

## 2013 KCSE EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPERS

### 3.1 ENGLISH (101)

#### 3.1.1 English Paper 1 (101/1)

- 1 (a) Imagine that you are the caretaker of Fahari Children's Home in Bahati. There is a heavy storm one evening. After the storm you discover that one of the children is missing. The child is hearing impaired (deaf). Write a **notice** appealing to the public for help to trace the child. There will be a handsome reward for information that will help locate the child. (10 marks)
- (b) Three days later, you receive a telephone call from the local police station informing you that the child has been found. Write a **thank you note** to the person who found and brought the child to the police station, giving details of how he/she will receive the reward. (10 marks)
- 2 *Read the passage below and fill in each blank space with an appropriate word.* (10 marks)

When people hurt you, should you lash out at them **1** ..... give them a piece of your **2** .....? There are those that argue that **3** ..... your emotions is much better than suppressing them. Perhaps the **4** ..... lies in between.

What most people would readily agree **5** ..... is the fact that it is **6** ..... to run away from the cause of your hurt because **7** ..... is likely to breed resentment.

Imagine that your cubemate in the dormitory has **8** ..... damaged your reputation by telling blatant lies about you. Instead of **9** ..... him or her to settle the matter, you move to the **10** ..... cubicle. You may feel better for some time, but what if the teacher puts the two of you in a discussion group?

- 3 (a) Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow.

**DAY SEVENTEEN**

FEBRUARY 6, 2009

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i find myself  
looking at Black men  
with different eyes

thinking things like  
*Act right fool, don't you know  
we got a Black president!*

i take Barack's  
success & failure  
personally

somehow  
i feel as if

i represent him  
as much as  
he does me

From Auction Block to Oval Office: 100 Poems in 100  
Days of Obama's Presidency by Kahlil Almustafa.  
New York: MVM Publishing, 2009.

- (i) Identify **one** instance of alliteration in this poem. (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **two** examples of assonance in this poem. (2 marks)
- (iii) How would you perform the lines in italics? (4 marks)
- (iv) Pronouns such as "him" and "me" are usually not stressed. Explain why you would stress them in the last stanza. (1 mark)
- (b) Identify any **five** pairs of words that are pronounced the same from the list below. (5 marks)

phloem	mad
floors	flaws
berry	coarse
clause	mud
course	cause
close	cloze
bold	bald
floss	flame
phlegm	bury

(c) For each of the following words, underline the part that is stressed.

col.league

re.gis.ter (verb)

ap.proach (noun)

a.larm (noun)

a.buse (noun)

(5 marks)

(d) Your school has organized a farewell party for the form four students. You have been asked at short notice to move a vote of thanks. This will take the form of an impromptu speech. List the elements of your speech in the order in which they will appear. (6 marks)

(e) Read the dialogue below and then answer the questions that follow.

REHEMA: Good morning, Aisha.

AISHA: Good morning.

REHEMA: (*frowning*) You don't look happy... What's the matter?

AISHA: I have just received a call from home, and...

REHEMA: Ah, these fellows from home are always calling. My mother also called me.

AISHA: Well, in my case, it is bad news. My brother...

REHEMA: As I was saying, my mother called me, and all she wanted to tell me is that they're fine. (*shaking her head absentmindedly*)

AISHA: My brother was involved in a car accident. But you're not listening...

REHEMA: What did you say?

AISHA: (*despairingly*) I give up.

(i) What kind of listener is Rehema? Illustrate your answer. (4 marks)

(ii) What should Rehema do to improve her listening skills? (2 marks)

### 3.1.2 English Paper 2 (101/2)

1 Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)

To understand garbage, both industrial and domestic, you have to touch it, feel it and smell it. You have to pick through hundreds of tons of it, counting and weighing all the daily newspapers, the directories, the soiled diapers, the lipstick cylinders coated with grease, the medicine vials still encasing brightly coloured pills, the forsaken toys, and cigarette butts. You have to sort and weigh the volume of all the organic matter, discards from thousands of plates: rice; ugali; fish heads to which justice has hardly been done; rotting water melons bleeding from gaping holes; the half eaten bananas, mostly still within their peels, black and incomparably sweet in the embrace of the final decay.

To understand garbage, you need thick gloves, a mask and a vibrant immune system. However, the knowledge harvested from a dumpsite makes up for the grim working conditions. To an archaeologist, ancient garbage pits are among the happiest finds. Every archaeologist dreams of discovering spectacular objects – but the **bread and butter work** of archaeology involves the most common and routine kinds of discards.

Interestingly, much conventional wisdom about garbage and its disposal consists of myths and assertions that turn out, upon investigation, to be misleading or dead wrong. For example, plastics are assumed to constitute the highest quantity of waste matter. For the record, the item most frequently encountered in a dumpsite is plain old paper. At one point, there was a lot of talk about how technology, computers in particular, would bring about “paperless office” – a risky prediction, given the way things have turned out. Personal computers and printers grace many offices and homes today. Consequently, where the creation of paper waste is concerned, technology is proving to be a fertility drug rather than a contraceptive.

