

Name _____ Index No _____

Date _____

Candidates' signature _____

101/2

ENGLISH

Paper 2

Comprehension, literally appreciation and grammar

July/ August 2014

2 ½ Hours

KANGUNDO DISTRICT FORM 4 MULTI- LATERAL EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH

Paper 2

2 ½ hours

Instructions to candidates

1. Write your name and index number in the space provided.
2. Sign and write date of examination in the space provided.
3. Answer all the questions in this paper.
4. All your answers must be written in the space provided in this question paper.
5. Candidates should check the question and ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated.

This paper consists of 8 printed pages

COMPREHENSION

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

Even though tattoos are sometimes associated with rebellion, they have longstanding history among communities around the world. Tahitians, for instance used tattoos as a permanent way of preserving their culture and to show social ranking. Early Christians, on the other hand, often had the sign of a cross tattooed on their bodies, particularly their faces and arms, representing a permanent mark of the believer's faith.

The word 'tattoo' is derived from a Tahitian word tatau that means to mark. Tatau has been suggested to be the onomatopoeic sound tap, tap, tap made by the tapping of a tattoo instrument as it works on skin while 'au' is associated with the cry of pain a person gives when being tattooed.

The first ever tattoo to be found on a human being was found on a mummified iceman in 3,300BC with 58 tattoos on his body, which contained lines and dots. This is nothing, however, compared to Scottish Tom Leopard, recorded as the world's most tattooed person, with 99.9 per cent of his body covered in leopard skin design. Guinness world records record that the only part of his body that remained untattooed is the skin between his toes and inside of his ears.

When receiving a tattoo, the skin is pierced between 50 to 3,000 times per minute by a needle in the tattoo machine. Most tattoo machines consists of four parts: the needle, the tube that holds the ink, an electric motor, and a foot pedal that controls the movement ; almost similar to how a sewing machine works.

Sterilization and disposable materials are crucial to tattooing because tattoos are created by thousands of puncture marks to the skin, each of which could be infected. The autoclave is a safe popular way to sterilize any tattoo equipment that is not disposable. A combination of heat, steam and pressure kills all bacterial and organisms to prevent infection.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, tattoos were dangerous to have. European 'head hunters' caused a terror by collecting tattooed Maori heads. As the odd sport became popular, more Moaris were murdered to meet the demand. In the time, slaves began being tattooed so that their heads could be cut off and sold. Luckily, however, Christian missionaries in the cook Island condemned the practice of tattooing quoting the Bible "... do not cut your bodies for the dead or put marks on yourself..." They tried to stamp out the custom going as far as trying to remove tattoos by rubbing the skin with sandstone in a practice was known as ' holy stoning'. This was the primitive forerunner to modern tattoo removal known as dermabrasion, where the skin is 'sanded' to remove layers. dermabrasion has now largely given way to laser surgery as a popular means of tattoo removal.

While tattoos bring colour to humanity, research has shown that unclean tattooing practices can transmit diseases such as hepatitis B. some pigments used in tattoos contain metals that can cause pain during a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) test, or even affect the resulting MRI image. Because of the possible negative effects tattoos pose to humans, those keen on getting one have to be very careful before they get one. That said, it is important to note that presently, many tattoo artists earn a good living out of the art.

(a) From paragraph one, state two historical uses of tattoos. (3 marks)

(b) According to the writer state the origin of the word tattoo. (1 mark)

(c) What is most striking about Tom Leopard. (2 marks)

d) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage (4 mark)

Mummified

Sterilize

Pigments

Earn a good living

(e) What was the risk associated with tattooing in the 18th and 19th centuries. (2 marks)

(f) State two modern ways of tattoo removal. (2 marks)

(g) Many tattoo artists earn a good living out of the art. (Add a question tag) (1 mark)

(h) In note form state the negative effects of tattooing. (3 marks)

(i) What are the benefits of tattooing as suggested in the passage? (2 marks)

2. **Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow.**

The River and the Source

At first light, as was her wont- for she was an early riser, she woke the entire village with wails and screams. People rushed out of their houses to the chief's homestead thinking that it was the chief or his son who had died, for either case it would have been Nyar Yimbo's duty to raise the alarm. When a good sized crowd had gathered, she stood just outside her house and spoke with a loud voice.

"I Akoko Obanda Nyar Yimbo (daughter of the people of Yimbo) came to the homestead of Owour Kembo, chief, as a pure girl nineteen seasons old. In all that time I was taught nothing but the ways of Chik and how to conduct myself as a woman of impeccable birth. Never in all that time did my mother or my father take me out in the dark for the purpose of showing me how to cast spells or to brew love potions to snare the hearts of me. I was taught that the way to keep a man was by the work of my hands and the words of my mouth. Obanda my granduncle was a great healer, after whom many children are named. He was known to harm no man and frequently sent off those who sought trouble for others with a flea in their ear.

