**Name -------------------------------------------------- Index No.------------------------**

**Date ---------------------------------------------------- Candidates Sign------------------**

**101/2**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 2**

**(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)**

**OCT/NOV 2013**

**TIME 21/2 HOURS**

***Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)***

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

* *Write your* ***name*** *and* ***index*** *number in the spaces provided above*
* ***Sign*** *and write the* ***date*** *of examination in the spaces provided above*
* *Answer* ***all*** *questions in this question paper*
* ***All*** *your answers* ***must*** *be written in the spaces provided in this booklet*

**For examiners use only**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Maximum marks** | **Candidates score** |
| **1** | **20** |  |
| **2** | **25** |  |
| **3** | **20** |  |
| **4** | **15** |  |
| **TOTAL SCORE** | **80** | |

*This paper consists of 10* *printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that both pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing*

1. Read the following and answer the questions follow

The galloping in rural poverty women hardest. Sixty percent of the rural poor are women. And their numbers have jumped by 50 percent from the 1965-70 level, as opposed to a 30 percent increase fro men during the same period. Of the 550 million women in the world. 76 million head households

The largest proportion by far of female-headed rural household-31 percent in the sub-saharan Africa, ranging from 5 percent in Burkina Faso to 60 percent in Mozambique in asia by contrast, women are the principal source of support for 9 percent of rural families: in Latin America and the Carrieban the figure is 17 percent

Although women produce half the developing world’s food supply as much as 80 percent in Africa-they have far less access and other vital resources. Although prime producers women have difficulty obtaining plots even in land reform programmes where their share is mandated by law. In Gambia where a rural distribution programmed was closely monitoted to endure women’s rights, they still came away empy-handed or with the most barren patches. Only 7 percent of agricultural extension staff inn Africa are women, compared with 13 percent world wide.

IFAD stressed that the key to reducing rural poverty is enabling small farmers to dramatically increase production of staple crops arguing that growth based on the production of goods for export is unattainable for most of the developing world. The agency notes that economic and political conditions that sparked rapid expansion in some newly industrialized Asian countries during the 1960s and 1970s were unique and do not apply in Africa today.

IFAD stressed also questions structural adjustment as a path to reduced poverty, saying that such programmes “ focus on the non-poor and merely provide welfare support” to those adversely affected by the inflation, devaluation and loss of subsidies that generally accompany adjustment. “safety nets” to lessen the hardship are “less relevant in most rural areas, where the long-term economics future of the poor is linked to the development of their own productive resources.”

(a)With evidence from the passage, give the group most affected by increase in rural poverty(2mks)

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(b) By what percentage do women exceed men in terms of increase in level of poverty from the 1965-70 level? (1mk)

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(c) Explain the irony presented in paragraph three of the passage. (2mks)

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(d) What according to the author, is the key to reducing rural poverty? (2mks)

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(e) Why shouldn’t Africa be compared to some newly industrialized Asian countries during the 1960s and 1970s which experience rapid expansion? (2mks)

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(f) The galloping increase in rural poverty is hitting women hardest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(add a question tag) (1mk)

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(g) In not more than 45 words, summarize the author’s argument on how to reduce poverty in Africa(4mks)

Rough draft

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Final draft

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(h) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage (4mks)

(i) Galloping

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(ii) Barren

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(iii) Sparked

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

(iv) Adversly

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***2. Read the excert below and then answer the question that follow***

Odero’s eldest son Okumu was sent outside to inquire into the nature of their business. The wizened old man spoke: “We have come to see Odero the son of the great Chief Gogni Adinda for the purpose of betroning our family to his for even as far away as Sakwa we have heard of the beuty and the spirit of his eldest daughter. We would have come earlier had we not been mourning our chief kembo K’ Agina who died last moon, but we came as soon as we could for unthinkable that a chief should be unmarried, a situation which has arisen only because of the sudden death of his father-the young chief himself being only twenty seasons old”.

Now, that lengthy speech had two main porposes: to impress the father and his sons, for a girl’s and secondly to indicate to the great chief that Owuor Kembo, thought not such a great chief, was wifeless and therefore whoever he married would hold the envious position of mikai, the first wives and also her husband would defer. Rumour had it had Odero Gogni had set his heart nott only on his daughter marrying a chief but also that she be the mikai of such a chief. Okumu went back into his father’s samba and reapeted the message. Odero came out and bid the visitors enter. Kong’o was brought and as the council of Jodongo trooped in one by one the pot of tangy brew was passed from hand to hand to be sipped through a long reed-like straw, after first offering libation to Were.