Concerning plastics, it is true that the number of plastic objects has been increasing over the years. Nevertheless, the proportion of space they take up in a dumpsite has hardly changed. The explanation appears to be the result of what is called “light-weighting” – making objects in such a way that they retain all their functional characteristics but require the use of less **resin**. These days, even the plastic in disposable diapers ensures that they enter the house very light but leave it much heavier than ever before. The result is that many more plastic items can be squeezed into a given volume.

Plastics are the Great Satan: gaudy, cheap, a convenient scapegoat for people who claim we waste and consume too much. Although it is paper more than anything else that is filling up the dumpsites, in its defense one frequently hears the claim that paper biodegrades while plastic remains inert and will take up space until the end of time.

Not really.

The reality is that the dynamics of a modern dumpsite are very nearly the opposite of what most people think. Biologically and chemically, a dumpsite is much more **static** than we commonly assume. For some kinds of garbage, biodegradation goes on for a while and then slows down to a virtual standstill. For other kinds, biodegradation never **gets underway** at all.

[Adapted from “Five Major Myths about Garbage , and Why they Are Wrong” by William Rathje and Cullen Murphy, appearing in *The Presence of Others* (1994). New York: St Martins Press]

- (a) From paragraph one, name **two** examples of industrial waste and **two** examples of domestic waste. (1 mark)
- (b) According to the passage, how does a banana change as it rots? (2 marks)
- (c) Why do you think a vibrant immune system is said to be important in understanding garbage? (2 marks)
- (d) In the following sentence, replace the **underlined expression** with **one word**. (1 mark)
- However, the knowledge harvested from a dumpsite makes up for the grim working conditions.
- (e) Why do you think the author puts the words “paperless office” in quotation marks? (2 marks)
- (f) Explain how technology has become a fertility drug rather than a contraceptive. (3 marks)
- (g) What can we infer about **resin**? (2 marks)
- (h) In **point form**, summarize the reasons why the author feels paper waste poses a greater danger to the environment than plastics. (4 marks)
- (i) Explain the meaning of each of the following expressions as used in the passage. (3 marks)
- bread and butter work;  
static;  
gets underway.

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

PETER STOCKMANN: By the way, Hovstad was telling me he was going to print another of your articles.

DR. STOCKMANN: One of my articles?

PETER STOCKMANN: Yes, about the Baths. An article you apparently wrote during the winter.

DR. STOCKMANN: Oh, that one! No I wouldn't want that to appear now.

PETER STOCKMANN: Why not? I should have thought that this would be the most opportune moment.

DR. STOCKMANN: Yes, very likely – under normal conditions.  
*(crosses the room.)*

PETER STOCKMANN (*following him with his eyes*): Is there anything extraordinary about the present conditions?

DR. STOCKMANN (*standing still*): To tell you the truth, Peter, I can't tell you just at this moment – at least not tonight. There may be much that is very abnormal about the present conditions – and it is possible there may be nothing extraordinary about them at all. It might very well be just my imagination.

PETER STOCKMANN: I must say it all sounds most mysterious. Is there something going on that I am not supposed to know? I should have imagined that I, as Chairman of the governing body of the Baths ...

DR. STOCKMANN: And I should have imagined that I ... Oh, come, don't let us fly off the handle at one another, Peter.

PETER STOCKMANN: Heaven forbid! I am not in the habit of flying off the handle, as you call it. But I am entitled to request most emphatically that all arrangements shall be made in a businesslike manner, through the proper channels and shall be dealt with by the proper authorities. I can allow no dubious or underhand methods.

DR. STOCKMANN: Have I ever at any time used dubious or underhand methods?

PETER STOCKMANN: You have an ingrained tendency to take things into your own hands, at least; and, that is almost equally inadmissible in a well-ordered community. The individual ought undoubtedly to subordinate himself or herself to the community – or, to be more accurate, to the authorities who have the care of the community's welfare.

DR. STOCKMANN: Very likely. But what the devil has all this got to do with me?

PETER STOCKMANN: That is exactly what you never seem to learn my dear Thomas. But, mark my words, some day you will have to suffer for it – sooner or later.

