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101/1

ENGLISH

PAPER 2

(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

JAN/FEB 2011

TIME:2 HOURS 30 MINS

**BUNYORE- MARANDA ENROLMENT EXAMINATIONS**

**FORM 4, 2011**

Instructions

- Answer all questions in this paper.
- All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in the paper.
- This comprises printed pages. Candidates are expected to ascertain that these pages are printed as indicated and that no question is missing

**For examiner's use only**

Question	Maximum score	score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
Total	80	

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

Drug consumption has spread rapidly all over the world. Data on this subject are hard to come by, but consumer spending on drugs in the states alone is thought to exceed the combined GDP's of more than 80 developing countries. Consumption is rising in Eastern, partly as a consequence of the socio-economic crisis but also of the easing of border controls. Consumption is also increasing in response to abundant and cheap supplies: drug producers continually develop new forms to meet consumer needs- from sophisticated "designer drugs" to more addictive forms such as crack cocaine.

But the trade is also growing of increased demand from consumers. People may take drugs for a number of reasons: to rebel, to escape, to cope, to survive, or register resignation and defeat, to belong- or simply for pleasure. For many people, even harder drugs, such as cocaine, are now seen as recreational, a lifestyle choice like alcohol, tobacco or caffeine. For many others, though, drug consumption is an attempt to compensate for boredom or alienation and to seek a temporary escape from the pain or **drudgery** of daily life.

Drugs are commonly implicated in many social problems, though it is difficult to distinguish cause and effect. Drug abuse may arise out of unemployment, the breakdown of families or poor living conditions, but at the same time it contributes to these and other forms of social dislocation. Drugs also create a subculture of their own: for children in the street gangs of Sao Paulo, Bangkok or New York, for example, drug consumption is part of ritualization of belonging and obligation which further marginalizes them from main stream society.

Drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries and do enormous damage. At the personal level, individual consumers risk serious health problems as a result of consuming certain types of drugs, including not just neuro-biological collapse but also the possibility of passing on birth defects to the next generation. Drugs **exacerbate** family problems and hamper children's psychological development as well as their classroom performance. The drug culture also spills out into other health areas: certain drug users frequently share dirty and infected needles which transmit some of the most serious diseases like hepatitis or HIV. This is a problem not only in industrial countries but also in developing countries: major outbreaks of HIV infection have appeared in north- east India, for example, as well as in Myanmar and southern China.

The damage to individuals **reverberates** in society as a whole- increasing the costs of medical care, welfare and other social services, as well as taking up police and court time. Low level usage of drugs like cannabis, as with consumption of alcohol, may be harmless. But with harder drugs like heroin, cocaine crack cocaine, the public implications are much more serious. In the United States, the users of crack cocaine often lack medical insurance, so tax payers bear the financial cost of hospitalization. As well as the more obvious direct costs, there are also indirect costs to society as a whole as governments lose control over (and ability to tax) large sections of the economy.

But the most **pernicious** effect of the drug business on society is the escalation of crime. As in the producing countries, drugs have a corrosive systematic effect in consuming countries. Drug syndicates, gangs and smugglers use any means necessary to protect their trade, either from the law, or from each other, and have little **consumption** about murder in those in their way. They are also happy to bribe and corrupt officials who might prove useful-whether politicians o, police or customs officers.

Users of certain drugs are often drawn into this violent net. This may be a result of the pharmacological effects of drugs themselves. Crack cocaine, for example, makes people irrational, excited or impulsive. In the United States, half the callers to a nationwide crack cocaine hotline said that while using crack they had committed aggressive acts or violent crimes-including physical assault, child abuse, robbery, rape and murder. But the need to feed their habit draws many drug users further into crime: poor addicts may resort to prostitution or robbery to obtain the sums of money they need for regular supplies.  
*(From states of Disarray; the social effects of globalization- by UNRISD, 1995)*

