THIKA DISTRICT PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS EXAMINATION
SECOND TERM EXAM 2011

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

Answer all the questions in this question paper.
All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.

For examiner’s use only

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

New evidence implicating sugar for the rise in lifestyle diseases has governments and international agencies scrambling to forestall a future epidemic.

The increased use of sugar – one of the most popular sweeteners at home and in the use of processed food and drink – formed part of the discussion this week at an international conference in Russia, which ends today.

And last Thursday, the US government announced sweeping new guidelines that seek to limit the advertisement of sugar products aimed at children.

Citing an epidemic of childhood obesity, regulators are taking aim at a range of tactics used to market foods high in sugar, but also fat or salt to children, including the use of cartoon characters.

“It is no exaggeration to describe the situation as an impending disaster: a disaster for health, for society, and most of all for national economies,” said WHO Director-General Margaret Chan in a statement after launching the Global status report on noncommunicable diseased in Moscow, Russia.

Dr. Chan addressing the 191 WHO member countries, called for immediate and aggressive action against tobacco, alcohol, foods rich in salts, fats and yes – sugar – to stop what it called “globesity”

The world body is advocating for the lowering intakes of sugar, salt, and saturated fats and limiting the marketing of food to children and using tax and pricing policies to influence food consumption.

WHO says, for example, that 36 million people died from conditions such as heart disease, strokes, chronic lung diseases, cancers, and diabetes in 2008.

Most of these, who included about 800,000 Kenyans, are from developing countries and most under the age of 70.

Two weeks ago, Gary Taubes and author and contributor to the New York Times kicked a huge debate with his article, “Is sugar Toxic.” Citing extensive research, he concluded that the excessive consumption of sugar was a cause for many of these killer lifestyle diseases.

Taubes argued that increasing evidence suggests that the granulated sugar we put in our tea or tart on that morning cereal, or corn syrup, much used in the soft drink and confectionary industry are a contributory factor to the increasing incidence of lifestyle diseases.

While the WHO started to develop guidelines on how to reduce sugar in processed foods as early as 2003, evidence adduced in the new global report has galvanised the world into action.
According to the minister for medical Services, Prof Anyang’ Nyong’o, who attended the Moscow meeting, almost half of all hospital beds in the country today are occupied by people suffering from lifestyle diseases, and this is getting worse.

Within the next nine years, he estimated, those seeking medical care for lifestyle diseases will have by far outstripped other ailments in the country’s heathcare system.

The world, he says, is concerned and will meet again in New York in September to draw attention to the grave danger posed by non-communicable diseases.

Parents have been urged to discourage their children from frequently eating junk food as they contain a lot of sugar that is unhealthy.

Dr. Wafu NaWa, a consultant physician at New Nyanza Provincial General Hospital, said: “sweets, chocolates, crisps and others are neither healthy for the children nor for the adults.”

The higher the amount of sugar in food, the higher the amount of calories it has, Dr. Nalwa added.

Eating food with a lot of sugar leads to a lot of calories being stored in the consumer’s body as fat, thus leading to an increase in weight if it is not burnt through physical activity.

An increase in weight may contribute to a rise in blood pressure.

Dr. Nalwa said the source of the sugar needs to be considered. He advised that it is better to eat arrow roots and sweet potatoes than sweets and cakes although all of them contain sugar.

High glycemic index foods such as simple carbohydrates will increase the body’s sugar levels rapidly whereas low glycemic index foods will raise the sugar levels slowly.

He said that in the working group, some have now adopted a life on the fast lane and have ignored the importance of eating healthy indigenous foods.

“Sadly, the culture of fast foods and high sugar intake has been passed on to the children who are worse if they lead sedentary lives,” he warned.

Dr. Nalwa advised parents to inculcate in children a culture of valuing fruits and vegetables as opposed to French fries, burgers, sodas and croissants.

“You don’t love your children if you habitually feed them on chips, sausages and sodas,” he said.

The key to having a healthy nation is by encouraging personal discipline so that a child is able to make the right choices regarding the type of food that is most beneficial to him or her.

