**101/2 ENGLISH PAPER 2**

**END OF TERM 2 EXAM**

**FORM FOUR**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **COMPREHENSION. (20 MARKS)**
2. The passage is about obesity or weight problem.
3. .

* The figures clearly indicate how weight problem is increasing.
* Or justify / illustrates the facts about obesity.

1. .

* Avoid sedentary life style.
* Avoid fast foods.
* Eat healthy foods.
* Manage diet.
* Avoid sugar & salts.

1. .

* Deaths
* Diseases e.g cancer, diabetes e.t.c
* WHO declared obesity a global epidemic.
* Countries spending a lot of money to cope with obesity.

1. .

* Obesity growing fastest in children or adolescents.
* Teenagers have freedom/ liberation.
* Teenagers have means of travel (cars)
* Access to fatty foods/ fast foods.
* Unhealthy food marketing.
* Proliferation/ numerous supermarkets.
  + - Count words.
    - Both the rough and fair copy should be in prose form.

1. .

* Less physical exercise.
* High fat foods consumption.
* Leads to diseases.
* Leads to death / people die of diseases.

1. .
2. Wealth/ richness/ abundance/ prosperous.
3. Without much activity.
4. **EXCERPT (25 MARKS)**
5. *Before:* Akoko had been accused of witchcraft (juok) by her mother-in-law. She goes back to Yimbo leaving her children at a time when the chief (her husband) is away. When he returns, he comes for her in the company of the elders of Sakwa.

*After:* Chief Owuor Kembo apologizes to the gathering and regrets over Akoko’s departure to Yimbo. Akoko and her husband leave for Sakwa after the latter brings a goat to appease the “Maro” – Akoko’s mother.

1. - She is appreciative: she appreciates her good husband and the good life they had for ten seasons. She also thanks the council of elders.

* She is brave:- she describes her case confidently and does not allow her mother-in-law to accuse her falsely.
* She is impatient:- she did not wait for her husband before leaving for Yimbo.
* She is knowledgeable/ wise/ intelligent: - she is informed and traditionally educated. She inculcates proverbs in her speech.
* She is religious: - she believes that it is the premise of Were to create children.

1. .

* She is accused of bewitching her husband.
* The in-laws think that Akoko’s dowry was a waste of wealth.
* Akoko is accused of not having children.
* Abuse and insults are heaped on her.

1. .
2. Tradition – The jodongo has to be formed to solve disputes. The presence of kong’o and the mention of “juok” portray tradition.
3. Religion – The community believes in.
4. Marriage – Akoko and chief Owuor Kembo.
5. ..
6. Use of local words/dialect – “kong’o”, “or”, “Were”, “juok”.
7. Rhetorical questions – “Now, who in this assembly can tell me how to create a child within my womb?” “Is that not the promise of Were, god of the eye of the rising sun?”
8. Metaphor – “leaving my house was a great wound in the heart.”
9. Direct speech.
10. Proverb – “…insults never break bones”.
11. .

* They enhance the authenticity of the work of art/ text.
* They portray the setting of the novel.
* They add flavor to the novel.
* They are used when there is no English equivalent of certain words.

1. No man should allow his wife to leave her house without trying to prevent it, should he?
2. You are thanked for your kind patience.
3. I. Argumentative, prone to conflict, somebody who is likely to cause a disagreement/dispute.

II. A serious matter

1. **POETRY (20 MARKS)**
2. It is a political poem. (1mk)
3. I. Alliteration. (1mk)

“…Bedcovers by beggars (1mk)

Effect: creates rhythm / musicality. (1mk)

II. Direct speech (1mk)

“we fear”, said the council

“This is misusing a national emblem in an undignified manner” (1mk)

Effect: creates originality. (1mk)

1. ..
2. Irresponsible/ careless. (1mk)

flags that are under their care are stolen. (1mk)

1. Contemptuous. (1mk)

They have a very low opinion of the beggars. (1mk)

1. Extravagant. (1mk)

A lot of money has been used to buy the flags. (1mk)

(*Accept any 3 well illustrated points)*

1. ..
2. This shows extravagance/ bragging nature of councillors. (1mk)
3. Exposes the contemptuous nature of the councillors towards the beggars.
4. Contemptuous / despising. (1mk)

Illustration: “They are probably being used as rags, or bedcovers by beggars.

1. **GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)**
2. .
3. - Not a single farmer got a bad/poor harvest this year

* Not a single farmer failed/ missed to get a good harvest this year.

1. That the old ways are changing should be clear to everybody.
2. Mrs. Mambo said, “This wall is very badly painted.” “This wall is very badly painted, “said Mrs. Mambo.
3. Having finished eating, I went to bed. I went to bed having finished eating.
4. ..
5. Made away with.
6. Took to.
7. Came into.
8. Kamau hates going to visit relatives.

Kamau hates relatives who visit.

1. ..
2. into
3. that
4. it’s
5. ..
6. Indispensable
7. Vandalism
8. Expectancy