

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

QUICK REVISION

**POSSIBLE QUESTIONS EXPECTED
IN KCSE EXAMINATIONS.**

Series 1 of Possible KCSE Oral Skills

Examinable Questions in Paper 1.

SERIES 1

FOR MARKING SCHEMES

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MWALIMU AGENCY

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 1 QUESTIONS

Read the narrative below and then answer questions that follow.

There was a great famine in the land where Obunde and his wife, Oswera, lived with their nine children. The only creatures who had some food were the ogres and before they would part with their food, they demanded a lot of things.

One day, Oswera went to one Ogre's home and asked him for some food, for by then her children were almost dying of hunger.

'I have no more food except sweet potatoes, the ogre told her.

'I shall be happy to have the potatoes. We have nothing, not a grain of food at my house and the children are starving. Please let me have some and I shall repay you after the harvest.

'No, if you want food you must exchange with something right now. Will you give me one of your children in exchange for my potatoes? Oswera hesitated, her children were dear to her, but then they would die without food.

'Yes, I shall let you have one of them for his meal, if only you could let us have some potatoes,' Oswera answered. Then she took a big basket full of potatoes and told the ogre the exact time he could go to her home to collect one of her children for a meal.

Oswera thought hard and she decided she would not give a single one of her children to the ogre for a meal. She therefore cut young banana stalks and cooked them nicely.

When the ogre came, she gave them to him and the beast greedily went away satisfied. Soon the potatoes were finished and she had to go to the ogre again.

Oswera and Obunde, her husband kept on cooking banana stalks for the ogre each time he came for one of their children, until one day, she had no more banana stalks to cook for the animal.

"You have now eaten all my children, yet we still need the potatoes. What shall we give your now?" Oswera asked in despair.

'Then I shall come for you and your husband,' the ogre replied angrily as he helped Oswera to load her basket of potatoes on her head.

'Yes come tomorrow at the usual time in the afternoon and get me. I shall have cooked myself for you,' Oswera said calmly.

The following day the ogre went promptly as Oswera had told him and he found the home almost deserted. He looked everywhere but a part from Obunde there was no trace of anybody.

Then he looked at the usual place and found a huge bowl of a big meal Oswera had cooked for him. The ogre did not realize they had prepared a dog instead of Oswera. When he had eaten the ogre told Obunde he would come for him the following day. Obunde got very worried and that night he could not sleep. The following day he started crying:

"Ah Oswera my wife, how did you cook yourself and how shall I cook myself for the ogre?" He sat down in the dust of his compound and wept. Oswera became very annoyed with her husband.

You, you stupid, foolish man! Why sit and cry there all day long? How do you think I cooked myself? Take one of the dogs and quickly prepare it for the ogre!

Very quickly Obunde got up, caught, killed and prepared a dog for the ogre. Then he joined his wife and children in a huge hollow part of a tree in his compound where they had hidden.

That day the ogre knew he was going to have his last meal of juicy human flesh. Being a generous and unselfish ogre, he brought many of his fellow ogres. They were going to have a feast.

Suddenly as they were eating, they heard a man singing very happily. No they could not believe it! It was Obunde singing! And he was boasting of how he had cheated the ogre.

The greedy ogre ate banana stalks

Not my family;

The greedy ogre ate a dog

Not Obunde Magoro!

The greedy ogre ate banana stalks

Not my family;

Now come and get Obunde,

His children and wife.

Obunde sang the words and the ogres got very angry. The first ogre rushed into the hollow of the tree, but Oswera had heated a long piece of iron until it was white. She pushed the iron into the ogre's mouth. The beast fell down dead. The next one rushed into the hollow and Oswera killed him in the same way. In this way she killed all the ogres and saved her husband and all their children.

My story ends there.

Questions

- (a) Classify the above narrative. (2marks)
- (b) Whom do you consider to be the champion in this story? Why? (2marks)
- (c) Where do you think the pace setting of the story? Give a reason. (2marks)
- (d) Compare Obunde and the ogre as they are presented in this story. (2marks)
- (e) Illustrate **two** features of the story that makes it an oral narrative. (4marks)
- (f) Explain the moral lesson of this story. (2marks)
- (g) If you were to collect the above from the informant,
- i. What methods of data collection would you use? (3marks)
- ii. What challenges are you likely to face? (3marks)

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TRIAL 2 QUESTIONS

An Old Woman and her Deformed Son

There was an old woman whose children died in infancy and only a deformed boy survived to grow into adulthood. The boy was a hunchback.

Although the old woman loved this hunchback son of hers, she was secretly ashamed of his physical appearance. She was so ashamed that each day she was on the look – out for visitors who might come around just to make fun of him. To keep him away from the public eye, she used to confine him in a drum most of the time. So, right from his childhood the boy grew up in a drum. He was taken out only a few times during the day when the old woman was sure that there were likely to be no intruders around. When the boy attained circumcision age, he was duly circumcised. After circumcision he said to the old woman, “Mother, I now want a wife, can you please find me a girl to marry!” “Yes, my son”, said the old woman. “I will try. I am indeed very pleased to learn that you are already thinking of a wife.”

By and by, the old woman went to look for a suitable girl to marry her son. She approached a pretty girl and asked her whether she would be interested in marrying her son and the girl, promised to think about it. Without disclosing her son’s physical defects to the girl, the old woman set about wooing her intensively. She brought all sorts of gifts to her mother, helped the girl to collect firewood and even helped her with the work in the shamba. Reluctantly the girl gave in and there upon requested the old woman to make the necessary arrangements so that she would meet the future husband. The old woman cunningly suggested that the girl should accompany her to her house where she would be able to meet the boy.

The old woman lived a long way from the girl’s village. On the day when the girl decided to visit her prospective bridegroom, she walked and walked until sunset. It was a very long journey indeed. When she eventually arrived, the old woman pretended that the young man was around and would appear shortly. The girl waited and waited but the boy did not appear at all. At bed time the girl was told that the boy was already in bed sleeping. She was shown a separate place to sleep, and thus no opportunity to either see or talk to the boy as would have been expected of people who were planning to live together. Very early in the morning the girl asked the old man, “ Please, where is the boy you want me to marry?” and the woman replied, “ My son woke up early in the morning and went to work in a different village yonder so that he can earn something for your bride price”

Although the girl was visibly disappointed, she tried to conceal her sentiments and appear to be at home with everything around the house. The old woman and the girl went to cultivate in a banana grove. While they were away the boy jumped out of the drum and busied himself about the house with the little chores singing:

Khanenuya munju, mwange, Khanenuye munju mwange

Mkhasi nakikhali misilu, maji kakuombelesay musecha kacha

Khuema, abele khuchuma nacha sina?

