

NAME..... INDEX NO.....

101/2

CANDIDATE'S SIGN.....

ENGLISH

(Comprehension, Literary)

Appreciation and Grammar)

PAPER 2

JULY/AUGUST, 2014

TIME: 2½ HOURS

KIHARU/KAHURO DISTRICT JOINT EXAMINATION - 2014

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH

PAPER 2

TIME: 2½ HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- Write your **name**, **index number** and **school** in the spaces provided above.
- Sign** and write the **date** of examination in the spaces provided above.
- Answer all questions in this question paper.
- All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed and that no page is missing.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY:

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
Total Score	80	

1. COMPREHENSION:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The country woke up to disturbing news last Wednesday that over 100 websites of various ministries departments and local authorities of Kenya's government had been hacked and crippled.

The act underscores the point that this whole new frontier of online innovation presents the best productivity tools for the country but also has a lot of stake.

Rarely do people think about the extent of cyber attacks as compared to other threats. Understandably, it is hard to think of cyber attacks as potentially violent and life --- threatening, but the risk is real.

In Kenya's case, it probably took one person or a few of them to deface over 100 government websites in just a few hours when the country was asleep.

The more hyper-connected we became and the more interdependent we are, the more we rely on technology for all of our day-to-day needs. But that very hyper – connectivity makes us more vulnerable to cyber attacks and other threats.

Many of these assaults are carried out by hackers bent on mischief. For others, the ultimate goal of the attack is to steal data from the target organizations and also to install back doors through which the attackers can return for further exploitation.

But why are government websites a usual target? Assuming that there are no codes left loose by the websites creators, there are many other possible flaws that expose websites to attack.

Emails are currently the primary initial infection vector used to compromise computers that have internet access. Waves of targeted emails attacks, often called spear phishing, use commonly used programmes such as Adobe PDF Reader, Quick Time, Adobe Flash and Microsoft Office.

Internet is another haven of attacks. Because the visitors feel safe downloading documents from the trusted sites, they are easily fooled into opening documents, music and video that exploit client-side vulnerabilities.

These compromised computers could as well be the black holes into which hackers get entry into websites, like happened last week.

Attacks are also using social engineering techniques to lure users into opening documents received by e-mails or by infecting websites with links to documents that have attacks for these weaknesses embedded.

These infected documents are not only placed on popular websites that have a large number of visitors, but increasingly target the "long-tail", the thousands of specialized websites that have smaller but very faithful audiences.

Some exploits do not even require the user to open documents. Simply accessing an infected website is all that is needed to compromise the client software. Social networking sites are also ideal target for online criminal activity because of a massive number of users and a high-level of trust among those users.

The victim's infected computers are then used to propagate the infection and compromise other internal computers and sensitive servers incorrectly thought to be protected from unauthorized access by external entities.

By identifying and exploiting these faults, attackers can automate the infection process and reach thousands of sites in a matter of hours. Many of the government departments interact a lot in their day-to-day work, creating highways for spreading viruses.

As more and more corporate data is stored or accessed by devices that are not fully controlled by IT administrators, the likelihood of data loss that are directly attributable to the use of improperly secured per devices is also expected to rise.

Moreover, once the information is leaked, misuse cannot be prevented, detected or even rolled back and that driving factor behind stopping the access befit it cases a privacy violation.

We trust the government with a lot of our personal information from school enrolment data, taxation data, and deaths, marriages and divorces, health and much more. The government has our lives, so to speak. It's therefore ascertain that corporate and personal information in its custody is jealously protected.

Adapted from the Sunday Nation

Questions.

- (a) According to paragraph one, what happened to the country? (2mks)

- (b) What is the difference between cyber attacks and other kinds of threats as brought out in the passage? (2mks)

- (c) Identify and explain the style employed in paragraph five of the passage. (3mks)

(d) What are the reasons given in the passage that make people hack systems? (2mks)

(e) But why are government websites a usual target?
(Rewrite the above question into a statement). (1mk)

(f) What makes it so easy for hackers to carry out their evil attacks? Write in point form. (4mks)

(g) It has been said that a virus can spread to thousands of sites in matter of hours. True or false? Why? (3mks)

(h) How can the government minimise chances of data loss in its departments? (1mk)

(j) Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the passage.

(i) hacked

- (ii) rolled back

2. **EXTRACT**

Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.

There was a short silence as everyone had expected him to continue for much longer with many protestations of innocence. Then everyone started talking at once – one side less indignant and the other but side feeling that Owuor should have used stronger words. Aloo clapped his hands loudly twice for order.

