**101/2**

**ENGLISH**

**Paper 2**

**June 2014**

**Time: 21/2 Hours**

**STAREHE BOYS’ CENTRE & SCHOOL**

**Form 4 Mock Examination 2014**

**ENGLISH**

**Paper 2**

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

**21/2 Hours**

## INSTRUCTIONS

***Write your name and class on each foolscap provided.***

***Answer ALL the questions in the question paper.***

***Each question will be collected separately at the end of the exam.***

**This paper consists of 5 printed pages.**

**Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.**

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

Although hearts suffer many maladies – valves leak, membranes become inflamed, coronary heart disease, which can lead to heart attack and ultimately to heart failure, is the number one killer of both men and women in the United States, where 500,000 die annually. Worldwide, it kills 7.2 million people every year. Exacerbated by the export of Western lifestyle – motorized transport, abundant meat and cheese, workdays conducted from the comfort of a well padded chair – incidence of the disease is soaring.

To help stem this lethal tide, cardiologists can prescribe cholesterol-lowering drugs as statins to help keep arteries clear. They can advise patients to change their habits, or they can operate to fix an immediate problem. Angioplasty is one procedure, and surgery to bypass the diseased arteries is another – each year more than 400,000 bypasses are performed in the U.S. transplant can replace severely damaged hearts, and artificial ones can keep people alive while they wait for a donor heart. But in the face of an impending global epidemic, none of these stopgap measures addresses the essential question: Who gets heart attacks and why?

The human heart beats 100,000 times a day, propelling six quarts of blood through 60,000 miles of vessels – 20 times the distances across the U.S. from coast to coast. The blood flows briskly, surging out of a ten-ounce heart so forcefully that large arteries, when severed, can send a jet of blood several feet into the air. Normally the relentless current helps keep blood vessels clean. But where an artery bends, tiny eddies form, as in a bend in a river. This is where bits of sticky, waxy cholesterol and fat can see into the artery wall and oxidize, like butter going rancid. Other matter piles up too. Eventually, the whole mass piles into a kind of arterial mucco or plaque.

Until recently, cardiologists approached heart disease as a plumbing problem. Just as mineral deposits restrict the flow of water through a pipe, an accretion of plaque impedes the flow of blood through an arterial channel. The more crud in the system, the greater likelihood that a dammed artery will trigger a heart attack. Doctors now dismiss the “clogged-pipes models” as an idea whose time has passed. Its just not that simple.

Most heart attacks are caused by plaque embedded within the artery wall that ruptures, cracking the wall and triggering the formation of a blood clot. The clot blocks the flow of blood to the heart muscle, which can die from lack of oxygen and nutrients. Suddenly, the pump stops pumping.

Contrary to the clogged pipes model, heart attacks generally occur in arteries that have minimal or moderate blockage, and their occurrence depend more on the kind of plaque than on the quantity. Scientists have been struggling to figure out what type is most responsible. Paradoxically, findings suggest that immature, softer plaques rich in cholesterol are more unstable and likely to rapture than the hard, calcified, dense plaques that extensively narrow the artery channel. But understanding the root cause of the disease will require much more research. For one thing, human hearts, unlike plumbing fixtures, are not stamped from a mold. Like the rest of our body parts, they are products of our genes.

1. What maladies, according to the passage, afflict the heart? (3mks)
2. What can be done to save lives that would otherwise be lost to heart related problems? Give your answer in note form. (5mks)
3. Incidences of the disease are soaring due to lifestyle. How true is this? (4mks)
4. Explain the meaning of the line “idea whose time has passed.” (1mk)
5. Replace the phrasal verb in this sentence with one word. (1mk)

Scientists have been struggling to figure out what type is most responsible.

1. Explain to paradox in the sixth paragraph. (3mks)
2. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (3mks)
   1. Stem: ………………………………………………………………………………….
   2. Clogged: ………………………………………………………………………………
   3. Stamped: ………………………………………………………………………………

2. **Read the excerpt below then answer the questions that follow** (25 marks)

She sat in the ugly government issue chair and even her slight frame made it **groan.**

‘My mum’s ill. I am actually on my way to Murang’a but I thought I’d pass by and say hello.’

‘I am sorry. I hope it’s not too serious.’

‘She has not been very well you know. She is diabetic and I hear her blood sugar’s out of control and she has an ulcer on her foot that won’t heal.’

‘Sounds bad.’

‘Yeah’, she sighed and was lost in thoughts of her childhood, running barefoot in the red fertile volcanic soil, after her mother – going home after a hard day’s work in the *shamba.* She and her mother had always been very close and having been named after her maternal grandmother, her mother had never referred to her as anything but *Mami* with the tenderest inflection in her voice.

‘Mother!’ chirped little Wandia.

‘When I grow up, I want to be a doctor. I want to make sick people well.’ Sickness and death were never far from her since the death of her father from liver failure two years before.

