

NAME.....INDEX NO.....
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101/2

ENGLISH PAPER 2

JULY/AUGUST 2014

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS



RABAI SUB-COUNTY MOCK EXAMINATIONS-2014

FORM FOUR ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:-

- Write your **name** and **admission number** in the spaces provided above.
- **Sign** in the space provided above.
- Answer all questions

This paper consists of 16 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.

Kenya is celebrated as the **birthplace** of mobile money revolution. Motorola's first cell phone released in 1983 cost \$4,000 (or \$9,500 at current costs – sh. 798,000). It weighed two kilos. Subsequent generations were viewed as toys for the elite with no practical relevance to developing countries. Today Kenya is ahead of the curve. The mobile revolution had its detractors. The incumbent landline industry stood in the way. There were scare campaigns that using mobile phones could cause job losses and brain cancer. The dramatic benefits from mobile phones were foreseen only by a handful of people but driven by dedicated policy makers and entrepreneurs.

Today a new revolution is knocking at Africa's door- agricultural biotechnology. It promises to do for agriculture what mobile technology has done for communication. I wrote my second book, *The Gene Hunters*, in 1989 on the technology. It was seven years ahead of the first commercial release of biotechnology crops in the United States. There were concerns from the outset **akin** to those raised about mobile phones. It was claimed that biotechnology would only benefit rich farmers, destroy the environment and undermine foods, security. But evidence is stacking up against these earlier doomsday claims. The current adoption rate of biotechnology crops is 11 per cent in developing countries compared to five per cent in industrialized countries.

Of the 16.7 million people who grew biotechnology crops in 2011, 15 million or 90 per cent were small resource-poor farmers in developing countries. Over the 1996 – 2010 period, the global farm income gain was \$ 78.4 billion, half of which went to developing countries. In 2010 alone, the net farm level economic gain was \$14 billion, equal to an average rise in income of \$100 per hectare. There are concerns that the costs of accessing biotechnology are prohibitive to farmers in developing countries. Farmers in developing countries spent about 17 per cent of their total technology gains on accessing the technology, compared to 37 per cent in developed nations. The cost of access to technology should be measured against productivity increases. When I helped to draft Kenya's industrial property law in 1989, we envisaged a future in which access to new technology would help to boost economic productivity. We also knew that when patents expire, the associated knowledge becomes freely available. Kenyans are already using publicly available technology to conduct research on critical agricultural field such as controlling pests, diseases and weeds; increasing nutritional content of local crops; and developing drought-tolerant crops. The fruits of their labour will require international recognition and protection.

Potential environmental impacts of biotechnology remain a **controversial area**. No technology is risk-free. However, there is growing evidence that biotechnology crops are beneficial to the environment.

If biotechnology had not been used in 2010, the world would have required an additional 23 per cent of the arable land of Brazil to maintain the same level of soybean, maize and cotton output. This is equivalent to 25 per cent of the total area under cereal production in the European Union or 8.6 per cent of US farmland. It is estimated that the use of agricultural biotechnology over the 1996- 2010 period reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 19.4 billion kilograms, equivalent to taking 8.6 million cars off the road for a year. Over the same period, pesticide spraying went down by 438 million kilograms of active ingredient. The reduction has also had health benefits by minimizing chemical poisoning among farmers.

There are also unintended benefits of agricultural biotechnology. Studies in the US and China have shown that conventional farmers report lower pest infestation if their neighbours grow pest-resistant crops. These are the first studies that show positive area wide impact of biotechnology crops. Kenya faces major challenges ahead which include a rising population, ecological, degradation and climate change. To address future challenges, Kenya needs to look ahead and start today to lay the foundations for tomorrow's solutions.

Those countries that adopt agricultural biotechnology today will be better prepared to use the same techniques to solve health, industrial and environmental problems. The underlying knowledge of genomics is the same and is remarkably versatile. As an early adopter, Kenya is now applying mobile technology to other fields such as health and agriculture. In fact, the next wave of many biotechnology products will piggyback on the mobile revolution. Kenya is ahead of the curve and has great potential to provide regional leaders in the field.

*Adapted from Sunday Nation July 2012, article by
Calestous Juma, professor of the Practice of
international Development at Harvard University*

Questions

(a) What challenges did mobile money revolution have to contend with? (2mks)

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(b) What does the author of this passage find ironical about the adoption of mobile phone technology? (2mks)

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(c) Identify any use of analogy in this passage. (4mks)

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(d) What is the greatest obstacle to adoption of biotechnology in Agriculture? (2mks)

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(e) Make notes on how Kenyans are benefiting from biotechnology. (2mks)

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(f) Why does the author think Kenya is ahead of the pack in the use of biotechnology in the region? (2mks)

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(g) “No technology is risk-free” (1mrk)

Begin:

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(h) Using suitable illustrations show the author’s attitude to his subject matter. (3mks)

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(i) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the passage. (3mks)

i) Birthplace

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ii) Akin

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iii) Controversial area

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2. Read the following story and then answer the questions that follow.

The River and the Source.

You know I think about you all the time. In some strange way you are always here with me. I suppose that is why I don't write as much as I should. I am not much good at writing anyway. I prefer to talk and watch your face as you answer me." He smiled- the smile that caught her attention in the first place – a little crooked, and entirely disarming.

She sat in the ugly government issue chair and even her slight frame made it groan.

"My mum's ill. I am actually on my way to Murang'a but I thought I'd pass by and say hello."

