

Name:.....

Admn. No:

School:.....

Candidate's Sign:.....

Date:

101/2

ENGLISH (COMPREHENSION, LITERARY APPRECIATION AND GRAMMAR)

NOVEMBER 2010

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

SOUTH LINK JOINT EVALUATION TEST FORM THREE (3)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- ❖ Write **your name** and **admn. number** in the spaces provided above.
- ❖ Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above
- ❖ Answer **ALL** the questions in this question paper.
- ❖ All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
TOTAL SCORE		

This paper consists of 8 printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

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

Travelers to foreign countries are often warned against drinking anything but sterilized liquids sealed in bottles. Contaminated water is a major problem in the United States as well. Over the years, we have managed to pollute virtually every major body of water in the nation. Rivers, streams and lakes have been fouled with organic and inorganic chemical wastes. Public water supplies and even private wells have been found to contain substances linked with cancer. Water, like air, is a **prerequisite** of life. We drink it, bathe in it, and rely on it for use in agriculture and industry. Water pollution constitutes a threat that is just as serious as the abuse of the earth’s air. There is a distinct possibility that we could run out of usable water, not only because of pollution but also because of the increase in demand for fresh water. In addition, according to biologist Barry Commoner, pollution of our surface waters “may expose human beings to a host of new and **unaccustomed** diseases for which immunity may be lacking.”

Many pollutants have been found in our water, and there is good reason to believe that many others have not yet been discovered. How these pollutants affect one another is unknown.

One of the major contaminants is industrial waste. Overall, industry accounts for 60 percent of this society’s water pollution. Over 300,000 factories discharge water containing wastes, many of which are known to be toxic. Over half the waste comes from the paper, organic chemicals, steel, and petroleum industries.

Thermal pollution is also one of the most serious types of water pollution, and the waste heat problem is expected to grow much worse in the future. The main source of thermal pollution is the electric power industry, which uses great amounts of water for coolant purposes. The used water is then poured back into rivers, streams, and lakes, raising their temperature and adversely affecting aquatic life.

Municipal wastes make up about 25 percent of all water pollution. The treatment of wastes generated in homes, commercial establishments, and industry remains at a **primitive level** in most urban areas. Only about half of the nation’s population is served by safe means of sewage disposal.

Agricultural wastes include animal and chemical wastes. Each year animals produce the same amount of organic wastes as do 2 billion people. Increasingly, agricultural animals have been reared in centralized feedlots, where their wastes become highly concentrated and are **impervious** to natural decomposition. Elements of these wastes then seep into underground water channels and surface waters. A similar process occurs as a consequence of the heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farm areas.

Our waters are also being widely contaminated by land erosion and sediments. Oil and other **hazardous** substances are frequently spilled – by accident or on purpose-in water-ways. And mine drainage (particularly from strip mining) fills streams and rivers with toxic metals and acids.

a) Why are foreigners often warned against drinking unsterilized liquids (1mk)

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b) In **note form** give reasons why the author refers to water as a prerequisite of life (4mks)

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c) Overall, industry accounts for 60 percent of this society’s water pollution.

(Re -write using “most”) (1mk)

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d) In **not more** than 80 words explain how man contributes to water pollution

(6mks)

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e) What are the effects of water pollution to human health?

(2mks)

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f) There is a good reason to believe that many others have not yet been discovered.

(Re write adding a question tag)

(1mk)

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.....

g) Identify other **two** different recurrent words from the passage that are synonymous to the word 'pollution'

(1mk)

- Unaccustomed.....
.....
- Impervious.....
.....
- Hazardous.....
.....
- Primitive level.....
.....

2. Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow:-

“Why does the Kiama want me?” Waiyaki asked again as soon as they had stepped out. “Oh, I don’t know exactly,” Kamau answered vaguely, yet with a note of finality that invited more questions. Waiyaki’s mind was behind with his mother. Then he remembered the frightening images that had passed through his mind while he had lain awake in bed. He looked around in the darkness and felt a terror of nothing visible pursuing him.

“It is a dark night,” he commented.

“It is dark,” Kamau agreed. These two never held a long conversation, not unless there was third person. Kinuthia had always been the third person. Kamau saw in Waiyaki the hawk that always snatched his piece of meat when he himself was about to eat it. How would he ever rise or succeed as long as Waiyaki was in the way? He came to hate him. The hatred had grown slowly, gathering violence as the years dragged along. And yet Kamau felt more and more powerless to fight against Waiyaki. He could never quite rouse himself to the effort.

The lone hut to which they went was a distance from Kabonyi’s group of mud huts. The outside was dimly lit by a small lantern that was put on a stone near the fireplace. In the fireplace were glowing pieces of wood which gave an oppressive warmth to the hut. Waiyaki was aware of the figures lurking in the edges of darkness and he took them for the elders.

“Is it well with you all?”

“It is well.”

There was not the same warmth of response and they did not call him the teacher, a title which was now his name. he sat on a stool and wondered what was coming.

