MAMA NGINA GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL

FORM 1 ENGLISH END OF TERM 2 2014

TIME: 2 ½ HRS

 QUESTION 1: Imaginative composition (20 marks)

1. Write a story beginning with the following statement:

“I heard somebody whisper my name and I turned…………………………………

QUESTION 2: CLOZE TEST (15 Marks)

……………………men claim that cooking is a ………………………..job. This …………………..be the case because many men …………………….cook very well. Some of this men ………………………. employed ………………… cooks in hotels …………………. Kenya. ………………………. homes today, some husbands help ……………..cooking. school boys ………………….cook …………………they are hungry. Women at home ought to ………………..a rest. Therefore don’t be deceived that it is ……………….anywhere that …………………………….women cook; ……………………..can help in the preparation of food.

QUESTION 3: ORAL SKILLS (15 MARKS)

Provide a word with similar pronunciation to the words given below ( 5 marks)

Hole

Read

Knew

Cell

Plane

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow

**Leah**

Once upon a time,

This feeling was worth a diamond,

Now I don’t understand,

Why am still here crying over you,

When you left with no goodbye,

And dumped me like garbage.

What’s up with me?

Why am I behaving like this?

Am I that blinded by you?

Why can’t I let you go

When you chose Leah over me?

What has this Leah got?

I want to know so I can be a better me

Where did this Leah come from?

I want to know what you see in her.

Tell me who Leah really is.

Is she an angel from heaven?

Who is the persona in this poem? (1 mark)

Give one aspect of repetition in the poem.(1 mark)

State one simile used in the poem. (2 marks)

What kind of rhyme scheme does the poet use? Show the pattern. (2 marks)

What intonation would you use in reciting the last two lines, rising or falling? (2 marks)

What non –verbal aspect would you use in reciting stanza one of this poem? (2 marks)

QUESTION 4: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (20 MARKS)

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

If, one morning, you happened to see a spider on the window, you probably would say; “Nasty, horrid spider.” You might even run for a duster or a brush or roll up a newspaper and knock the poor spider down. If you did this; you would have slandered and perhaps murdered one of your best friends.

Why, you may wonder, should spiders be our friends? The reason is that they destroy so many insects, and insects include some of the greatest enemies of the human race. If it were not for the protection we get from insect-eating animals, insects would make it impossible for us to live. They would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds. We owe a lot to the birds and beasts who eat insects, but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the numbers destroyed by spiders. Moreover, unlike some of the other insect eaters, spiders never do the least harm to us or our belongings.

How many spiders are engaged in this work on our behalf? One authority on spiders made a census of the spiders in a grass field in the south of England. He estimated that there were more than 2,250,000 in one acre. That is something like 6,000,000 spiders of different kinds on a football pitch.

Spiders are busy for at least half the year killing insects. It is impossible to make more than the wildest guess at how many they kill, but they are hungry creatures, not contented with only three meals a day. It has been estimated that the one year would be greater than the total weight of all human beings in the country.

There are in Britain about 540 species of spiders, ranging in size from the one we are all familiar with, the house spider, which is the largest, down to some so small that one can barely see them. And they are everywhere, from the tops of the highest mountains down to the edge of the sea.

The only spiders that count for anything are the ladies. Men are kept very severely in their place by their wives. Indeed, some spiders appear to think that the only proper thing to do with a husband is to eat him! It is essentially a woman’s world.

Even if you cannot learn to like these hard-working faithful friends, remember the old rhyme that warns you:

If you wish to live and thrive, let a spider run alive.

1. Why might you describe a spider as nasty and horrid? (2marks)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

Explain why the spider is one of your best friends? (2marks)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. List the advantages human race get from spiders. (4marks)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. How can you tell from the passage that a football pitch is larger than one acre?

 (2marks)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Find proof from the passage to show that some spiders are cannibals. (2marks)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Why are ‘men’ spiders severely kept by their wives? (2marks)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. They would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds.

*(Change the above into a question)*  (1mark)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. It is essentially a woman’s world.

*(Give the meaning of the above sentence)*  (1mark)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. How does the following sentence summarize the content of the passage? (1mark)

‘If you wish to live and thrive, let a spider run alive.’

………………………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (3marks)
	1. Slandered:……………………………………………………………………………
	2. Horrid:…………………………………………………………………………………
	3. Devour:………………………………………………………………………………..

QUESTION 5 : ORAL LITERATURE( 10 Marks)

 ***Read the story below and then answer the questions that follow;***

One day, a long time ago when there was famine in a certain part of Africa, Hare met Hyena. “How thin you are looking!” said Hare.

“You look as though you would not say ‘**No’** to a good meal either.” replied Hyena.

The two animals continued walking on the road together until they came to a farmer, who was grumbling because all his servants had left him. “We’ll work for you if you will feed us,” suggested Hare.

The farmer willingly agreed and, giving the two animals a pot of beans to cook, showed them the part of his farm where to weed.