- (a) Explain why the brothers, Peter and Thomas Stockmann, differ over the timing of publication of the article mentioned in this excerpt. (2 marks)
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Dr. Stockmann is reluctant to discuss the “present conditions” of the Baths with the mayor. (2 marks)
- (c) Identify and illustrate **three** character traits of Peter Stockmann evident in this excerpt. (6 marks)
- (d) In the light of what happens later in the play, say to what extent each of the two brothers has got “the care of the community's welfare”. (4 marks)
- (e) What is it that Dr. Stockmann “never seems to learn” according to the mayor? (2 marks)

- (f) “Have I ever at any time used dubious or underhand methods?”  
(Rewrite in reported speech) (1 mark)
- (g) Identify and explain **three** aspects of foregrounding the author uses in this excerpt. (6 marks)
- (h) Pick out a phrase in this excerpt that may suggest that Peter Stockmann exaggerates or even falsely accuses Dr. Stockmann of insubordination. Explain your answer. (2 marks)

3 Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

### OUT-CAST

They met by accident  
He proposed the idea  
She gave her consent  
All the way to the altar

The casualty was male  
And his pigment was pale  
Unlike his alleged sire  
Who was black with ire

The recourse was legitimate  
He disclaimed responsibility  
So they had to separate  
The boy remains illegitimate

Last month, not long ago  
They both took their go  
Coincidentally by accident  
No will, no estate  
Nothing to inherit

The poor boy is hardly ten  
And knows no next-of-kin  
He roams the streets of town  
Like a wind-sown out-cast

*G. Gathemia*  
(From: **Boundless Voices**).  
Edited by Arthur I. Luvai

- (a) Briefly explain what the poem is about. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe **two** character traits of the mother in the poem. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain the meaning of the following as used in the poem. (3 marks)
- (i) disclaimed

- (ii) unlike his alleged sire who was black with ire
- (d) Identify and explain one instance of irony in the poem. (3 marks)
- (e) What is the persona's attitude towards the boy in the poem? (3 marks)
- (f) Rewrite the following in your own words.  
(‘They both took their go’) (1 mark)
- (g) Give a proverb which appropriately summarizes this poem. (2 marks)
- 4 (a) *Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each.* (4 marks)
- (i) It was difficult but we completed the task.  
(Begin: Difficult ...)
- (ii) He said that he had not insulted me.  
(Use: ‘denied’ ...)
- (iii) I will not at any cost support your evil plans.  
(Begin: At no cost ...)
- (iv) She is renovating her house so that she may sell it.  
(Rewrite using: ‘with a view’ ...)
- (b) *Explain the difference in meaning of each of the following pairs of sentences.* (2 marks)
- (i) I. Even I attended the ceremony.  
II. I even attended the ceremony.
- (ii) I. Bring an umbrella if it rains.  
II. Bring an umbrella in case it rains.
- (c) *Replace each of the underlined words with a **phrasal verb**.* (3 marks)
- (i) The meeting was postponed to a later date. ....
- (ii) After consultations the man agreed to assume the role of manager.
- (iii) The number of smokers has decreased because of the cancer awareness campaign.
- (d) *Fill in each of the blank spaces with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.* (3 marks)
- (i) The chairman expressed doubts about the ..... of showing the film on children’s television. (suit)
- (ii) We could not understand him. His actions were completely ..... (explain).

- (iii) Wearing a mask, he was totally ..... (recognize)
- (e) *Fill in each of the blank spaces with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.*  
(3 marks)
- (i) If they had worked hard, they ..... the examination. (pass)
- (ii) If the athlete had maintained the pace, she .....  
..... (overtake)
- (iii) Unless the ambulance arrives in time, his life .....  
..... (save)

### 3.1.3 English Paper 3 (101/3)

Answer **THREE** questions only.

**1 Imaginative Composition (compulsory) (20 marks)**

*Either*

- (a) Write a story to illustrate the saying:  
“A stitch in time saves nine.”

*or*

- (b) Write a story **ending** with:  
...This is when I realised that it is noble to have and keep friends.

**2 The Compulsory Set Text (20 marks)**

Ngugi wa Thiong’o, *The River Between*

“Although change is inevitable, it comes with a lot of challenges.”

Drawing illustrations from the novel *The River Between*, write an essay illustrating the truth of this statement.

**3 The Optional Set Texts (20 marks)**

Answer any **ONE** of the following questions.

*Either*

(a) **The Short Story**

Ilieva and Olembo (Ed.), *When the Sun Goes Down and Other Stories*

With illustrations from Haruki Murakami’s short story “The Mirror”, explain the problem of superstition in human life.

*or*

(b) **Drama**

John Ruganda, *Shreds of Tenderness*

“In the opening section of the play *Shreds of Tenderness*, Odie engages in a one-sided dialogue with His Highness, The King of Termites. Much of it is diversionary, even verging on a ‘madman’s’ gimmick. Yet it makes its contribution to the play.”

Write an essay on the use Ruganda makes of these episodes both as a prologue to the play and as a commentary on the situation depicted in the play *Shreds of Tenderness*.

*or*

(c) **The Novel**

Witi Ihimaera, *The Whale Rider*

“A seedling that will grow into a big tree can be spotted early.”

Using examples from the character of Kahu in the novel *The Whale Rider*, write a composition in support of this statement.