Has anyone ever seen me gossiping with other women at the water hole? Do I always not rise early to till my lands? Have I ever begged for food from you my mother-in-law as all your daughters-in-law do? Do I not always have enough to eat and more left over to barter in exchange for cattle, goats and sheep? (Indeed the size of the herds had become quite impressive).

Children are a gift from Were both to the deserving and undeserving. Do not even murderers, witches and sluggards who cannot even feed themselves have children? Should I spit in the eyes of Were like a snake and deny that he has given me children? Were creates a child in its mother's womb in secret, in his own time and at his own evolution. I have not stood in the way of my husband and other women. He is the chief and I cannot order him either to marry or not to marry.

Much has been said by the daughter of the people of Asembo(nyar Asembo) and her son Otieno about the thirty head of cattle that were paid to my father as a bride price. It causes them much bitterness that I have not borne thirty children in exchange for those cattle. Indeed my continued presence here is bitter aloes to them. Therefore I shall lift their gloom and suffering and depart from here to go back to my father's house. Be it known that my father was a wealthy man before receiving those cattle and would have remained wealthy without them. For none of my twenty- one brothers is wifeless. Be it noted also that the wealth I have created in this home is more than double the number paid for me. This everyone knows. Therefore when I reach home, I shall request the council of Jodongo to convene proceedings for a separation. My people will give back your cattle and you will give me back mine.

(a) Explain what happens just before the extract. (3 marks)

(b) Identify one theme that is addressed in this excerpt. (2 marks)

(c) Identify and illustrate two features of style used in the extract. (4 marks)

(d) Identify and illustrate three character traits of Akoko as brought in the extract. (6 marks)

(e) Comment on the view that this society holds about a married woman. (2 marks)

(f) Explain the meaning of the following phrase as used “..... raise the alarm” (1 mark)

(g) Children are a gift from were both to the deserving and the undeserving.
(Change into an interrogative statement) (2 marks)

(h) Elsewhere from the novel, compare how Owour Kembo and Otieno treat their wives. (2 marks)

(i) What happens just after this extract? (3 marks)

3. *Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.*

The inmates
Huddled together,
Cold biting their bones,
Teeth chattering from the chill,
The air oppressive,
The smell offensive
They sit and they reflect

The room self-contained,
At the corner the ‘gents’ invites
With the nice fragrance of ammonia,
And fresh human dung,
The fresh inmates sit thoughtfully.

Vermin perform a guard of honour,
Saluting him with a bite here,
And a bite there,
‘Welcome to the world, they seem to say.

The steel lock of the door,
The walls insurmountable
And the one torching tortuous bulb
Stare vacantly at him.
Slowly he reflects about the consignment
That gave birth to his confinement
Locked in for conduct refinement
The reason they put him in the prison.

The clock ticks
But too slowly
Five years will be a long time
Doomed in the dungeon
In this hell of a cell

(a) Who is the persona in the poem? (1 mark)

(b) Briefly explain what the poem is about. (2 marks)

(c) Identify and illustrate three aspects of style in the poem. (6 marks)

(d) Give evidence from the poem which indicates the inmates are suffering. (3 marks)

(e) Why is the fresh inmate in prison? (2 marks)

(f) Identify and explain the mood of the new convict. (2 marks)

(g) Explain the meaning of the following lines as used in the poem.
(i) That gave birth to his confinement. (1 mark)

(ii) The room is self- contained. (1 mark)

(h) What does the steel lock of the door and the insurmountable walls suggest? (2 marks)

4. Grammar
(a) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given. (3 marks)

(i) It is not necessary for my parents to come, (Begin: There is)

(ii) I am sorry you missed lunch.(Begin: I regret.....)

(iii) But for my daughters prompt action, I would be dead by now.(Begin: Had it)

(b) **Change the following sentences into the passive voice.** (3 marks)

(i) The farmer had planted the beans

(ii) The principal gave the education officer the forms.

(ii) We expect the strike to end soon.

(c) **Fill in each blank space using the correct form of the words in brackets.** (3 marks)

(i) The hen had _____ eggs in the bushes near the house. (lay)

(ii) Tell me, _____ a wise person search for knowledge? (do)

(iii) The watch man _____ the lamps when he heard commotion behind the office. (light)

(d) **Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.** (2 marks)

(i) "You are invited to my birthday on Saturday," Mwikal told me.

(ii) "I will cook supper," Wangui offered.

(e) **Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.** (2 marks)

(i) His _____ is amazing high. (popular)

(ii) The shepherd travelled _____ in search of pasture. (east)

(f) **Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined idiomatic expressions.** (2 marks)

(i) His friends made him lose heart on carrying out the project.

(ii) He was green with envy.

ANSWERS:

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