THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education



101/2 - ENGLISH - Paper 2 (Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar) Nov. 2017 - 2½ hours

Name	Index Number	1977 - Ville 1978 - Ville 1978 - Ville
Candidate's Signature		

Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) Arswer all the questions in this paper.
- (d) A your answers must be written in the spaces provided in the question paper.
- (e) This paper consists of 11 printed pages.
- (f) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- © Candidates must answer the questions in English.

For Examiner's Use Only

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





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

(20 marks)

The world has a weight problem. Within the past decade, obesity rates have shot up by 50 percent, rising from 200 million people in 1995 to 300 million in 2003. Even places more familiar with famine than fat are starting to worry about their waistlines. Africa now has weight loss clinics. In a recent survey in India – home to half the world's undernourished population – 55 percent of women between 20 and 69 were found to be overweight. Twenty percent of Chinese adults are overweight. Brazil's childhood-obesity rate has jumped to 239 percent in a generation four times the growth rate for youth in the United States. In March 2003, the International Obesity Task Force revealed that 1.7 billion of the planet's 6 billion people were overweight or obese. How did we all get so fat? The problem stems from the collision of a number of modern trends; rising affluence and urbanization; the proliferation of conveniences like cars, computers, fast food and television; and the 21st century work culture, with its desk jobs and long hours. In rich countries, the familiar mantra of low-fat diet and exercise is routinely ignored. In the developing world, where health education is frequently non-existent, people are particularly vulnerable to the glamour of American burgers and the comforts of the couch. Rural migrants to cities are suddenly confronted with market-stall snacks and McDonald's. In newly industrialized countries packaged foods and fast food chains are promoted as an index of affuence.

The consumption of foods high in fat, sugar and salt-combined with increasingly sedentary lifestyles – is worrying health experts. And it is killing us. Diet-linked diseases – chiefly heart disease, cancer, diabetes and hypertension, now account for more than half of all deaths in Arab countries. In Barbados, more than 60 percent of hospital and drug-service budgets go toward coping with obesity-related illnesses. In Chinese hospitals, the number of patients suffering from weight-related diseases has increased by 30 percent. The problem is so pervasive that the World Health Organisation has declared obesity a global epidemic.

In many places, obesity and related illnesses such as diabetes are growing fastest among children and teenagers. These may be because those groups are more vulnerable to the excesses of their new found liberation. Teenagers from rich homes have cars and can go to restaurants with their friends, and consume high-fat fast food. Nutritionists also blame food marketing and the proliferation of supermarkets for the rise in childhood obesity. Ultimately, diabetes is incurable. Although changes in lifestyles and diet can help stem the progression of the disease, it never disappears. Most patients are on insulin a decade after diagnosis. The best long-term hope for reversing the trend is for society to get its weight problems under control.

(Adapted from Newsweek August 11, 2003)

a)	What is this passage about?	(1 mark)
(b)	What is achieved by the use of figures in paragraph one?	(2 marks)
(c)	From the information given in paragraph two, how can society get the vunder control?	veight problem (3 marks)
	100 as 10°	
	Hotel Control of the	
	non'.	
(d)	According to the passage, what are the indications of the increasing dam	ger of obesity? (3 marks)
	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	
	rot the	

and the second second	rise what the passage says about obesity in child	(6 r
Rough copy		
		••••••

		••••••
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
	<u></u>	•••••
	ars.co	
	,08Q	***************************************
	est papers com	

Fair copy	www.troe	
	ist	•••••
<u>g</u>)	•••••
-8 20°		
16 K		•••••••
tol Walt		••••••
<i>(</i> 0)		•••••
		•••••
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		••••••
In what way is the modern	n lifestyle a curse rather than a blessing?	(3 n