“I am sorry. I hope it’s not too serious.”

“She has not been very well you know. She is diabetic and I hear her blood sugar’s out of control and she has an ulcer on her foot that won’t heal.”

“ Sounds bad.”

“ Yeah”, she sighed and was lost in thoughts of her childhood, running barefoot in the red fertile volcanic soil, after her mother-going home after a hard days work in the *shamba*. She and her mother had always been very close and having been named after her maternal grandmother, her mother had never referred to her as anything but *Mami* with the tenderest inflection in her voice.

“Mother!” chirped little Wandia.

“Yeas, *Mami*?”

“When I grow up, I want to be a doctor. I want to make sick people well.” Sickness and death were never far from her since the death of her father from liver failure two years before.

“Oh! I thought you wanted to be a teacher?” teased her mother.

“Well yes! That too.” She admired her mother a great deal. It was no joke raising five children single handed__her husband having been sole bread winner. She had to work very hard on the five acre plot of land to keep food on the table, clothes on the back but most essential of all get money for school fees.

“You must love her a great deal.” What he meant was of course that she must care a great deal about him to have stopped by to see him during such a mission. Wandia sighed again.

“She means everything to me.” She looked at him steadily for a little while. “So do you – though I am beginning to think it’s a waste of time. When are you going to propose if at all? We’ve known each other for six years! What I don’t have by now I’ll never get. I am twenty six years old and you are looking at the finished product. And I am tired of being asked when I’ll bring home the man from Ruguru__

Questions

(a) Where does this conversation take place and what is the significance of its timing?

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(b) (i) Describe Wandia’s character as brought out in this excerpt.

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(ii) Who is the other character in conversation? State the main character trait of this character from the excerpt. (2mks)

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(c) What kind of relationship exists between Wandia and her mother?

(2mks)

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(d) Identify and comment on the two main stylistic devices in this excerpt. (4mks)

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(e) Explain the theme that is Wandia’s mother’s driving force. (2mks)

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(f) “She sat in the ugly government issue chair and even her slight frame made it groan?” Identify the image.

What does this statement imply? (3mks)

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(g) She has not been very well. She is diabetic and her blood sugar's out of control and she has an ulcer on her foot that won't heal.

(Rewrite as one sentence without using 'and') (1mk)

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(h) " I thought you wanted to be a teacher?"

Does this come to pass in Wandia's life? (2mks)

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(i) What is the dominant mood of this excerpt?

(2mks)

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

EMPTINESS (Yusuf O. Kassam)

People walk,
But where is the sound of their footsteps?
People talk,
But where is their charm and humour?
It is warm and bright,
But I cannot see the sun!
It is cool, and romantic,
But I cannot see the moon!
The trees sway,
Without the rustling of their leaves.
The music plays,
Without rhythm or enchantment.
The lamps light devoid of any glow;
Hot coffee is served devoid of any aroma,
I shake hands but cannot get the grip;
I hit a ball but it does not rise.

Someone pronounces, 'Arise'!
But where is the energy?
Another pleads, 'Enliven'!
But where is the blood?
A third says 'illuminate'!
But where is the light?

I seek in vain for colour and lustre,
For the dew and spice,
For the warmth and radiance;
Yes, the very soil under my feet lacks fertility.

Questions

(a) What is the persona in this poem concerned with? (3mks)

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(b) What is the purpose of the questions used in this poem? (2mks)

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(c) Describe three things that have lost meaning in the life of the persona. (3mks)

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(d) How does the punctuation used in the second stanza highlight the predicament of the speaker? (2mks)

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(e) How does the last line of this poem relate to the rest of the poem? (2mks)

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(f) For what purpose does the author use irony in this poem? (2mks)

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(g) What tone would be suitable for the delivery of this poem? (2mks)

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(h) Discuss the effect of the use of repetition in this poem. (2mks)

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(i) Explain the meaning of these lines as used in the poem. (2mks)

(i) Without rhythm or enchantment

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(ii) I seek in vain for colour and lustre

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4. GRAMMAR

(a) Rewrite each of the following sentences as instructed.

Do not change the meaning. (3mks)

(i) Where did you buy the book?

(Rewrite to show passive voice)

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(ii) Julius Nyerere the first president of Tanzania was a great orator-

(Punctuate the sentence)

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(iii)The rally car roared onto the ramp.(Rewrite to end with word car).

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(b) **Replace the underlined word(s) in each of the sentences below with an appropriate phrasal verb based on the word in brackets.** (2mrks)

(i) The guitarist interrupted our conversation with loud strumming (break)

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(ii) They disagreed two years ago and closed the business. (fall)

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(c) **Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.**

(3mks)

(i) The criminal's (scandal) behavior in court appalled the judge.

(ii) My mother to know why Kadzo was not doing well in school. (seek)

(iii) It is now a _____ fact that Pluto is no longer a planet. (Proof)

(d) **Complete these sentences choosing the correct pronoun from those given in the brackets.** (3mks)

(i) You and can do it (she/ her)

(ii) I know the tea doesn't have.....(any / some) sugar.

(iii) Katana wanted to show that he was much stronger than..... (them/they)

(e) Explain the difference in the meaning of the following pair of sentences. (marks)

- (a) She only heard the news briefly
- (b) She only heard the news in brief.

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(f) Use a suitable preposition to fill in the blanks. (2mrks)

- (i) A Kaloleni – bound matatu cannot travel..... the speed of light.

- (ii) It is always incumbent..... you to determine your destiny.