

NAME: INDEX NO:

SIGNATURE: DATE :

101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
JULY / AUGUST 2011
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

NANDI EAST, NANDI SOUTH AND TINDERET DISTRICTS
JOINT EVALUATION TEST 2011
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (KCSE)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- (a) *Write your name and Index number in the spaces provided.*
- (b) *Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided.*
- (c) *Answer ALL the questions in this question paper.*
- (d) *All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.*
- (e) *This paper consists of **four** questions.*

Question 1: COMPREHENSION:

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

Cell Phones: Talking is less than half the traffic in some Networks

Liza Colburn uses her cell phone constantly. She taps out her grocery list, records voice memos, listens to music at the gym, tracks her caloric intake and posts frequent updates to her Twitter and Facebook accounts. The one thing she doesn't use her cell phone for? Making calls.

"I probably only talk to someone verbally on it once a week," said Colburn, a 40-year-old marketing consultant who has an iPhone. For many Americans, cell phones have become irreplaceable tools to manage their lives and stay connected to the outside world, their families and networks of friends on-line. But increasingly, by several measures, that doesn't mean talking very much on them.

For example, although almost 90 percent of households in the United States now have a cell phone, the growth in voice minutes used by consumers has stagnated, according to government and industry data. This is true even though more households each year are disconnecting their land lines in favour of cell phones.

Instead of talking on their cell phones, people are making use of all the extras that iPhones, Black Berries and other smartphones were also designed to do – browsing the Web, listening to music through Pandora, watching television, playing games, and sending e-mails and text messages.

The number of text messages sent per user increased by nearly 50 percent last year, according to the CTIA, a group that tracks the wireless industry. And for the first time in the United States, the amount of data in text, e-mail messages, streaming video, music and other services on mobile devices in 2009 surpassed the amount of voice data in cell phone calls, industry executives and analysts say.

"Originally, talking was the only cell phone application," said Dan Hesse, chief executive of Sprint Nextel. But now it's less than half of the traffic on mobile networks."

Of course, talking on the cell phone isn't disappearing entirely. "Anytime something is sensitive or is something I don't want to be forwarded, I pick up the phone rather than put it into a Tweet or a text," said Kristen Kulinowski, a 41 year-old chemistry teacher in Houston. And calling is cheaper than ever, due to fierce competition between rival wireless networks.

But figures from the CTIA show that over the last two years, the average number of voice minutes per user in the United States has fallen. Even the telephone design industry has taken note. Ross Rubin, a telecommunications analyst with the NPD Group, said cell phones outfitted with numerical keyboards – easiest for quickly dialing a phone number – were no longer in vogue. Touch screens, or quick messaging devices with full qwerty keyboards on the other hand, are. On the newest phones, users have to press several buttons or swipe through several screens to get to the application that allows them to make calls. "Handset design has become far less cheek-friendly," Rubin said.

Hesse of Sprint said he expected that within the next couple of years, cell phone users would be charged by the data they used, not by their voice minutes, a prediction echoed by other industry executives. When people do talk on their phones, their conversations are shorter; the average length of a local call was 1.81 minutes in 2009, compared with 2.27 minutes in 2008, according to CTIA. For some, the unused voice minutes mount up.

“I have thousands of rollover minutes,” said Zach Frechette, 28, editor of Good magazine in Los Angeles, California who explained that he only dialed when he needed to get in touch with someone instantly, and limited those calls to 30 seconds. “I downgraded to the lowest available minute plan, which I’m not even getting close to using.”

Frechette said part of the reason he rarely talked on his phone was that he had an iPhone, with its notoriously spotty phone reception in certain locales. But also, he said, most of his day was spent swapping short messages through services like Gmail, Facebook and Twitter. That way, he said, “you can respond when it’s convenient, rather than impose your schedule on someone else.”

Others say talking on phone is intrusive and time-consuming, or seem to have no patience for talking to just one person at a time. They prefer to spend their phone time moving seamlessly between several conversations, catching up on the latest news and updates by text and on Facebook with multiple friends, instead of just one or two, task between two or three conversations at once.”