	(g)	Expla	ain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.	(2 marks)
		(i)	affluence	
				•••••••
		(ii)	sedentary	
2.	Bert	olt Brec	cht, The Caucasion Chalk Circle	
	Read	d the ex	cerpt below and then answer the questions that follow.	(25 marks
	FIR: AZI FIR:	V ST IRO DAK: S ST IRO " F U DAK: (a	hat's why our sons don't bleed any more, that's why our laughters don't weep. That's why only the slaughter house cattle have by veins, And only the willows shed tears by Lake Urmia toward morning. In SHIRT: Are you going to sing that song here in town? The wire What's wrong with it? In SHIRT: Have you noticed that the sky's getting red? (Turning round, AZDAK sees the sky red with fire). It's the people's quarters on the outskirts of town. The carpet weavers have caught the 'Persian sickness," too. And they've been asking if prince Kazbeki isn't eating too many courses. This morning they strung up the city judge. As for us we beat them to pulp. We were paid one hundred piasters per man, you understand? In after a pause: I understand. (He glances shyly round and, creeping away sits down in a corner his head in his hands).	
		N SHII I	RTS: (to each other): If there ever was a troublemaker it's him – He must ve come to the capital to fish in the troubled waters.	
	SEC	AUWA: 1 COND 1	: Oh, I don't think he's a really bad character gentlemen. Steals a few chickens here and there. And maybe a rabbit. IRON SHIRT: (approaching AZDAK): Came to fish in the troubled water to be supposed in the property of the control	ers, huh?
	SEC	COND I	IRON SHIRT: Are you in with the carpet weavers maybe (AZDAK shak head) How about that song?	es his
	SEC	COND	From my grandfather. A silly and ignorant man. IRON SHIRT: Right. And how about the dyer who paid the wages?	
	AZ FIR	ST IRO	muttering): That was in Persia. ON SHIRT: And this denouncing of yourself? Because you didn't hang Grand Duke with your own hands?	the
	ΑZ	DAK: I	Didn't I tell you I let him run? (He creeps farther away and sits	



on the floor.)

SHAUWA: I can swear to that: he let him run.

THE IRON SHIRTS: burst out laughing and slap SHAUWA on the back. AZDAK laughs loudest. They slap AZDAK too, and unchain him. They all start drinking as the FAT PRINCE enters with a young man.

FIRST IRON SHIRT (to AZDAK pointing at the Fat Prince): There's your new "age" for you! (more laughter).

FAT PRINCE: Well, my friends, what is there to laugh about? Permit me a serious word. Yesterday morning the Princes of Gruisinia overthrew the war mongering government of the Grand Duke and did away with his Governors. Unfortunately, the Grand Duke himself escaped. In this **fateful** hour our carpet weavers, those external troublemakers **had the effrontery** to stir up a rebellion and hang the universally loved city judge, our dear Illo Orbeliani Ts-ts-ts. My friends we need peace, peace in Grusinia! And justice! So I've brought along my dear nephew Bizergan Kazbeki. He'll be the new judge, hm? A very gifted fellow. What do you say? I want your opinion. Let the people decide!

(a)	Briefly describe what happens before the events in this extract. (4 mar	KS)
	We are a second	••••
	According to Azdak, why don't their sons bleed any more, or their daughters ween?	••••
	jiši ^t vi	••••
		••••
	age ² Constant of the constan	
<i>a</i> >	According to Azdak, why don't their sons bleed any more, or their daughters weep?	· • • • •
(b)	(4 mar	ks)
	<u> </u>	••••
		••••

	r this statement.	in behavio (4 mar)
•••••		••••••••••••
Why water	does the Iron Shirt say that Azdak "must've come to the capital to fish s"?	in trouble (2 marks
From	the dialogue, what do we learn about Shauwa's character?	(4 marks
•••••	Esologia de la companya della companya della companya de la companya de la companya della compan	•••••
	410g/L	•••••••••
	" Mary	•••••••••••
The F does A	at Prince introduces has nephew whom he wants to be installed as judge Azdak become the judge?	. How the
•••••	Ke Ay	
	Mote	
40		
•••••		
Expla	in the meaning of the following expressions as used in the excerpt.	(4 marks
(i)	denouncing	•••••••
(ii)	I let him run	••••••
(iii)	fateful	•••••

3. Read the following narrative and answer the questions that follow.

(20 marks)

A man had two daughters from two different wives. One of his daughters was motherless, her mother died when she was still a baby. The mother of the other daughter did not like the motherless girl. She did not like her because her daughter loved her stepsister more than she loved her. The woman therefore thought out some ways of eliminating her.

One day the woman made an arrangement with a hyena. The hyena was to go and wait for the two girls somewhere in the bush. To the motherless girl she would tie a band like a bangle on the left arm and to her daughter she would tie one on the right arm. Then she told the hyena to catch, kill and eat the girl with the band on the left arm. After the hyena had gone to wait, she called the two girls, tied the bands accordingly and sent both of them to go and visit one of their aunts. She directed them to follow the path where she had asked the hyena to wait for them. On the way the woman's daughter suggested that they should exchange bangles.

