogue, thereby becoming more dramatic even though narration is still the primary mode.

Fiction is rooted in ancient legends and myths. Local priests narrated stories about their gods and heroes, as shown in some of the narratives of ancient Egypt. In the course of history, travelling story tellers would appear in a court or village to entertain listeners with tales of adventure in faraway countries. Although many of these were fictionalized accounts of events and people who may not even have existed, they were largely accepted as fact or history. An especially long tale, an epic, was recited over a period of days. To aid their memories and to impress and entertain their listeners, the storytellers chanted their tales in poetry often accompanying themselves on a stringed instrument.

Indeed, fiction is strong because it is so real and personal. Most characters have both first and last names; the countries and cities in which they live are modeled on real places; and their actions and interactions are like those which readers themselves have experienced, could experience, or could easily imagine themselves experiencing.

Along with attention to character, fiction is concerned with the place of individuals in their environments. In the simplest sense, environment is a backdrop or setting within which characters speak, move and act. But more broadly, environment comprises the social, economic, and political conditions that affect the outcomes of people's lives. Fiction is usually about the interaction among people. Indeed, in typical work of fiction there are always many forces, both small and large, that influence the ways in which characters meet and deal with their problems.

The first true works of fiction in Europe, however, were less concerned with society or politics than adventure. These were the lengthy Spanish and French romances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In English the word novel was borrowed from French and Italian to describe these works and to distinguish them from medieval and classical romances as something that was new.

Once great numbers of people could read for themselves, the paying audience for literature expanded. A writer could write a novel and receive money for it from a publisher, who could then profit from a wide sale.

Reading a novel could even be a social event, for people would reach to each other as a means of sharing the experience. With this wider audience, authors could make a career out of writing. Fiction had arrived as a major genre of literature.

(Adapted from Literature. An introduction of reading and writing .By Edger V Roberts and Henry E Jacobs.Preictice Hall, Inc.)

### Questions

- (a) What is fiction as hinted out in the first paragraph? (1mrk)  
.....  
.....
- (b) Why is fiction distinct from other forms of writings? (2mrks)  
.....  
.....
- (c) Using information from the passage , what is the significance of environment to writing of fiction? (3mrks)  
.....  
.....  
.....
- (d) In what ways had fiction writing become an economic activity? (2mrks)  
.....  
.....
- (e) The first true works of fiction in Europe, however were less concerned with society or politics than adventure.  
*(Rewrite adding a question tag)* (2mrks)  
.....  
.....  
.....
- (f) What is the writer's attitude towards fiction? Give reasons from the passage to support your answer. (3mrks)  
.....  
.....  
.....
- (g) Identify the methods the storyteller has used to make the story interesting and explain their effects. (3mrks)  
.....  
.....  
.....
- (h) Fiction had arrived as a major genre of literature. What is the meaning of this statement? (2mrks)  
.....  
.....
- (i) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2mrks)  
(i) Narration  
.....

(ii) Backdrop

.....

2. **THE COMPULSORY SET TEXT**

**THE RIVER AND THE SOURCE**

*Read the following extract and answer the following questions.*

“ Let them show us that my daughter is not going to starve in that wasteland they call a home”. They trooped back into the hut and the negotiation began in earnest.

“ Brothers, people of Sakwa, we are pleased to welcome you to Yimbo. It is customary because of the good **dak** between us, for you to marry our daughters and we yours. We are therefore more than neighbours , we have great **wat** between us because of the intermingling of blood though this has not occurred between our two lines so there is no danger of brother marrying sister- a great taboo.

“Since you” are our brothers, we will not make things difficult for you. Here , he stopped to take a sip of **kong’o** and you could have heard the ants talk, so great was silence.

However, nobody was fooled by his sweet words.

He continued enjoying immensely the tension he was creating “Our daughter , AdoyoObanda is a great beauty whose assets have been praised and sung by many a **nyatiti**- singer from here to chumbuKombit, from Sakwa to LokaNam. She is as fleet as a gazelle and her flying feet have been incorporated into the sayings of our village so that mothers sending their daughters on errands tell them to run like Adoyo of the flying feet. She has been taught all the requirements of **chik**. She is a very apt pupil, and will therefore not bring shame and ruin to her husband by improper conduct.

Her antecedents are peerless for she can trace her bloodline clear to Ramogi our great father and her blood is pure for we have always taken care to marry correctly. She is also the eldest daughter of our great chief, a man whose fame is known throughout the land. After careful consideration, we have therefore decided that thirty head of cattle should be the proper bride price Was that an inaudible gasp from someone at the back? Chief OwuorKembo signalled to his uncle and the old man spoke.

**Questions**

(a) Place this excerpt in its immediate context. (4mrks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Sate the importance of this ceremony. (4mrks)

.....

.....

.....