Menyile, mukhang'oma, kurumba kuli khumukongo

(Let me busy myself in my house. Aren't women foolish? Mother fooled her. "Your husband has gone to work." How could I have gone to work? I just live in my little drum because I have a hunchback.)

The girl heard the boy's singing but it was so faint that she would neither comprehend the meaning of the song nor even make out as to which direction the sound came from. However, out of curiosity she stopped from time to time and listened. This went on for several days until she started to guess the meaning of the words in the song. On getting the message home, she was quite disturbed. Her suspicion was strengthened by the fact that each morning they left for the shamba without sweeping or washing utensils but on their return they found everything tidy about the house. One day she deceived the old woman by telling her that she was going to attend to the call of nature while in fact her intention was to discover the house and stood listening keenly at the door. She got really upset with the boy's derogatory song. She pondered with herself, "So this is my husband to be? A hunch back confined to a drum? No wonder the old woman deceived me the way she did. What girl in proper senses could marry a man like that? Anyway what can I do now? I must put an end to this continued bluff....."

One morning she said to the old woman, "Mother, today will you go to look for firewood while I go to the plantation alone?" The old woman said, "Yes, my daughter, we can share work that way." She had grown so used to the cheerful and friendly manner of the girl, thinking that she would not mind staying on as her daughter – in law even after discovering that her son was deformed. Indeed she was already contemplating making the revelation to her.

And so each went her separate way. But as soon as the old woman vanished from sight the girl dashed back and stood at the door which had now become a familiar ground for spying on the hunchback. She listened briefly as the boy sang mischievously inside the house. Then she stole a quick glance peeping through a side hole.

To her amazement, she saw that he was a real hunchback! Quite oblivious, the boy went on sweeping the floor and singing. The girl felt that she could no longer stand it. She broke into the house suddenly with the intention of beating up the mischievous fellow. But before she could get hold of him he dodged nimbly and slipped back into the drum. Nonetheless, the girl fuming with anger picked up the drum and smashed it on the floor. A pool of blood started oozing from the broken drum. The poor hunchback was dead.

Considering it appropriate revenge on the old woman the girl felt no remorse for the action she had taken. She rolled over the cold body of the hunchback as a lump of anger swelled up in her throat. When the old woman returned home and found the mess she had done in the house she screamed at the top of her voice, “ Ooh , oh.... Uuuuwee... Uuuuweeeeeee!” But it was all in vain. The deformed boy whom she had been ashamed of showing to the public was dead and gone forever! Yes, instead of feeling relieved by the burden of shame she now felt great anguish for this loss. After killing the hunchback the girl also disappeared never to be seen again. The poor old woman remained there weeping and feeling quite forlorn.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Place this narrative in its correct genre .. (1mk)
- (b) How is the old woman to blame for the tragedy that befell her? (1mk)
- (c) Identify **two** socio – economic activities in the community. Support your answer with the evidence from the story. (4mks)
- (d) What is the role of the song in the narrative? (2mks)
- (e) With illustrations, describe the character of: (4mks)
- (i) The girl
- (ii) The old woman
- (f) Explain **two** features typical of oral narratives present in this story. (4mks)
- (g) Identify and illustrate any **two** moral lessons we learn from this narrative (4mks)

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TRIAL 3 QUESTIONS

Read the song below and then answer the questions that follow.

Soloist : Greetings to you comrade warriors.

Others: Greetings!

Soloist: Do you know or you do not know me?

Others : We do not know you?

Soloist : I know you know me not

For I am he who is known as Ole Pare who wears a loose ring

And who owns stout steers and a healthy herd.

That bears in the months of plenty.

That are over-weight by fat.

Others : Yes it is him indeed!

Soloist : He that owns heifers with large stomachs.

For whom the meadow is insufficient but who gets stuffed at the valleys.

Where cow bells are removed¹

As they are grazed together with those of the king's

Others: It is him!

Soloist: I have the blue one with the horn.

Whose beauty resists branding.

Who leads the large herd of Kilapa²

Whose numbers pose difficulty when moving homes.

From NaomKipury, Oral literature of the Maasai

Notes: 1. To prevent them from being discovered.

2. Name of a cow.

- (a) In which category would you place this song? Give a reason for your answer. (2marks)
- (b) Describe the character trait of Ole pare depicted from the piece. (2marks)
- (c) Explain **two** political aspects of the people from who the song is sourced. (4marks)
- (d) The soloist seems to be rich. Cite his possessions. (2marks)
- (e) Discuss **one** theme evident in the song. (3marks)
- (f) If you have gone for fieldwork to collect the above oral narrative:
- Highlight **three** of its aspects you would analyse. (3marks)
 - Mention **three** methods you would use in its collection. (3marks)
- (g) I know you know me not (1mk)

End: ...me

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TRIAL 4 QUESTIONS

Read the narrative below and then answer the questions that follow.

Once upon a time, all animals in the jungle were of the same plain colour but when they were invited by king lion for his son's wedding, they decided to decorate themselves for the occasion. The tortoise was given the task of making the dye to be used. Though he was slow, he was the most intelligent.

The big day was fast approaching but the tortoise had only managed to make one big pot of black dye. He called a meeting and they all decided to use the available dye to make various patterns in their skins.

The leopard was allocated the job of painting the rest of the animals. The zebra was the first on queue followed by the giraffe, then the donkey and all the other animals were to follow. The giraffe and the zebra were painted and they looked very beautiful.

Then the donkey's turn came but he was undecided on the pattern to choose. The leopard decided to paint him like a zebra and got down to work. He had a long line along the donkey's spine from head towards the tail. On reaching the tail, the donkey started giggling. The leopard continued and the donkey jumped and threw him his hind legs saying the brush was tickling and he could not contain himself any longer.

He had thrown his hind legs so hard that he hit the pot containing the dye. The dye splattered all over the animals on the queue. The cheetah got speckles all over his body, the leopard got spotted and the crow who happened to be passing by with an urgent letter for the king hanging on its neck was splashed by the dye which covered him the whole body apart from the neck where the letter was. On seeing this, the hyena started laughing but got a large splotch on his mouth.

All the animals rushed to the stream to try and wash out the dye but it was already dried and had become permanent. Nobody could get off the spots, streaks, speckles and splotches. And that is how the donkey was responsible for the various patterns we see on animal's bodies today.

