

Name:.....Index Number...../

101/2

Candidate's Signature

ENGLISH

Paper 2

Date.....

July/ August 2014

1 ¾ hours

THE LAMU COUNTY MOCK EXAMINATIONS - 2014

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

ENGLISH

PAPER 2

TIME: 1 ¾ HOURS

Instructions to Candidates

- a). Answer **ALL** the questions in this question paper in the spaces provided
- b). You are reminded of the necessity for good English. You will be assessed on your ability to organize and present your answers logically and correctly.
- c). Marks for individual questions are indicated in round brackets.
- d). ***This paper consists of 7 printed pages.***
- e). ***Candidates to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no pages are missing.***
- f). ***Candidates should answer all the questions in English.***

1. COMPREHENSION

(20 MARKS)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The proponents of domestic tourism as a revenue driver forgot one thing: Kenyans can be a very picky lot. As domestic tourists, they have not contributed significantly to the country's tourism revenues or even numbers, according to a new report, which shows that it will take more than patriotism for Kenyans to fork out cash to stay in a five-star hotel or enjoy a game drive in Amboseli National Park.

The Domestic Tourism Strategy Task Force, commissioned by Tourism Cabinet Secretary handed in this report in January and is billed to provide a turning point in growing domestic tourism. "We have established a unit in the Kenya Tourist Board (KTB) to handle the report's implementation," said the cabinet secretary in a telephone interview on Friday.

The taskforce proposes a team incorporating KTB and private sector players to implement the report. The Cabinet Secretary hinted that the implementation is already underway, though he did not provide more details. This is understandable given that domestic tourism, which currently contributes about 30 per cent of the industry's overall revenue, could play a critical role in cushioning Kenya against the impact of the seasonal drop in international tourism as well as shocks such as what was witnessed in the wake of the global financial crisis and adverse travel advisories.

"In addition, bad publicity and growing competition for overseas tourists from other long-haul destinations make the need for a fresh approach to domestic tourism more critical," says the report. Not surprisingly, the government targeted to grow domestic tourism to 50 per cent by 2012. This is not a novel idea because countries like Israel, India, Britain, South Africa and the US have achieved remarkable success in domestic tourism.

For instance, out of the 42.5 million tourists recorded in South Africa in 2008, only 9.5 million were foreign, making domestic tourists the majority at 77 per cent. In the three-year period from 2006 to 2008, domestic tourists accounted for an average of 79.6 per cent of all tourists in South Africa.

While domestic tourism remains an often-mentioned component of the over-all tourism development strategy, there does not appear to exist a cohesive framework within which the intention to develop domestic tourism can be achieved," says the report. It singles out the ministry's strategic plan and the government's long-term development programme, Vision 2030, which give domestic tourism less importance compared to international tourism where there are clear objectives and set targets.

For instance, while clear and unambiguous references are made in Vision 2030 on increasing international arrivals from 1.8 million in 2007 to three million visitors by 2012 and raising per capital expenditure from Sh 40,000 to Sh 70,000 no such reference is given to domestic tourism.

“It is evident that any effort to promote domestic tourism must first address the need for a robust and well supported institutional avenue for promotion of domestic tourism in the country,” it says.

There are other challenges like lack of coordination of tourism development across various ministries such as those of Tourism and Forestry and Wildlife, different government agencies like KTB, Brand Kenya, Government communication office, and a host of private sector players like tour operators and Kenya Private Sector Alliance that all promote the sector.

“This multiplication of effort not only spreads already scarce resources very thin, it also limits the scope that any one party may influence in the sector,” says the report, which coincides with the government’s declaration of 2010 - the Year of Domestic Tourism.

Tourism is critical to the economy because it is the country’s third foreign exchange earner. Last year, it brought in Sh 62.4 billion with tea at Sh 69 billion. It is also the third largest contributor to the country’s total wealth as measured by GDP (Gross Domestic Product) after agriculture and manufacturing, and accounts for up to 9 per cent of Kenya’s total formal employment. But citing a 2002 KTB research, the report says there is low awareness of local destinations with knowledge on domestic tourism options limited to beaches and the Masaai Mara, and a few other parks in Mt. Kenya and Nakuru.