(Quoted from Daily Nation, Monday, November 15, 2010)

(a) According to the author, in what ways does Liza Colburn use her cell phone? (2mks)

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(b) Why do many Americans own the cell phone? (2mks)

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(c) What evidence does the author give to show that the growth in minutes used by consumers has stagnated? (2mks)

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(d) From the information given in the text, has talking on the cell phone entirely disappeared? Give reasons for your answer. (3mks)

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(e) “Originally, talking was the only cell phone application,” said Dan Hesse, Chief Executive of Sprint Nextel. Rewrite the above sentence in indirect speech. (1mk)

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(f) In note form, what are the reasons given by some Americans for not using the cell phone. (4mks)

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(g) Using the notes above, make a summary of not more than 50 words on why some Americans don't use the cell phone. (4mks)

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(h) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage. (2mks)

(i) Swipe

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(ii) Roll over minutes

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Question 2: Compulsory Set Text: An Enemy of the People by Henrik Ibsen

Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow: (25mks)

Peter Stockmann: As you have been so indiscreet as to speak of this delicate matter to outsiders, Despite the fact that you ought to have treated it as entirely official and confidential, it is obviously impossible to hush it up now. All sorts of rumours will start flying, and everybody who has something against us will embellish the rumours with extras. So it will be necessary for you to deny them publicly.

Dr. Stockmann: How? I don't understand.

Peter Stockmann: What we shall expect is that, after making further investigations, you will come to the conclusion that the matter is not by any means as dangerous as you imagined in the first instance.

Dr. Stockmann: Oho! – so that is what you expect!

Peter Stockmann: And, what is more, we shall expect you to make a public expression of your confidence in the committee and in their readiness to take all the necessary steps to remedy any possible defects.

Dr. Stockmann: But you will never be able to do that by patching and fiddling with it – never! Take my word for it, Peter, I mean what I say, as emphatically as possible.

Peter Stockmann: As an employee of the committee, you have no right to any individual opinion.

Dr. Stockmann: (amazed): No right ...

Peter Stockmann: In your official capacity, I mean. As a private person, it is quite another matter. But as a subordinate member of the staff of the Baths, you have no right to express any opinion that contradicts that of your superiors.

Dr. Stockmann: This is too much! Are you saying that I, a doctor, a man of Science, have no right ...!

Peter Stockman: The matter in hand is not a purely scientific one. It is a complicated matter, and has its economical as well as its technical side.

Dr. Stockmann: I don't care a whit what it is! I intend to be free to express my opinion on any subject under the sun.

Peter Stockmann: As you please – but not on anything concerning the Baths. That we forbid.

Dr. Stockmann: (Shouting): You forbid - ! You! A pack of ...

Peter Stockmann: I forbid it - !, your chief; and if I forbid it, you have to obey!

Dr. Stockmann: (controlling himself): Peter – if you were not my brother ...

(a) What happens soon after this excerpt? (2mks)

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(b) ‘... and everybody who has something against us will embellish the rumours with extras.’ Explain the meaning of this statement. (3mks)

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(c) Briefly discuss the main theme in this excerpt. (4mks)

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(d) Describe the character of Peter Stockmann as shown the extract. (4mks)

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(e) “The matter in hand is not a purely scientific one. It is a complicated matter, and has its economic as well as its technical side.” Explain the meaning of the above statement. (4mks)

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(f) (i) I don't understand. (Add a question tag) (1mk)

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(ii) You have no right to any individual opinion. (Add a question tag) (2mks)

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(g) Change the following statements into questions.

(i) But you will never be able to do that by patching and fiddling with it. (1mk)

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(ii) So that is what you expect! (1mk)

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(h) "... I intend to be free to express my opinion on any subject under the sun." From elsewhere in the text; enumerate the consequences that Dr. Stockmann faces for expressing his opinion concerning the Baths. (4mks)

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Question 3: Oral Literature (20 Marks)

Read the Oral Narrative below and then answer the questions that follow:

THE HYENA AND THE HARE

Once upon a time the Hare and the Hyena were very good friends. They visited each other every day and herded their cows together.

There came a time when the cows started dying one after the other. The two friends wanted to find out why the cows were dying. The Hare said: 'Let us go and kill our mothers and take out their livers. We shall then cook and taste these livers. The bitter liver will show whose mother was making the cows die.'

