

KASSU-JET 2010

JUNE MOCK EXAM

PAPER 2

ENGLISH

(Comprehension, literature, appreciation and grammar)

TIME 2 ½ HRS

KASSU-JET 2010

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH

PAPER 2

(Comprehension, Literature, Appreciation and Grammar)

Instruction

1. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
2. Sign and write the date of your examination in the spaces provided
3. Answer all questions in this question paper.
4. All your answers MUST be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.

FOR EXAMINATION USER ONLY

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
3	15	
4	Total Score	

Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions following.

Scenes of foreign camera and soundmen strolling through filthy alleyways, chatting with locals, buying trinkets and pretending not to mind the garbage and sewers are common in Nairobi, Cairo and other African cities. It looks like Africa-bound tourists have had enough of the typical fare of resorts and game parks. Seeing how the world's downtrodden live is the new tourism. A two-sided argument has been raging between proponents and opponents of this controversial forex earner known as poverty tourism-or poorism.

While tour operators maintain that poorism demystifies poverty and improves the lives of slum dwellers through the generated income, its opponents have branded it unethical and intrusive. Critics say it sacrifices human dignity on the alter of capitalism.

Although there are reports of tourist's philanthropic soft-spirit being touched by what they see after which they go on to build schools or health centres in the slums, the way the concept is being marketed says more about slum tourism motives than its promoters would readily admit.

“Where can the wealth world traveler go when she's tired of the ski slopes, beaches, spas and wildlife watching? Where can you ride around in air-conditioned comfort, pressing your nose against the glass while sipping your bottled water, and see how the financially destitute live? Did you know that the very worst slums of Africa are becoming a tourist destination for those who've done it all?” reads a posting on www.associatedcontent.com. Goaded by such literature, tourists are frequently finding a few hours off their routine itineraries to “slum it out” whenever they are in a major African city. This is an opportunity for the free-spending rubbernecks to gawk at ‘third’ urban poverty first hand.

Besides snapping enough shots to grace their travel albums, already laden with photos of migrating Wildbeest and mating lions, the slum misery confirms the picture of Africa reinforced in the visitors' minds by the Western media. Movie makers are also behind the rapid growth of poverty tourism. Movies like *Kibera kid* and *City of God*, shot -- respectively in Kenya and Brazilian slums, glamorize shanty towns by portraying them as easy-go-lucky societies bubbling with drama, vice, despondency and cultural vibrancy all begging for exploration-what with the 2009 Hollywood blockbuster *Slumdog millionaire* lifting poverty tourism to unprecedented levels of popularity in the world. Tour operators in Mumbai's Dharavi slums, where the award winning movie was shot, recorded a 25% increase in business after the film's release. The flipside is that a section of the local cast continues to wallow in poverty.

Whenever poverty tourism is mentioned, Kenya's' Kibera slum comes to mind. Harboring and estimated 800,000 people in a three-kilometer long valley on the outskirts of Nairobi, Kibera holds the unenviable title of being the biggest slum in Africa. Overcrowding stretches sanitation and other facilities to unimaginable limits.

With each pit latrine said to cater for almost 100 souls and few able to afford the community toilets that charge per usage, excrement-filled plastic bags usually hurled on rooftops or on the streets is an option for many. Extensive media focus on such seemingly bizarre issues have turned this shanty neighbourhood into an icon of poverty and one of the most popular sports for slum tourism in Africa.

Questions

1. What, according to the passage is the new trend in the tourism industry?
What has caused this trend? (3 mks)
2. Give two reasons highlighted in the passage in support of poorism (2 mks)
3. Why does the writer refer to poorism and a ‘controversial forex earner’ (2 mks)
4. Describe the writer’s attitude towards poverty tourism (3 mks)
5. Overcrowding stretches sanitation and other facilities to unimaginable limits. Rewrite beginning: Sanitation..... (1 mk)
6. Provide a synonym for each of the following words. (3 mks)
 Flipside -
 Typical -
 Free spending -
7. How have the movie makers have contributed to the rapid growth of poverty tourism (3 mks)
8. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (3 mks)
 (i) Routine itineraries.....
 (ii) Unprecedented levels of popularity level.....
 (iii) Easy-go-lucky societies.....

Q2. Ngugi wa Thiong’s: The River Between

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow it.

Waiyaki stole out. He was glad to get away while they were singing. He had felt like an intruder or a spy. And he came out of the church disturbed at heart. As the hymn reached his ears he again felt that insatiable longing for something beyond him, something that would contain the whole of himself. Why had he come? True, he had been on his way to another ridge and had not originally planned to enter; but the fact remained that he had been inside. He tried to convince himself that the impulse to enter had nothing to do with Nyambura. But why had he been disappointed when he did not see her in the building? Waiyaki was now in the new Kiama. AN elder had been sent to tell him so. The Kiama had not yet begun working and so he did not know much about it. But it was concerned the purity of the tribe and the ridges. If the elders saw him in church they would think that he was betraying them. Yet Waiyaki thought that he would never forsake them. He would serve them to the end. With the knowledge that he had he would uplift the tribe, yes, give it the white man’s learning and his tools, so that in the end other tribe would be strong enough, wise, enough, to chase the settlers and the missionaries. And Waiyaki saw a tribe great with many educated sons and daughters, all living together, tilling the land of their ancestors in perpetual serenity, pursuing their rituals and beautiful customs and all of them acknowledging their debt to him. How felt grateful at the thought. Perhaps this was the mission, the mission that the Sent one would carry out. Yes – Waiyaki would strive,

strive. He was elated by his thought as he beheld this vision of greatness.,- Waiyaki walked with a brisk step, following the vision.

