**101/2**

**FORM 4**

**ENGLISH PAPER 2**

(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**Name:………………………………………………………….Index Number:………………..**

**Class:……………… Adm No:……………………. Signature:……………………………..**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all the questions.
2. All answers MUST be written in the spaces provided in this questions paper.
3. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.

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| **QUESTION** | **MAXIMUM SCORE** | **CANDIDATES SCORE** |
| **COMPREHENSION**  | **20** |  |
| **CONTEXT** | **25** |  |
| **POETRY** | **20** |  |
| **GRAMMAR** | **15** |  |
| **TOTAL** | **80** |  |

**COMPREHENSION**

**Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.**

“There are very few secrets in the world today but surprisingly, secrets to success are a dime a dozen. Every other day a writer unveils a new secret to success and happiness. Today, I want to do the same. Hard work and determination are no longer secrets. In fact, they are nothing more than clichés. There is, however, one ‘secret’ to success that most people do not seem to have discovered – attitude.

I think attitude is the main ingredient for success, irrespective of the circumstances in which you find yourself, for it is your attitude that determines where your hard work and determination lead.

Ask any successful individual and they will tell you that no matter what your aptitude, talent, genius and potential, it is impossible to reach the top with a negative attitude. The opposite is also true; regardless of the mediocrity of one’s aptitude, talent and potential, they can become successful with a positive attitude.

Attitude is mindset. A positive attitude is, therefore, an optimistic point of view. The reason why attitude is such an integral element of success is that it stems from the mind, like our thoughts and, consequently, actions and decision (thinking is everything; what a man thinks, he becomes). An attitude is basically a mental thermostat. If you set it at the wrong calibration, you could very well freeze or boil yourself and, or others. Unfortunately, resetting is not as easy as setting a normal thermostat on an electrical gadget.

We have all probably encountered people with lousy attitudes, individuals who will not accept to be corrected because they think they know it all or who will not take instructions because they think they are better.

Also, there is a group that will never take responsibility because they always think someone else is to blame.

The power of attitude cannot be understated. Racism, terrorism, colonialism and sexual abuse are borne of attitudes. Attitude is also to blame for denying generations of capable Kenyan girls and women a chance to make a mark

A positive attitude helps one focus better on the more important things which means faster and better decisions and actions. Two examples will suffice.

First is the “never say die” or “never give up” attitude. This is arguably the most common one in the world, yet one of the hardest to maintain, especially in the developing world, what with our kind of economy and leadership. Tales of unsuccessful applications and interviews abound among both the young and old. But while it is unquestionable that repetitive defeat and failure may take something out of you, the trick is to take something out of failure in return to make sure it never takes everything you have.

It is extremely difficult to wake up, energise and focus after failure, and that it where your attitude comes in.

When every other instrument on your dashboard says “Quit” it says “Get up and go!” The bottom line is simple: lose the attitude and you lose the fight.

The second and equally popular, is the dismissive or “I don’t give a damn” attitude. |It seems to stem from the inherent human trait of finding fault with everything good or bad. Learn to dismiss rumours and empty talk: people are tired of talking about the same thing. This is also a popular attitude with daring people who take risks amid rampant criticism and disparagement but go on anyway because theirs is an attitude of passion, conviction and self-belief. It is not possible to live your life based on what other people think; it is actually ridiculous to try. But must as one need to ignore the may wet blankets around, one must take caution not to throw out good criticism. Where criticism is valid and deserved, listen, accept and better still, heed it.

In his famous passage titled “If” Rudyard Kipling wrote: “If you can, trust yourself when all men doubt you but make allowance for their doubting too…then you are on your way to unbridled success.”

Similarly, when you make mistakes acknowledge them and, more importantly, learn from them because the man who does not make mistakes usually makes nothing. So, is there a perfect attitude? Yes, keeping an open mind, open to criticism and praise, disaster and triumph, truth and lies. You will find yourself prepared for practically anything.

In physical terms, attitude refers to the way we translate and project our attitudes through our body posture, gait and general body demeanour. Gratitude, forgiveness and humility are attitudes of the human spirit. The greatest of course, is love – to love all people. It is lack of a positive spiritual attitude that makes parents hide their disabled children and people wanting to avoid HIV-Aids sufferers”.

