

# SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL

NAME ----- INDEX NO -----

CANDIDATES SIGNATURE----- DATE-----

**101/2**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 2**

**(Comprehension, Literary, Appreciation and Grammar)**

**MARCH 2017**

**2 ½ HOURS**

## **Instructions to candidates**

- a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- b) Answer all the questions in the spaces provided.

For examiners use only

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Maximum score</b>	<b>Candidates' score</b>
1. Comprehension	20	
2. Excerpt	25	
3. Poetry	20	
4. Grammar	15	
Total	80	

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

Fashion is a term used commonly to describe a popular style of clothes worn at a particular time. A fashion remains popular for a few months or years before being replaced by yet another fashion. During the mid-1800s, **mass production** of clothing made fashionable clothes available to more people at lower prices. People of all social classes began to wear similar styles of clothing. Today, it is easier to identify an expensive garment by the quality of its fabric and manufacturer than by its style.

Through the years, fashions in games and sports have influenced the way people dress. During the 1700s, people in England adopted simpler clothing styles after they became interested in fox hunting and other outdoor sports. Today, many people wear special clothing for activities such as golf, horse riding, hunting and tennis.

Wars have also affected the style of dress in some countries. European soldiers returning from crusades during 1100s and 1200s brought back various eastern ideas of dress styles. The crusaders also returned with rich silks and other textiles not available in Europe.

The development of new dyes, machinery and textiles has greatly affected most areas of fashion, especially on clothing. The style of dress has changed frequently in countries that have highly mechanised production systems. During the 1700s, new dyes made new colour combination possible. In the late 1700s, the invention of the toothed cotton gin, the power loom and the foot and water powered machinery for spinning and weaving made factory production of cloth possible.

After the Industrial Revolution began in Europe in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it became increasingly possible to produce cloth and clothing quickly and inexpensively. The invention of foot and water powered machinery stimulated the development of sewing machine. BarthelemyThimonnier of Paris patented the first practical machine in 1830. Improved versions soon followed, including on Isaac M. Singer of Pittstown, New York, in 1851.

Fashionable clothing styles began to spread rapidly from the upper classes to the middle and working classes in the West. As communication improved, styles also spread to members of the elite classes in other parts of the world. Mass production of clothing meant that the traditional clothing styles of Africa, Asia, and the Americas were largely replaced by everyday European styles.

As national economies grow increasingly international, clothing styles have become correspondingly global. Young people in Johannesburg and Jakarta, Boston and Buenos Aires, New York and Nairobi all tend to wear the same kind of clothing. However, different cultures have modified these originally European styles in accordance with local values and lifestyles.

In particular, religious beliefs have influenced the clothing that women wear in public. Thus, a woman in Iran may wear blue jeans and a T-shirt at home, but cover the up with an enveloping robe called a chador when she goes outside. In addition, many people enjoy wearing their traditional clothing on holidays and other special occasions for reasons of national or ethnic pride. Fashion change includes both short-term **fluctuations** in style and longer-term trends. Two trends seen in the 20<sup>th</sup> century seem likely to continue in the future. The first of these is the blurring of gender boundaries.

Fashionable clothing of the 19<sup>th</sup> century made very sharp **distinctions** between men's and women's clothing in colour, shape, fabric, and decoration. Gradually these distinctions have broken down, especially when women claimed masculine items of clothing for themselves. Trousers and tailored suits are two notable examples of men's styles now worn regularly by both men and women. Today's standard wardrobe includes a large number of garments that are essentially engendered (neither male nor female), including T-shirts, jeans, casual jackets, and many kinds of special sports clothing, such as running shorts and sweat suits.

At the same time, true unisex clothing is very rare and is likely to remain so. Men's and women's tailored business suits, for example, can be regarded as simply two versions of the same basic garment, but they are generally very different in shape and in details, such as on which side the buttons are placed. Even outwardly ungendered items, such as jeans, are usually made in slightly different versions for men and women.

An important function of clothing is to serve as a signifier of social identity, including gender, and that is likely to remain true. A second continuing long-term fashion trend is the increasing importance of casual and sports attire in the overall wardrobe of both men and women. Tailored suits as business attire are now rapidly giving way to more casual dress.