At once the Hyena went and killed his mother. He took out the liver and cooked it. The Hare went and hid his mother in the garden in the bushy banana trees. He then went and killed an antelope, took out its liver and cooked it.

The two friends met to eat their livers. 'My liver is very bitter,' said the Hyena. 'Mine is very sweet', the Hare said. 'So it was your mother who was making our cows die.' The Hyena kept quiet and went home feeling sad. He moved from the old house to a small one because now he had no mother. The Hare did the same.

After a short time, there was great famine in the land. The two friends decided that each of them was to look for food, on alternative days sharing on an equal basis what was available. When it was brought, the Hare refused to eat because he had secretly gone to his mother who had given him some bananas. This went on for many days and the Hyena grew thinner and thinner. Then he started wondering: 'How does my friend remain fat and he doesn't eat anything? I will find out.'

One day he followed the Hare. The Hare went to his mother as usual. 'Mother, mother, I have come' and the mother dropped some bananas which the Hare ate quickly. He then looked for some honeycombs and took them to his friend. This is all I could find my friend.' The Hyena kept quiet. The next day he went to the banana tree and called. His voice however was very deep and no bananas were dropped for him.

There was an Old Hyena who was staying at the end of the forest and used to give advice to people. So Hare's friend went to her and told her his problem. 'Go and put your tongue on the path of black ants, he was told. 'Let them bite your tongue until it hurts, that's how your voice will be soft.'

The Hyena went and did as he was told. When he went to the Hare's mother his voice was soft as the Hare's, 'Mother, mother I have come.' Hare's mother dropped bananas for him. Then he told her to come and greet him. When he came down and saw it was Hyena she screamed but there was nobody near to help. The Hyena killed her immediately.

The Hyena went and met the Hare as usual saying nothing about the Hare's mother. The following day it was the Hare's turn. He went to his usual place. 'Mother, mother, I have come', but this time no bananas came. 'Mother' he called again. He climbed up. There was nobody. Having seen some blood on the ground, the Hare knew what had happened to his mother.

When the Hare got back to the Hyena's house, he said nothing. At night, the Hare took all the cows including Hyena's and went away to live in another part of the country. That ended the Hare and Hyena's friendship.

(Adapted from a Girl who could not keep quiet by Rose Mwangi)

(a) Identify any **four** features in this story that are characteristics of Oral narratives. (4mks)

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(b) Try to picture yourself as the story-teller charged with the responsibility of narrating this particular story. What story-telling devices would you employ? (6mks)

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(c) Compare and contrast the **two** major characters of this story. (6mks)

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(d) Give a proverb from your community illustrating the moral lesson from this story. (4mks)

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Question 4: Grammar (15 Marks)

(i) Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

(a) You wash the dishes I'll dry them. (1mk)

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(b) There were several items on Madan's Shopping list sugar salt spices and tomatoes. (1mk)

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(ii) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each.

(a) If you have nothing more to say, we will adjourn the meeting now.

(Begin: Unless) (1mk)

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(b) The workers marched in slowly. They were singing loudly. They demanded to be paid their salaries.

(Rewrite as one sentence without using 'and') (1mk)

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(c) I am telling you this in absolute (confident) because I do not want to have it (public) all over the town.

(Use the correct form of the words in brackets) (1mk)

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(iii) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct prepositions. (4mks)

(a) The speaker will talk _____ the 'role of education in a developing economy.'

(b) Mr. Kiserem came home _____ bus.

(c) The woman married the man _____ pity.

(d) While he was away, I stood _____ him and performed his duties.

(iv) Explain the underlined idiomatic expressions in the following sentences. (3mks)

(a) Rugby hasn't caught on in our district.

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(b) He threw in the towel when his micro-enterprise started declining.

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(c) Lack of incentives pushes small scale traders between a rock and a hard place.

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(v) Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to fill in the gap in each sentence. (3mks)

(a) The company stopped publishing the magazine because the _____ (reader) was small.

(b) A lot of Kenyan land was lost to the British People during the time of _____ (colony).

(c) The lake was polluted _____ over many years (gradual).