Questions

1. Why does the write think that attitude is important to success? (1 mk)

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1. What does the writer mean by the statement “secrets to success area dime a dozen”. (1 mk)

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1. Give the relevance of the writer’s comparison between a thermostat and attitude. (2 mks)

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1. What according to the passage are defining marks of someone with a negative attitude? (2 mks)

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1. When is attitude most important and why? (2 mks)

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1. It is not possible to live your life based on what other people think.

(Re-write to end with …possible) (1 mk)

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1. We have all probably encountered people with lousy attitudes. (Add a question tag) (1 mk)

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1. Give two statements that have been used to bring out the contrast between positive and negative attitudes. (2 mks)

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1. In note form, mention the given effects that have resulted from negative attitude. (2 mks)

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1. What is the writer’s attitude towards people who take fault with everything? (2 mks)

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1. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4 mks)
2. Calibration………..…………………………………………………………………….
3. Suffice…..…………………………………………………………………………….
4. disparagement…………………………………………………………………………
5. wet blankets…………………………………………………………………………….

**2. THE RIVER AND THE SOURCE (25 MARKS)**

**Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow.**

 When there was a little light and one could reduce one’s vigilance a little, Akoko started to recite the history of the people of Ramogi. This was not just a pastime but a bounden duty – for the history of the tribe could only be transmitted by mouth from generation to generation, else how can you know where you are going unless you know where you are coming from? Therefore whenever an elder was alone with a young person, he or she always recited the history of the tribe or clan.

“In the beginning, *Were* was alone in the world which was beautiful. *Were* is a spirit and a spirit is like a flame, you can only see it, but you cannot get hold of it. It is like air which you know is there but which you cannot touch. It is like the wind which can uproot a tree and hurl it afar but has no substance. It is like lightning which is seen in many places at once but is in none. Yes, it is like the essence of man which makes him all that he is yet departs from him quietly and suddenly leaving only a dead image. *Were* is a great spirit. He saw that the world needed more than spirit forms. So he created Ramogi and his brothers who were men. Man has a form which is spirit. *Were* sent the men he had created to various parts of the world to settle in it. Ramogi he sent to the country around the great lake which was a great favour for he had more spirit than his brothers. The wife whom *Were* gave him was called nyar Nam who embodied the spirit of the great lake. They had many children uncluding Rachuonyo, sakwa, Assembo, Yimbo, Gem, Uyoma, Nyakach, Seme and Ugenya among others who settled around the lak, tiling land, taming animals and carching fish. These are the children of Ramogi from whom we all arise.

Of the children of Ramogi many great brave men have arisen. They are called, *thuondi* the brave one. These men of renown include Lwanda Magere. So strong and brave a warrior was he that it is rumoured that the sharp spears of Lang’o warriors could not pierce his skin. Then there was Gor Mahia, they wily one who could change his form into anything at all, thus confounding the enemy. There were many others, great leaders and warriors and women of renown such as Lela Kabanda, the mighty warrior, Onyango Randar – man of war, Ogotu Kipapi, great warrior and my direct ancestors, Tawo Kogot, Obando mumbo, Oracha Rambo, and the woman Nyamgondho of mighty wealth. There are many others whom we should aspire to imitate.”

She continued in that vein with the twins interjecting a question now and again until they reached the borders of Gem where they rested for the night. They started out against from Gem through Asembo and Seme and on the sixth day they were in the outskirts of the Market of Kisuma. There they saw what they thought was a white man. His hair was straight and black and his skin was nut brown. He was sitting inside a tin structure within which were rows and rows of strange looking items.

“He is not very white, is he?” asked Odongo

“Er-no, he is not,” replied Opiyo.

“Our cousin Alando is much lighter than he is. Why do you think they call them white men then?”

“I don’t know.” The man in question was an Asian. Akoko summoned a passer-by.

“Greetings. May the day be light.”

“May the day be full of light.”

“We are strangers,, all the way from the savannah country of Sakwa.”

“Welcome strangers. What is your destination?”