In a way, this has seen Kenyans limit their tourism experience to places closer to their homes. Worse still, Kenya’s concentration on safari tour and beach holidays limits tourism activities and destinations. Diversification could spur interest among the domestic tourists. Kenyans do not strongly associate themselves with tourism as an activity they might get involved in. This is because most of the promotion and marketing have targeted the international audience.

Questions:

- (a) Why does the writer assert that it will take patriotism for Kenyans to become tourism revenue drivers? (2 marks)

- (b) Mention the international threats that tourism has faced as an income earner. (1 mark)

- (c) Identify an example of irony in the passage. (1 mark)

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- (d) Show what is considered vital in any attempt to promote tourism according to the task force. (2 marks)

- (e) What is the repercussion of the domestic tourists' task of awareness of local destinations? (2marks)

- (f) In a paragraph of about 50 words summarise what has hampered the success of domestic tourism. (5 marks)

Rough copy

Fair Copy

- (g) (i) Tourism is critical to the economy because it is the country's foreign Exchange earner. Last year it brought in 62.4 billion only trailing horticulture at Sh 71.6 billion and tea at 69 billion.
Rewrite the underlined beginning..... of (1 mark)

-
-
-
- (ii) Worse still, Kenya's concentration on Safari tour and beach holiday limits tourism activities and destinations.
Begin: Tourism (1 mark)
-
-
- (iii) "We have established a unit in the Kenya Tourist Board to handle the implementation" the Cabinet Secretary said. Change into reported speech. (1 mark)
-
-
-
- (h) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4 marks)
- (i) cushioning _____
- (ii) cohesive framework _____
- (iii) novel idea _____
- (iv) spur _____

2. Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

Odero looked confused for a moment, having expected a spirited fight to reduce the number to a least twenty head. However, he was not a great Chief for nothing. He rose beautifully to the occasion. After all style had to be met with style, Nyadhi with Nyadhi.

"Ayie, I have accepted your suit. May the young girl be called so that people of Sakwa may see what a jewel we are giving them. "Giving us!" thought Otieno in annoyance. 'at this rate there will be no cattle left for me pay bride price with.'

In a little while Akoko walked in, in the company of her mother. Traditionally the girl at this point should have been the picture of demure shyness, her eyes fixed firmly on the floor, her hands held together in front of her mouth. Not Akoko. She walked in, steps measured, head held high, hands at her sides. Her head swiveled around a bit and then her gaze rested on Owuor. Let him see what he was getting.

'What a brazen lass, 'thought Otieno. 'Thirty head indeed!'

Owour experienced an indescribable sensation. What happened, of course was that he had fallen deeply and irrevocably in love. Since that was not considered particularly important for a successful marriage, he did not understand or appreciate what was happening to him and that it would change his entire life and outlook.

She turned and left the room. Her mother remained for the rest of the ceremony. "People of Sakwa," continued Aloo, "We are pleased that we have reached an understanding we hope that a friendship will spring up between us now and into posterity. Let us pour more libation to Were and drink more kong'o to gladden our hearts. Mother of Akoko, please bring us some food."The feasting went on into the late afternoon until about the tenth hour. Then the suitors had to leave, for Chik did not allow them to spend the night.

Questions

- (a) Place this extract in its immediate context (3 marks)

- b) Why is Otieno disappointed ? (2 marks)

- c) What were chief Odero's expectations after fixing the bride price at thirty head? (3 marks)

- d) Explain what Otieno does later in the novel as a sign of dislike for Akoko. (5 marks)

- e) **Change the following into a question.** (1 mark)

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“What a brazen lass”

- f) Describe any three aspects of tradition evident in the excerpt. (3 marks)
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-

- g) Describe Otieno's character as depicted in the extract. (4 marks)
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-

- h) Identify and explain two aspects of style and their effects. (4 marks)
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-
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3. Oral literature (20 marks)

HOW THE DOG BECAME A DOMESTICATED ANIMAL

When the dog was living with his friends in the jungle he was a very wild animal- wilder than the lion. He flouted all the laws laid down by their king. All the animals were living together and men were living together too. These two societies were always at loggerheads with each other. The population of the animal kingdom was diminishing because men were hunting and killing their members.