‘Waiyaki!’

He turned round. His vision was gone..

‘Kamau! It is well with you?’ They shook hands.

‘it is well. Where are you coming from?’

Well, eh- it was just passing on my to the next ridge when I thought I might peep in and see what the old man of Makuyu does on Sundays.’

‘Joshua?’

‘Yes.’

They both stood under a tree near the road. Waiyaki looked at Kamau. Just then Nyambura passed them at a distance Waiyaki’s heart jumped. He watched her walking easily, going towards the next valley. She disappeared. He turned his eyes to Kamau, who was looking in the direction Nyambura had taken. Somehow Waiyaki became irritated. He remembered what Kinuthia had told him, and he wondered if Kamau had seen him with Nyambura.

‘I am going,’ Waiyaki said. Kamau did not answer. He seemed to be contemplating something. He said at last, ‘What do you think of her?’

‘Who?’

‘That girl.’

‘Which?’

‘Why, Nyambura. Did you see her?’

‘Well, no I didn’t.’

Waiyaki cursed himself or telling a lie. But just then he felt himself in a wicked, malicious mood. Kamau did not take any notice of this. He was still looking in the direction the girls had taken. His thoughts soon materialized into, ‘I think she is a beautiful woman,’ Suddenly Waiyaki became jealous, jealous for Nyambura.

- (a) Describe what happened immediately after this incident. (1mk)
- (b) Explain Waiyaki’s guilty conscience in this extract. (2mks)
- (c) What is the Kiama and why has Waiyaki been incorporated into it? (2mks)
- (d) In note-form, outline Waiyaki’s vision for his people. (4mks)
- (e) Identify two stylistic devices and explain their significance in the extract. (4mks)
- (f) Identify and illustrate one character trait for each of the following: Waiyaki and Kamau. (4mks)
- (g) Comment on the main theme highlighted by this extract. (2mks)
- (h) Comment on the consequences of this encounter between Kamau and Waiyaki later in the story. (2mks)
- (i) Explain the significance of the statement in the context of the novel: ‘His vision was gone’. (1mk)
- (j) ‘Kamau! It it well with you?’ They shook hands. (Rewrite in reported speech, beginning : Shaking hands,.....) (1mk)
- (k) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the extract: (2mks)
 - (i) Insatiable longing
 - (ii) Malicious mood

Q3. Psalm 23 Part II

The state is my shepherd, I shall not want; it makes me to
Lie down in a subsidized house.

It leads me into political tranquility; it restores my faith in a
Lucrative future.

It leads me into paths of loans and pensions,
For its international reputation's sake.

Yea, even though I walk through the valley of the shadow
Of Kivvulu I will fear no Kondos;

For the state is with me, its tanks and guns comfort me.

It preserves for me a bank account; in the presence of devaluation;

It fills my pockets with all allowances, my salary overflows.

Surely increments and promotion follow me all the days of my life;

And I shall dwell in senior staff quarters for ever,

(Timothy Wangusa)

- (a) Identify the persona and highlight the benefits he claims to get from the state. (4mks)
- (b) Explain the irony in the poem. (4mks)
- (c) Besides irony, identify and explain and two stylistic devices employed in the poem. (6mks)
- (d) What are the major concerns of the poet in this poem? (4mks)
- (e) Describe the tone of the poem. (2mks)

Q4. **Grammar – 15 marks.**

- 1. Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with an appropriate phrasal verb. (2mks)
 - (i) The government has discarded regulations restricting the possession of firearms.
 - (ii) The suspect confessed after a long interrogation.
- 2. Add question tags to the following sentences. (2mks)
 - (i) Let us discuss the matter soberly,.....
 - (ii) You said there was plenty of food,.....
- 3. The (Chinese, yellow, wonderful, little toy) (Rewrite putting the adjectives in the correct order. (1mk)
- 4. They say the refugees are somewhere in Zambia, (Begin: The refugees...) (1mk)
- 5. She asked whether I had finished. (Rewrite in direct speech) (1mk)
- 6. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate prepositions. (2mks)
 - i. I love walking.....the rain.
 - ii. His parents no longer have much influence.....him.
 - iii. My uncle deals.....second hand clothes.
- 7. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the words in brackets. (2mks)
 - i. Swiss watches are known for their..... (precise)
 - ii. It was surprising to know that the two warring tribes had no..... (enemy) between them contrary to many people's expectations.

8. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions (2mks)
- i. The best composition was written by Wanja. (Rewrite in the active voice).
 - ii. Nobody made the slightest noise (rewrite in the passive)
9. Okinyi prefers to swim, so I persuaded him to become an attendant at our pool.
(change the underlined words into a gerund). (1mk)
10. Miss. Maswai used to teach in Bomet. She now lives in Oldonyo Mara. She runs her own school. (Combine these sentences into one using relative pronoun and an adverb). (1mk)