

Name: Adm. No:..... Class:

Candidate's Signature:

Date:

101/2

ENGLISH

Paper 2

(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

July/August, 2023

Time: 2 ½ Hours

MOKASA JOINT EVALUATION EXAMINATION

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

101/2

ENGLISH

Paper 2 (Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Instructions to students

- Write your name, admission number and class in the spaces provided.
- Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided
- All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- This paper consists of 12 printed pages.
- Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing
- Candidates must answer all questions in English

Question	Maximum Score	Student's Score	Examiner's Initials
1. Unseen Passage	20		
2. Extract	25		
3. Poetry	20		
4. Grammar	15		
TOTAL	80		

1. COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions after it. (20 marks)

Appearances do matter. Let no one cheat you about that. Your gait, your posture, your gesture, your facial expressions and your clothes; all these influence the way people perceive you and receive you. It's crucial to make a positive impression on people even before you start talking to them. Your appearance helps to promote whatever you may want to put across.

These days, for example, we see all sorts of models, men and women, parading themselves on catwalks and on television screens. They are usually very good-looking people, with trim, healthy-looking bodies, bright faces and tasteful clothes. What are they trying to do? Of course they are trying to persuade us to accept their products, ideas or beliefs. In other words, they have something to sell and they want us to buy it. They know that if they come across to us as 'looking good', we are likely to accept what they have to offer.

A serious leader should understand the importance of appropriate appearance and try to put it into practice. You may be a preacher, a politician, a business executive or a teacher. You may have a good message, a brilliant plan or a vast store of knowledge. But if you go to your congregation, class or any audience looking like something that a cat dragged in, people are likely to write you off even before you open your mouth. Your appearance should inspire confidence and respect in those who see you. If what you want to say is also sensible and valuable, as it should be, so much better. But a scruffy, unkempt, crude and chewed-up appearance disgusts your audience and distracts them from your message, even if the message is positive.

The skills of decent self-presentation is called grooming. Good grooming has two important aspects; inner grooming and outer grooming. Inner grooming is a matter of attitude; it comprises alertness, confidence and sincerity. Outer grooming on the other hand encompasses the physical details to which a well-groomed person should pay attention. The secrets of successful grooming are the grooming without other is not acceptable.

Inner grooming, for example, prepares you for social interaction. An alert mind makes you develop a genuine interest in and lively curiosity about the world

around you. You want to be well-informed about people, history, world affairs, culture and technology. Confidence means that you believe in yourself and you respect yourself– not because you are special, but because you believe in other people and you respect them. Therefore, you trust them and expect them to respect you in turn.

Similarly, outer grooming should be a matter of appropriateness and not of ostentatious decoration. Fitness, neatness and poise are the marks of good external grooming. We should keep our bodies in healthy form through proper nutrition, adequate medical care and plentiful exercise along with this go hygiene, cleanliness of body, clothes and surroundings. This is what neatness is all about. Poise is how you carry yourself; the way you stand, walk and sit. Your gesture, too and your clothes are part of your poise. Some young people think, for example, that good dressing is about wearing flashy clothes in the latest fashion.

When Koki and her friends went for job interviews at the African Airways headquarters the other day, for example, they saw a real spectacle of a person who had got the whole concept of grooming wrong. She, too, was one of the interviewees but she stuck out like a sore thumb from all the others. To begin with, her miniskirt was not only of the micro type, barely visible on her body, but it also had a slit at the side. Her tiny blouse was made of flimsy see through material, and it hardly covered up her midriff. Then everything else on her was as gaudy and as shiny as Christmas tree decorations. Her long fingernails were painted blood red and her hair was studded with beads in all the even colours of the rainbow. She **hobbled** along into the interview room on stiletto heels, nearly a foot off the ground. Koki and all the other could see that there was no way a creature like that was going to be offered a job in any serious organization. Good dressing, therefore, is about wearing what is appropriate for you and suitable for the occasion. Some fashions, however popular, simply do not look right on some bodies. Thus, a well-groomed person should know which clothes are suitable for what occasion. A person going to give a talk to a group of young executives will probably be expected to dress formally in a jacket and tie. But if you are invited to talk to a group of young people in a youth camp, it would be ridiculous to turn up in a suit and tie.

Questions

- a) Basing your answer on paragraph **one** say why it is important to make a positive impression on people (2 marks)

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- b) How does the use of good-looking models in TV commercials influence people? (1 mark)

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- c) Explain the relationship between a speaker's appearance and their message according to paragraph **three** (3 marks)

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- d) How do inner grooming and outer grooming complement each other?(2 marks)

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- e) Explain the meaning of the simile used in paragraph ^{Seven.} ~~eight~~ (3 marks)

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- f) Why do you think the author gives example of the interviewee that Koki and her friends met? (2 marks)

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- g) "Good dressing therefore is about wearing what is appropriate for you and suitable for the occasion."

Rewrite beginning; What

(1 mark)

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- h) What is the tone of this passage?

(3 marks)

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- i) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.(3 marks)

(i) Gait

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(ii) Hobbled

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(iii) Vast

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B. EXTRACT

Read the excerpt and answer the questions that follow (25 marks)

HELMER: But, my dear Nora, you look so worn out. Have you been practising too much?

NORA: No, I have not practised at all.

