

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

Signature: ..... Date: .....

101/2  
ENGLISH  
Paper 2  
(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)  
Sept/Oct, 2021.

2 ½ Hours

## KASSUJET JOINT EXAMINATION, 2021.

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Write your *name, class, Admission number, signature and date* in the spaces provided above.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in this question paper.
3. Write **ALL** your answers in the spaces provided.
4. Write legibly and neatly preferably in *blue ink*.

For Examiner's use only.

Question	Maximum Score	Student's Score
1. Unseen Passage	20	
2. Extract	25	
3. Oral Literature	20	
4. Grammar	15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	

*This paper consists of 11 (eleven) printed pages. Check to ensure that no page is missing.*

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

(20marks)

Human beings are social creatures. We need the companionship of others to thrive in life, and the strength of our connections has a huge impact on our mental health and happiness. Being socially connected to others can ease stress, anxiety, and depression, boost self-worth, provide comfort and joy, prevent loneliness, and even add years to your life. **On the flip side**, lacking strong social connections can pose a serious risk to your mental and emotional health.

In today's world, many of us rely on social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, YouTube, and Instagram to find and connect with each other. While each has its benefits, it is important to remember that social media can never be a replacement for real-world human connection. It requires in-person contact with others to trigger the hormones that alleviate stress and make you feel happier, healthier, and more positive. However, for a technology that is designed to bring people closer together, spending too much time engaging with social media can actually make you feel more lonely and isolated—and exacerbate mental health problems such as anxiety and depression.

Since it is a relatively new technology, there is little research to establish the long-term consequences, good or bad, of social media use. However, multiple studies have found a strong link between heavy social media and an increased risk for depression, anxiety, loneliness, self-harm, and even suicidal thoughts.

Social media may promote negative experiences such as the feeling of **inadequacy about your life or appearance**. Even if you know that images you are viewing on social media are manipulated, they can still make you feel insecure about how you look or what is going on in your own life. Similarly, we are all aware that other people tend to share just the highlights of their lives, rarely the low points that everyone experiences. But that does not lessen those feelings of envy and dissatisfaction when you are scrolling through a friend's airbrushed photos of their tropical beach holiday or reading about their exciting new promotion at work.

**It also causes the Fear of missing out (FOMO.)** While FOMO has been around far longer than social media, sites such as Facebook and Instagram seem to exacerbate feelings that others are having more fun or living better lives than you are. The idea that you are missing out on certain things can impact your self-esteem, trigger anxiety, and fuel even greater social media use. FOMO can compel you to pick up your phone every few minutes to check for updates, or compulsively respond to each and every alert—even if that means taking risks while you're driving, missing out on sleep at night, or prioritizing social media interaction over real world relationships.

A study at the University of Pennsylvania found that high usage of Facebook, Snapchat, and Instagram *increases* rather than decreases feelings of loneliness. Conversely, the study found that reducing social media usage can actually make you feel *less* lonely and isolated and improve your overall wellbeing.

Human beings need face-to-face contact to be mentally healthy. Nothing reduces stress and boosts your mood faster or more effectively than eye-to-eye contact with someone who cares about you. The more you prioritize social media interaction over in-person relationships, the more you're at risk for developing or **exacerbating** mood disorders such as anxiety and depression.

About 10 percent of teens report being bullied on social media and many other users are subjected to offensive comments. Social media platforms such as Twitter can be **hotspots** for spreading hurtful rumors, lies, and abuse that can leave lasting emotional scars.

Sharing endless selfies and all your innermost thoughts on social media can create an unhealthy self-centeredness and distance you from real-life connections.

If you're spending an excessive amount of time on social media and feelings of sadness, dissatisfaction, frustration, or loneliness are impacting your life, it may be time to re-examine your online habits and find a healthier balance.

a) What defines our social nature according to the first paragraph? (2marks)

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b) According to the author, why can interactions through social media never replace person-to-person interaction? (2marks)

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c) Show the irony in the second paragraph. (2marks)

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d) **In about 50 words**, summarize the negative effects of excessive use of social media. (6 marks)

**Rough draft**

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**Fair copy**

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e) What in the passage shows that not all that glitters is gold? (2marks)

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f) *Human beings need face-to-face contact to be mentally healthy.* Rewrite this statement in the **passive voice**. (1mark)

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g) What is the **tone** of the passage? (2marks)

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h) Give the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the passage. (3marks)

- i) On the flip side .....
- ii) exacerbating .....
- iii) hotspots.....

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

**Helmer:** (*putting his papers together*) Now then, little Miss Obstinate.

**Nora:** (*breathlessly*) Torvald – what was that letter?

**Helmer:** Krogstad’s dismissal.

**Nora:** Call her back, Torvald! There is still time. Oh Torvald, call her back! Do it for my sake – for your own sake – for the children’s sake! Do you hear me, Torvald? Call her back! You don’t know what that letter can bring upon us.

**Helmer:** It’s too late.

**Nora:** Yes, it’s too late.

**Helmer:** My dear Nora, I can forgive the anxiety you are in, although really it is an insult to think that I should be afraid of a starving **quill-driver’s vengeance**? But I forgive you nevertheless, because it is such eloquent witness to your great love for me. (*Takes her in his arms.*) And that is as it should be, my own darling, Nora. Come what will, you may be sure I shall have both courage and strength if they be needed. You will see I am a man enough to take everything upon myself.