“We are going to look for the big chief of the *sirikal* in the market of Kisuma.”

“Oh!” he noticed that she was dressed in the traditional skin called *chieno* and the young men in skins covering only their loins. They both had spears and shields. He himself was in a pair of long shorts and a singlet – the height of civilized fashion. He had also gone to a mission school for one year so he was an educated man. The year was 1930 according to the white men who kept such a close track of seasons. Enlightened the might be but he was still African enough to accord hospitality on demand. These were evidently primitives straight out of the bush.

1. Put the excerpt in its immediate context. (4 mks)

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1. From the excerpt, identify and illustrate two styles used. (4 mks)

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1. Identify and illustrate two themes evident in the excerpt. (4 mks)

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1. From elsewhere in the text, how did Opiyo and Odong show that they care about their grandmother. (2 mks)

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1. From the excerpt, what are the character traits of Akoko. (4 mks)

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1. Why do you think Akoko and her nephews travelled to Kisuma? (3 mks)

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1. “We are going to look for the big chief of the sirkal in the market of Kisuma.” Re-write this sentence starting with “The big chief…” (1 mk)

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1. Explain the meaning of the following words or phrases as used in the passage. (3 mks)
2. Primitives ……….………………………………………………………………………….

(ii) vigilance…………………………………………………………………………………….

(iii) the height of civilized fashion………………………………………………………………

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**3. POETRY**

**PSLAMS 23 PART II**

The state is my shepherd, I shall not want;

It makes me to lie down in a subsidized house

It leads me to political tranquility; it

restores my faith in lucrative future.

It leads me into paths of loans and pensions,

For its international reputation’s sake

Yea, even though I walk beside the valley of the shadow

Of Kivvulu I fear no Kondos;

For the state is with me, its tanks and

guns comfort me.

It preserves for me a bank account, in

The presence of devaluation;

It fills my pockets with allowances, my

salary overflows.

Surely increments and promotion follow

Me all the days of my life;

And I shall dwell in senior staff quarters

For ever.

1. Who is the speaker in the poem? (2 mks)

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1. Explain the subject matter of the poem. (2 mks)

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1. State and illustrate any two features of style employed in the poem. Give the effectiveness of each of them. (6 mks)

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1. It makes me to lie down in a subsidized house. (Identify the prepositional phrase). (1 mk)

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1. What is the attitude of the speaker toward the state? (2 mks)

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1. What is the meaning of the last two lines of the poem? (2 mks)

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1. Identify the tone that has been adopted by the speaker. (2 mks)

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1. State the meaning of the following words as sued in the poem. (2 mks)
2. tranquility ……………………………………………………………………………...

(ii) devaluation ……………………………………………………………………………..

**4. GRAMMAR**

1. **Rearrange the adjectives in the following sentences in the correct order to describe the underlined noun. (3 mks)**

(i) We watched a …………………………………………..………..movie.

 (Kenyan, long, sensational)

(ii) The band performed their ……………………………....………….song.

(reggae, new, exciting)

(iii) They saw an …………………………………..………………….baboon.

(old, ugly, congelese)

1. **Rewire the following sentences punctuating them appropriately. (2 mks)**

(i) alonje said I will return next month

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(ii) let us listen to him Ivan argued he sounds reasonable

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1. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each without changing their meanings.**

(i) Just in case you change your mind, call this number. (Begin: should) (1 mk)

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(ii) I don’t know either of them. (End: …to me) (1 mk)

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(iii) She realized that she had made such a serious blunder. (Rewrite using “what”)

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(iv) The old man was very sick. He could hardly walk. (Join into one sentence using so…that)

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1. It is late but you must leave. (Begin: late)

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1. **Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using an appropriate article for each.**

**(a, an, the)**

(i) She beats …………………………drum with great energy.

(ii) John is ………………………….university student.

1. **Use the correct form of the verb in the brackets to fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences.**

(i) The …………………….of the right of expression is a violation of human rights. (deny)

(ii) Have you …………………permission from the teacher? (sought, sort)

(iii) The student gave the correct ………………………….of the word

(pronunciation, pronounciation)