HELMER: But you will need to –

NORA: Yes, indeed I shall, Torvald. But I can't **get on a bit** without you to help me; I have absolutely forgotten the whole thing.

HELMER: Oh, we will soon work it up again.

NORA: Yes, help me, Torvald. Promise that you will! I am so nervous about it – all the people -. You must give yourself up to me entirely this evening, not the tiniest bit of business – you mustn't even take a pen in your hand. Will you promise, Torvald dear?

HELMER: I promise. This evening I will be wholly and absolutely at your service, you **helpless little mortal**. Ah, by the way, first of all I will just – *(Goes towards the hall door.)*

NORA: What are you going to do there?

HELMER: Only see if any letters have come.

NORA: No, no! don't do that, Torvald!

HELMER: Why not?

NORA: Torvald, please don't. there is nothing there.

HELMER: Well, let me look. *(Turns to go to the letter-box. NORA, at the piano, plays the first bars of the Tarantella. HELMER stops in the doorway.)* Aha!

NORA: I can't dance tomorrow if I don't practise with you.

HELMER: *(going up to her)*. Are you really so afraid of it, dear?

NORA: Yes, so dreadfully afraid of it. Let me practise at once; there is time now, before we go to dinner. Sit down and play for me, Torvald dear; **criticise** me, and correct me as you play.

HELMER: With great pleasure, if you wish me to. *(Sits down at the piano.)*

NORA: *(takes out of the box a tambourine and a long variegated shawl. She hastily drapes the shawl round her. Then she springs to the front of the stage and calls out)*. Now play for me! I am going to dance! *(HELMER plays and NORA dances. RANK stands by the piano behind HELMER and looks on.)*

HELMER: *(as he plays)*. Slower, slower!

NORA: I can't do it any other way.

HELMER: Not so violently, Nora!

NORA: This is the way.

HELMER: *(stops playing)*. No, no – that is not a bit right.

NORA: *(laughing and swinging the tambourine)*. Didn't I tell you so?

RANK: Let me play for her.

Questions

1. Why is Nora looking so worn out at the beginning of the excerpt?(3 marks)

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2. Comment on the dominant theme highlighted in the excerpt (3 marks)

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3. Briefly explain Nora's objective when she tells Helmer, "You must give yourself up to me entirely this evening." (2 marks)

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4. Identify and explain one trait of each of the following characters as brought out in the excerpt (4 marks)

(i) Nora

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(ii) Helmer

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5. Comment on the use of dramatic irony in the excerpt (3 marks)

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6. "Let me play for her." (Add a question tag) (1 mark)

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7. What is the prevalent mood in the excerpt? (3 marks)

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8. What happens after the excerpt? (3 marks)

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9. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the excerpt. (4 marks)

(i) "....get on a bit.."

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(ii) ".....helpless little mortal..."

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(iii) Variegated

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C. **POETRY**

Read the oral poem below then answer the questions that follow (20 marks)

THE RETURN

Oh! People of Andatsi,
Listen to the drums,
Listen to the **ululations**,
Bestowed upon the son of our land

Celebrate him, we must,
From a young lad, hero is born,
A role model to you sluggards,
Cant you hear the praises over the wheat farms,
Bestowed upon the son of our land.

Tooth and nail fought he,
People of Andatsi,
Apt wine you must prepare,
A drop-for the ancestors, gods and him,
On our land-sun has shone,
Elders, come, hear-the sweet songs
Bestowed upon the son of our land.

No more fear-the sear once proclaimed,
No more sorrow, upon the clansmen faces,
People of Andatsi- You hold him high,
For the son of Andatsi is back and praises are,
Bestowed upon the son of our land.

Questions

1. Classify the above song.

(2 marks)

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2. Who is the singer? (1 mark)

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3. Briefly explain what the song is about. (3 marks)

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4. Identify and illustrate one economic activity of the community (2 marks)

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5. How is the community organized? (2 marks)

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6. What makes the above song an oral song? (3 marks)

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7. Identify a character trait of the son of the land. (2 marks)

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8. Describe the prevailing mood in the song. (3 marks)

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9. Explain the meaning of the following lines;

(i) On our land the sun has shone. (1 mark)

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(ii) Tooth and nail fought he. (1 mark)

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D. GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (3 marks)

(i) Grandmother is sittingthe shade

(ii) The message was writtenink.

(iii) Who is bestmathematics.

B. Use the correct form of the words given in brackets (3 marks)

(i) The mock examshas been completed (analysis)

(ii) My nephew was vying forseat (governor)

(iii) Such anhad never been witnessed here (occurs)

C. Replace the underlined phrasal verbs with one word. (3 marks)

(i) The rude guest kept breaking in on our conversation

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- (ii) The building project has really eaten into my savings.

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- (iii) The Principal hasn't managed to win them over yet.

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D. Write the following sentences according to the instructions given (4 marks)

- (i) Since I did not understand Pendo's question, I was unable to give her an answer. (Rewrite using a participle)

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- (ii) The security guard saw the boy sneak out of school. (Change into passive)

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- (iii) To run around with a ball is amusing. (Rewrite using a gerund)

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- (iv) Mr. Mweru is teaching English. (Rewrite beginning: English.....)

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E. Write the following sentences in direct speech (2 marks)

- (i) The police officers said they wanted to know what the problem there was.

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- (ii) My parents said they would build us a house the following year.

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