

Name:

Index No:

School:

Candidate's Signature.....

Date:

101/2

ENGLISH

(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

Paper 2

July/August 2014

Time: 2 ½ Hours

TRANS-MARA WEST ASSESSMENT TEST (TWAT)

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)

ENGLISH

Paper 2

July/August 2014

Time: 2 ½ Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- Write **your name** and **index number** in the spaces provided.
- Sign and write the **date** of examination in the spaces provided above.
- Answer **all** questions in this question paper.
- Answers to all questions **must** be written in the spaces provided in this booklet

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

QUESTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
Total Score	80	

This paper consists of 8 printed pages. Candidates should check to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

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

Fashion is a term used commonly to describe a popular style of clothes worn at a particular time. A fashion remains popular for a few months or years before being replaced by yet another fashion.

During the mid-1800s, **mass production** of clothing made fashionable clothes available to more people at lower prices. People of all social classes began to wear similar styles of clothing. Today, it is easier to identify an expensive garment by the quality of its fabric and manufacturer than by its style.

Through the years, fashions in games and sports have influenced the way people dress. During the 1700s, people in England adopted simpler clothing styles after they became interested in fox hunting and other outdoor sports. Today, many people wear special clothing for activities such as golf, horse riding, hunting and tennis.

Wars have also affected the style of dress in some countries. European soldiers returning from crusades during 1100s and 1200s brought back various eastern ideas of dress styles. The crusaders also returned with rich silks and other textiles not available in Europe.

The development of new dyes, machinery and textiles has greatly affected most areas of fashion, especially on clothing. The style of dress has changed frequently in countries that have highly mechanised production systems. During the 1700s, new dyes made new colour combination possible. In the late 1700s, the invention of the toothed cotton gin, the power loom and the foot and water powered machinery for spinning and weaving made factory production of cloth possible.

After the Industrial Revolution began in Europe in the 18th century, it became increasingly possible to produce cloth and clothing quickly and inexpensively. The invention of foot and water powered machinery stimulated the development of sewing machine. BarthelemyThimonnier of Paris patented the first practical machine in 1830. Improved versions soon followed, including on Isaac M. Singer of Pittstown, New York, in 1851.

Fashionable clothing styles began to spread rapidly from the upper classes to the middle and working classes in the West. As communication improved, styles also spread to members of the elite classes in other parts of the world. Mass production of clothing meant that the traditional clothing styles of Africa, Asia, and the Americas were largely replaced by everyday European styles.

As national economies grow increasingly international, clothing styles have become correspondingly global. Young people in Johannesburg and Jakarta, Boston and Buenos Aires, New York and Nairobi all tend to wear the same kind of clothing. However, different cultures have modified these originally European styles in accordance with local values and lifestyles.

In particular, religious beliefs have influenced the clothing that women wear in public. Thus, a woman in Iran may wear blue jeans and a T-shirt at home, but cover the up with an enveloping robe called a chador when she goes outside. In addition, many people enjoy wearing their traditional clothing on holidays and other special occasions for reasons of national or ethnic pride. Fashion change includes both short-term

fluctuations in style and longer-term trends. Two trends seen in the 20th century seem likely to continue in the future. The first of these is the blurring of gender boundaries.

Fashionable clothing of the 19th century made very sharp **distinctions** between men's and women's clothing in colour, shape, fabric, and decoration. Gradually these distinctions have broken down, especially when women claimed masculine items of clothing for themselves. Trousers and tailored suits are two notable examples of men's styles now worn regularly by both men and women. Today's standard wardrobe includes a large number of garments that are essentially engendered (neither male nor female), including T-shirts, jeans, casual jackets, and many kinds of special sports clothing, such as running shorts and sweat suits.

At the same time, true unisex clothing is very rare and is likely to remain so. Men's and women's tailored business suits, for example, can be regarded as simply two versions of the same basic garment, but they are generally very different in shape and in details, such as on which side the buttons are placed. Even outwardly ungendered items, such as jeans, are usually made in slightly different versions for men and women.