‘Oh! I thought you wanted to be a teacher?’ teased her mother.

‘Well yes! That too.’ She admired her mother a great deal. It was no joke raising five children single handed- her husband having been sole **bread winner**. She had to work very hard on the five acre plot of land to keep food on the table, clothes on the back but most essential of all, get money for school fees.

‘ You must love her a great deal’. What he meant was of course that she must care a great deal about him to have stopped by to see him during such a mission. Wandia sighed again.

‘She means everything to me’. She looked at him steadily for a little while. ‘So do you- though I am beginning to think it’s a waste of time. When are you going to propose if at all? We’ve known each other for six years. Six years! What I don’t have by now I’ll never get. I am twenty-six years old and you are looking at the finished product. And I am tired of being asked when I’ll bring home the man from *Ruguru* – meaning the man from the west as my relatives refer to you.’

‘You do mean it, don’t you? It is not brain fever due to overwork and lack of sleep, is it?’ He said it half **in jest**, half in earnest.

**Questions**

a) Where had she passed on her way to see her moth and what is the relationship between her and the person she is speaking to? (3 marks)

b) ‘sickness and death were never far from her….’ Explain the relevance of this statement in reference to Wandia. (3 marks)

c) How is Wandia’s character similar to Akoko’s in the excerpt? (4 marks)

d) Identify a flashback from the excerpt and explain its relevance. (3 marks)

e) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed; (2 marks)

1. ‘She means everything to me.’ (rewrite in the reported speech)
2. ‘sounds bad.’(Rewrite in the negative form)

f) In point form, give reasons why Wandia proposes to Aoro. (4 marks)

g) Identify one theme in this excerpt. (3 marks)

h) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the excerpt. (3 marks)

i) Bread winner

ii) In jest

iii) groan

3. **Read the following poem and answer all the questions**

**WOMAN**

How sad it is to be a woman**!**

Nothing on earth is held so cheap.

Boys stand leaning at the door

Like Gods fallen out of heaven.

Their hearts brave the Four Oceans.

The wind and dust of a thousand miles.

No one is glad when a girl is born:

By her the family sets no store.

When she grows up, she hides in her room

Afraid to look a man in the face.

No one cries when she leaves her home –

Sudden as clouds when the rain stops.

She bows her head and composes her face.

Her teeth are pressed on her red lips:

She bows and kneels countless times.

She must humble herself even to the servants.

His love is distant as the stars in Heaven,

Yet the sunflower bends towards the sun,

Their hearts more sundered than water and fire-

A hundred evils are heaped upon her.

Her face will follow the year's changes;

Her lord will find new pleasures.

They that were once like substance and shadow

Are now as far as Hu from Ch'in\*.

Yet Hu and Ch'in shall sooner meet

Than they whose parting is like Ts'an and Ch'en\*\*

***Fit Hsuan***

**Questions**

a) Explain what the poem is talking about. (2 marks)

b) With close reference to the poem, outline the injustice women are subjected to. (4 marks)

c) Identify the poetic techniques employed in the poem and comment on their effectiveness. (6 marks)

d) Explain the meaning of the following lines: (4 marks)

i) ‘By her the family sets no store’

ii) They that were once like substance and shadow.

Are now as far as Hu from Ch’in\*

e) What is the speakers attitude towards:

i) Women

ii) Men in the poem? (4 marks)

4( a) **Rewrite the following questions as directed in each case**. {3 marks}

i) They have just opened another restaurant in this town.

(Write in the passive)

ii) The pretty girl walked quickly along the street. She was pleased with herself.

(Combine into one sentence using a past participle)

iii) All the students who were late were punished.

(Identify the adjectival clause and state whether the clause is defining or non-defining)

b) **Fill the gaps with an appropriate preposition**. {2 marks}

i) The teacher was annoyed ……………………….. Mutiso for being noisy in class.

ii) Everybody was surprised ……………………. the turn of events.

c) **Explain the difference between the following sentences.**  {2 marks}

i) How long they will be working on this exercise is hard to tell.

ii) How long they will work on this exercise is hard to tell.

d) **Fill in the gaps using a phrasal verb formed from the word ‘come’.** {3 marks}

i) Do you know how his success ………………………?

ii) I really do not know how he will ………………………… this situation.

iii) Although his family used to be very well up, these days he has really ……………….. and

now polishes shoes.

e) **Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.** {3 marks}

i) The children sat on flattened cardboard boxes and ……………….. down the hill. (slide)

ii) Pollutants have ………………. these fierce, fast-flying birds. (hurt)

iii) The cartoon character had ………………. it the size of a mouse. (shrink)

f) **Fill in the gap with the correct form of the word in brackets**. {3 marks}

The ……………… (revere) for God is a gross act of ……………….. (prudent)