

Name Index Number /.....

Signature

Date

101/2
ENGLISH
Paper
(Comprehension, Literary
Appreciation and Grammar)
June, 2017
2¹/₂ hours

SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH
Paper 2
2¹/₂ hours

Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
Answer all the questions in this question paper.
All answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.

For examiner's use only

| <i>Question</i> | <i>Maximum</i> | <i>Score</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>20</i> | |
| <i>2</i> | <i>25</i> | |
| <i>3</i> | <i>20</i> | |
| <i>4</i> | <i>15</i> | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>80</i> | |

This paper consists of 12 printed pages
Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the
Pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing

1. COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

We are moving inexorably into the age of automation. Our aim is not to devise a mechanism which can perform a thousand different actions of any individual man but, on the contrary which could by a single action replace a thousand men.

Industrial automation has moved along three lines. First there is the conveyor belt system of continuous production whereby separate operations are linked into a single sequence. The goods produced by this well-established method are untouched by the worker, and the machine replaces both unskilled and semi-skilled. Secondly, there is automation with feedback control of the quality of the product; here mechanisms are built into the system which can compare the output with a norm, that is, the actual product with what it is supposed to be, and then correct any shortcomings. The entire cycle of operations dispenses with human control except in so far as monitors are concerned. One or two examples of this type of automation will illustrate its immense possibilities. There is a factory in the USA which makes 1,000 million electric light bulbs a year, and the factory employs three hundred people. If the pre-automation techniques were to be employed, the labour force required would leap to 25,000. A motor manufacturing company with 45,000 spare parts regulates their entire supply entirely by computer. Computers can be entrusted with most of the supervision of industrial installations, such as chemical plants or oil refineries. Thirdly, there is computer automation, for banks, accounting departments, insurance companies and the like. Here the essential features are the recording, storing, sorting and retrieval of information.

The principal merit of modern computing machines is the achievement of their vastly greater speed of operation by comparison with unaided human effort; a task which otherwise might take years, if attempted at all, now takes days or hours.

One of the most urgent problems of industrial societies rapidly introducing automation is how to fill the time that will be made free by machines which will take over the tasks of the workers. The question is not simply of filling empty time but also of utilizing the surplus human energy that will be released. We are already seeing straws in the wind: destructive outbursts on the part of youth whose work no longer demands muscular strength. While automation will undoubtedly do away with a large number of tedious jobs, are we sure that it will not put others which are equally tedious in their place? For an enormous amount of sheer monitoring will be required. A man in an automated plant may have to sit for hours on end watching dials and taking decisive action when some signal informs him that all is not well. What meaning will his occupation bear for the worker? How will he devote his free time after a four or five hour stint of labour? Moreover, what, indeed, will be the significance for him of his leisure? If industry of the future could be purged of its monotony and meaninglessness, man would then be better equipped to use his leisure time constructively.

a) What is the main purpose of automation, according to the passage? (1mk)

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b) Explain why less men are required for the first type of industrial automation than in a manual system? (2mks)

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c) What is more sophisticated about the second industrial automation system than the first? (2mks)

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d) What is the main benefit of computing machines? (1 mark)

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e) Comment on the biggest drawbacks of automation in industrial societies. (2mks)

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f) How would the sense be changed if the phrase “a single action” (lines 2-3) were replaced by “a thousand actions”? (2mks)

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2. EXCEPT

THE NEPHEW: (takes the chair) The IRONSHIRTS and the FAT PRINCE sit on the steps. Enter AZDAK, mimicking the gait of the Grand Duke

AZDAK : (in the Grand Duke's accent) Is any here know me?
Am Grand Duke

IRONSHIRTS:
-What is he?
-The Grand Duke. He knows him, too.
-Fine. So get on with the trial

AZDAK: Listen! Am accused instigating war? Ridiculous!
Am saying ridiculous! That enough? If not, have brought lawyers.
Believe five hundred. (He points behind him, pretending to be surrounded by lawyers.) Requisition all available seats for lawyers! (The IRONSIRTS laugh; the FAT PRINCE joins in.)