- a) Why is drug consumption on the increase in Eastern Europe according to the passage? (2mks)
- b) In note form, indicate the financial implications of drug abuse in a society in its entirety. (5mks)
- c) What can lead to the rise of drug abuse according to this passage? (2mks)
- d) 'Drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries and do enormous damage.' *Report this statement.* (1mk)
- e) In about 60 words, summarize the reasons drugs are now a major concern for all the consuming countries. (4mks)
- f) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (5mks)
  - i. Drudgery \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Exacerbate \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Reverberates \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Compunction \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. Pernicious \_\_\_\_\_

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

MRS. STOCKMANN: There is no doubt they have behaved very badly towards you, Thomas; but is that sufficient reason for us to leave our native country for good?

DR. STOCKMANN: If we went to another town, do you suppose we should not find the common people just as insolent as they are here? Of course there is not much to choose between them. Oh, well, let the mongrels yap-that is not the worst part of it. The worst is that, from one end of this country to the other, every man is a slave of his party. Although, as far as that goes, I dare say it is not much better in the

free West either; the compact majority, nad liberal public opinion, and all that infernal old bag of tricks are probably rampant there too. But there things are done on a larger scale, you see. They may kill you, but they won't subject you to slow torture. They don't squeeze a free man's soul in a vice, as they do here. And, if need be. One can get away from it all. (*Walks up and down.*) If only I knew where there was a virgin forest or a small South Sea island for sale, cheap.....

MRS. STOCKMANN: But think of the boys Thomas!  
DR STOCKMANN: (*STANDING STILL*): What a funny woman you are, Katherine!  
Would you prefer to have the boys grow up in a society like this? You saw for yourself last night that half the population are insane; and if the other half have not lost their senses, it is because they are mere thickheads, with no wits to lose.

MRS. STOCKMANN: But, Thomas dear, the things you said had something to do with it, you know.

DR. STOCKMANN: Well, isn't what I said perfectly true? Don't they turn every idea on it's head? Don't they say that all make a hotchpotch of right and wrong? Don't they say that the things they know are true, are lies? The craziest part of it all is the fact of these 'liberals', men of full age, going about in crowds imagining that they are independent-minded! Did you ever hear any thing like it, Katherine!

MRS.STOCKMANN: Yes,yes, it's stupid enough of them, certainly;' but (*petra comes in form the sitting room*). Back from school already?

PETRA: Yes. I have been given a notice of dismissal.

MRS. STOCKMANN: Dismissal?

DR. STOCKMANN: You too?

PETRA: Mrs. Busk gave me my notice; I thought it was better to leave at once.

DR.STOCKMANN: You were perfectly right, too.

MRS. STOCKMANN: Who would have thought Mrs. Busk was a woman of that sort?

PETRA: Mrs. Busk isn't a bit like that,mother; I saw quite well how it hurt to do it. But she didn't dare do otherwise, she said; and so I got my notice.

- a. How have 'they' behaved very badly towards Dr. Stockman? (4mks)
- b. Compare and contrast the life in town and that in the Free West as shown by Dr. stockman. (6mks)
- c. Describe the character of Katherine and Thomas as depicted in the extract. (4mks)
- d. Identify the accusations leveled against the compact majority by Thomas in this extract. (4mks)
- e. Identify and illustrate one thematic concern brought out in this extract. (2mks)

f. They may kill you but don't subject you to slow torture. (*Rewrite this sentence using 'however'*) (1mk)

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g. 'Of course there is not much to choose between them.' (*Rewrite in the affirmative*) (1mk)

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h. 'Mrs. Busk gave me my notice.' (*show whether the verb in this sentence is mono-transitive or di-transitive*) (1mk)

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i. Explain the meaning of the following as used in the extract: (2mks)

a. Hotchpotch.....

b. Infernal.....

**3. Read the oral narrative below and answer the questions which follow**

Once upon a time in the jungle, there lived tortoise and monkey who were very close friends. It was an amazing friendship to other animals because tortoise was so small and slow in his actions. On the other hand, the monkey was quite swift and agile in movement.