He also urged schools to serve beneficial food, which strives to build both healthy minds and bodies. (Saturday Nation, May 7, 2011)
Questions

(a) Why do you think that a future epidemic is in the offing according to the passage? (1 mark)

(b) According to your understanding of the passage, what is a lifestyle disease? (2 marks)

(c) In reference to the passage, what intervention s are being put in place by the governments world over to curb the effects of excessive sugar intake? (4 marks)

(d) “It is no exaggeration to describe the situation as an impending disaster” said WHO Director-General. (Rewrite in reported speech) (1 mark)

(e) According to the passage, is sugar toxic? Support your answer. (2 marks)

(f) Make notes on recommendations made on ways of keeping children off junk food. (5 marks)
(g) You don’t love your children if you habitually feed them on chips, sausages and sodas.
(Replace the underlined word with a synonym) (1 mark)

(h) Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4 marks)
(i) Outstripped

(ii) Impending disaster

(iii) galvanised

(iv) sedentary lives

2. Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow.

MORTEN KIIL. (going up to DR. STOCKMANN): Well, Stockmann, do you see what these monkey tricks of yours lead to?
DR. STOCKMANN: I have simply done my duty.
MORTEN KIIL: What was that you said about the tanneries at Molledal?
DR. STOCKMANN: You heard well enough. I said they were the source of all the muck.
MORTEN KIIL: My tannery too?
DR. STOCKMANN: Unfortunately your tannery is by far the worst.
MORTEN KIIL: Are you going to put that in the papers?
DR. STOCKMANN: I shall hide nothing.
MORTEN KIIL: That may cost you dearly, stockman. (Goes out.)
A STOUT MAN (going up to CAPTAIN HORSTER, without taking any notice of the ladies): Well, Captain, so you lend your house to enemies of the people?
HORSTER: I think I can do whatever I like with my own property, Mr. Vik.
THE STOUT MAN: Then you will have no objection if I do the same with mine.
HORSTER: What do you mean, sir?
THE STOUT MAN: You will hear from me in the morning. (*Turns his back on him and moves off.*)
PETRA: Was that not the owner of your ship, Captain Horster?
HORSTER: Yes, that was Mr. Vik the shipowner.
ASLAKSEN: (*with the voting-papers in his hands, gets up on to the platform and rings his bell*): Gentlemen, allow me to announce the result. With only one vote to the contrary …
A YOUNG MAN: That is the drunk chap!
ASLAKSEN: By the votes of everyone here except a tipsy man, this meeting of citizens declares Dr. Thomas Stockman to be an enemy of the people. (*Shouts and applause.*) Three cheers for our ancient and honourable citizen community! (*Renewed applause.*) Three cheers for our able and efficient Mayor, who has so loyally put duty above family! (*Cheers.*) The meeting is dissolved. (*Gets down.*)
BILLING: Three cheers for the Chairman!
THE WHOLE CROWD: Three cheers for Aslaksen! Hurra!
DR. STOCKMAN: My hat and coat, Petra! Captain, have you room on your ship for passengers to the New World?
HORSTER: For you and your family we shall make room, Doctor.
DR. STOCKMANN: (*as PETRA helps him into his coat*): Good, Come, Katherine! Come, boys!
MRS. STOCKMANN: (*in an undertone*): Thomas, dear, let us go out by the back way.
DR. STOCKMANN: No back ways for me, Katherine. (*Raising his voice.*) You will hear more of this enemy of the people, before he shakes the dust off his shoes upon you! I am not so forgiving as a certain person: I do not say: “I forgive you, for ye know not what ye do.”
ASLAKSEN: (*shouting*): That is a blasphemous comparison. Dr. Stockmann!
BILLING: It is, by God! It’s dreadful for decent people to listen to.
A COARSE VOICE: Threatens us now, does he!
OTHER VOICES (*excitedly*): Let’s go and break his windows! Duck him in the fjord!
ANOTHER VOICE: Blow your horn. Evensen! Pip, Pip! (*Horn blowing, hisses, and wild cries. DR. STOCKMANN goes out through the hall with his family, HORSTER clearing a way for them.*)
THE WHOLE CROWD (*howling after them as they go*): Enemy of the People! Enemy of the People!
BILLING: (*as he puts his papers together*): Well, I’m damned if I go and drink toddy with the Stockmanns tonight! (*The crowd press towards the exit. The uproar continues outside; shouts of “Enemy of the People!” are heard from the street.*)

