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**KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL**  
**REVISION MOCK EXAMS 2016**  
**TOP NATIONAL SCHOOLS**

**PRECIOUS BLOOD SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 2**

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# PRECIOUS BLOOD KCSE TRIAL AND PRACTICE EXAM 2016

(COMPREHENSION, LITERARY APPRECIATION AND GRAMMAR)  
PAPER 2

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1. *Read the passage below then answer the questions that follow* (20mks)

Problem drinkers and alcoholics pay severe penalties for their drinking. It has been estimated that alcoholics are likely to die ten to twelve years sooner than non-alcoholics half die before the age of fifty, which is one reason there are so few elderly alcoholics. The mortality rate (that is, the number of persons per 100,000 who die each year) among alcoholics is more than two and a half times higher than that of the general population.

Alcoholics often die violent circumstances; serious accidents, homicide, and suicide are not uncommon. This, together with the physical deterioration accompanying alcoholism, helps explain the limits on life expectancy. No one really knows how many deaths are directly attributed to drinking, and all such statistics are estimates. One reason for our limited knowledge is that many physicians do not report alcoholism as the main cause of death out of concern for the feelings of the family of the deceased.

Research on the physiological effects of alcoholism has increased in the last few years. Heavy drinking is known to be associated with various types of cancer, particularly among persons who also use tobacco. Alcohol abuse also increases the probability of hypertension, stroke and coronary heart disease. Alcoholics frequently suffer illness and death from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease in which the liver becomes fatty, scarred, and incapable of functioning normally. In large urban areas, cirrhosis is the fourth most common cause of death among men aged twenty-five to forty-five.

Alcohol affects the brain, often permanently damaging the mental functioning of alcoholics. Drinking may reduce the number of living cells in the brain. Since brain cells do not grow back, alcoholics may suffer from organic psychosis (a mental illness traceable to brain damages), loss of memory, and poor physical and mental co-ordination. One out of four persons who are admitted to mental hospitals are diagnosed as alcoholics and 40 percent of all admissions are alcohol related. Many of the alcoholic inmates are unlikely to recover.

The unborn children of female alcoholics are subject to harm from drinking in what is called foetal alcohol syndrome.

Because alcohol tends to be a substitute for a balanced diet, alcoholics are often malnourished. Consequently, the infants of alcoholic women are likely to be less healthy and less well developed than other babies. Moreover, when a pregnant woman drinks, so, in effect, does her foetus. The new born children of alcoholic women may die shortly after birth unless they are medically treated from the shock to their systems for suddenly being cut off from alcohol. Furthermore, the impact of alcohol on the woman and her foetus is a major cause of birth defects and originally based mental deficiency among the newborn. The effects of foetal alcohol syndrome on the children of female alcoholics are usually chronic and may be permanently disabling.

Clearly, it is not too much of an exaggeration to say that alcohol kills and maims people. When abused, alcohol is a highly dangerous drug.

### Questions

- (i) What are the major causes of death among alcoholics? (2mks)
- (ii) Which reason does the writer give as to why physicians do not report alcoholic related deaths? (2mks)
- (iii) One out of four persons who are admitted to mental hospitals are diagnosed as alcoholics. (Rewrite using a few.....) (2mks)
- (iv) Alcoholics often die under violent circumstances.... (add a question tag) (1mk)
- (v) What is the attitude of the writer towards people who abuse alcohol (3mks)
- (vi) Explain what the following sentence means. Alcohol tends to be a substrate for a balanced diet (2mks)
- (vii) Make notes on the effects of alcohol to expectant mothers and their children (4mks)
- (viii) Supply a suitable title for the passage (1mk)
- (ix) Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases as used in the passage (3mks)
- Attributable
  - Scarred
  - Statistics

**2. The Caucasian Chalk Circle: Literary Appreciation (25mks)**

**Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow:**

GRUSHA : Simon!

SIMON : Is that Grusha Vasnadze?

GRUSHA : Simon!

SIMON (*formally*): A good morning to the young lady. I hope she is well.

GRUSHA (*getting up and bowing low*): A good morning to the soldier. God be thanked he has returned in good health.

SIMON : They found better fish, so they didn't eat me said the haddock

GRUSHA : Courage, said the kitchen boy. Good luck, said the hero

SIMON : How are things here? Was the winter bearable? The neighbor considerate?

GRUSHA : The winter was a trifle rough, the neighbor as usual Simon.

SIMON : May one ask if a certain person still dips her toes in the water when rinsing the linen?

GRUSHA : The answer is no. Because of the eyes in the bushes.

SIMON : The young lady is speaking of soldiers. Here stands the paymaster

GRUSHA : A job worth twenty piasters?

SIMON : And lodgings?

GRUSHA (*with tears in her eyes*) : Behind the barracks under the date trees

SIMON : Yes there. A certain person has kept her eyes open

GRUSHA : She has, Simon.

SIMON : And has not forgotten? (GRUSHA *shakes her head*) So the door is still on its hinges as they say? (GRUSHA *looks at him in silence and shakes her head again*)

What's this? Is anything not as it should be?

GRUSHA : Simon Shashava, I can never return to Nuka. Something has happened.

SIMON : What can have happened?

GRUSHA : For one thing, I knocked an Ironshirt down

GRUSHA : Simon Shashava, I am no longer called what I used to be called

SIMON (*after a pause*): I do not understand

GRUSHA : When do women change their names, Simon? Let me explain.

Nothing stands between us. Everything is just as it was. You must believe that.

SIMON : Nothing stands between us and yet there is something?

GRUSHA : How can I explain it so fast and with the stream between us?

Couldn't you cross the bridge there?

SIMON : Maybe it's no longer necessary  
GRUSHA : It is very necessary. Come over on this side, Simon. Quick!  
SIMON : Does the young lady wish to say someone has come too late?

