

NAME:.....INDEX
.....DATE.....

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101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
COMPREHENSION, LITERARY APPRECIATION AND GRAMMAR
JULY / AUGUST, 2010
2½ HOURS

BELGUT/AINAMOI ASSESSMENT EXAMINATION Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education 2010

101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- ❖ Write your name and index No. in the spaces provided above.
- ❖ Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- ❖ Answer **ALL** questions in this question paper.
- ❖ All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.

For Examiner's Use Only

Questions	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20marks	
2	25 marks	
3	20 marks	
4	15 marks	
	Total score 80	

1. Read the passage below and then answer the question that follow.

Kenya needs 6.4 billion trees to achieve the desired 10 per cent forest cover; but for sustainable growth, it will need to push the cover to 40 per cent.

The 10 per cent is the minimum standard forest cover worldwide per country which should be maintained at all times. The additional 30 per cent is for commercial purpose and is meant to protect the 10 per cent from depletion.

Sweden has a 60 per cent forest cover; one of the largest in the world, and has maintained this growth for a century now. Forests are the most important natural resource in Sweden; they contribute 12 percent of export income and employ more than 100,000 people.

When comparing with Sweden, a forest takes 80 years to mature, while in Kenya it takes only about 10 to 15 years. A cold climatic condition in Sweden inhibits growth of trees, while warm climatic conditions in Kenya enhance speedier growth.

Achieving a 10 per cent forest cover will mean that each Kenyan will be required to grow 13 trees per month for two years. Growing trees as opposed to planting trees- the former means tending a tree to maturity while the later in the act of the plant into the ground.

‘Planting a tree takes about five minutes, growing a tree, however is a different matter. It takes resources, commitment and time to care for a tree to maturity and that is the method we should be adopting.’ Says Isaac Kalua the founder Green Africa Foundation. The question therefore is how will Kenya grow its 6.4 billion trees?

First it is possible to achieve the 10 percent forest cover in two years, of course with everyone’s participation. Secondly for sustainable forestry, Kenya should target an 80 per cent forest growth.

This will mean private-ownership of forests; in Sweden for example 51 per cent of forests are owned by private, small scale owners often known as ‘family forestry’ which translates to about 350,000 private owners. The private companies own 24 per cent and the state 25 percent of the country’s forest.

In other words, Kenya needs to create a forest industry, which entails producing forests for timber, medicinal value, wood-fuel and charcoal production, for carbon sequestration, and also a large source of seedlings.

Agroforestry is an ancient agricultural farming practice in Kenya, which incorporates both food farming and tree planting. But most farmers would rather invest in food farming or livestock because of the high economic value attached to the by-product. Farmers therefore need to buy into the idea of tree-farming and that trees have economic value.

‘We concentrated on fruit trees and trees that produce oil. The tree-seedlings we give farmers are drought resistant, take less time to mature and produce in large quantities,’ explains Kalua. The government’s forestation policy is now encouraging agro forestry as a strategy to achieve a forest cover of 20 per cent by 2020.

There are currently 19 carbon sequestration projects in Africa, seven are based in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. In Kenya the project is at Lake Victoria basin (western Kenya Integrated Ecosystem Management Project).

The World Bank's BioCarbon Fund is currently the biggest investor of carbon sequestration. International prices for carbon credits range from \$3.50 per ton in America and \$15.80 per ton in European markets. Africa has yet to benefit from the international carbon credit market.

Kenya's charcoal industry is estimated to be worth Sh. 30 billion, provides employment to 700,000 people and supports 200,000 dependants currently.

Unfortunately because it is unregulated business, the government losses Sh. 5.1 billion in tax and is a major contributor to deforestation in Kenya.

i) Why does Kenya need to push the forest cover to forty per cent growth? (1mk)

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ii) Suppose Kenya achieves the ten per cent forest cover target, by what percentage will Sweden be ahead of it in terms of forest cover? (1mk)

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iii) What has inspired Sweden to maintain the forest growth for a century? (2mks)

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iv) According to the passage how does the growth of forest in Kenya contrast with the one in Sweden? (2mks)

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v) What does Kenya need to do in order to grow its 6.4 billion trees? (2mks)

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vi) Rewrite the following sentence as instructed. When comparing with Sweden a forest takes eight years to mature while in Kenya it takes only about ten to fifteen years. (Begin:

As.....) (1mk)

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vii) According to the passage how does the forest industry benefit Kenya? (3mks)

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viii) List down the benefits of charcoal industry in Kenya as explained in the passage and mention how it adversely affect the economy of the country. (3mks)

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ix) According to the passage what does Agro forestry entail? (2mks)

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x) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage. (3mks)

- Natural resource

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- Sustainable forestry

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- Tree farming

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

“Suppose your father-”

“We are not talking about my father,” Kamau interrupted. Waiyaki turned his head slightly and detected a frown on Kinuthia’s face. There was a tense atmosphere in the room.

