

## NANDI NORTH AND NANDI CENTRAL JOINT EXAMINATIONS 2016

101/2

ENGLISH

PAPER 2

JULY / AUGUST 2016

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

**Question 1: COMPREHENSION:*****Read the following comprehension passage and then answer the questions that follow.***

Corruption is defined as an act done with intent to give some advantage inconsistent with official duty and the rights of others. It includes bribery, but is more complex because an act may be corruptly done, though the advantage to be derived from it is not offered by another. Sometimes corruption is understood as something against the law; such as, a contract by which the borrower agrees to pay the lender usurious interest. It is said in such a case, that it is corruptly agreed etc.

The causes of corruption are many and complex. The emergence of political elite who believe in interest-oriented rather than nation-oriented programmes and policies, such an elite would not mind and **fleeing** the national coffers at the expense of what they are to get from it.

An artificial scarcity created by the people with **malevolent** intentions wrecks the fabric of the economy. Corruption is caused as well as increased because of the change in the value system and ethical qualities of men who administer. The old ideals of morality, service and honesty are regarded as anachronistic.

Tolerance of citizens towards corruption; a complete lack of intense public outcry against corruption and an absence of strong public forum to oppose corruption allow corruption to reign over citizenry.

The vast size of the population coupled with illiteracy and poor economic structure contributes to the endemic corruption in public life.

In a highly inflationary economy, low salaries of government officials compel them to the road of corruption. Graduates from reputable universities earn less than junior civil servants serving under them.

Election time is a time for corruption to reap big. Big industrialist fund politicians to meet the high cost of election and in turn they would seek personal favour. Bribery by politicians – buying of influence in order to get elected is a ritual that is repeated every election season.

A number of measures have to be put in place to curb corruption: fool proof laws should be made so that there is no room for discretion for both politicians and bureaucrats.

The co-operation of the citizenry needs to be sought in fighting the vice, citizens should be able to wield the stick on their errant leaders.

Funding of elections is at the core of political corruption. Several reforms like state funding of election expenses for candidates, strict reinforcement of statutory requirements like holding in – party elections.

Making political parties get their accounts audited regularly and filling income tax returns, denying persons with criminal records a chance to vie in an election should be brought in.

More courts should be opened for speedy and inexpensive justice so that the cases do not linger in courts for years and justice to be delivered in time.

Local bodies, independent of the government like Lokadalats, and vigilance commissions should be formed to provide speedy justice with low expenses.

A new fundamental right: Right to information should be introduced which will empower the citizens to ask for the information they want. Barring some confidential information which concerns National and International security. Other information should be made available to the general public as when required.

Corruption is an **intractable** problem. It is like diabetes, it can only be controlled and not eliminated. It has a corrosive impact on our economy and that is why it should be eliminated.

**Questions**

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|--|--------|
| (a) How is corruption corrosive to the economy?  | (2mks) |
| (b) Why are the causes of corruption considered as complex?  | (2mks) |
| (c) Identify and explain <b>two</b> ways in which the citizens contribute towards corruption.            | (2mks) |
| (d) In note form, identify <b>four</b> causes of corruption as identified by the passage.                | (4mks) |
| (e) Rewrite the sentences below as one.  |        |
| Corruption is an intractable problem. It is like diabetes. It can only be controlled and not eliminated. | (1mk)  |
| (f) What does the writer suggest should be done to eliminate corruption?                                 | (3mks) |
| (g) According to the passage, can corruption be eliminated? Explain.                                     | (2mks) |
| (h) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.                                   | (4mks) |
| (i) Fleecing:  |        |
| (ii) Malevolent:   |        |
| (iii) Endemic:   |        |
| (iv) Intractable:  |        |

**Question 2:****The River and the Source****by Margaret Ogolla****Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:****(25mks)**

.....that her father had been a woman- her grandmother Akoko. Now her mother was ill, probably dying and she experienced completely different pain from the one she experienced at her grandmother's death. There is a bond that exist between mother and child that is completely primeval in nature and only comes to the surface of the conscious mind in all its primitive force when either mother or child is in some sort of peril-not surprising considering that as a child lies in its mother's womb, the first sound it hears is her heartbeat and the first human voice it recognizes is hers. For the next many months, the child's most satisfying experience will be to lie next to her heart, nursing at the breast-so that the powerful connection is not severed with the cutting of the cord.

Maria Nyabera had been a good mother to Elizabeth and her cousin Peter and in her own generous way, had given unstintingly of herself to them and to her own mother. Elizabeth remembered how tenderly she had looked after Akoko when she became old and ailing and she hoped with a sick despairing dread that she would get the same chance to show her mother how much she cared in spite of the distance between them.

"I have failed her". These were the first words she had spoken since their departure from Nakuru and now they were approaching the outskirts of Kericho town. Mark cautioned himself to tread carefully for he remembered only too clearly how she had almost broken off their engagement at her grandmother's death, blaming him for God alone knew what.

"How have you failed, dear?" he asked cautiously. "Don't keep on calling me dear! You know very well I should have visited her more frequently- instead of just staying with you, who are young and healthy and don't need me!"

Mark knew better than to point out that not more than two months had ever passed without Elizabeth dashing west to see her mother; or the great sacrifice they had both made in giving up two of their children to her. He knew her well enough to know that she would only bite off his head and he liked it well enough where it was-firmly attached to his body. He was lucky for he had many brothers staying at home with his own mother so he didn't have to constantly worry on that score. He really understood her predicament.

"You don't understand anything at all!" the lady declared as if reading his mind. "You don't know how torn I've often felt how I long to divide myself in two, so that I can be in both places at once!"