- a) Place this excerpt in its immediate context (4mks)
- b) Where is this scene taking place (1mk)
- c) Discuss the relationship between Grusha and Simon in this excerpt (4mks)
- d) "May one ask if a certain person still dips her toes in the water when rinsing the linen?" In which other scene does Simon use the very words to Grusha? Explain what was happening in that scene (3mks)
- e) Grusha says she cannot go to Nuka because something has happened. Explain. (3mks)
- f) Describe the character trait of Simon as brought out in this excerpt (4mks)
- g) Explain the meaning of the following saying and word as used in the excerpt
  - i) They found better fish, so they didn't eat me, said the haddock (2mks)
  - ii) Gaily (1mk)
- h) Identify and illustrate the major theme present in this excerpt (3mks)

### 3. Question 3 : Oral Narrative

(20mks)

***Read the following narrative and then answer the questions that follow.***

Once upon a time there lived a man who was very old and as poor as a church mouse. The old man his living by cutting trees and burning charcoal. He would then sell to the villagers for small amount of money. Business was very low because they were very few, poor and as a result he could go home hungry. Despite this, the old man never despaired but worked even harder.

One day the old man woke up very early in the morning and headed to the forest where he worked. Suddenly he heard a voice, "who is that who wants to destroy our house?" The old man was so scared that the axe fell down from his hand. He answered with a shaky voice. "It's me a poor old man and I have not eaten since yesterday. I have come to look for trees, burn them into charcoal and sell." The voice said sympathetically, "Go to that cave inside you will find a pot. Take it home and instruct it to cook food. He rushed to the cave and found the pot as he had been told. He hurriedly took it home. On reaching home he repeated what he had been told. "Pot cook food" and Alas! There was plenty of food. He ate and ate until he could eat no more.

The man was very happy and forgot his old business. This continued for months. Then one day the pot did not cook the food. He carefully checked the pot for cracks but he found none. After a thorough check he saw a tiny hole at the bottom of the pot. He

"Oh dear vulture," said the hen with confusion and great regret, "forgive me; I am so sorry for this my negligence. I really intended to return you razor very soon, but I put it in my leather bag, and forgot it completely. Let me go and take it; you will have it in half a minute."

"Yes, I know you are forgetful creature, but look at the damage you have caused me. You have deprived me of my sustenance for many days. Mind you, if you have lost it, you will pay for it very dearly," said the vulture. The hen rushed into the hut to fetch the razor. She plunged her hand into the leather bag, alas! It was empty; there was no razor in it. She was very shocked at the unpleasant discovery. She started searching on the floor to see if by chance it had dropped from the bag but there was not finding it. She looked under the children's bed, near the firestones, in the store; but there was

no sign of it. Tired and defeated, she came out and imploring, said, "O dear friend and master, I can't find it. Have mercy on me! I will search better. I am ready to demolish my hut altogether, and search diligently until I find and return it to you."

"I told you to be very careful, and I repeat again, I want my razor back! But mind, I want the very one I gave, and no substitute!"

The poor hen spent all the day searching, but nothing came to light. She demolished her hut, and started searching in the roof grass among the rubble of the walls, between the poles, in the ashes and even in the rubbish pit, but nothing was found.

The following day the vulture came to see the results of the searching. He found the hen still scratching the ground among a heap of dry grass and ox dung; but no razor was yet discovered.

"I am very sorry, dear hen," said the vulture, "but I can't wait any longer without compensation for my razor. For today you must give me a chicken. Tomorrow I will return and see what has happened in the mean time.

So the vulture flew away with a chicken gripped within its talons under its breast. The following day he returned to the hen. She was still scratching the ground; but she could not see any razor. Another chicken went with the vulture. And the same happened in the following days until today. That is the reason why the hen is always scratching the ground, and the vulture snooping on chickens even in our days. The hen is still searching for the razor, and the vulture compensating himself for its loss.

- (i) With reasons for your answer, categorize the above narrative (2mks)
- (ii) Give and illustrate any character trait of 'the hen' (2mks)
- (iii) Identify and illustrate two features of style characteristic or oral narratives present in this narrative (4mks)
- (iv) What preparations would you put in place if you intend to carry out a field study in this genre? (4mks)
- (v) Highlight the problems you are likely to encounter during the field study and propose suitable solutions to them (6mks)
- (vi) What moral lesson do you learn from this oral narrative? Give a reason for your answer (2mks)

#### 4. Grammar

- (a) Replace the underlined words in the sentences below with their antonyms (2mks)
  - (i) The sea was rough
  - (ii) She gave an intelligent answer
- (b) **Replace the phrasal verbs underlined in these sentences with one word that means the same** (3mks)
  - (i) It is wrong to look down on students from other schools.
  - (ii) Teachers should not give in to their students' unreasonable demands.
  - (iii) The delegates came up with ten rules to guide our response to globalization
- (c) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each without changing the meaning.
  - (i) Neither Peter nor Michael prefers coffee to tea  
(Rewrite to begin with Peter and end with Michael)
  - (ii) He was the Chairman of the society, and therefore he couldn't tolerate anybody's impudence  
(Begin As.....)
  - (iii) Joseph and his sister came out of the bus accident unhurt.  
(Begin Neither Joseph and end with hurt in the bus accident)
  - (iv) When the guests arrived, the function begun.

(Begin No sooner...)

(d) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the given adjectives comparative or superlative, whichever completes the sentence correctly.

(i) The patient says he feels \_\_\_\_\_ this morning (good)

(ii) Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ writer in the world? (famous)

(e) Explain the difference in meaning between the following pair (2mks)

(a) A Mr. Gitau came to see you when you were out

(b) Mr. Gitau came to see you when you were out