

# MANGU MOCK TRIAL 3

## ENGLISH

101/2

PAPER 2

*Comprehension, Literary appreciation, and Grammar*

TIME: 2½ HOURS

NAME.....

SCHOOL..... SIGN.....

INDEX NO..... ADM NO.....

*Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education.*

### Instructions to candidates

- a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.
- b) Sign and write the date of examination in spaces provided above.
- c) Answer ALL the questions in this question paper.
- d) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- e) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- f) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

### For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>		

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

We are constantly being reminded that this is the century of the common man. Among the rights the common man may be expected to claim is that of a share in moulding his mother tongue. In that agreeable essay "Grammar without Tears," written with so pleasant a blend of good sense and whimsicality that it is not always easy to be sure whether the author's tongue is in his cheek, Mr Hugh Sykes Davies invites us to pay our tribute to the common man of the past ----the "Lowly man", he calls him----- who throughout the centuries has defied the grammarians and, by insisting on going his own way, has rid our language of tiresome and useless things like inflections and genders and brought it to its present state of ease and flexibility and what Brandley called its "noiseless grammar". Mr Sykes Davies advocates that the Lowly man should be free to continue his work: as no doubt he will, speaking no longer with the accent of the English countryside but with that of the citizen of the United States. Whether there his influence will still be beneficent only time can show. What seems certain is that we cannot do much about it. All experience goes to show that in the long run popular taste decides our vocabulary, and in the past has done so not too badly. When we feel depressed about what is happening now we must get what consolation we can out of the thought, not wholly fantastic, that posterity may look back on the two Elizabeth ages as the eras of greatest in word-making, and find that on each occasion the result was an enrichment of the language to suit the needs of the time.

A worse danger threatens our language than its corruption by the indiscriminating absorption of new words. That is the way we are using the words we already have, especially, the growing habit of speakers and writers of both countries concealing their thoughts " even from themselves", as George Orwell says, under resounding generalities and pseudo-scientific jargon. "Will the next translation of the Bible", asks an English man, Ivar Brown, "be allowed to 'heal the sick'? No, it will have to 'rehabilitate those who are suffering from psychophysical maladjustment.' " "A spectre haunts our culture," says an American, Lionel Trilling. " It is that people will eventually be unable to say, 'We fell in love and married,' let alone understand the language of Romeo and Juliet, but will, as a matter of course, say 'Our libidinal impulses being reciprocal, we integrated our individual erotic drives, and brought them within the same frame of reference.' A combined operation to exorcise this spectre would be an enterprise more worthwhile than competing with each other for the future control of a vocabulary which is unlikely to submit to dictation by anyone.

*(The Complete Plain Words, David Gordline Publishers, 2002)*

## **QUESTIONS**

(a) Which one right is the common man expected to demand this century? **(1mark)**

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(b) How has the 'Lowly Man ' affected the English language? **(2 marks)**

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(c) What is the writer's attitude towards the introduction of new words? Explain. **(4marks)**

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(d) Why does the writer object to jargon? **(3 marks)**

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(e) In a paragraph of about 80 words, summerize the writer's views on the future of the English language. **(5 marks)**

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(f) Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the passage.

(i) moulding.....

(ii) whimsicality.....

(iii) tongue is in his cheek.....

(iv) noiseless grammar.....

(v) indiscriminating.....

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

"And young they'll still be the day I die," Mr Walomu added. "Karanja, you know the saying: 'A real bull dies with green grass in its mouth.'"

Then why do you want to steal my wife? She is old. Not the green grass you want in your mouth.'

"I just told you why: Old is gold. Anyway, 'stealing' - to use your word - is not all that uncommon, you know. My Texas guy says thirty percent of the British 'steal' married spouses from their partners. Repeat: thirty percent! That is a lot of spouse stealers there, wouldn't you say?"

Professor Kimani refused to bite the man's bait. Still, the man continued. "Now take the Americans. Contrary to what everyone thinks, Karanja, Americans are not great spouse stealers at all. They check in at a mere seventeen percent, way behind the British. In fact, to cut a long story short, only the Greeks are greater spouse stealers than the British. Boy, do the Greeks know this spouse stealing business! They come in at a whole forty percent."

The man was now toying with Professor Kimani.

Unable to tolerate it anymore, Professor Kimani moved to end it. "You, you, you greedy fat baboon!" he shouted, closing in.

The man stood up. "Stop where you are, Karanja!" he said.

Professor Kimani kept coming. When he was near enough, he swung a fist. He missed. "First you steal my wife," he said. He swung another. He missed again. "Now you mock me as well." He swung yet another. This time, he lost his balance and fell.