NEPHEW : (to the IRONSHIRTS): You really wish me to try this case? I find it rather unusual. From the taste angle, I mean.

FIRST IRONSHIRTS: Let's go!

FAT PRINCE: (smiling) Let him have it, my little fox!

NEPHEW: All right. People of Grusinia versus Grand Duke. Defendant, what have you got to say for yourself?

AZDAK: Plenty. Naturally, have read war lost. Only started on the advice of patriots. Like Uncle Arsen Kazbeki. Call Uncle Arsen as witness.

FAT RPINCE: (to the IRONSHIRTS, delightedly): What a madcap!

NEPHEW: Motion rejected. One cannot be arraigned for declaring a war, which every ruler has to do once in a while, but only for running a war badly.

AZDAK: Rubbish! Did not run it at all! Had it run! Had it run by Princes! Naturally, they messed it up.

NEPHEW: Do you by any chance deny having been commander-in-chief?

AZDAK: Not at all! Always was commander-in-chief. At birth shouted at wet nurse. Was trained drop turds in toilet, grew accustomed to command. Always commanded officials rob my cash box. Officers flog soldiers only on command. Land owners sleep with peasant's wives only on strictest command. Uncle Arsen here grew his belly at my command!

IRONSHIRTS: (clapping) He's good! Long live the Grand Duke!

FAT PRINCE: Answer him, my little fox: I'm with you

NEPHEW: I shall answer him according to the dignity of the law. Defendant, preserve the dignity of the law!

AZDAK: Agreed. Command you proceed with trial!

NEPHEW: It is not your place to command me. You claim that the Princes forced you to declare war. How can you claim, then, that they-er- "messed it up"?

AZDAK: Did not send enough people. Embezzled funds. Sent sick horses. During attack, drinking in whorehouse. Call Uncle Arsen as witness.

NEPHEW: Are you making the outrageous suggestion that the princes of this country did not fight?

AZDAK: No Princes fought. Fought for war contracts.

FAT PRINCE: (jumping up) That's too much! This man talks like a carpet weaver!

AZDAK: Really? Told nothing nut truth.

FAT PRINCE: Hang him! Hang him!

FIRST IRONSHIRT: (pulling the PRINCE down) Keep quiet! Go on, Excellency!

NEPHEW: Quiet! I now render a verdict: You must be hanged! By the neck! Having lost war!

AZDAK: Young man, seriously advise not fall publicly into jerky clipped speech. Cannot be watchdog if howl like wolf. Got it? If people realize Princes speak same language as Grand Duke, may hang Grand Duke and Princes, huh? By the way, must overrule verdict. Reason? War lost, but not for Princes. Princes won their war. Got 3,863,000 piasters for horses not delivered, 8,240,000 piasters for food supplies not produced. Are therefore victors. War lost only for Grusnia, which is not present in this court.

FAT PRINCE: I think that will do, my friends. (To **AZDAK**): You can withdraw, funny man. (To the **IRONSHIRTS**) You may now ratify the new judge's appointment, my friends.

FIRST IRONSHIRT: Yes, we can. Take down the judge's gown. (One **IRONSHIRT** climbs on the back of the other, pulls the gown off the hanged man.) (To the **NEPHEW**) Now you run away so the right person can get on the right chair. (To **AZDAK**): Step forward! Go to the judge's seat! Now sit in it! (Azdak steps up, bows, and sits down.) The judge was always a rascal! Now the rascal shall be a judge! (The judge's gown is placed round his shoulders, the hat on his head.) And what a judge!

SINGER:

And there was civil war in the land
The mighty were not safe.
And Azdak was made a judge by the Ironshirts.
And Azdak remained a judge for two years.