QUESTIONS

- a) Classify the narrative above. (2mks)
- b) Identify and illustrate any two social aspects of society from which this narrative is taken (4 marks)

- c) Identify and illustrate any three features peculiar to oral narratives evident in this narrative. (6mks)
- d) Identify and illustrate any two character traits of the Leopard. (4 mks)
- e) Who would be the target audience of such a narrative (2mks)
- f) If you were to collect this narrative from the field, what preparations would you make before the actual field work (2mks)

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TRIAL 5 QUESTIONS

Read the following narrative and answer the questions that follow. The origin of death. *

It is God who created man. And since God had pity, he said I do not want men to die altogether. I wish that men, having died, should rise again. And so he created men and placed them in another region. But he stayed at home.

And then God saw Chameleon and the Weaver-bird. After he had spent three days with Chameleon and Weaver-bird, he recognised that Weaver-bird was a great maker of words compounded of lies and truth. Words of lies exceeded the true ones.

Then they watched Chameleon and recognised that he had great intelligence. He did not lie. His words were true. So he spoke to Chameleon. "Chameleon, go into the region where I have placed the men I created, and tell them that when they have died, even if they are altogether dead, still they shall rise again - that each man shall rise again after he dies."

Chameleon said, "Yes, I will go there," But he went slowly, for it is his character to walk slowly.

Weaver-bird stayed behind with God.

Chameleon travelled on, and when he had arrived at his destination, he said, "I was told, I was told ..." But he did not say what he had been told.

Weaver-bird said to God, "I wish to step out for a moment." And God said to him "Go!"

But Weaver-bird, since he is a bird, flew swiftly and arrived at the place where Chameleon was speaking to the people and saying, "I was told, ..." Everyone was gathered there to listen. When Weaver-bird arrived, he said "What was told to us? Truly, we were told that men, when they are dead, shall perish like the roots of the aloe".

Then the Chameleon exclaimed, "But we were told.... we were told we were told, that when men are dead, they shall rise again."

And now all the people left and returned to their homes. This was the way it happened. And so men become old and die: they do not rise again.

(When Hippo was Hairy and Other Tales from Africa, Lutterworth Press, 1990)

QUESTIONS.

- a) Explain why this narrative would be classified as a myth. **(2 marks)**
- b) What *two* differences are there between myths and legends? **(4 marks)**
- c) describe any one character trait of: **(4marks)**
- i) Chameleon
- ii) Weaver bird.
- d) Explain *one* instance where suspense occurs in the story. **(2marks)**
- e) Identify and illustrate any *two* features of oral narrative present in the above oral narrative. **(4 marks)**
- f) Chameleon said, "Yes, I will go there" (Change into indirect speech) **(1 mark)**
- g) It is God who created man. (Change into passive) **(1mark)**
- h) Identify and illustrate one social activity practised by the community from which the narrative is drawn. **(2 marks)**

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TRIAL 6 QUESTIONS

The Greedy Hyena and the Stump

Long, long ago, there was a bee keeper who went to check on his bee-hive in the forest. It was late in the evening when he arrived at the tree where his bee-hive was hanging. He lit some fire and climbed on top of the tree to collect the honey from the bee-hive. After collecting enough honey, he descended the tree. As he stood on the ground, he heard some queer noise in a bush close by but he could not see the bush clearly.

After trying a bunch of pieces of wood and lighting it so as to use it as a torch, he started on his journey homewards. Hardly had he gone a short distance when he heard the same noise he had heard before. This time, the noise was annoying him. He stopped to see what it was that made the noise. Behind him was a huge hyena. When he stopped, it also stopped and when he moved, it also moved towards him. He went on and when he was near his home, he stopped. He thought and thought. How could he stop the hyena from following him. He saw the stump of a tree in front. He decided to cover the remaining distance in the darkness.

He placed the torch of pieces of wood beside the stump. Meanwhile, the hyena had receded out of his sight and did not see him go. It thought the man had placed the fire on the ground and slept. What a feast I'll have! The hyena thought. It waited in an adjacent bush till the flames of the fire went off. It came towards the dim burning charcoal and mistook the stump beside the fire for the man's head. It went stealthily towards the stump. Its teeth sunk deep into the stump and got stuck. The hyena tried to pull its teeth out but it was all in vain. The teeth remained stuck to the stump. It struggled and struggled; It tugged and tugged but all in vain.

The hyena stayed in that condition the whole night. Very early the following morning, a young girl who was going to fetch water from the river saw it struggling. She went back and reported what she had seen. Her father sent an alarm for the village warriors to take up their weapons and kill the hyena. After a short while, the men were gathered near the hyena ready to kill it. The man who had been followed by the hyena the previous night was there. When he saw the hyena's long teeth stuck in the stump, he told the men that he would have been the victim had he not placed the fire beside the stump. The hyena was killed.

(Chesaina, C. 1991. Oral literature of the Kalenjin, Nairobi: East African Educational Publishers Ltd)

QUESTIONS

- a) Classify this narrative. (2 marks)
- b) Identify and illustrate **one** character trait of (4 marks)
- i) The bee-keeper
 - ii) The hyena
- c) Give **one** economic activity of the community in this story. (2 marks)
- d) Comment on any **two** features of style present in the story. (6 marks)
- e) What is ironical about hyena’s thought ‘What a feast I’ll have!’ (3 marks)
- f) What moral lesson do we learn from this story? (2 marks)
- g) Give the meaning of the word queer as used in the story. (1 mark)

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TRIAL 7 QUESTIONS

Read the song below and answer the questions that follow (20mks)

The hoe goes up whaaaa	Eeeeh!
And lands strongly, ndu!	Eeeeh!
It opens the earth	Eeeeh!
The earth to receive seed	Eeeeh!
The sky, let forth the waters	Eeeeh!
The seed, come back with many more,	Eeeeh!
Many granaries grown under your weight	Eeeeh!
This harvest, who gives us?	Eeeeh!
Only He, the owner of the sky!	Eeeeh!
The owner of the land!	Eeeeh!
The maker of our people!	Eeeeh!
Only He!	Eeeeh!

The man who works, let his words be hearkened to!
The mother who works; let her happily cook!
The young man who works; may he in battle win!
The young woman who works; may suitors see her!
The hand that works; let its mouth eat!
The hand that is slack; shall its mouth yawn?

This harvest, who will eat it?
The fathers, may they be wise!
The mothers, may they birth nations!
The young man, may they be strong!
The young woman, may they be beautiful!
The people, let them work!
The children, let them play!