Mark said nothing but thought to himself that marriage was a very useful thing: there was always someone to vent one's fury on however and especially unjustifiably. Elizabeth kept on alternating between long silence and irrational self accusatory statements until they were a few miles from Aluor. She then kept completely quiet. It was dark by then but when they approached the hut they found a crowd of people gathered there and both their hearts sank. She must be dead!

The twins rushed out into their parent's arms, and the people surrounded them; but Elizabeth had no eyes for anyone-she just walked into the hut. She had to see that beloved face one last time.

"She is not here. Father Thomas took her to the hospital at Maseno." So she was not dead yet, thank God. It must have been eight O'clock but she simply turned on her heels and went out to the car again despite the protests of the villagers. This night would not pass without her seeing her mother. Mark and the twins followed her out. They knew the argument was of no use. When they finally reached Maseno at about nine O'clock, they had to plead to be allowed in. they found Maria, who had suffered a massive stroke, still in a coma. The clinical officer on duty held out no hope but suggested they return in the morning to confirm with the doctor. It was then decided that Elizabeth stay with her mother and Mark take the children home. He would return in the morning.

Elizabeth pulled up a stool and sat by her mother all that night listening to the changing patterns of her breathing; first it was stertorous but steady; then she went into periodic breathing with lapses so long that her daughter, afraid that she had stopped altogether, would squeeze her hand at which she would start breathing again. Once she actually opened her eyes and Elizabeth tried to talk to her but got no response. She would have bombarded the nurses with her questions but she was afraid they would throw her out.

**Questions**

- (a) What happens immediately before this excerpt. (2mks)
- (b) Elizabeth, in this excerpt, seems angry with Mark. What evidence is there of this? (2mks)
- (c) When else in the novel does Elizabeth project her anger at Mark, almost in similar circumstances? (2mks)
- (d) "I have failed her", she said. (Rewrite in the reported speech). (1mk)
- (e) Discuss **one** character trait of each of the following. (4mks)
  - (i) Mark:
  - (ii) Elizabeth:
- (f) Make notes on the causes of the bond between mother and child. (3mks)
- (g) From this extract, discuss **one** thematic concern that comes out clearly. (4mks)
- (h) Explain the idiomatic expression "Elizabeth had no eyes for anyone." (1mk)
- (i) What happens soon after this extract? (2mks)
- (j) Discuss **two** aspects of style used in this excerpt. (4mks)

**Question 3: POETRY: Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.****THE WAR LORD**

Cut, thrust, plunge  
 Slash, slit, stab  
 Starve, maim, shoot  
 Torch, burn, scar

The trumpets herald you with regal glory  
 Epaulettes glisten and medals gleam

Plunder, loot and steal  
 Blind, brand, rape  
 Curse, crush, kidnap  
 Smash, torture, kill

Your arrival is welcomed with carpets of steel  
 Ramrod backed your subjects hail you

Bind, bludgeon, bury  
 Garotte, impale, castrate  
 Order, imprison, enslave  
 Censor, cajole and destroy  
 Your scarlet cape billows as you sense fresh converts  
 Ever more shrill their praises grow.  
 Barren, bleak, blackened  
 Shattered, sterile, stricken  
 Torn, poisoned, defiled  
 Bloodied, entombed, rotting

The prize presented on some stolen silver  
 A maggot riddled remnant of a once serene world.

**Questions**

- (a) Briefly explain what the poem is talking about. (3mks)  
 (b) What is the attitude of the persona to the warlord? Elaborate your answer. (2mks)  
 Explain the relevance of having separated words for stanza one, three, five and seven. (3mks)  
 (c) Explain the irony in the poem. (3mks)  
 (d) What is the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem?  
 (i) The trumpets herald you with regal glory. (2mks)  
 Epaulettes glisten and medals gleam. (2mks)  
 (ii) The prize presented on some stolen silver. (2mks)  
 A maggot riddled remnant of a once serene world. (2mks)  
 (e) Apart from irony, which other stylistic device has been used in the poem? (2mks)  
 (f) Identify **one** thematic concern of the poem. (3mks)

**Question 4: Grammar (15 Marks)**

- (a) Fill in the gaps below with the correct relative pronoun. (2mks)  
 (i) The bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ he bought ten years ago is still in good working order.  
 (ii) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the minister gave the prize to was in form two.  
 (b) Complete the following sentences using the "as....as" construction and the adverb in brackets. (2mks)  
 (i) He does not correct his work \_\_\_\_\_ he should. (thoroughly)  
 (ii) He speaks English \_\_\_\_\_ he speaks French (well).  
 (c) Supply the correct article to complete the following sentences. (3mks)  
 (i) It was \_\_\_\_\_ inexplicable problem.  
 (ii) He was enrolled at \_\_\_\_\_ prestigious university.  
 (iii) Of all the cats \_\_\_\_\_ cheetah is the prettiest.  
 (d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets. (4mks)  
 (i) Kiptoo has very little money. (Rewrite using any)  
 (ii) His father constructed those magnificent buildings. (Rewrite in the passive voice)  
 (iii) He will not be given a road license. He passes the road test. (Rewrite as one sentence using unless).  
 (e) Order the adjectives in brackets correctly to complete the following sentences.  
 (i) The supplier delivered a \_\_\_\_\_ machine (modern, duplicating, large)  
 (ii) Cheptoo bought a \_\_\_\_\_ carpet. (multicolored, square, beautiful)  
 (f) Supply the correct phrasal verb formed from the words in brackets to complete the following sentences.  
 (i) The clerk \_\_\_\_\_ the data. (key)  
 (ii) The fans were \_\_\_\_\_ by the mismanagement of the event. (Put)