It was Kabonyi who first spoke. He was old, very old, yet his eyes had that glitter in them that made you think they were only live things in him. But he had energy and you could detect this in his voice. He spoke about the ridges, the initiation ceremonies that were under preparation. Now this ancient custom was about to be ruined by certain impurities in the land. The disease in the ridges had started with Joshua. The death of Muthoni had been the first contamination.

“But that is not our fear. The trouble now comes because the impurity in Joshua has caught some in our midst. It is the hidden soul in your body that kills you.”

Here he looked at Waiyaki meaningfully. Numbness came over the Teacher as he heard Kabonyi speak. He did not know where the talk was leading, but he could guess. He remembered Kinuthia’s warning, the elder’s hints and his own mother’s questions. Waiyaki thought: “And all this while I have busied myself with the education of their children.” Something like bitterness began to eat into him. To hear Kabonyi speak in that voice you would never think that he had never once been one of Joshua’s followers.

“Yes,” Kabonyi repeated slowly. There was a strange stillness in the hut. It was a stillness such as precedes a storm or an explosion. “It is bad when he who has taken himself to be the leader of the people is touched by the impurity, for he is still in a position to spread the *thahu* to those close to him, to the stem and roots of the tribe. Such person is a danger and he needs cleansing.

Again Kabonyi paused, and his eyes rolled all round the hut, finally resting on Waiyaki. You could not tell if there was malice or scorn in that look. He spoke in an even voice and his words were measured.

“You, our teacher, no doubt remember that girl, what was her name?”

“Which girl?” Waiyaki forced himself to ask. “I am in the dark”

Joshua’s daughter. Her name? Yes. Muthoni. She was not clean. Yet you took her to the hospital. You touched a dying woman, a dead body. And were you ever cleansed? I do not think so. But you ought to have been. You are not ignorant and you know what this means to the tribe.” Waiyaki was going to speak, but Kabonyi waved him into silence.

a) What had happened just before this excerpt? (3mks)

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b) What does the excerpt reveal about the character of Kamau (4mks)

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c) Who is Kinuthia? (2mks)

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d) According to the Kiama why should Waiyaki be cleansed? (3mks)

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e) Explain the irony that is witnessed in the extract (3mks)

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f) “It is a dark night,” he commented (*rewrite in reported speech*) (1mk)

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g) Identify and explain any **two** stylistic devices used in the extract (4mks)

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h) Give the past simple tense form of the verb **lain** (1mk)

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i) Give the meanings of the following words as used in the extract (4mks)

Vaguely
Rouse.....
Glitter.....
Scorn.....

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

The inmates
Huddled together,
Cold biting their bones,
Teeth chattering from the chill,
The air oppressive,
The smell offensive,
They sit and they reflect.

The room self-contained,
At the corner the gents' invites
With the nice fragrance of ammonia,
And fresh human dung,
The fresh inmates sit thoughtfully.

Vermin perform a guard of honour,
Saluting him with a bite here,
And a bit there,
Welcome to the world' they seem to say
Welcome to the world' they seem to say.

The steel lock of the door,
The walls insurmountable
And the one torching torturous bulb
Stare vacantly at him.
Slowly he reflects about the consignment
That gave birth to his confinement
Locked in for conduct refinement
The reason they put him in the prison.

The clock ticks
But too slowly
Five years will be a long time
Doomed in the dungeon
In this hell of a cell

a) What is the attitude of the speaker towards the fresh inmate? (4mks)

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b) Explain the atmosphere created through description in the poem (4mks)

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c) Why is the fresh 'inmate in prison? (2mks)

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d) Identify and explain any **three** stylistic devices in the poem (6mks)

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e) Explain the mood of the new convict (2mks)

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f) *Explain the meaning of the following line:*

'Locked in for conduct refinement (2mks)

.....
.....

GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

A. Use the correct form of the words in brackets to fill the blank spaces. (5mks)

- i) The husband tried to restrain his _____ wife (aggression).
- ii) Such a policy can _____ (danger) the poor.
- iii) The guest of honour was given a _____ (tumult) welcome by the crowd.
- iv) _____ means the state of being able to read and write (literate)
- v) It is quite _____ that he lost the race to his closest rival (fortune)

B. Indicate whether the verb in the following sentences has been used transitively or intransitively. (3mks)

- i) He appears sick.
- ii) The wall was knocked down by the tree
- iii) They all wept bitterly

C. Arrange the adjectives in brackets to fill the gap in the following sentences. (1mk)

- i) The _____ man is the king's only heir.
(light skinned, handsome, young, short)

D. Replace the underlined words with a suitable phrasal verb formed from the Word in brackets (3mks)

- i) The brothers do not agree in principle. (get)
.....
- ii) Marion despises her step sister because she is illiterate. (look)
.....
.....
- iii) The boy resembles the father. (take)
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E. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate linking words. (3mks)

- i) She could have improved _____ she had listened to her teachers.
- ii) Weche is rude to his instructor; _____, he is a loving husband.
- iii) Students are prone to break rules _____ they should be guided.