QUESTIONS

- Classify this song 2marks
- Using illustrations from the text identify four values of the community which this song comes from (4mks)
- Identify four oral features that make the song an oral piece (4mks)

- d)** What are the gender roles of men and women in this community? **(3mks)**
- e)** Identify one social and one economic activity of the community that owns this song **(2mks)**
- f)** What religious beliefs do the members of the community have? **(4mks)**
- g)** Explain the meaning of the line
The hand that is slack; shall its mouth yawn? **(1mk)**

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TRIAL 8 QUESTIONS

Read the oral song below and then answer the questions that follow:

After a brief struggle I got myself a job;

My food was meat and banana flour

A hundred cents a month and soon I had some money.

Soon afterwards I bought myself

a beautiful girl

My heart was telling me this

was a fortune,

So, heart you were deceiving me and I believed you.

On a Saturday morning as I was leaving work;

I was thinking I was being awaited at home

But on arrival, I couldn't find my bride.

Nor was she in her parent's home

I ran fast to a river valley;

What I saw gave me a shock – There was my wife conversing with her lovers

I sat and silently wept; People are not trustworthy and will never be

Girls are not trustworthy and will never be!

QUESTIONS

- a) Place this song in its appropriate genre. (2mks)
- b) Who is the probable singer of this song? (1mk)
- c) What evidence is there to show that this is an oral song? Give **two** well illustrated features. (4mks)
- d) What do we learn about the economic setting of the community depicted in this song? (2mks)

e) Briefly explain what the following lines mean. **(1mrk)**

"Soon afterwards I bought myself a beautiful girl."

b) Read the proverb below and answer the questions that follow.

Knowledge is like a garden: if it is not cultivated, it cannot be harvested.

i) Explain the meaning of this proverb. **(2mks)**

ii) Describe a situation to which this proverb could apply. **(2mks)**

iii) What is the role of the proverb in the situation you have described in (i) above. **(2mrks)**

iv) Explain the imagery used in this proverb. **(2mks)**

v) What does this proverb reveal about the values of the community from which it originates? **(2mks)**

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TRIAL 9 QUESTIONS

Read the following oral poem and answer the questions that follow (20 marks)

Oh! It has dawned
You ask for a loincloth to take where?

iiii It has dawned
You ask for a loincloth to take where?

Uncircumcised man of Ngiro
It has dawned
What do you need a loincloth for?

Now only your mother can help you
Uncircumcised man of Ngiro
What do you need a loincloth for?

Won't you call your mother to plead with you?
Oh! It has dawned
What do you need a loincloth for?

QUESTIONS

- a) Classify the above oral poem (2 marks)
- b) Identify four performance features that stands out in the above oral poem (8 marks)
- c) Discuss dominant tone of the above oral poem (3 marks)
- d) Oh! It has dawned (add a question tag) (1 mark)
- e) What are the roles of the above song? (2 marks)
- f) Who is the singer? (2marks)
- g) Explain one vice that is discouraged in the oral poem (2 marks)

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TRIAL 10 QUESTIONS

Read the Oral Narrative below and answer the question that follow.

One day, elephant came across Squirrel on the path to the river. The proud and lordly Elephant swept Squirrel off the path with his trunk, rumbling, “Out of my way, you of no importance and tiny size,” Squirrel was most offended, as he had very right to be. Stamping his little feet in a rage, he decided that he was going to try and teach Elephant some manners.

“Ho!” shouted Squirrel indignantly, “ You may be very proud and I be you think you’re the greatest animal on earth, but you are much mistaken!”

Elephant looked around in surprise. “ I am mistaken. Squirrel,” he rumbled. “ I am the greatest and everyone knows it.”

Let me tell you something Elephant, “ said Squirrel, angrily and flicking his tail, “ I may be small, but I can eat ten times as much as you! I challenge you to an eating contest and I bet you that I, Squirrel can eat more palm nuts and for a longer time than you, high and mighty Elephat!”

Elephant roared with laughter. He was so amused, in fact he accepted the creature’s challenge. Beside he was rather fond of palm nuts.

So both animls collected a huge pile of palm nuts and agreed to start the contest the very next morning at the first light. Elephant could hardly wait. He even skipped his evening meals of acacia pods so as to be truly empty for morning. He intended to put Squirrel firmly in his place, once and for all.

The next day dawned fine and sunny, as it ofen does in Africa, and the two contestants started to eat. Elephant munched steadily through his pile, with fine appetite. Squirrel nibbling away furiously, was soon full to bursting. Quetly, he slipped away, sending a cousin who was hiding nearby to take his place. Elephant was so absorbed in his greedy task that he didn’t even notice. Brothers, sisters, cousins, uncles, aunts, one hungry Squirrel after another took a turn at the pile of palm nuts.

Eventually, at midday, Elephant looked up, “Well, Squirrel, haven’t you had enough yet?” he asked, surprised to see his small adversary still busy eating. Not only was he still eating, but his pile of palm nuts were disappearing almost as fast as Elephant’s own.

“Not yet:, rambled Squirrel his mouth full’ “ and you?” “ Never” replied Elephant scornfully. And he started to eat a little faster. By the time the sun was setting, elephant was so full. He could hardly stand. He looked over to where Squirrel (the original

Squirrel, who had come back after a day of sleeping in a nearby tree) was still eating more palm nuts. Elephant groaned.

Truly you are amazing, Squirrel” he said, “ I cannot go on, and I’m forced to admit that you have won the contest.” And he lifted his trunk in salute. Squirrel hopping with delight, thanked Elephant and told him not to be so proud in future, and from that day to this, Elephant has always shown greast respect for Squirrel.

QUESTION:

- i)** Classify the above narrative giving evidence. **(2mks)**
- ii)** Identify any five features that show that this is an oral narrative. **(5mks)**
- iii)** Explain the effectiveness of any two features of style found in the narrative above. **(4mks)**
- iv)** With reasons, identify the appropriate audience for the above oral narrative. **(2mks)**
- v)** Contrast the character traits of Squrrel to the Elephant. **(4mks)**
- vi)** Identify any one social and economic activity evident in the above oral narrative. **(2mks)**
- vii)** What moral lesson do you learn from this story? **(1mk)**

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TRIAL 11 QUESTIONS

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

Long ago, there was famine in Gikuyu land. This famine had made the cows and goats to die. Only human beings were left and even them, it could be seen that they were not going to live much longer. Now the people asked themselves, “What shall we do?” It was decided that the most beautiful girl, one called Wanjiru should be sacrificed to god so that the rain could fall. She was brought to a place where there was a big river. She started to sing:

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

My father said I should be lost. I should be lost

My mother said I should be lost. I should be lost

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

She went down on her knee, she sang:

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

My father said I should be lost, I should be lost

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

The water reached the waist, she sang

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

My father said I should be lost, I should be lost

My mother said I should be lost, I should be lost

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

The water reached the neck, she sang

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

My father said I should be lost, I should be lost

My mother said I should be lost, I should be lost

Rain fall and make this ridge green

Make this ridge green

The head went in

Very heavy rains fell on this land. The grass grew, a lot of food and the people began to feel better. Now where Wanjiru went she found her people who had died before her. These people had a lot of cows and goats. Now they asked her what she would like. She said she wanted cows and goats. She was given many goats and cows and then she was told to lie down in a place. When she woke up she found that she had returned back to her people. She woke up at a place where there was a river and she had her cows and goats. Now when the people saw her they rejoiced greatly.