Pleasant questions were asked about the state of the harvest and the cattle and no one had ever seen the great chief being so nice to any suitor including some wealthy one who had offerd to pay double the pride price.

“And how, may I ask is the savanna country of Sakwa? Were the rains adequate and the harvest plentiful? I have heard that a strange malady has killed many cattle in that place.” Owuor Kembo’s uncle was seasoned broker who not only knew Chik but knew the loophole and traps that might be set for unwary suitor. He answered wisely.” The rains were adequate and the food in granary will feed as well after the next harvest. The rumuor you heard was true but Were, praise be his name, protected most of our cattle, and besides the dead chief had only two sons and many daughters who will continue to bring in more wealth.

(i) Briely state what happened before this extract (2mks)

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(ii) Identify and any two themes from this extract (4mks)

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(iii) Give and illustrate one character trait for each of the following characters

(a) The old man (Owuor Kembo’s uncle) (2mks)

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(b) Odero Gogni (2mks)

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(iv) From the old man’s speech, what do you learn of requirement one needs to meet as a chief among the Luo? (1mk)

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(v) Form your knowledge of the text, “ The River and the Source,” make notes on Akoko’s attributes that make you agree with Owuor Kembo’s uncle concerning the lady’s spirit and beauty. (2mks)

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(vi) Why are these suitors treated differently by the chief Odero Gogni (2mks)

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(vii) What do we lean of Sakwa from this extract? (3mks)

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(viii)The … old man said, “we have come to see odero the son of the great chief Gogni…”

Rewrite the above in reported speech. (1mk)

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(ix) Identify and illustrate any two stylistic devices used in the extract (4mks)

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(x) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage

(a) impress

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(b) seasoned

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***(b) Read the following extract and respond to questions after it.***

GOVERNORS WIFE: I hardly know if my head’s still on. Where’s Michael? Don’t hold him so clumsily/ pile the trunks onto the carriage. Now news from the city, Shalva?

ADJUTANT: None, All’s quiet so far, but there’s not a minute to lose. No room for all those trunks in the carriage. Pick out what you need. (Exit quickly)

GOVERNORS WIFE: Only essentials! Quick, open the trunks!

I’ll tell you what I need. (The trunks are lowered and opened. She points at some brocade dresses.) The green one! And , of course, the one with the fur trimming. Where are Niko Mikadze and Mika Loladze? I’ve suddenly got the most terrible migraine again. It always starts in the temples. (Enter GRUSHA) Taking your time, eh? Go and get the hot water bottles this minute! (GRUSHA runs off, returns later with hot water bottles; the GOVERNOR’S WIFE orders her about by signs.) Don’t tear the sleeves.

A YOUNG WOMAN: Pardon, madam, no harm has come to the dress.

GOVERNORS WIFE: Because, I stopped you. I’ve been watching you for a long time. Nothing in your head but making eyes at Shalva Tzereteli. I’ll kill you, you bitch! (She beats the YOUNG WOMAN)

ADJUTANT: (appearing in the gateway): Please make haste, Natel la Abashwawili. Firing has broken out in the city.(Exit)

GOVERNOR’S WIFE: (letting go of the YOUNG WOMAN): Oh dear, do you think they’ll lay hands on us? Why should they>

Why? (she herself begins to rummage in the trunks) How’s Michael Asleep?

WOMAN WITH THE CHILD: Yes, madam.

GOVERNORS WIFE: Then put him down a moment and get my little staffron-colored boots from the bedroom. I need them for the green dress. (The WOMAN puts down the CHILD and goes off) Just look how these things have been packed! No love! No understanding! If you don’t give them every order yourself….At such moments you realize what kind of servants you have! They gorge themselves at your expense, and never a word of gratitude! I’ll remember this.

ADJUSTANT: (entering very excited): Natella, you must leave at once!

GOVERNORS WIFE: Why? I’ve got to take this silver dress- it cost a thousand piasters. And that one there, and where’s the wine-coloured one?

ADJUSTANT: (trying to pull her away): Riots have broken out!