(c) Illustrate any **two** themes brought out in this passage. (4mrks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(d) Identify and explain any **one** feature of style used in the passage. (2mrks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(e) Cite evidence of Akoko's attributes referred to in the passage. (4mrks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(f) ".....we have therefore decided that thirty heads of cattle should be the bride price." From elsewhere in the novel, why does this become a source of conflict and with what consequences? (4mrks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(g) "Let them show us that my daughter is not going to starve in that wasteland they call home." Explain chief Odero Gonni's character brought about by this statement. (2mrks)

.....  
.....  
.....  
(h) However, nobody was fooled by his sweet word. (*Change into active voice.*) (1mrk)

3. **Read the oral narrative below and answer the questions that follow;-**

Along time ago there was old man whose name was Ramogi. This old man had two sons. These two sons called Labon'go and Gipir had wives. Labon'go was the elder of these two. When Ramogi died, Labon'go became the chief of the homestead. He was to look after his father's property, including the family's sacred spear.

There was a lot of forest land and elephants were in plenty. The elephants used to come and destroy crops. One day, when Labon'go was out hunting, an elephant came near the homestead and destroyed some of the crops. Gipir, who was still at home, was so furious that he quickly, without thinking, picked up the family spear and threw it at the elephant. The spear stuck into the elephant's side and the elephant escape. The elephant ran with the spear until it reached the forest. When Labon'go came back from hunting, his wife told him about the loss of his spear. She explained to him how an elephant had damaged the crops and how Gipir had bravely driven it away losing the

sacred spear in the process. On hearing this Labong'o angrily went straight to his brother's house and demanded the spear, saying, Gipir, see that you return the family sacred spear and make sure it is that particular one that you threw at the elephant" Gipir tried to appease his brother by making beautiful spear but Labon'go refused to accept them.

One day Gipir told his wife, " Please prepare for me a lot of food. I have a long journey to make." The wife prepared for him a lot of food and Labon'go set out. After a long, dangerous journey, in which his life was threatened by wild animals and huge poisonous snakes, he reached a forest called **gondliech**, the home of elephants. In the forest he met an old woman. This old woman asked him, "What have you come to do here in the forest?" Gipir told her what had happened. He told her how he had pierced an elephant with the sacred family spear, and that the elephant had run with it into the forest.

The woman became angry and said "so it is you who is killing my elephants?" Gipir replied politely and said that all he wanted was the sacred spear of the family, if she could kindly help him to find it. The old woman then showed him where she kept spears. He searched among them and found the spear that Labon'go wanted. The old woman then gave Gipir some beads to take to his wife.

When Gipir reached home he immediately took the spear to Labon'go. Labon'go was very happy and he thanked him.

Next morning Gipir spread out the beads he had been given by the old woman, in preparation for his wife to string them. Everyone in the homestead came out to see the beautiful beads. Labon'go's child was playing where the beads were being strung. Without being noticed, he took one and swallowed it. Gipir knew that his time for revenge had come. until the child excreted. The excrement was searched thoroughly, but no bead was found. This action was repeated several days of trying and failing. Labon'go asked Gipir to cut the child open and take his bead. Gipir realized that this was a trap and he refused. He knew that if he killed the child and took out the bead Labon'go would certainly say that he wanted Gipir's child.

Meanwhile Labon'go grew tired of the continual reminder from Gipir that he wanted his bead back, just as the demand for the sacred spear had tired Gipir.

When Labon'go killed and cut up the child, the bead was found hidden in the linings of the stomach. The child was buried. When this happened Gipir was forced to shift from his homestead to another land.

Labon'go also moved and they never saw one another again.

"I hope I grew and attain the height of the tree at my uncle's place.

### Questions

(a) How did Gipir lose the sacred spear? (1mrk)

.....

(b) Do you think Labon'go's demands were justified? Give a reason to support your response. (3mrks)

.....

.....

.....

(c) What does the chief's demand reveal about his character? (2mrks)

.....

.....

(d) With an illustration for each, describe any **two** character traits of Gipir. (4mrks)



(b) **Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. (3mrks)**

(i) As the soldiers advanced, we retreated.....

(ii) The child is growing bigger. You will have **to make his clothes wider**.  
.....

(iii) He was selected to represent the students during the last Board Meeting.  
.....

(c) **Fill in the blank spaces using the correct form of the word in brackets. (2mrks)**

(i) David was shaken when the counselor told him that his problem was \_\_\_\_\_ (solve)

(ii) The court ordered the firm to pay the cost of the legal \_\_\_\_\_ (proceed)

(d) **Correct errors in the following sentence.**

(i) The quieter of the three babies fell asleep before the others. (Correct the error in this sentence)  
.....

(ii) The teacher asked the student to raise up his hand in class.  
.....

(e) **Fill in the blank spaces with the correct prepositions. (3mrks)**

(i) The final match is \_\_\_\_\_ 20<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

(ii) She is threatening to file a petition \_\_\_\_\_ divorce.

(iii) They thanked him for his indulgence \_\_\_\_\_ letting them go down.