The story ends there.

Adapted from: The Oral Literature of the Gikuyu by Wanjiku Kabira and Karega Mutahi.

QUESTIONS

- (a) Why do you think this community makes the choice of a beautiful girl such as Wanjiru to sacrifice to god so as to get rain? **(1 mark)**
- (b) Which functions does this song serve in this narrative? **(2mark)**
- (c) Describe one character trait of the villagers in this narrative. **(2 marks)**
- (d) In point form, list how events follow each other in this story. **(3 marks)**
- (e) Identify and explain **two** features of oral narration employed in this narrative. **(4 marks)**
- (f) Identify two elements of fantasy in this story. **(2 marks)**
- (g) Describe Wanjiru's tone in the song. **(3marks)**
- (h) Which social/cultural practices of the Gikuyu are brought out in this narrative? **(2 marks)**
- (i) What does this phrase mean? "My father said I should be lost." **(1 mark)**

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 12 QUESTIONS

Read the following narrative and answer the questions which follow.

There was a great famine in the land where Obunde and his wife, Oswera, lived with their nine children. The only creatures who had some food were the ogres and before they would part with their food, they demanded a lot of things.

One day, Oswera went to one Ogre's home and asked him for some food, for by then her children were almost dying of hunger.

'I have no more food except sweet potatoes, the ogre told her.

'I shall be happy to have the potatoes. We have nothing, not a grain of food at my house and the children are starving. Please let me have some and I shall repay you after the harvest.

'No, if you want food you must exchange with something right now. Will you give me one of your children in exchange for my potatoes? Oswera hesitated, her children were dear to her, but then they would die without food.

'Yes, I shall let you have one of them for his meal, if only you could let us have some potatoes,' Oswera answered. Then she took a big basket full of potatoes and told the ogre the exact time he could go to her home to collect one of her children for a meal.

Oswera thought hard and she decided she would not give a single one of her children to the ogre for a meal. She therefore cut young banana stalks and cooked them nicely.

When the ogre came, she gave them to him and the beast greedily went away satisfied. Soon the potatoes were finished and she had to go to the ogre again.

Oswera and Obunde, her husband kept on cooking banana stalks for the ogre each time he came for one of their children, until one day, she had no more banana stalks to cook for the animal.

"You have now eaten all my children, yet we still need the potatoes. What shall we give your now?" Oswera asked in despair.

'Then I shall come for you and your husband,' the ogre replied angrily as he helped Oswera to load her basket of potatoes on her head.

'Yes come tomorrow at the usual time in the afternoon and get me. I shall have cooked myself for you,' Oswera said calmly.

The following day the ogre went promptly as Oswera had told him and he found the home almost deserted. He looked everywhere but a part from Obunde there was no trace of anybody.

Then he looked at the usual place and found a huge bowl of a big meal Oswera had cooked for him. The ogre did not realize they had prepared a dog instead of Oswera.

When he had eaten the ogre told Obunde he would come for him the following day. Obunde got very worried and that night he could not sleep. The following day he started crying:

“Ah Oswera my wife, how did you cook yourself and how shall I cook myself for the ogre?” He sat down in the dust of his compound and wept. Oswera became very annoyed with her husband.

You, you stupid, foolish man! Why sit and cry there all day long? How do you think I cooked myself? Take one of the dogs and quickly prepare it for the ogre!’

Very quickly Obunde got up, caught, killed and prepared a dog for the ogre. Then he joined his wife and children in a huge hollow part of a tree in his compound where they had hidden.

That day the ogre knew he was going to have his last meal of juicy human flesh. Being a generous and unselfish ogre, he brought many of his fellow ogres. They were going to have a feast.

Suddenly as they were eating, they heard a man singing very happily. No they could not believe it! It was Obunde singing! And he was boasting of how he had cheated the ogre.

The greedy ogre ate banana stalks
Not my family;
The greedy ogre ate a dog
Not Obunde Magoro!
The greedy ogre ate banana stalks
Not my family;
Now come and get Obunde,
His children and wife.

Obunde sang the words and the ogres got very angry. The first ogre rushed into the hollow of the tree, but Oswera had heated a long piece of iron until it was white. She pushed the iron into the ogre’s mouth. The beast fell down dead. The next one rushed into the hollow and Oswera killed him in the same way. In this way she killed all the ogres and saved her husband and all their children.

My story ends there.

QUESTIONS

- (i) Whom do you consider to be the hero in this story and why? (2mks)
- (ii) In your own words, describe the setting of this story. (2mks)
- (iii) Compare Obunde and the ogre as they are presented in this story. (2mks)
- (iv) What is the role of the song in this story? (2mks)
- (v) Describe the character of Oswera, the wife as seen in this story. (2mks)

- (vi) Other than the song, identify and illustrate one other feature of style used in the story. (2mks)
- (vii) (a) Explain the moral teaching of this story. (2mks)
(b) Use an appropriate proverb to summarize this lesson. (1mk)
- (viii) List down **three** characteristics of the above genre. (3mks)
- (ix) If you were to collect the above, what methods of data collection would you use? (2mks)

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 13 QUESTIONS

a.) Read the narrative below and answer the question that follow(7mks)

One afternoon, a big wolf waited in the dark forest for a little girl to come a long carrying a basket of food. Finally, the little girl did come along and she was carrying the basket of food. “Are you carrying the basket to your grandmother?” asked the wolf. The little girl answered, “Yes I am.” So the wolf asked the girl where her grandmother lived. When the girl told him he disappeared to the woods. When the little girl opened the door of her grandmother’s house, she noticed there was somebody in bed with a night cap and a night gown. She realized that it was the wolf, so the little girl took a dagger from her basket and stabbed the wolf dead.

i.) If you were narrating this story, how would you ensure your audience remains glued to it? **(2mks)**

ii.) How would you say the words of the wolf and the little girl in your narration? **(2mks)**

iii.) How would you prepare yourself to tell the story effectively? **(3mks)**

b.) Provide a word pronounced in the same way as each of the ones below **(4mks)**

i) Bald –

ii) Manna –

iii) Colonel –

iv.) Liar –

c.) Insert the following words in the corresponding column to show whether it has a /s/, /z/, /ə/, /Ø/ sound as per the one underlined type **(4mks)**