Mr Walomu pounced at once. "Now you die, Karanja!" he said.

A clumsy scuffle, as between bull elephants, followed. It ended only when the police came and arrested the two angry men.

Professor Kimani was charged with assaulting a Member of Parliament. His university followed suit by demoting him from his current rank as full professor back to his starting rank as senior lecturer. This, it said, was his 'due punishment for disgracing the university in the eye of the Public. Six months of jail followed. Then he was set free. As he walked back to his house, dejectedly putting foot ahead of foot, his career was all he could see. And it was

### **QUESTIONS**

a) What happened immediately before this excerpt.

(2 marks)

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**b)** "And young they will be the day I die," who was walomu referring to? **(2 marks)**

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**c)** Discuss two themes evident in this excerpt. **(4 marks)**

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**d)** Identify and illustrate three styles used in this excerpt. **(6 marks)**

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**e)** Explain how each of the following character has been brought out in this excerpt. **(4marks)**

**(i)** Newborn

**(ii)** Karanja

**f)** Rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. **(1 mark)**

"Stop where you are, Karanja!" he said.

g) What happens immediately after this excerpt.

(2 marks)

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h) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the excerpt.

(i) Tolerate

(ii) Scuffle

(iii) Pounced

(iv) Doomed

**3. Read the following oral narrative and answer the questions that follow.**

**WHY RHINO SCATTERS ITS DUNG**

In days long ago, when animals could talk, Elephant used to tease Rhino about nearsightedness and bad temper (which was not very fair, since Elephant himself has not got the world's best eyesight, nor is he the most sweet-tempered of Africa's animal characters). Anyway, elephant was teasing Rhino and sure enough, after a while, Rhino could not help himself --he lost his temper. He challenged Elephant to a contest. (Rhino was quite sure he could win, and so prove that he was better than Elephant in at least one way.) The contest was to see who could produce the largest dung--heap.

Now, both animals are large. They both eat vast quantities of vegetation each day, and of course, they both make a lot of dung. But Rhino made by far the the largest heap, as old Elephant soon found out.

Rhino's pride at beating Elephant was short--lived, however. Elephant was a poor loser, and he flew into a jealous rage that was worse than anything even Rhino had been known to have. On his fury, he attacked Rhino and beat him savagely with his trunk, goring him with his tusks until Rhino begged for mercy.

"O Elephant," pleased Rhino, "Stop! I was mistaken. You are the greatest creature. You win. Only stop!" Poor Rhino lay on his back in the dust, wailing in fear.

Gradually, Elephant's great fury began to wear off, and he made Rhino beg and plead and promise never again to challenge the might of the Lord of Beasts, namely, himself, Elephant. At last he was satisfied and let Rhino escape.

Rhino never forgot that dreadful beating. He is afraid he may receive another one, so he makes sure that his dung--heap always looks smaller than that of the Elephant. And this is why he kicks at it, scattering it until it is quite flat.

**(a)** Classify this oral narrative giving reason for your answer. **(2 marks)**

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**(b)** What features, typical of oral narratives, do you find in this story? **(6 marks)**

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**(c)** Identify and illustrate two character traits of Elephant. **(4 marks)**

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**(d)** State two themes in this story. **(4 marks)**

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(e) Why are animal characters used in narratives such as this? (4 marks)

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**GRAMMAR**

**4. Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions. (4 marks)**

(a) He shut the door, immediately, he heard a knock from behind. (Begin: No sooner.....)  
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(b) The teacher told us that studying is necessary before we achieve success. (Write in direct speech)  
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(c) Mrs Kimani is teaching Agriculture. (Begin: Agriculture....)  
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(d) Somebody took the key from my desk. (Rewrite as a question)  
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**(ii) Complete the following sentences using the appropriate form of the word in brackets. (4 marks)**

(a) Swiss watches are known for.....(Precise)

(b) Such .....(repeat) is boring.

(c) The .....(clear) of the speech was appreciated by all.

(d) The police said it was a strange.....(occur)

**(iii) Fill the blank in each sentence with an appropriate preposition. (4 marks)**

(a) The electorate want no one .....me.

(b) The carpenter made a shelf .....wood



(c) After a delicious lunch, they left .....the game park

(d) I dropped the extra change.....my phone's purse.

**(iv)** Fill each blank space with the most appropriate pronoun from the choices given.

(a) Is that.....(he/him) sitting on top of a pick up?

(b) Mukunga writes faster than .....(I/me)

(c) The winners are Aredi and .....(her/she