Within the kingdom troubles were many and varied. Most of the complaints brought to the king were about the dog. There was nothing that would be done since the dog was about the strongest of them all. The chief of the human society summoned a meeting of his subjects and invited the king of the kingdom to come. At the meeting, men promised to stop killing members of the animal kingdom but one condition had to be satisfied. They wanted the animals to give them one of their members. All the animals were asked to attend a meeting convened by the king and were told what the men had said.

“Very good. Give them the dog,” some of them said. “The dog, no one else but the dog. Good riddance. Let him go to man now!”

There was a general uproar and the king was startled. He decided to put to an end to the confusion by voting. The one hundred and five members present cast their votes. Eight of them wanted the fox to be given away, thirteen felt the antelope should be done away with,

twenty one wanted the lion to go, but the others said the dog must go. The dog was dismayed. He promised to turn over a new leaf, but the animals appeared to be stone hearted. Men were asked to come and take the dog away.

A few months later there was a shortage of fish. In the human society. The only solution to the acute shortage was to turn to meat, since the peace treaty was made between men and the animals. The remaining solution was to kill the dog, but this they would not because he was a very useful member of their society.

“Let us break the peace treaty,” the chief adviser suggested:

There was no alternative but to implement the decision. Directed by the new member of their society, men killed many animals. The remaining animals were very uneasy. They felt the action was instigated by the dog. The king came to men to say he was ready to take back the dog and give another dozen animals in his place.

The dog refused to go. “I am happy in my new environment,” he asserted. The two societies have not come to term to this day.

Questions

1. Why did the other animals want the dog to be given away to the human society? (1 mark)

2. “The remaining solution was to kill the dog” Rewrite the sentence beginning “Killing And a relative clause. (1 mark)

3. Write and explain one English proverb that you can use to summarize the moral lesson of this story. (2 marks)

4. Identify and illustrate any two character traits of the human race portrayed in the Text. (2 marks)

5. Explain **any two** economic activities of the human race in the story. (2 marks)

6. Explain the meaning of the following expressions as they are used in the story (3 marks)

a) To turn over a new leaf

b) Stone hearted

c) Take away

7. What is ironical with the dogs reply at the end of the story? (1 mark)

8. What does the mentioning of the chief and the king tell us about the political system of the human race and the animals. (2 marks)

9. Explain the traits of the king that are brought out through voting that is done in paragraph four. (2 marks)

10. When the dog was living with his friends in the jungle, he was very wild animal. (Rewrite this sentence using a superlative) (1 mark)

11. Identify and illustrate any two features of style in oral narratives that are evident in this story. (2 marks)

12. What attitude of the other animals towards the dog is revealed in this sentence
“... Give him the dog ... the dog ... let him go to the men now? (1 mark)

4. **GRAMMAR** (15 MARKS)

A. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each. (3 marks)

- (i) Come with me.
(Rewrite adding a question tag).

- (ii) Arsenal would have scored more goals were it not for the strictness of the referee. (Rewrite beginning; But...)

- (iii) "I will be traveling to France next month if all goes well," remarked Akuom. (Rewrite in reported speech).

B. Use the following to construct a grammatical sentence. (2 marks)

- (i) In view of

- (ii) In compliance with

C. Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb. (2 marks)

- a) I don't know what to understand by the recent increase in VAT.

- b) The cat, startled, tried to reach the door.

D. Construct a sentence to bring out the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions. (2 marks)

a) to split hairs

b) to eat humble pie

E. Explain the difference in meaning in the following sentences. (2 marks)

a) The students who excelled in the sports were awarded prizes.

b) The students, who excelled in the sports, were awarded prizes.

F. Use the appropriate complex preposition to fill in the blanks. (4 marks)

i) _____ high levels of poverty, many children cannot complete primary school.

ii) The governor ploughed on with his speech _____ the hostile crowd.

iii) Jame's children were given sponsorship _____ her long service.

iv) Martini went there _____ buying a brand *Toyota Rav 4*.

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ANSWERS:

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