Tenth, Sugar, Special, Father, Garage, Mathematics, Leisure, Themselves

/θ/	/ʃ/	/ʒ/	/ð/

d.) A leader of a Theatre Group is visiting your school to arrange for the staging of Literature Sets Books. You have been appointed by the class to negotiate for favorable entry fee for your class and you are meeting the leader for the first time. Explain 4 negotiation skills that you would employ to ensure successful negotiations. **(4mks)**

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 14 QUESTIONS

Read the narrative below and then answer the questions that follow. 8mks

once upon a time there lived a man called Kiundu. At one time it happened that two of the neighbouring villages were each going to eat an elder's cow. Since Kiundu because of his central position was acceptable in both villages he decided that he would have a share of both cows. On the day appointed Kiundu woke up very early picked up his shoulder bag, fly whisk and three legged stool and made off to the first village. There he found the elders tying the cow ready to kill and helped them to tie it. He then excused himself and went on to the next village. Here he found that the cow had already been killed and that they were busy skinning it. He started talking to the elders, but his conscience told him that the other cow would be ready for sharing shortly. So he excused himself and ran back there. To his surprise and disappointment, he met people carrying their pieces of meat and he was told that nothing had been saved for him. On hearing this unpleasant news, he doubled back to the other village, hoping against hope. But as fate and luck would have it, he just arrived on the scene to see the last man disappear with his red chunk of meat round the corner.

To this day we have a saying in Kimeru, 'You will be lost in the middle like Kiundu.'

QUESTIONS

- i). How would the narrator capture the audience's attention at the beginning of this story? (2mks)
- ii). Explain two non-verbal cues that you would use to render this story interesting. (2mks)
- iii). How would you tell that your audience is fully involved in the performance of this story? (2mks)
- iv). State how you would say last paragraph of this narrative to effectively pass the moral intended. (2mks)
- b). Supply another word that is pronounced the same as the ones below. (5mks)
- i). Fair -
- ii). Whale -
- iii). Mourn -
- iv). Bow -
- v). Blew -
- c). You have been sent to a neighbouring school to participate in a group discussion. Explain ways in which you would best benefit from the discussion. (4mks)

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 15 QUESTIONS

a) Read the following oral narrative and answer the questions that follow

One day, the chameleon and the donkey were arguing as to who could run faster than the other. The donkey said, **“You chameleon, you are very old and tired. You can’t compete with a man like me in a race.”**

The chameleon replied, “Don’t blow your own trumpet. I am not going to praise myself, but you know you can’t defeat me in a race. We shall be equal.”

The race began and without donkey’s knowledge, the chameleon jumped on the donkey’s tail. They ran and ran, until the donkey was so tired until he stopped to rest. As soon as the donkey stopped, the chameleon jumped from the donkey’s tail and said, “Now my friend, are you any faster than I?”

“No, now I know that you are a man,” answered the poor donkey.

Answer the questions that follow.

- i) What would you do in order to capture the attention of the audience before you begin to tell the story? (2 marks)
- ii) How would you say the words in bold to make your narration more effective?(4 marks)
- iii) If you are part of the audience for this story, **explain two** things you would do to show that you are participating in the performance. (4marks)

b) Indicate the correct intonation for the following sentences. (4 marks)

- i) What a pleasant surprise!
- ii) Could I join you, please?
- iii) When are we expecting the visitors?
- iv) Get out!

c) **For each of the following words, write two sentences to bring out two different meanings.** (6 marks)

- i) Can
- ii) Tie
- iii) Soil

d) For each of the following words, write another that is pronounced the same way.

(4 marks)

i) Purl

ii) Ode

iii) Retch

iv) Wine

e) Imagine that you have been invited to attend an interview for a job placement as a clerk at IEBC. State **six things you will do to ensure your grooming is right. (6 marks)**

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 16 QUESTIONS

a) Read the oral narrative below and then answer the questions that follow:

Bushbaby and Chameleon

A long time ago, all the animals of the forest called a meeting. At the meeting, it was decided to organize a racing content to determine the fastest animal in the jungle.

Among the participants in the race was the famous Bushbaby. Now, Bushbaby was the most feared animal in the forest on account of her speed and agility. The other animals felt that this was going to be a walkover for Bushbaby. And so they all hesitated. Even other fast runners like Antelope and Gazelle hesitated. However, Chameleon came forward and said he would compete against Bushbaby. Now, this drew a jeer from the crowd. Who didn't know that Chameleon was among the slowest animals in the jungle?

This, however, didn't discourage him. He reiterated his decision to challenge Bushbaby in the race. The race started with the blowing of a whistle. Bushbaby set off like lightning. But before she could pass Chameleon, the latter threw his hands out and held onto Bushbaby's long hairy tail. He clung to it like a magnet.

At the finish line, Chameleon was the first to sit down. As Bushbaby was preparing to sit, she heard a firm voice from behind her.

"Hey, my friend. Don't sit on me". This was Chameleon talking. He had won the race. And there ends my story. But may I not end with it.

QUESTIONS

- (i) Classify the oral narrative. (2mks)
- (ii) How can we justify that this is an oral narrative? (6mks)
- (iii) If you were performing this oral narrative, how would you perform the statement by Chameleon: "Hey, my friend, don't sit on me!" (2mks)
- b) Your younger sister is trying to compose a poem with a rhyme scheme. She has come up with the following list of words. Advise on any three pairs of rhyming words (3mks)

Worn	sky	have	beat
Pay	joy	feet	mean
Destroy	star	lean	
Are	moan	dear	
Mourn	love	starm	
Nun	none		

c) Underline the letters representing the sounds that are silent in the following English words: **(5mks)**

Comb, would, pedal, buffet, yacht.

d) Correct the mistakes in the following sentences so that they are both meaningful and grammatical. **(4mks)**

- (i) Their is a liver running across the pack.
- (ii) A pig boy shore the bully pit the girl and reported the incident to the hate boy.
- (iii) The Minster is a whitely-red men.
- (iv) Your unkind words hart my hert though not as much as the small hut heart my head.

e) List four words with the following sound symbols: **(4mks)**

e) List four words with the following sound symbols:

/s/, /ʃ/, /t/, /a:/

f) Give suitable responses to the following conversation. **(4mks)**

“Why are you not in class? Asked the teacher.

.....,
answered Njeri.

“Why are you being punished? ”

.....replied the
student.

“You should not be bullying the younger students!”

.....
.....responde
d the student.

“When you have completed the punishment, come to my office.”

.....,replied the
student.