**Nora:** (*in a horror-stricken voice*) What do you mean by that?

**Helmer:** Everything, I say –

**Nora:** (*recovering herself*) You will never have to do that.

**Helmer:** That’s right. Well, we will share it, Nora, as a man and a wife should. That is how it shall be. (*caressing her*) Are you content now? There! There! – not these frightened dove’s eyes! The whole thing is only the wildest **fancy**! – Now, you must go and play through Tarantella and practice with your tambourine. I shall go into the inner office and shut the door, and I shall hear nothing; you can make as much noise as you please. (*turns back at the door*) And when Rank comes, tell him where he will find me. (*nods to her, takes his papers and goes into his room, and shuts the door after him*)

**Nora:** (*bewildered with anxiety, stands as if rooted to the spot and whispers*) He was capable of doing it. He will do it. He will do it in spite of everything. – No, not that! Never, never! Anything rather than that – anything, whatever it is! (*She puts her hands over her face, pulls herself together, goes to the door and opens it. RANK is standing without hanging his coat. During the following dialogue, it begins to grow dark.*)

(a) What according to Helmer makes him insist on firing Krogstad despite Nora’s intervention just before this excerpt? (3 marks)

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(b) What does this excerpt reveal about the relationship between Helmer and Nora? (2 marks)

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(c) Explain what the playwright achieves by making Nora repeat certain expressions in this excerpt. (2 marks)

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(d) Describe Torvald's character as brought out in the excerpt. (2 marks)

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(e) Identify and explain any **two** styles used in this excerpt. (4 marks)

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(f) Identify and explain any **one** theme alluded to in the above excerpt? (2 marks)

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(g) How does this letter finally expose to Nora her husband’s hypocritical nature in their marriage? Give your answer in **note form**. (5 marks)

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(h) Summarize in **not more than 20** words the reasons Torvald state for forgiving Nora in the excerpt. (2 marks)

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(i) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the excerpt. (3 marks)

- i) quill-driver’s vengeance .....
- ii) fancy .....
- iii) pulls herself together .....

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

When the dog was living with his friends in the jungle, he was a very wild animal- wilder than the lion. He flouted all the laws laid down by their king. All the animals were living together and men were living together too. These two societies were always loggerheads with each other. The population of the animal kingdom was diminishing because men were hunting and killing their members.

Within the kingdom, troubles were many and varied. Most of the complaints brought to the king were about the dog. There was nothing that could be done since the dog was about the strongest of them all. The chief of the human society summoned a meeting of his subjects and invited the king of the animals to come. At the meeting, men promised to stop killing members of the animal kingdom but one condition had to be satisfied. They wanted the animals to give them one of their members. All the animals were asked to attend a meeting convened by their king and were told what the men had said.

“Very good. Give them the dog,” some of them said. “The dog, no one else but the dog. Good riddance. Let him go to men now!”

There was a general uproar and the king was startled. He decided to put an end to the confusion by voting. The one hundred and five members present cast their votes. Eight of them wanted the fox to be given away; thirteen felt the antelope should be done away with. Twenty-one wanted the lion to go, but the others said the dog must go. The dog was dismayed. He promised to turn over a new leaf, but the animals appeared stone-hearted. Men were asked to come and take away the dog.

A few months later there was a shortage of fish in the human society. The only solution to the acute shortage was to turn to meat, but there was no meat since the peace treaty was made between men and the animals. The remaining solution was to kill the dog, but this they would not because he was a very useful member of their society.

‘Let us break the peace treaty,’ the chief adviser suggested.

There was no alternative but to implement the decision. Directed by the new member of their society, men killed many animals. The remaining animals were very uneasy. They felt the action was instigated by the dog. The king came to men to say he was ready to take back the dog and give another dozen animals in his place.

The dog refused to go. ‘I am happy in my new environment,’ he asserted. The two societies have not come to terms to this day.

a) With a reason, classify the narrative above. (2 marks)

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b) Explain two features typical of an oral narrative used in this story. (4 marks)

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c) Describe the character traits of the following: (6 marks)

i) The dog

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ii) The animals

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iii) Men

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d) Explain how the community from which this narrative is sourced were organized; (6 marks)

i) Socially

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ii) Politically

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iii) Economically

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e) What lesson do we learn from this story? (2 marks)

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**4. GRAMMAR.**

**(15marks)**

**a) Rewrite the following sentences as instructed.**

**(2marks)**

i) I had a siesta having finished eating lunch (**Begin: Having.....**)

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ii) She shut her eyes and slept. The lecture was boring.

**(Rewrite the sentence to end with .....slept)**

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**b) Explain the difference in meaning between the following sentences.**(2marks)

i) Kipchoge, who won the Tokyo Olympics, is my uncle.

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ii) Kipchoge who won the Tokyo Olympics is my uncle.

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**c) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets.**

**(2marks)**

i) Jane contested for a ..... seat. (governor)

ii) The ..... of the disease makes it difficult to diagnose (rare)

**d) Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined word(s) with an appropriate phrasal verb.**

**(3 marks)**

i) He was hit on the head very hard, but after several minutes, he started to regain consciousness again.

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ii) Songs seem to become popular in Kenya first and then spread to other East African countries.

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iii) That old Jeep had a tendency to stop functioning just when I needed it most.

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**e) Fill in the blanks with appropriate complex prepositions. (3marks)**

i) Many people have died in recent years .....the declaration of human fights.

ii) ..... protecting people from external attack, government need to make the living conditions good.

iii) Many people are ignorant ..... their human rights.

**f) Rewrite the following sentences according to instruction given. Do not change the meaning (3marks)**

i) If I were the cabinet secretary in charge of internal security, I would ensure all criminals were jailed. (Begin: Were.....)

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ii) I like Nairobi more than Machakos. (Use 'prefer')

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iii) The army has rounded all the rebels. (Rewrite in passive)

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