"Why should my mother tie your bangle on the left arm, when everybody else wears theirs on the right arm?" She complained and took her bangle and put it on her step-sister's right arm and took the one she was wearing and put it on her left arm. They went on with their journey. They had gone half-way through the journey when the fivena came and caught the woman's own daughter and ate her up. The motherless child was terrified and grew hysterical. She cried endlessly. Her grief was so great that she refused to go away from the scene of her sister's tragic death. She wished to die too; to be eaten up by the hyena which had eaten her dear friend and sister. She cried, wailed, wept and grieved for her dear sister, so much that if sorrow expressed by the living would bring back the dead, Awino's sister Nyawino would have returned to life. After the kill, the hyena had gone away but Awino would not leave. She stayed on the spot wailing.

"Aai, what are you doing here alone in the bush?" Some travellers asked her. "We were two, and we were going to visit our aunt but my sister has been eaten up by a hyena," she replied amid sobs. "Then what are you doing here alone? Go home and take the sad news of her death to your parents," the people advised her. "No I also want to be eaten up by the same hyena," she cried. The travellers saw her futile determination. They could not leave her there and in any case they were convinced that the parents should know. "No, you go home and take the news of the death of your sister home." The people advised her more persuasively until she accepted to go home.

She arrived home, tired and wet with tears and sweat. She explained to her father what had happened. He became furious and called his wife to explain. But she was so full of grief that she could not talk. The elders were then called. It was agreed unanimously that the woman must be banished from the village because of her jealousy and wickedness. She left the village crying with regret and shame.

Identify and illustrate four oral features in this narrative.	(4 marks)
	•••••
	•••••
	•••••
Explain two aspects of the culture of the community from which this na	rrative is drawn (4 marks)
COUNTY COUNTY	(11111111111111111111111111111111111111
e de la companya de l	••••••
	•••••
What do we learn about the character of Nyawino from this narrative?	•••••
.w.t.	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
· Call	(4 marks)
Notes 1	
Original Marie	•••••
	•••••
	••••••••••
Describe the mood of this narrative.	(3 marks)
	•••••
	••••••
	••••••
Explain the role of the travellers in the narrative.	(2 marks)
	•••••

	(f)	"She (Rev	e left the village crying with regret and shame." write beginning: Crying)	(1 mark)
		•••••		

	(g)	Wha your	at moral lesson do we learn from the narrative in relation to Awing answer.	o's conduct? Illustrate (2 marks)

			all states and the states are the states and the states are the st	
4.	(a)	Rewr chan	rite the following sentences according to the instructions giver ge the meaning.	n after each. Do not (4 marks)
		(i)	All the farmers got a good harvest this year. (Rewrite beginning: Not)	
			iė ^{jį} .	
		(ii)	The old ways are changing. This should be clear to everybody (Rewrite as one sentence beginning: That)	′.
		200	''S ,	
		(iii)	Mrs. Mambo said that that wall was very badly painted. (Rewrite in direct speech)	
		(iv)	When I finished eating, I went to bed. (Rewrite using the word 'having')	

(b)	Com	plete each of the sentences correctly using the verb in brackets. (3 mark	s)
	(i)	I if I had known. (go)	
	(ii)	She law for six years now. (study)	
	(iii)	If people more reasonable, there would be no wars. (be)	
(c)	Expl	ain the two different meanings in the following sentence. (2 mark	s)
	Kam	aru hates visiting relatives.	
		S COUL	•••
		_eQ ² e ¹	
(d)		n each blank space with the correct alternative from the given choices. (3 marks	
	(i)	Can you change thispowder form now? (in, into)	
	(ii)	My reason for going is I am needed there. (because, that)	
	(iii)	" now seven O'clock", she said. (its, it's)	
(e)	Use i sente	the correct form of the word in brackets to fill in the blank space in each of the nees below. (3 marks	
	(i)	This man (hero) saved the boy from drowning.	
	(ii)	Her (reveal) shocked everyone.	
	(iii)	They were annoyed by the (warrant) search of the houses.	ir

THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE.