

101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
(Comprehension, Literary,
Appreciation and grammar)
JULY/AUGUST, 2009
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS.

Q1. COMPREHENSION

Read the following comprehension and then answer the questions that follow.

AIR POLLUTION

Humans probably first experienced harm from air pollution when they made fire in poorly ventilated caves. Since then, we have gone on to pollute more of the earth's surface. Until recently, air pollution problems have been local and minor because of the earth's own ability to absorb and purify minor quantities of pollutants. However, industrialization, the introduction of motorized vehicles and population explosion have combined to make air pollution the sword of Damocles.

The primary air pollutants found in most urban areas are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, hydrocarbons, and dust and smoke particles. These pollutants are dispersed to cause serious health problems. Every time we inhale, we carry dangerous air pollutants into our bodies. These pollutants can cause short-term effects such as eye and throat irritation. More alarming however, are the long-term effects such as cancer and damage to the body's immune, neurological, reproductive and respiratory systems.

Children, because of their size and the fact that they are in the process of developing, are at a greater health-related risk.

Acid rain is a significant air pollution problem that affects rural, sub-urban and urban areas that are on the down-wind of major industrial areas. Acid rain occurs when sulphur and nitrogen pollution from industrial smokestacks is combined with moisture in the atmosphere. The resulting rain is acidic and it destroys natural ecosystems and buildings.

Global warming is happening now and it affects everyone. As pollutants gather in the earth's atmosphere, they trap heat and cause average temperatures to rise. While it is difficult to predict exactly how the climate of a particular place will be affected by this

Change in temperature, there is no doubt about the tragic consequences of global warming. The sea level continues to rise leading to more coastal erosion, flooding during storms and permanent inundation. The Global warming has also resulted in

severe stress on many forests, wetlands, alpine regions and a disruption of agriculture.

You cannot escape air pollution, not even in your own home. Toxic chemicals in the air are as much, if not more, concentrated indoors as they are outdoors. Poor ventilation causes about half of the indoor air pollution problems. The rest come from specific sources such as copying machines, electrical and telephone cables, mold and microbe-harboring air conditioning systems and ducts, cleaning fluids, cigarette smoke, carpets and paint and building material and furniture that emit air pollution. We can do so by driving cars that consume less fuel per kilometer, by walking, bicycling and using public transport whenever possible.

This will, in turn, reduce the burning of fossil fuels which is the main cause of this serious but preventable environmental hazard.

Replacing incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs, making our home more energy efficient appliances would go a long way in checking this calamity. Equally effective measures include recycling of newspapers, aluminum and other material, planting of trees and supporting much stricter clean air laws.

3. b) **Read the genre below and then answer the questions that follow.**

The public bought the pipes, Bipini can prove it. But Bobby will probe the matter better.

1. Classify this short form. (1mk)
 2. Identify and illustrate the sound patterns used in the short form above. (3mks)
 3. Give three characteristics common with this sub-genre (3mks)
 4. Who would be your target audience? (1mk)
 5. Kinya kiri itina nikio kiigaga (Kikuyu).
A gourd with a bottom places itself. (English) (1mk)
 - (a) Classify this piece of oral literature (1mk)
 - (b) What do we call the English translation given above? (1mk)
 - (c) In what stage of field work is the translation given in English above? (1mk)
3. (c)a) Explain the three things you would do if you were unexpectedly asked to give a short speech during the Form One' orientation (3mks)

(b) You are giving this speech without the public address system.
How do you ensure you are heard clearly by everybody? (3mks)

3. d) Below is a telephone conversation between friends.
Fill in the missing parts. (8mks)

Lucy: Hello, may I talk to Judy please?

Judy: _____
_____ (2mks)

Lucy: I am very sorry, where was the accident?

Judy: _____ (2mks)

Lucy: Good to hear that your injuries were not too serious. You will pull through.

Judy: _____

Lucy: We will visit you as soon as we can. Bye for now and I wish
you a quick recovery.