(i) What happens immediately after the excerpt? (2 marks)
(ii) How does Dr. Stockmann pay ‘dearly’ as threatened by Morten Kiil? (4 marks)

(iii) Briefly describe TWO themes brought out in this excerpt. (4 marks)

(iv) Contrast the character of Morten Kiil with that of Dr. Stockmann as brought out in the extract. (4 marks)

(v) “I have simply done my duty.” (add a question tag) (1 mark)

(vi) What does Dr. Stockmann mean by ‘new world?’ (2 marks)
(vii) “I think I can do whatever I like with my own property.” (Rewrite in the past tense) (1 mark)

(viii) Why does Billing say, “I’m damned if I go and drink toddy with the Stockmanns tonight!” (3 marks)

(ix) Identify and illustrate TWO aspects of style used in the excerpt. (4 marks)

3. **POEM**

From *Song of prisoner*

Where is my gold pen?
I want to write letters
To my children
And send them money.

I will not tell them
I am here,
I don’t want them
To know that I am
A prisoner,
I want them to grow up
Without suffering,
I want them to pass
Their examinations
And get good jobs
And buy land,
Houses,
Cars...
I do not want my children
To get shocked.
I do not want them
To feel sad and sorry
And cry for me,
I do not want them to know
That my hands and feet
Are tied with ropes
And I am sitting
On the naked thigh
Of the stone floor . . .

* * *

There is an empty chair
In the cabinet room,
The occupant is on leave,
He is alone
Buried in soft cotton wool
Thoughts of hope
Filled with poisoned needles
of hopelessness . . .

* * *

Where is my writing pad?
I want to write
To my parents,
I want to sent a fat cheque
To my old mother
And another fat cheque
To my old father . . .
But how can I tell them
That I am shoeless,
That my feet are swollen,
Blistered and bleeding?
How can I tell
My mother that I am
Naked and bruised
All over?

Okot p’ Bitek

Questions
3. (i) Who is the persona in the poem? (2 marks)
(ii) What is the poem about? (4 marks)

(iii) What is the persona’s attitude towards his family? (2 marks)

(iv) Identify instances of repetition in the poem and comment on their effectiveness (2 marks)

(v) Apart from repetition, describe TWO other features of style in the poem and their effectiveness. (4 marks)

(vi) Describe the mood of the poem in the second stanza. (2 marks)

(vii) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases. (3 marks)

(a) fat cheque

(b) blistered
(c) cry for me

(viii) Give the poem another suitable title. (1 mark)

4. GRAMMAR

a) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the words in brackets. (3 marks)

(i) Swiss matches are known for their ------------------------(precise)

(ii) The ------------------------(clear) of the speech was appreciated by all.

(iii) Such ------------------------(repeat) is boring.

b) Fill in the blank spaces with a suitable preposition. (3 marks)

(i) The soldiers walked ------------------------ a single file.

(ii) Philemon and Philomena always go out for a meal ------------------------their wedding anniversary.

(iv) I have a pet that answers ------------------------the name kalota.

c) Replace the underlined words with an appropriate phrasal verb which begins with the word in brackets. (3 marks)

(i) Thieves broke into the house and escaped with cash and other valuables. (made).
(ii) The train left the station at 6 p.m. precisely. (pull)

(iii) When I was in Town last week, I met a very old friend of mine. (come)

d) Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions after each. (4 marks)

(i) Why can’t my uncle send me the school fees on Saturday?
   (Begin: I wish ............)

(ii) It was discovered that Tom had been absent from class for over a month.
    (begin: Tom ...............)

(iii) The doors of the supermarket opened and at once a crowd of eager buyers burst in.
    (Rewrite the sentence beginning: No sooner ........)

(iv) When Njoka saw the snake his heart skipped abit.  (correct the sentence.)

e) Explain the difference in meaning of the following sentences. (2 marks)

(i) The old man did not die happily.
(ii) The old man did not die, happily.