First of all, they made a fire and, fetching three large stones, they rested the pot on them to cook their meal while they set to work. When the sun was high in the sky and it was time for midday rest, Hyena told Hare to keep an eye on the cooking – pot while he went down to the river to wash.

Hare sat by the pot, stirring it with a stick and longing to begin his meal, while Hyena, as soon as he was out of Hare’s sight, stripped off his skin. He looked the most horrible spectacle, and ran back to Hare uttering strange cries. Poor Hare was terrified.

“Help! Help!” Hare squealed as he ran for his life. “Never have I seen a terrible creature! It must be a very bad juju.”

Hyena quickly sat down and ate all the food, which was scarcely enough for one in any case, and then he went to the river, found his skin and put it on again. He strolled up the bank to the place where the cooking pot stood, and found Hare returning cautiously.

“O Hyena!” gasped Hare. “Did you see it too?”

“See what?” asked the Hyena.

“That terrible demon,” explained Hare.

“I saw nothing. But come eat,” said Hyena calmly, as he walked towards the cooking- pot and looked inside it.

“Where is it? Where is my food? What happened to it?” Cried Hyena pretending to be in a **fine rage**.

Hare looked at the empty pot.

“It was the terrible demon,” he explained. “It frightened me away so it could eat our food.”

 “Rubbish! You ate it yourself while I was washing at the river!” Shouted Hyena, and no amount of protestations by poor Hare had any effect.

“Well,” said Hare. “I know what I shall do, I shall make a fine bow and arrow and if the creature comes again I shall shoot it.”

The next day the farmer again gave them a pot of beans, but instead of working while it cooked, Hare took a supple branch and began to make himself a bow.

The hyena watched him as he sharpened the wood with his knife, and when it was almost finished, he said; “Give me your bow, Hare. My father taught me a special way of cutting bows to make them better than any others. I’ll finish that for you.” The unsuspecting Hare gave up his bow and knife and Hyena began cutting it in a special way, making it so weak in one place that it was bound to break as soon as it was used.

“There you are! Keep this besides you while I go and wash, in case that creature comes again,” said Hyena, as he strode off to the river, to remove his skin once more.

Hare, waiting besides the pot of food, was just considering whether he could take a mouthful, so great was his hunger, when once again the most repulsive – looking animal he had ever seen charged towards him. Seizing his bow he put an arrow in it and pulled. Snap! It broke in his hand and, as the horrible creature came closer and closer, Hare fled.

So, of course Hyena had all the food once more, and then went back to the river to put on his skin. He returned to accuse Hare of stealing the beans. Hare denied having even had a taste of the food, but he looked closely and he thought he saw a little piece of bean stuck in hyena’s teeth as he spoke.

“Aha!” Said Hare to himself. “If that is the way it is, I shall be ready for you tomorrow, my friend.”

That night when Hyena was sleeping, Hare made another bow. It was a good, strong bow with no weak spots at all, and had three arrows to go with it. The Hare feeling ravenous by now, crept to the pot where they cooked their food, hid the bow and arrows in the nearby long grass and, returning to find Hyena still asleep, lay down close. The next day everything happened as Hare had expected. The two animals worked hard all the morning while the cooking-pot boiled and at midday Hyena went to the river to wash.

Hare waited with his new bow in his hand. Presently the loathsome-looking creature came towards him. Hare raised the bow and shot.

Straight into the creature’s heart went the arrow and Hyena fell dead on the ground. Hare bent over the body and was not surprised when he saw it was Hyena.

“Well,” he remarked as he ate the first good meal he hadn’t had for days.

1. What type of narrative is this? (2marks)
2. Identify any **two** features of oral narratives evident in the above story. (4 marks)
3. Why do you think animal characters have been used in this story? (2 marks)
4. If you were to narrate this story to a group of form 1 students, how you make your narration interesting? ( Give two ways) (2 marks)

QUESTION 6 (20 MARKS)

Write the following sentences in plural

1. The passer-by came into our house.
2. The tablecloth was ironed by the washerwoman.
3. That tree serves as a windbreak.
4. A person must learn road safety.

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences

1. If the sun had shone, there (be) famine.
2. If you (be) more careful, you wouldn’t have lost the money.
3. He (not do) it if he were more sensible.
4. I (learn) how to write correct English in two terms.

Use the most appropriate word from those given to complete the sentences below

(immaculate, gloomy, leisurely, hearty, unrestrained, incensed)

1. He ate with a ………………….appetite.
2. Lit by a single candle the room was……………………….
3. We walked to school at a ……………………….pace.
4. The man was ……………………………………by what he heard of himself.
5. My clothes are always …………………………………
6. Her pleas were met with ……………………………………laughter from the mob.

Fill the spaces with the correct preposition

1. Tourists hardly bargain………………………….traders………………………prices.
2. Mother complimented Sarah …………………………her neat appearance.
3. Ingati sat ……………………………………me at the concert.
4. We go for educational tours…………………………………………………………gather knowledge.
5. We can use tea …………………………………………………coffee.
6. Kimathi was arrested ………………………………………………………his bad behavior.
7. I woke up early ……………………………………………………………..be in school in good time.