**NAME…………………………………… INDEX NO. ………………………..……………**

**DATE…….……………………………… CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE………………..**

**CLASS: ……………………………………………**

**101/2**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 2**

**(COMPREHENSION, LITERARY APPRECIATION AND GRAMMAR)**

**JULY/ AUGUST 2018**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

**LANJET CLUSTER JOINT EXAMINATION - 2018**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)***

**101/2**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY/ AUGUST 2018**

**TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

* Answer ALL the questions in this question paper.
* All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper
* This paper consists of 10 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing

### For Examiners Use Only

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| **Question** | **Maximum Score** | **Candidates Score** |
| **1** | **20** |  |
| **2** | **25** |  |
| **3** | **20** |  |
| **4** | **15** |  |
| **Total Score** | |  |

***This paper consists of 9 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no pages are missing.***

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 comforts of the couch. Rural migrations 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 **affluence.**

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.

1. What is this passage about? (1mk)

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1. What is achieved by the use of figures in paragraph one? (2mks)

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1. From the information given in paragraph two, how can society get the weight problem under control? (3mks)

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1. According to the passage, what are the indications of the increasing danger of obesity? (3mks)

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1. In about 50 words summarise what the passage says about obesity in children and teenagers. (6mks)

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1. In what way is the modern lifestyle a curse rather than a blessing? (3mks)

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1. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2mks)
2. Affluence –………………………………………………………………………………..
3. Sedentary –……………………………………………………………………………….
4. **The Extract: The River and The Source.**

My fathers, from Yimbo and Sakwa . I thank you for your kind patience. May I state from the outset that leaving my house was a great wound in my heart and that I had never even thought about it until the night before it happened, and this is in spite of the abuse and insults heaped upon me by my mother and brother-in-law.

I have always been taught that honour and pride in oneself and one’s people were of the utmost importance for one’s sense of being, for as the wise men tell us, ‘How can you know where you are going if you do not know where you come from?’ I therefore felt it was a great insult to my honour and pride to be accused of witchcraft against my own husband who had been good to all of us and had conducted himself most honourably as a good ***or***. I have nothing against him and I know that he is by nature not a contentious man; but we cannot live in peace unless he finds way of curbing his mother’s and brother’s tongues. I have been accused of having wasted their wealth because I have only two children. Now who in this assembly can tell me how to create a child within my womb? Is that not the premise of Were, god of the eye of the rising sun? I have been accused of standing between my husband and marriage to other women by weaving a spell over him; but as *Were* is my witness, I have never trodden on the path of charms and love portions. I did not find it necessary. It is not my place to order the chief to marry or not to marry. I am pleased, of course, that I have found favour in his eyes these ten seasons, but he is free to get a co-wife who I shall then treat as my own sister. Who knows but that *Were* may favour her with more sons than he has me? My fathers, that is all I have to say.” She sat a little aside from the gathering next to the women who had accompanied her. There was a hush during which the only sound that could be heard was that of weaver birds busy at their task. Then Aloo cleared his throat in a manner to suggest that a pot of *kong’o* would have come in handy to smooth his voice at this point.

“*Ahem!*” said he. “My child you have spoken clearly and well. Brothers you have heard for yourselves. The accusations include *juok* and uncalled for insults from the in-laws. The first is a very grave matter as it reflects on the character of our daughter and ourselves. The second is unpleasant but insults never break bones. May the *or*, chief Owuor Kembo please stand and tell us what has so displeased him with our daughter as to cause him to allow her to leave her matrimonial home? No man should allow his wife to leave her house without at least trying to prevent it, so you must tell us your side of this sad affair.”

1. Place this excerpt in its immediate context. (4mks)

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1. Describe Akoko’s character as portrayed in this excerpt. (4mks)

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1. In note form, write the reasons that made Akoko leave her matrimonial home. (4mks)

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1. Identify and illustrate any theme captured in the excerpt. (3mks)

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1. Identify and illustrate any two feature of style evident in the excerpt. (4mks)

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1. What is the effectiveness is using words such as ‘kong’o’, ‘juok’ and ‘or’. (2mks)

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1. No man should allow his wife to leave her house without trying to prevent it. (Add a question tag). (1mk)

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1. I thank you for your kind patience. (Write in passive form). (1mk)

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1. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the extract.
2. Contentious ………………………………………………………………………….
3. Grave matter …………………………………………………………………………

1. **Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.**

***Spoiling Our Celebrations***

When last Jamhuri Day

The ceremonial flagstuffs were laid out in our streets.

It was soon discovered

Twenty of the new flags had been stolen

“We fear,” said the council,

“That if the thefts continue

The whole of the Jamhuri celebrations

May be ruined”

“We only recently acquired this new set

of one thousand from the government.

Each cost £4 10s and we spent £4,500 all.

The police are searching for the thieves”

“The flags, which are six foot by four,

Are not however being stolen for display.

They are probably being used as rags,

Or bedcovers by beggars.”

“This is misusing a national emblem

In an undignified manner”

What a shame that beggars in their beds

Are not dignified with their bedcovers.

**Questions:**

1. Classify this poem. (2mks)

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1. Identify any two stylistic devices used in the poem and give their effectiveness. (6mks)

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1. Give the character traits of the councillors. (6mks)

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1. Explain the significance of the following lines. (4mks)
2. Each cost £4 10s and we spent £4,500 in all

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1. What a shame that beggars in their beds are not dignified with their bedcovers.

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1. What is the attitude of the councillors towards the beggars? (2mks)

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1. **GRAMMAR**
2. ***Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning. (4mks)***
3. All the farmers got a good harvest this year. (Rewrite beginning: Not…)

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1. The old ways are changing. This should be clear to everybody. (Rewrite as one sentence beginning: That …)

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1. Mrs. Mambo said that that wall was very badly painted. (Rewrite in direct speech)

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1. When I finished eating, I went to bed. (Rewrite using the word “having”)

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1. ***Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb that begins with the word in bracket. (3mks)***
2. Some thief stole my wallet yesterday. (make)

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1. I liked our new neighbours from the start. (take)

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1. When the patient gained consciousness, he asked where his purse was. (come)

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1. ***Explain the two different meanings on the following sentence. (2mks)***

Kamau hates visiting relatives.

1. ***Fill in each blank space with the correct alternative from the given choices.***  (3mks)
2. Can you change this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powder form now? (in, into)
3. My reason for going is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am needed there. (because, that)
4. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, now seven o’clock,” she said. (its, it’s)
5. ***Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fill in the blank space in each of the sentences below. (3mks)***
6. She was reminded that she was not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dispense)
7. Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is unacceptable in this school. (vandal)
8. What is the life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the average Kenyan today? (expect)