An important function of clothing is to serve as a signifier of social identity, including gender, and that is likely to remain true. A second continuing long-term fashion trend is the increasing importance of casual and sports attire in the overall wardrobe of both men and women. Tailored suits as business attire are now rapidly giving way to more casual dress.

Innovations in textiles and clothing often appear first in specialised sports clothing and then rapidly spread to everyday dress. Just as clothing sends signals about gender, it carries messages about situations and occasions; special formal attire of some sort will continue to be part of fashion for the foreseeable future. However, such clothing is likely to become even more occasion-specific than it is today, and the trend toward ever more casual everyday dress is expected to continue.

Today, fashion has become a multi-million dollar global industry, attracting millions of highly-trained designers, hairdressers, jewellers, beauticians and models, and controlling space in prime premises that house fashion chain stores in most cities of the world. In modern-day world, a mere global village, fashion ideas and styles move quickly across continents-what happens in the fashion centres of Paris and New York soon affects fashion in Australia, China and across the globe. Beauty contests and fashion shows are two ways in which the fashion industry markets its wares to a world consumed with changing tastes in fashion.

a) How is fashion determined? (1mk)

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b) Explain why in the 1800s people of all social classes began to wear similar styles of clothing (2mks)

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c) How did the development of new dyes affect fashion? (1mk)

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d) In what ways have games and sports influenced the way people dress? (2mks)

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e) Name three machines that made factory production of clothes possible. (3mks)

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f) Explain how traditional clothing styles came to be replaced by everyday European styles. (2mks)

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g) Identify and explain three fashion trends mentioned in the passage (3mks)

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h) How are different cultures dealing with global clothing styles? (2mks)

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i) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4mks)

Mass

production.....

Fluctuations.....

Distinctions.....

Innovations.....

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2. Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow:

DR. STOCKMANN(*looking at the letter*): He daren't do otherwise, he says. Doesn't like doing it, but dare not do otherwise-on account of his fellow-citizens-out of regard for public opinion. Is in a dependent position- dares not offend certain influential men.

MRS. STOCKMANN: There, you see, Thomas!

DR. STOCKMANN: Yes, yes, I see all right; the whole lot of them in the town are cowards; no one among them dares do anything for fear of the others. (*Throws the letter on to the table*) But it doesn't make any difference to us, Katherine. We are going to sail away to the New World, and.....

MRS. STOCKMANN: But, Thomas, are you sure we should take this step, this business about leaving.....?

DR. STOCKMANN: Are you suggesting that I should stay here, where they have pilloried me as an enemy of the people-branded me- broken my windows! And just look here, Katherine – they have torn black trousers too!

MRS. STOCKMANN: Oh, dear! –and they are the best pair you have got!

DR. STOCKMANN: You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth. It is not that I care so much about the trousers, you know; you can always sew them up again for me. But that the common herd should dare to make this attack on me, as if they were my equals- that is what I cannot, for the life of me, stomach!

MRS. STOCKMANN: There is no doubt they have behaved very badly toward 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 the slave of his Party. Although, as far as that goes, I daresay it is not much better in the free West either; the compact majority, and 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 last night that half the population are insane; and if the other half have 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 its head? Don't they say that the things I 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 anything like it, Katherine!

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

a) From whom has Dr. Stockmann received the letter? What are the contents of the letter? (2mks)

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b) Discuss the character of Mrs.Stockmann as brought out in this extract. (4mks)

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c) Identify **two** themes evident in this extract. (4mks)

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d) List some of the problems the doctor's family is facing in this extract. (6mks)

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e) Why is Petra back from school early (2mks)

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- f) Referring to the play, why has the doctor been referred to as an enemy of the people? (3mks)

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- g) Don't they turn every idea on its head? (Rewrite into a statement) (1mk)

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- h) Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the extract. (3mks)

Common people.....

Sufficient.....

Independent-minded.....