We must leave at once. Where’s the baby?

GOVERNORS WIFE (calling to the YOUNG WOMAN who was holding the baby): Maro, get the baby ready! Where on earth are you?

ADJUSTANT(leaving): We’ll probably have to leave the carriage behind and go ahead on horseback.

The GOVERNOR’S WIFE rummages again among her dresses, throws some onto the heap of chosen clothes, then takes them off again. Noises, drums are heard. The YOUNG WOMAN who was beaten creeps away. The sky begins to grow red.

GOVERNORS WIFE: (rummaging desperately): I simply cannot find the wine –colored dress. Take the whole pile to the carriage. Whereas Asja? And why hasn’t Maro come back? Have you all gone crazy?

ADJUSTANT (returning): Quick! Quick!

GOVERNORS WIFE (as the FIRST WOMAN can’t carry everything): Where’s that bitch Asja . (The ADJUSTANT pulls her away) Maro, bring the baby! (To the FIRST WOMAN;) Go and look for Masha. No, first take the dresses to the carriage. Such nonsense! I wouldn’t dream of going on horse back!

Turning round, she sees the red sky, and starts back rigid. The fire burns. She is pulled out by the ADJUSTANT. Shaking, the FIRST WOMAN follows with the dresses.

(a) Place this extract in its immediate context

Before: 2mks)

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After: (2mks)

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(b) With illustrations, use two characters traits to describe Natella. (4mks)

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(c) Briefly describe one theme evident in the above extract (2mks)

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(d) We’ll probably have to leave the carriage behind and go, ahead on horseback. (Rewrite adding a question tag) (1mk)

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(e) Illustrate with effect the use of irony and rhetorical questions in the extract (4mks)

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(f) In note form, give evidence of tension in this extract. (4mks)

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(g)”I simply cannot find the wine-coloured dress” change to reported speech (1mk)

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(h) Identify verbs in the following sentences and state whether they have been used transitively or intransitively.

(i) Riots have broken out

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(ii) Just throw them in the carriage (2mks)

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\*i) Explain the meaning of the following expression/words used in the extract (3mks)

(i) Lay hand on

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

(ii) gorge

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

(iii) making eyes at

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

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

**WESTERN CIVILIZATION**

Sheets of tin nailed to posts

Driven in the ground

Make up the house

Some complete

The intimate landscape

The sun slanting through cracks

After twelve houses of slave

Breaking rock

Shifting rock

Breaking rock

Shifting rock

Fair weather

Wet weather

Breaking rock

Shifting rock

Old age comes early

A mat on dark rights

Is enough when he dies

Gratefully

Of hunger.

(a) What is the poem about? (3mks)

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(b) Why is there repetition in the poem (2mks)

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(c) Why does old age come early (2mks)

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(d)Comment on the use of irony in the poem. (3mks)

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(e) Who is the persona in this poem? (2mks)

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(f) What is the attitude of the persona above towards “western civilization”? (2mks)

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(g) Where do you think the person in the poem works? Give evidence (2mks)

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(h) Describe the house in the poem (2mks)

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(i) The word “Labour” has been out in a line of its own, what do the write achieve by this (2mks)

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**4. GRAMMAR**

A. Complete the following sentences by inserting in the blank spaces the correct from of the words given in brackets

(i) The workers realized that ……………………………..would not help them solve their problems and so they embraced dialogue (demonstrate)

(ii) The case was withdrawn after …………………with the head of state(consult)

(iii) Do you realize the ……………of the situation (grave)

B. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets

(i) The signs at the police post (were/was) barely visible

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(ii) The boat in the feet (goas/go) out at right.

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(iii) Everything but eggs (was/were)in the same box

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(v) His answers to our questions(change/charges) everything.

***C. Indicate whether the underlined verbs are used transitively or intransitively***

(i) The crops **grow** rapidly………………………………………..

(ii) The cup **broke** …………………………………………………

(iii) She loves me……………………………………….

***D. Replaced the underlined words with appropriate phrasal verbs***

(i) Mary **resemble** his father

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

(ii) The plane **landed** at 2.00pm

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

(iii) The class teacher **refused to honour** my request.

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***E. Rewrite the following sentence as instructed***

(i) We light fire in the kitchen. (rewrite in the past)

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(ii) Okeyo is following us. (Rewrite in the passive voice)

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