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 17 QUESTIONS

(a) *Read the following narrative and answer the questions that follow (8 MKS)*

One afternoon, a big wolf waited in a dark forest for a little girl to come along carrying a basket of food to her grandmother. Finally the little did come along and she was carrying the basket of food. Are you carrying the basket to your grandmother? asked the wolf. The little girl answered,

“ ”Yes I am.” So the wolf asked the girl where her grandmother lived. When the girl told him, he disappeared to the woods.

When the little girl opened the door of her grandmother’s house, she noticed there was somebody in bed with a night cap and a night gown. She realized that it was the wolf, so the little girl took a gun from her basket and shot the wolf dead

- i) If you were narrating this story, how would you ensure your audience remains glued to the story? (3 marks)
- i) How would you say the words of the girl and the wolf in your narration? (2 marks)
- ii) How would you prepare yourself to effectively tell the story? (3 marks)
- b) Your class wants to put up a play. You have to decide which of the two plays among your setbooks to perform. Your teacher has asked you to lead a group discussion to choose one. What will you do to make sure the discussion remains calm and constructive? (4 marks)
- c) For each of the following words, write another that is **pronounced the same way** but is spelt differently and has a different meaning. (3 mks)
 - i) Know
 - ii) Gate
 - iii) Bare
- d) Indicate the **appropriate intonation** at the end of each sentence. (4 marks)
 - i) Have all the students been registered?
 - ii) Stop wasting time.
 - iii) That was superb!
 - iv) There is hope for Cancer patients.
- e) *Mary cannot bear children*
 - i) Identify the above genre. (1 marks)
 - ii) Give the **two** possible meanings of the above (2 marks)
 - iii) Give **one** function of the above genre. (1 marks)

f) *Complete the telephone conversation below with appropriate responses.* (7 mks)

You: (1 mark)

Teacher: Yes, you may come in. How can I help you, Maria?

You: Sorry to bother you, Sir. Could you please show me Mr. Karanja's desk?

Teacher: (1 mark)

You: He has sent me to pick a Geography textbook from his desk and to ask you to assist us with a pair of binoculars.

Teacher: The desk is over there. The book should just be on the table.

You: (1 mark)

Teacher: (1 mark)

You: Oh, here it is. You were right, Sir, it must have fallen from the desk.

Teacher: Now hurry up. The lesson is almost over and the teacher must be waiting for the book.

You: (1 mark)

Teacher: Oh, sorry. Here is the pair of binoculars. Be careful as you handle since its casing is broken.

You: (1 mark)

Teacher: (1 mark)

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 18 QUESTIONS

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

When, in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweep my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself and curse my fate,
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,
Desiring this man's art and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy contented least,
Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising;
Haply I think on thee, and then my state,
(Like to the lark at the break of day arising)
From sullen earth sings hymns at heaven's gate,
For thy sweet love remembered such wealth brings
That then I scorn to change my state with kings.

(William Shakespeare's Sonnet 29)

QUESTIONS

- i) Identify any **four** pairs of words that rhyme in this poem. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) Give **two** instances of alliteration **in** this poem. **(2 marks)**
- iii) Imagine you are performing this poem to learners who are visually impaired. Explain four ways in which you would ensure that they get the message effectively. **(4mks)**
- Identify any five pairs of homophones in the list below. **(5 marks)**

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

Provide two words for each of the following sounds.(2 marks)

/a:/	/ɜ:/
I)	I)
II)	II)

The underlining indicates the stressed word in the sentences below.

Briefly explain what each sentence means.(3 mks)

Mary bought a present for John.

Mary bought a present for John.

Mary bought a present for John.

Using a riddle of your choice , explain the riddling process. (6 marks)

Classify the following sub-genre. (2 marks)

Ken can can a can of curled kales

The following is a conversation between a father and his daughter.

DAUGHTER: (*shortly having arrived home from school*) Good afternoon, Daddy

FATHER:(*Sitting complacently in the sofa, reading a newspaper. Looking up.....*) Good afternoon (*Resumes reading*)

DAUGHTER: (*Holding out her school report form*) Daddy, I'm excited. My teacher said I was the best improved. I was.....

FATHER:Oh, you were? Me, I used to be number one. I was absolutely unbeatable.

DAUGHTER: Chemistry has been a particular headache (*now looking at the report form which she thought her father would want to see*), but this time.....

FATHER:(*Stretching his arms, looking preoccupied*)

Chemistry for me was particular easy.

I never scored anything less than 90%

DAUGHTER: Dad, I was going to tell you that this time.....

FATHER:(*Absent minded*) by the way, where is your mum?

DAUGHTER: Mum is in the garden picking vegetables. But dad, you're not listening to my story. I was telling you about Chemistry

FATHER:You mean you have a story about chemistry? Chemistry is not about stories. It is hard science.

DAUGHTER: It's about my improvement.....

FATHER:(laughing) me, it wasn't matter of improvement. I was always at the top of the class

DAUGHTER: Daddy, I give up. You're not listening

FATHER:(*looking surprised*) Listening? I heard you: you were talking about improvement in chemistry, weren't you?

DAUGHTER: anyway, Dad. Thank you for paying attention. Enjoy your newspaper.

FATHER:Oh yes, I'm reading an interesting story about politics

Question

Identify four ways in which the father can improve his listening skills (4mks)

TRIAL 19 QUESTIONS

1. ORAL SKILLS

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

SUNSET

The sun spun like
a tossed coin,
it whirled on the azure sky,
it clattered into the horizon,
it clicked in the slot
and neon light popped
and barked a time expired
as an parking meter.

(Oswald NbuyoseniNtshali)

- a) Describe the rhyme scheme of this poem. **(2mks)**
- b) How would you say the last line of this poem? **(2mks)**
- c) State any **two** onomatopoeic words in the poem. **(2mks)**
- d) Identify any other sound pattern used in the poem. **(1mk)**
- e) State and illustrate three non-verbal cues that you would use to make the reiteration of the above poem more meaningful and interesting. **(3mks)**

Read the conversation below then answer the questions that follow.

Rehema : Good morning Aisha ?

Aisha : Good morning.

Rehema : (Frowning) You don't look happy ... what is the matter?

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

Rehema : Ah, these fellows from home 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 absent mindedly).

Aisha : My brother was involved in a car accident. But you are not listening...

Rehema : What did you say?

Aisha : (despairingly) I give up.

- i. What kind of a listener is Rehema? Illustrate your answer? **(4mks)**
- ii. What should Rehema do to improve her listening skills? **(5mks)**

Place each of the following words under the respective sounds of the underlined letters.