“Brothers! Brothers! Let there be peace and understanding. We have not come here to throttle each other to listen to each other. Owuor has spoken words full of wisdom. That we must accept if we are to be fair. He has neither said too much nor too little – the sign of a truly wise man. The insult to us and our sister was grievous but it is now clear that it was from people who do not matter to us directly. After all who knows the goodness of a tree but he who sits under its shade and eats its fruits? Besides Owuor assures us that he had dealt with the ones who brought this matter about. I hope he has found a way of preventing a similar episode occurring again.

As for Akoko, I have known you since childhood. I know all your virtues, but your weakest point is your temper and impatience. You must know that you are no longer a child to follow your temper wherever it leads you. Soon you will be a maro with a son or daughter-in-law of your own because children grow so fast. You must exercise self-control. The fair thing to have done here would have been to wait for your husband to see his stand before making a decision. In future please think before you act.

I, Oloo son of Olima, have listened to both sides of this matter and I have decided that the son-in-law shall bring a goat to appease the maro – Akoko’s mother, and that tomorrow morning Akoko shall go to Sakwa with her husband. May kong’o be brought so that libation might be poured to Were god of the eye of the rising sun.

They thereafter feasted and drank together and good spirits were restored to all. The following morning they started out at dawn for their matrimonial home.

Questions

- (a) Place this extract in its immediate context. (4mks)

(b) What has Owuor said that is full of wisdom? (2mks)

(c) Identify and illustrate any two character traits of Owuor evident in this extract. (4mks)

(d) Identify and illustrate any two themes evident in this extract. (4mks)

(e) Identify, illustrate and explain any two stylistic devices used in this extract. (6mks)

(f) “Awuor has spoken words of wisdom.”
(Rewrite using question tag). (1mk)

- (g) “I know all your virtues, but your weakest point is your temper and impatience.”
Give an incident elsewhere in the novel where Akoko demonstrates her impatience and anger. (2mks)

- (h) What does Oloo mean when he says, “The insult to us and our sister was grievous: but it is now clear that it was from people who do not matter to us directly.” (2mks)

3. **Read the song below and answer the questions that follow:**

HUNGER

Hunger makes a person climb up the ceiling.
And hold on to the rafters.
It makes a person lie down.
But not feel at rest.
It makes the person lie down.
And count the rafters.
When the Moslem is not hungry, he says;
“We are forbidden to eat monkey.”

When Ibrahim is hungry, he eats baboon!
When hunger beats the woman in the Koinange
She will run out into the street in daytime.
One who is hungry does not care for taboos.
One who is hungry does not care for death
One who is hungry will take
Out of the sacrifice money
Hunger will open it.
“I have filled my belly yesterday”
Does bite with hunger
We have to sacrifice daily to it.

Questions.

- (i) Explain briefly what the above oral poem is about. (3mks)

(ii) Mention any **three** negative consequences of hunger. (3mks)

(iii) Identify instances of the following stylistic devices used in the poem. (4mks)

(a) Humour.

(b) Personification.

(iv) What is the attitude of the speaker towards hunger? Explain. (2mks)

(v) Identify the tone of the song. Illustrate. (2mks)

(vi) What does the oral poem reveal about the values of this particular community? (2mks)

- (vii) Explain the meaning of the following lines as they are used in the poem. (4mks)
- (a) I have filled my belly yesterday.

- (b) Does bite with hunger.

- (c) We have to sacrifice daily to it.

- (d) And count the rafters.

4. **GRAMMAR: (15 MARKS)**

- (a) Fill in the blanks with the **most suitable preposition**. (3mks)

(i) He was sentenced to life imprisonment _____ the law.

(ii) Unemployed youth often subscribe _____ illegal gangs.

(iii) They attended the party dressed _____ smart casual.

- (b) Using the words in **brackets**, complete the following sentences with the **most suitable phrasal verb**. (3mks)

(i) My parents managed to _____ high school although with difficulty. (see)

(ii) I was _____ by his childish behaviour during the academic parade. (take)

(iii) The new students could not _____ their way to the dormitory. (make)

- (c) Fill in each of the blank spaces with the **appropriate form** of the word in **brackets**. (3mks)

(i) The counsellor expressed doubts about the _____ of the venue for counselling. (suit)

(ii) We could not understand him. His actions were completely _____ (explain)

(iii) After bleaching her skin, she was totally _____ (recognize)

- (d) Form abstract nouns from the following adjectives. (2mks)

(i) Novel _____

(ii) Short _____

(e) Explain the **difference** in **meaning** between the following pairs of sentences. (2mks)

(i) She went and bought herself a skirt.

(ii) She went and bought a skirt herself.

(f) Use **one word** to replace the **underlined** words in the following sentences. (2mks)

(i) The magistrate found him guilty of failure to fulfil his part of contract.

(ii) My neighbour took me to court for trespass.