**Innovations** in textiles and clothing often appear first in specialised sports clothing and then rapidly spread to everyday dress. Just as clothing sends signals about gender, it carries messages about situations and occasions; special formal attire of some sort will continue to be part of fashion

for the foreseeable future. However, such clothing is likely to become even more occasion-specific than it is today, and the trend toward ever more casual everyday dress is expected to continue.

Today, fashion has become a multi-million dollar global industry, attracting millions of highly-trained designers, hairdressers, jewelers, beauticians and models, and controlling space in prime premises that house fashion chain stores in most cities of the world. In modern –day world, a mere global village, fashion ideas and styles move quickly across continents-what happens in the fashion centres of Paris and New York soon affects fashion in Australia, China and across the globe. Beauty contests and fashion shows are two ways in which the fashion industry market its wares to a world consumed with changing tastes in fashion.

a) How is fashion determined? (1mk)

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b) Explain why in the 1800s people of all social classes began to wear similar styles of clothing (2mks)

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c) How did the development of new dyes affect fashion? (1mk)

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d) In what ways have games and sports influenced the way people dress? (2mks)

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e) Name three machines that made factory production of clothes possible. (3mks)

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f) Explain how traditional clothing styles came to be replaced by everyday European styles. (2mks)

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g) Identify and explain three fashion trends mentioned in the passage (3mks)

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h) How are different cultures dealing with global clothing styles? (2mks)

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i) According to the last paragraph of the passage, what is the attitude of the writer towards fashion? (2mks)

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j) add a question tag to the following sentence. (1 mark)

Beauty contests and fashion shows are two ways in which the fashion industry market its wares to a world consumed with changing tastes in fashion.

i) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (3mks)

Mass production -----  
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Fluctuations.....  
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Distinctions.....  
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**EXCERPT ( 25 MARKS)**

**BEGGARS AND PETITIONERS:**

- Mercy! Mercy, Your Grace! The taxes are too high.
  - I lost my leg in the Persian War, where can I get....
  - My brother is innocent, Your Grace, a misunderstanding.....
  - The child is starving in my arms!
  - Our petition is for our son's discharge from the army, our last remaining son!
  - Please, Your Grace, the water inspector takes bribes.  
*One servant collects the petitions. Another distributes coins from A purse. Soldiers push the crowd back, lashing at them with Thick leather whips.*
- SOLDIER: Get back! Clear the church door!  
Behind the GOVERNOR, his WIFE, and the ADJUTANT, the GOVERNOR'S CHILD is brought through the gateway in an Ornate carriage.  
CROWD:
- The baby!

- I cant see it, don't shove so hard!
- God bless the child, Your Grace!

**SINGER** (while the crowd is driven back with whips):  
For the first time on that Easter Sunday, the people saw the  
Governor's heir.

Two doctors never moved from the noble child apple of the  
Governor's eye.

Even the mighty Prince Kazbeki bows before him at the  
Church door.

**A FAT PRINCE** steps forward and greets the FAMILY.

**FAT PRINCE:** Happy Easter, Natella Abashwili! What a day!  
When it was raining last night, I thought to myself, gloomy  
Holidays! But this morning the sky was gay. I love a gay sky,  
A simple heart, Natella Abashwili. And little Michael is a  
Governor from head to foot! Tiriti! (He tickles the CHILD)

**GOVERNOR'S WIFE:** What do you think, Arsen, at last Georgi  
Has decided to start building the east wing. All those wretched  
Slums are to be torn down to make room for the garden.

**FAT PRINCE:** Good news after so much bad! What's the latest  
On the war, Brother Georgi? (The GOVERNOR indicates a  
Lack of interest.) Strategical retreat, I hear. Well, minor reverses  
Are to be expected. Sometimes things go well, sometimes not  
Such is war. Doesn't mean a thing, does it?

**GOVERNOR'S WIFE:** He's coughing. Georgi, did you hear?(She  
Speaks sharply to the DOCTORS, (two dignified men standing  
Close to the little carriage) He's coughing!