(5mks)

- v) **Charode** **Church**
- vi) **Charisma** **Chassis**
- vii) **Machine** **Chaos**
- viii) **Challenge** **Champagne**
- ix) **Charge** **Chorus**

/K/ /S / / ʃ /

iv) *Provide another word pronounced as the one given* *(4mks)*

g) Oar _____

h) Pore _____

i) Birth _____

Earn _____

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 20 QUESTIONS

1. ORAL SKILLS

a) Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow

Breakthrough

When I reached the threshold
The gate was quickly locked
Though loud and long knocked
They left me in the cold

I stood outside for long
Wondering what was wrong
Honour wouldn't let me
A peeping to be

When night tiptoed behind
Me a stranded pilgrim
Ah, I made up my mind
To fight on for my dream

I crashed open the gate
Uncaring it was wrong
Wow, I was hugged with a song –
A welcome initiate

(Anonymous)

- i) How has rhythm been achieved in the poem? (2 marks)
- ii) How would you say the last two lines of the poem and why? (2 marks)
- iii) Which words would you stress in the first stanza line 4 of this poem? (2 marks)
- b) Identify the silent letters in the following words (4 marks)
- i) Honour
- ii) Could
- iii) Badge
- iv) Receipt
- c) Identify the odd one out in each of the following sets of words (4 marks)
- i) Respect, resist, religion, referee
- ii) Resign, resolve, advice, waste.....

iii) Usual, visual, plesure, passion.....

iv) Chef, chin, chic, chauffer.....

d) The underlining indicates the stressed word in the sentences below. Briefly explain what each sentence means. **(3 marks)**

i) Amanda rode the bus to school

ii) Amanda rode the bus to school

iii) Amanda rode the bus to school

e) A Non-governmental Organization is seeking to recruit form four graduates to serve as clerks. You have been invited for an interview. Explain briefly what you will do before and during the interview. **(6 marks)**

f) *Read the following telephone conversation and answer the questions that follow.*

Secretary: (phone rings) Hello, Masomo Secondary School. How may I help you?

Caller: I want to speak to my mother.

Secretary: May I know who your mother is please?

Caller: (impatient and irritated) I have said I want to speak to my mother.

Secretary: Excuse me, I don't know who your mother is. Could you please tell me her name?

Caller: (shouting) You have been working in that institution for the last ten years and you don't know Mrs. Marita?

Secretary: (politely) oh, Mrs. Marita? She has just stepped out shortly. May I take a message for her please?

Caller: (bangs the receiver).

i) Identify three instances that show the caller's lack of etiquette **(3 marks)**

j) What shows that the secretary demonstrates professional conversational skills during the telephone conversation? **(4 marks)**

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 21 QUESTIONS

1. ORAL SKILLS (30MARKS)

(a) *Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.*

Words going around and around
Like in a washing machine,
Only there in my head,
I pluck one out and put it aside,
There is more going around again,
Through the dark tunnel the words continue to spread
The poem is almost done.

Reading it out aloud stuttering as I go,
I'm pleased with what I have done,
Writing words I don't stutter
As my oral words have done
I'm glad I wrote this poem,
I can write what I can't say,
And be understood in every way,
I've been given a voice.

Tracey McFayden

- (i) Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem. (2marks)
- (ii) Other than rhyme, what two other mnemonic devices has the poet employed?
(4marks)
- (iii) How would you say the following lines in the poem? (4marks)
- a) Line 1, stanza 1,
b) Line 2, stanza 2,

4.

Imagine that the school nurse has sent you to the principal's office to pass him urgent information. He is in the middle of a meeting and as you walk through the doors he rises and begins walking towards you.

- a) What two things must you do before you begin talking to him? (2 marks)
- b) What two non-verbal cues will you employ to pass the message without distracting the on-going meeting? (2marks)
5. Pick the silent letters from the words listed below. (4 marks)

- a) Subtle _____
- b) Handsome _____
- c) Nestle _____
- d) Clothes _____

6. Indicate intonation in the sentences that are in bold. **(4 marks)**

Student: Sir, **I did not participate in the riots.**

Teacher: I can hear you, **speak on...**

Student: **Don't you believe me?**

Teacher: Keep talking Allan. **Why do you seem to doubt yourself?**

Student: Alright, I just hope that you will be fair and just in your decision.

Teacher: Don't worry. Leave everything to me.

Student: Alright Sir.

7. From the following sets of words, pick the one with an odd sound. **(4 marks)**

i) Bird heard car world.

ii) cup slap hut bud.....

iii) widget switch journey gender.....

iv) measure pleasure azure sure.....

8. Supply homophones to the following words. **(4 marks)**

New _____

Due _____

Fairy _____

Write _____

KCSE ORAL SKILLS

TRIAL 22 QUESTIONS

1. ORAL SKILLS (30 MARKS)

(a) *Read the following riddling session and then answer the questions that follow.*

Challenger: Catch a riddle!

Respondent: I catch it!

Challenger: My coat changes colour with age and when unclothed, I feed you.

Respondent 1: A tree

Challenger: No

Respondent 2: A coconut?

Challenger: Still not correct. Try harder.

Respondent 3: Then we are beaten. Give us the answer.

Challenger: Only if you give me a reward.

Respondent 1: We give you Kijiji

Challenger: No. I will not take Kijiji. The people are as cold and unwelcoming as can be.

Respondent 2: We give you Mugunda with its entire fertile land and fat cattle.

Challenger: I went to Mugunda and the people of Mugunda asked me to greet you. Do you receive the greetings?

Respondents: Yes, we do.

Challenger: The answer is - - - banana.

(i) Identify the six stages of riddling cycle in this riddling session. (6 marks)

(ii) What non-verbal cues would the challenger use in response to each offer of the prizes? (2 marks)

(iii) How would you say the following statement? The answer is - - - banana (2 marks)

(b) You speak to a group of form ones about an issue of concern and you notice during the talk that many of them are dozing, yawning, fidgeting and sitting carelessly. What would this mean to you? (4 marks)

(c) Who and when would one do the following? (2 marks)

(i) Curtsy

(ii) Bow

(d) Provide another word that is identical in pronunciation to the underlined words in the sentences below. (5 marks)

(i) Why did the idle bridal party groan?

(ii) The bear caught the whale.

(e) Indicate the intonation in the following sentences (3 marks)

(i) Are you going to the meeting?

(ii) Where is your friend?

(iii) I saw him yesterday.

(f) You are a member of a discussion group.

(i) Identify three ways through which you would know that it is your turn to speak.

(4 marks)

(ii) How would you encourage the other person to continue talking in a conversation?

(2 marks)

FOR MARKING SCHEMES

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