SINGER AND CHORUS:

When the towns were set a fire
And rivers of blood rose higher and higher,
Cockroaches crawled out of every crack.
And the court was full of schemers
And the church of foul blasphemers.
In the judge's cassock sat Azdak

Questions

1. What had happened before? (2mks)

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2. Describe any one characters trait of each of the following from the excerpt. (4mks)

i. Fat Prince

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ii. Grand Duke

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3. Identify and illustrate two themes evident in the excerpt. (4mks)

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4. Comment on any two styles used in the excerpt (4mks)

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5. “Princes fought. Fought for war contracts”
What is implied by the quoted speech? (3mks)

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6. Rewrite the following sentence derived from the excerpt in grammatically correct English. (1mk)

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7. Young man, seriously advise not fall publically into jerky clipped speech.

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8. What is the prevailing mood in the words of the songs? (2mks)

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9. What happens immediately after the excerpt? (2mks)

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10. Explain the meaning of each of the following words as used in the excerpt. (3mks)

a.) Hairsplitter

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b.) Rascal

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c.) Ratify the new judge’s appointment

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3. POETRY

THE TEARS OF A SLAVE

Adieu, to my native shore,
To toss on the boisterous wave;
To enjoy my kindred no more,
But to weep – the tears of a SLAVE!

By the sons of freemen I'm borne,
To the land of the free and the brave;
From my wife and children I'm torn,
To weep – the tears of a SLAVE!

When, I think on mother and friends,
And the joy their countenance gave;
Ah! How my sad bosom it rends,
While weeping – the tears of a SLAVE!

Ah! Now, I must labour for gold,
To pamper the pride of the knave;
Ah! Now, I am shackled and sold
To weep – the tears of a SLAVE!

Keen sorrow so presses my heart,
That often I sigh for my grave;
While feeling the lash-cruel smart!
And weeping – the tears of a SLAVE!

Ye sons, of the free and wise,
Your tender compassion I crave;
Alas! can your bosoms despise
The pitiful tears of a SLAVE!

Can a land of Christians so pure!
Let demons of slavery rave!
Can the angel of mercy endure,
The pitiless – tears of a SLAVE!

Just heaven, to thee I appeal;
Hast thou not the power to save?
In mercy the power reveal,
And dry – the sad tears of a SLAVE.

By Africus-Freedom Journal.

1. Who is the persona in the poem? (2mks)

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2. What is happening to the persona in the first stanza? (3 marks)

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3. Identify the dominant two styles used in the poem and state their effectiveness? (4mks)

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4. What is the tone of the poem? (2mks)

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5. Who do you think is described as 'knave' in the fourth stanza? Give a reason for your answer. (2mks)

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6. In what way does the persona question religion? (2mks)

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7. What solution does the poet offer that will end slavery? (2mks)

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8. Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem. (3mks)

a. From my wife and children I'm torn.

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b. Keen sorrow so presses my heart.

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c. Your tender compassion I crave.

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4. GRAMMAR

1. Fill in the blank with the appropriate complex preposition. (1mk)

Aoro was suspended ----- indiscipline.

2. Using a participle, combine each of the following into one sentence. (2mks)

a.) The parents talked to the students. They discovered that the students were focused on their studies.

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b) The students were tired after the match. They went straight to the dormitory.

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3. Rewrite the sentences below replacing the underlined word with a phrasal verb. (4mks)

i) The government has abolished certain taxes.

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ii) He stole the money from the till.

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iii) Kwame was eagerly awaiting his holiday to the Bahamas.

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iv) We cannot solve problems by avoiding them.

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4. Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the missing part of the idiom whose meaning is given in brackets. (2mks)

a) This dress cost me an arm and a ----- . (expensive)

b) She was considered a gold ----- when she married the president's son. (opportunist)

5. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. (3mks)

a) We shall never again fall for their lies. (Begin: Never -----)

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b) It is late but you must leave. (Begin: Late -----)

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c) The old man was so sick that he could not walk. (Begin: So -----)

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6. Explain the difference in meaning between the following sentences. (2mks)

i) My brother who lives in Sidney came to see me last month.

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ii) My brother, who lives in Sidney, came to see me last month.

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