**FIRST DOCTOR** (to the SECOND): May I remind you, Niko  
Mikadze, that I was against the lukewarm bath? (To the  
**GOVERNOR'S WIFE**) there's been a little error over warming  
the bath water, Your Grace.

**SECOND DOCTOR** (equally polite); Mika Loladze, I'm afraid  
I cant agree with you. The temperature of the bath water  
Was exactly what our great, beloved Mishiko Oboladze  
prescribed. More likely a slight draft during the night,  
Your Grace.

**GOVERNOR'S WIFE:** But do pay more attention to him.  
He looks feverish Georgi.

**QUESTIONS**

a) Briefly explain what made Governor George Abashwili different from other governors in Grusnia as mentioned by the singer just before this excerpt. (4mks)

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b) Mercy! Mercy, Your Grace! The taxes are too high... please, your Grace, the water Inspector takes bribes. Who uttered these words? (2mks)

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c) Get back! Why is the crowd being pushed back? (1mk)

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d) How can we tell that the Governor's child is given much attention? (3mks)

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e) There's been a little error over warming the bath water, Your Grace, -----  
(supply a suitable tag) (1mk)

f) What does this excerpt reveal about the character of Natella Abashwili. (4mks)

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g) Identify and illustrate two thematic concerns evident in the excerpt. (4mks)

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h) Describe what happens immediately after the events presented in this excerpt. (3mks)

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i) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as they are used in the excerpt. (3mks)

a) Gay -----

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b) Draft-----

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c) Apple of the governors eye -----

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**Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.**

**Unto Thy Hands**

I thought I should recognize her  
Even in sleep,  
This mixture of bush  
And electric stars  
Mud  
And sky scrapers  
Could be no other

Than our mother city  
I feel confident  
She's ready to receive me,  
Wet with goodness  
For me to suck  
Though at every sound and shadow  
My step falters  
For on that same breast  
Has suckled  
Brother Kondo and brother Saint

I have faith]  
Some night watcher will  
Behost me  
Or guide me on the way to safety,  
Unless the ones  
Who grab the bag  
And rip the clothes  
Of lone travelers  
Get me first

It is good you warned me  
That she's been purged  
Of nepotism and corruption  
Or I would have blundered  
At the entry of those domains

Now tell me,  
I saw the uncle  
Of your brother-in-law's wife  
At the gate,  
What has happened  
To the old guard?

**ELVANA N. ZIRIMU**

1. Identify the speaker in the poem? (2mks)

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2. What aspects of motherhood are evident in stanza I. (4mks)

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3. Comment on the use of figurative language in the poem. (4mks)

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4. Who in your opinion is the night watcher? (2mks)

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5. Give an example of a vice highlighted in stanza II. (2mks)

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

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7. Cite an example of irony in the poem. (2mks)

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8. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the poem. (2mks)

i)Blundered -----  
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ii)Domain -----  
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**GRAMMAR ( 15 MARKS)**

5. a) Complete each of the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.
- i) Wamalwa has not yet recovered from his -----  
(dread) encounter with robbers.
  - ii) Besides men, Mau Mau also had several ----- (hero) who  
fought for our independence.
  - iii) He ----- (often) visits his grandmother.
- b) Rewrite the following sentence according to instructions given after each. (3mks)
- i) She never came to school late last year. (Begin: Not once .....)
  - ii) But for the Pilot's quick action, the plane would have crashed. (Begin: Had it  
.....)
  - iii) The council warned the traders repeatedly but they insisted on hawking in the  
restricted area. (Use ..... "in spite of " .....)
- c) Replace the words in brackets with an appropriate phrasal verb. (3mks)
- i) The driver who was driving at a high speed was ordered by the traffic police to -----  
----- (stop) the vehicle.
  - ii) We hope that our plans ----- ( succeed)
  - iv) The grandmother ----- ( liked) her grandchildren.
- d) Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the correct prepositions.  
(3mks)
- i) My father deals ----- second hand clothes.
  - ii) My brother is good ----- driving
  - iv) My sisters and I will share a piece of land ----- ourselves.
- e) Form an adverb from the word.
- i) Presume
- f) Explain two meaning of the following sentence. (2mks)
- i) Flying planes can be dangerous
- -----  
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