Then suddenly Kinuthia laughed. He was joined by Kamau. Long ago these two had fought on the question of fathers.

“You should be patient, Kamau,” Waiyaki put in. He too was joining in the laughter. Kinuthia resumed almost at once.

“Of course I mean your father as an example for example, you see.”

“I shall take my father, for example, if you like. He is the head of the family. Suppose another man, Karanja or Njuguna for example, comes in and we offer him hospitality. Suppose after a time he deposes my father and makes himself the head of the family with a right to control our property. Do you think he has any moral right to it? Do you, Waiyaki? And do you think I am bound by any consideration to obey him? And if conditions become intolerable, it lies with me to rebel, not only against him but also against all that is harsh, unfair and unjust. Take Siriana Mission for example, the men of God came peacefully. They were given a place. Now see what has happened. They have invited their brothers to come and take all the land. Our country is invaded. This Government post behind Makuyu, is a plague in our midst. And this hut-tax.....”

i) Where is the discussion being held? (1mk)

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ii) Explain why Kinuthia repeats the phrase ‘for example.’ (2mks)

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iii) What events led to the three men working together? (3mks)

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iv) “.....long ago these two had fought on the question of fathers.” What incident in the novel does this relate to? (2mks)

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v) Write notes on the aspects of colonialism contained in other parts of the novel. (4mks)

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vi) “We are not talking about my father,” Kamau interrupted. Rewrite as reported speech. (1mk)

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vii) In about 50 words summarise Kinuthia's feelings towards the Whiteman as shown in the extract. (4mks)

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viii) Identify and explain **one** use of irony in this extract. (3mks)

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ix) What happens to worsen the relationship between Kamau and Waiyaki by the end of the novel? (3mks)

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x) What does Kinuthia mean by “ This Government post behind Makuyu is a plague in our midst. Give two examples from other parts of the novel to support your answer

(2mks)

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3. Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

TWICE POORER

Looks of despair showed
on the gloomy faces,
as he lay on his death bed
life sneaking out of him.

His heart drew to a stop
and a stampede ensued,
as women scramble out
to announce his departure.

You could detect
some hollow wails
in the frenzy.

They poured into the home
some drawn by deep sorrow
others propelled
by prospective feasting.

Interminable rituals
followed the three days
of heightened sorrow,
as mourners brought
famed musicians.

Days and nights
drummed and sang away,
to fascinate him
despite the earth on his
chest.

some came
to help drain the pool
of grief
but had eyes screwed on property
to determine portability.

J.K Agunda.

(i) Describe the poet's feelings towards the mourners. (3mks)

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(ii) **Explain** the irony of the situation presented in this poem. (3mks)

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(iii) With illustrations describe **two** character traits of the mourners. (4mks)

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(iv) Identify and explain how **two** metaphors have been used in the poem. (4mks)

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(v) Explain the meaning of the following lines in the context of the whole poem. (6mks)

- some holler wails (line 10)

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- to determine portability(line 30)

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- Interminable rituals (line 16)

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4. (a) Rewrite each of the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning (3mks)

i) Lucy was determined to pass KCSE. She dedicated a lot of her time to studies. (Join into one sentence using: *so.....that*)

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ii) They did not have much money. They worked hard and kept their children in school.(Rewrite as one sentence using the words: *in spite*)

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iii) Kimani did not see the play. Miriam did not see the play. (Join into one sentence using: *Neither.....nor.....*)

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(b) Select from the words in bracket the one which completes the sentence correctly. (3mks)

- 1) Letipa had been..... (lying, laying) on the sofa all day.
- 2) Kemuto dreaded.....(loosing, losing) the opportunity.
- 3) Do you at times pass by the (Stationery, stationary) store?

(c) Complete each of the following sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets. (3mks)

- i) Theclerks completed the work in two months. (register)
- ii) The guest speaker was not well received on.....at the school. (arrive)
- iii) The driver nearly caused aaccident when the car rammed into a bus. (fate)

(d) Each of the following sentences has an error. Identify the error and rewrite the sentences correctly. (3mks)

- i) My family has stayed in Lamu since 1960.
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- ii) He hanged his trousers in the sun.
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- iii) The new building had its roof blown off.
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(e) Replace each of the underlined expression in the following sentences with one word (3mks)

- i) They had been friends for so long that when they fell out their husbands were shocked.
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- ii) The wall caved in after the blast.
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- iii) After working hard for three months, they came up with a new formula.
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