

NAME

ADM NO:.....

DATE :.....

INDEX NO:.....

FORM 4.....

101/2

ENGLISH (Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

Paper Two

2HRS 30 MINS

July 2013

FORM FOUR CLASS – 2013

MARANDA HIGH SCHOOL

2013 - MOCK

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, admission number, index number and the date in the spaces provided above.
- Answer **ALL** the questions in this question paper.
- All your answers **MUST** be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- Students should check the question paper to ascertain that **ALL** the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing or repeated

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1		
2		
3		
4		
TOTAL SCORE	80	

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

Fiction originally meant anything made up or shaped. As we understand the word now, it refers to prose stories, short or long – a meaning it has retained since 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 storytellers 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 also 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 interactions among people. Indeed, in a 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. Readers could pick up the when they wished and finish it when they chose. 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 to Reading and Writing. By Edgar V Roberts and Henry E Jacobs. Prentice Hall, Inc.)

(a) What is fiction as hinted out in the first paragraph?

(1 mark)

(b) Why is fiction distinct from other forms of writings?

(2 marks)

(c) Using information from the entire passage, what is the significance of environment to writing of fiction?

(3marks)

(d) In what ways has fiction writing become an economic activity?

(2marks)

(e) The first true works of fiction in Europe, however were less concerned with society or politics than adventure. (*Re-write adding a question tag*)

(2marks)

(f) What is the writer's attitude towards fiction? Give reasons from the passage to support your answer. (3marks)

(g) Identify the methods the storyteller has used to make the story interesting and explain their effects. (3marks)

(h) *Fiction had arrived as a major genre of literature.* What is the meaning of this statement? (2marks)

(i) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2marks)

i) Narration.....

ii) Backdrop.....

Q2. Read the excerpt below and answer all the questions that follow

ASLAKSEN: Just what I say. Moderation is everything.

MRS. STOCKMANN: And that is why you wrong us, Mr. Hovstad, in **enticing** my husband away from his home and duping him into all this.

HOVSTAD: I certainly am not duping anyone...

DR. STOCKMANN: Duping me! Do you suppose I would allow myself to be duped!

MRS. STOCKMANN: It is just what you do. I know quite well you have more brains than anyone in town, but you are extremely easily **duped**, Thomas. *(To Hovstad.)* Remember that he loses his post at the Baths if you print what he has written.

ASLAKSEN: What!

HOVSTAD: Look here, Doctor!

DR. STOCKMANN: *(laughing)* Ha-ha! Just let them try! No, no- they will take good care not to. I have got the compact majority behind me.

MRS. STOCKMANN: Yes, that is just the worst of it- your having such a nasty thing behind you.

DR. STOCKMANN: Nonsense, Katherine! -Go home and look after your house and leave me to look after the society. How can you be so afraid, when I am so confident and happy? *(Walks up and down, rubbing his hands.)* Truth and the people will win the fight, you can bet on that! I see the whole of the broad minded middle class marching like a victorious army...! *(Stops beside a chair.)* What the devil is that lying there?

ASLAKSEN: Good Lord!

HOVSTAD: Ahem!

DR. STOCKMANN: Here lies the topmost pinnacle of authority! *(Takes the Mayor's official hat carefully between his finger-tips and hold it up in the air.)*

MRS. STOCKMANN: The Mayor's hat!

DR. STOCKMANN: And there is the staff of office too. How in the name of all that's...

HOVSTAD: Well, you see...

DR. STOCKMANN: Oh, I understand. He has been here trying to **talk you over**. Ha-ha! He made a mistake there! And soon as he caught sight of me in the printing- room. (*Bursts out laughing.*) Did he run away, Mr. Aslaksen?

ASLAKSEN (*hurriedly*): Yes, he ran away, Doctor.

DR. STOCKMANN: Ran away without his stick or his...Rubbish! Peter doesn't run away and leave his belongings behind. But what the devil have you done with him? Ah! In there, of course. Now you shall see, Katherine!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Thomas ...please don't...!

ASLAKSEN: Don't be rash Doctor

(*Dr. Stockman has put on the mayor's hat and taken his stick in his hand . he goes up to the door , opens it, and stands with his hand to his hat at the salute. Peter Stockmann comes in, red with anger. Billing follows him.*)

PETER STOCKMANN: What is the meaning of all this **tomfoolery**?

DR. STOCKMANN: Be respectful. My good Peter. I am the chief authority in the town now.
(*Walks up and down.*)

MRS. STOCKMANN (*almost in tears*): Really, Thomas!