One day tortoise was invited to a marriage ceremony unfortunately he had no money to attend the occasion. He sat down and thought of what to do. He decided to go to his friend the monkey and borrow some money. Monkey, who was in a hurry, gave the tortoise some money without doubting that he would be refunded.

Days went by yet the tortoise was nowhere to be seen. The monkey got furious, however he recalled that tortoise would always pay back any debt. So monkey waited the more and gave tortoise some days.

Tortoise who was known also to be crafty heard that monkey was looking for him, but by then he had no money. Monkey one day made up his mind to go to Mr. Tortoise's home. He was tired and walked slowly hopping to find his friend the tortoise. Monkey needed to buy food urgently from the leopard's wife. When tortoise's children saw monkey from a distance, they told their father. Tortoise decided to trick his father; he disguised himself and told his children to conceal him in a big paper bag and seal it properly.

When the monkey came, he asked them angrily, “where’s is your father?” they answered him that their father had gone for a journey and would be back after along time. The monkey was really annoyed. In the anger, he took the paper bag which had tortoise and threw it against a tree.

Tortoise, hurt, climbed down from the tree and went back to his house. On the second day, the monkey came demanding his money back. He was lucky to find tortoise at home. Before the monkey could utter a single word, the tortoise asked him, “Have you come to ask for your money?” “Yes of course,” the monkey replied.

The tortoise told him that to get his money back; he would have to give the tortoise his ‘Posho-mill.’ Monkey quickly climbed up the tree to look for the “posho-mill,” for he as sure that in case he got the posho-mill, tortoise would give his money back. Up to this day, monkey still lives on trees searching for the posho-mill on tree tops.

Adapted from, Hare and other stories, Oduor  
Obura c 2010

a) Classify the above oral narrative (2mks)

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b) What dramatic devices would you use to enhance the performance of this narrative? (4mks)

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c) Explain the character traits of the Tortoise and monkey as brought out in this narrative. (2mks)

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d) What aspects of this story qualify it as an oral narrative? (4mks)

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e) What do you learn about the community from which this oral narrative is taken? (2mks)

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f) What moral lesson do you learn from the story? (2mks)

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g) what is the difference aetiological narratives and myths? (2mks)

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h) What was the conflict between tortoise and monkey? How was it resolved? (2mks)

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4. Answer the questions that follow according to the instructions after each. (15mks)

a) Don's uncle bought him a car as a reward for coming first in the school examinations. (begin: Having.....)

.....  
.....

b) Barbara is not only an efficient clerk but also a clever parent. (Begin: Not only .....)

.....

c) Wang'ombe is such a recklessly wasteful spender. (Replace the underlined phrase with one word)

.....

c) Chemistry is a very important subject. Biology is another very important subject. Geography is of equal importance. (combine into one sentence using 'no less')

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.....

d) Most public car parks now have special parking bays for the .....(able).  
(Fill the blank with the correct form of the word in brackets.)

e) Beasts of burden such as.....(they/them) should not be overworked.  
(Fill the blank with the correct alternative.)

f) Had it not been for the teacher's concern, the students could have failed the exams.  
(Begin; But.....)

g) Despite the threat of war, people went about their business as usual. (Give the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb)

h) Kevin and Mary left the room shortly after the lesson (Replace the underlined nouns with appropriate pronouns.)

i) The damage caused by the fire was severe that it was.....(repair).  
(Fill the blank with the correct form of the word in bracket)

j) Complete the following using suitable quantifiers.

i) My next door neighbour came around to see if she could borrow.....flour.

ii) Since that course is very unpopular ..... Students choose it.

iii) Kezia didn't have.....fruits to give her father after the meals.

**k) Fill each of the blanks with the correct collective nouns.**

i) That .....of acrobats is performing daily at the Bomas of Kenya.

ii) A ..... of pilgrims were making their way towards Mecca.