3. Read the story below and the answers the questions that follow.

One day Elephant came across Squirrel on the path to the river. The proud and lordly Elephant swept Squirrel off the path with his trunk, rumbling, "Out of my way, you of no importance and tiny size." Squirrel was most offended, as he had every right to be. Stamping his little feet in a rage, he decided that he was going to try and teach Elephant some manners.

"Ho!" shouted Squirrel indignantly, "you may be very tall, and you may be very proud, and I bet you think you're the greatest animal on earth, but you're much mistaken!"

"Let me tell you something, Elephant," said Squirrel, chittering angrily and flickering his tail, "I may be small, but I can eat ten times as much as you! I challenge you to an eating contest- and I bet you that I, squirrel, can eat more palm nuts, and for a longer time, than you, high and mighty Elephant!" Elephant roared with laughter. He was so amused, in fact, that he accepted the tiny creature's challenge. Besides, he was rather fond of palm nuts.

So both animals collected a huge pile of palm nuts and agreed to start the contest the very next morning at first light. Elephant could hardly wait. He even skipped his evening meal of acacia pods so as to be truly empty for the morning. He intended to put squirrel firmly in his place, once and for all.

The next day dawned fine and sunny, as it often does in Africa, and the contestants started to eat.

Elephant munched steadily through his pile, with a fine appetite. Squirrel, nibbling away furiously, was soon full to bursting. Quietly, he slipped away, sending a cousin who was hiding nearby to take his place. Elephant was so absorbed in his greedy task that he didn't even notice. Brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles, aunts- one hungry squirrel after another took a turn at the pile of palm nuts.

Eventually, at midday, Elephant looked up. "Well, Squirrel, have you had enough yet?" he asked, surprised to see his small adversary still busily eating. Not only was he still eating, but his pile of palm nuts was disappearing almost as fast as Elephant's own.

“Not yet!” mumbled Squirrel, his mouth full, “and you?” “Never!” replied Elephant scornfully. And he started to eat a little faster. By the time the sun was setting, Elephant was so full he could hardly stand. He looked over to where Squirrel (the original squirrel, who had come back after a day of sleeping in a nearby tree), was still eating more palm nuts. Elephant groaned.

“Truly you are amazing, Squirrel,” he said. “I cannot go on, and I’m forced to admit that you have won the contest.” And he lifted his trunk in salute. Squirrel, hopping with delight, thanked Elephant and told him not to be so proud in future. And from that day to this, Elephant has always shown great respect for Squirrel.

(When Hippo was Hairy and Other Tales from Africa, Lutterworth Press, 1990)

- a) How would you classify the above narrative and why? (2mks)

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- b) Give **three** features that show that this is an oral narrative. (6mks)

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- c) Identify and illustrate character traits of:

- (i) Elephant. (2mks)

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- (ii) Squirrel (2mks)

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- d) State **two** moral lessons one can learn from this story. (4mks)

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- e) Describe **one** economic activity of the community from which this story is taken. (2mks)

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f) Why are animals used in this narrative? (2mks)

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4. **GRAMMAR (15MARKS)**

a) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the word in brackets. (4mks)

- (i) The winner of the race jogged.....around the stadium waving the Kenyan flag. (**pride**)
- (ii) The guard was very.....today. (**quarrel**)
- (iii) That is not the correct.....(**define**)
- (iv) His..... (**Believe**) is that only one person can pass judgement on another.

b) *Correct the error in each of the following sentences.* (3mks)

i) It is an important occasion.

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ii) The cite was lovely

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iii) It is embracing to mispronounce words.

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c) *Fill in the correct prepositions.* (4mks)

- i) Mother complimented Sarah.....her neat appearance.
- ii)no account would she agree to sell the house.
- iii) I bought the shamba.....Sulwe.
- iv) The thief jumped.....the wall and into the sewage.

d) *Supply the correct form of the verb.* (2mks)

- i) The dog (**bite**).....you if I had fed it.
- ii) I bought a desk that (**cost**).....a fortune.

e) Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions given after each. (2mks)

i) He said I want to go home. (**punctuate**)

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ii) James regrets that he didn't work harder at school.

(Rewrite using.....working.....)

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ANSWERS:

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