PETER STOCKMANN (*following him about*): Give me my hut and stick.

DR. STOCKMANN (*in the same tone as before*): If you are chief constable, let me tell you I am the mayor- I am the head of the whole town, can you not see?

PETER STOCKMANN: Take off my hat, I tell you. Remember it is an official badge!

DR. STOCKMANN: Pooh! Do you think the newly awakened brave people are going to be frightened by an official hat? There is going to be a revolution in the town tomorrow, let me tell you. You thought you could dismiss me; but now I shall dismiss- dismiss you out of all your various offices. Do you think I cannot? Listen to me. I have triumphant social pressure behind me. Hovstad and Billing will thunder in the *People's Messenger*, and Aslaksen will take the field at the head of the whole Householders' Association...

ASLAKSEN: Not me, Doctor.

DR. STOCKMANN: Of course you will...

PETER STOCKMANN: Ah! May I ask then if Mr. Hovstad intends to join the agitation?

HOVSTAD: No, Mr. Mayor.

ASLAKSEN: No, Mr. Hovstad is not such a fool as to go and ruin his paper and himself for the sake of an exaggeration.

DR. STOCKMANN (*looking round him*): What does this mean then?

HOVSTAD: You have presented your case in false light, Doctor, and therefore i am unable to give you my support.

BILLING: And after what the Mayor was so kind to tell me in my office just now, I...

- a) Identify the setting of this excerpt (1mk)

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- b) Contrast the character of Dr. Stockmann and Aslaksen as depicted in this excerpt (2 mks)

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- c) "Remember he loses his post at the Baths if you print what he has written." Basing on this statement and your knowledge of the text, explain any other four problems that Dr. Stockmann encounters as an individual in his attempt to tell people the truth about the baths. Provide your answers in note form (4 mks)

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- d) Explain what Aslaksen considers an exaggeration that if printed would ruin Hovstad's paper (2 mks)

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- e) Explain Dr. Stockmann's attitude towards Katherine in this excerpt (2 mks)

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- f) Comment on the use of symbolism in this excerpt (2 mks)

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g) Explain one theme that is highlighted in this excerpt.

(3mks)

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h) Explain what happens after this excerpt

(4 mks)

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i) "I have a triumphant social pressure behind me." Rewrite to end with "pressure" (1mk)

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j) Explain the meaning of the following as used in the excerpt.

(4mks)

i. Enticing.....

ii. Duped.....

iii. Talk you over.....

iv. Tomfoolery.....

Q3. Read the oral narrative below and answer the questions that follow.

A long time ago there was an 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 escaped. 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 Labon'go 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 spears 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 sacred spear that Labon'go wanted. The old woman 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. He demanded the bead the child swallowed and no other. Labon'go suggested that they should wait for some time until the child excreted. The excrement was searched thoroughly, but no bead was found. This action was repeated several times but all was in vain. They tried to make the child vomit but no bead came out. After 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.

One day Labon'go told his wife to bring a knife so as to cut open the child and get the bead.

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 grow and attain the height of the tree at my uncle's place."

a) How did Gikir lose the sacred spear?

(1 mark)

b) Do you think Labong'o's demands were justified? Give a reason to support your response.
(3 marks)

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

(2 marks)

d) With an illustration for each, describe any two character traits of Gikir.

(4 marks)

e) What role does the old woman play in this story?

(3 marks)

f) Identify and explain any two features of style used in this narrative.

(4 marks)

g) What is the moral lesson of this story?

(2 marks)

h) There was a lot of forest land and elephants were plenty. (Begin: Not only.....)

(1 mark)

Q.4 Grammar

15mks

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

i. It is bad manners to smoke in a crowded place. (Rewrite using a gerund)

ii. The teachers are being interviewed by the director. (Rewrite using 'interviewing')

iii. Paul said that he had spoken to his brother the previous week. (Rewrite to end in 'last week')

iv. Fishing near the South Coast is a holiday treat. (Underline the noun that has been used as an adjective.)

viii. That behaviour is impossible to correct. (Replace the underlined words with one word.)

B. Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with the correct phrasal verbs. (3mks)

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. (2mks)

i. David was shaken when the counsellor told him that his problem was _____ (solve)

ii. The court ordered the firm to pay for the cost of the legal _____ (proceed)

D. Correct errors in the following sentences.

(2mks)

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

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

E. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct prepositions.

(3mks)

i) The final match is..... 20th July 2013.

ii) She is threatening to file a petition..... divorce.

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