**NAKURU NORTH SUB -COUNTY JOINT MOCK 2024**

**Term 2 – 2024**

**ENGLISH PAPER 2**

**FORM 4**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1.Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. 20 Marks**

The battle lines seem to be clearly drawn. On the one hand are those who insist that tradition medicine should be banned. On the other hand, are the ardent advocates of these ancient and time-hallowed modes of treatment and healing. Presumably, both these parties view traditional medicine in contrast to so-called modern, scientific, conventional medicine. Before taking hard and firm positions, however, it might be useful to objectively examine both sides of the argument.

The commonest argument advanced against traditional medicines is that it is unscientific. Its opponents argue that the repertoire of traditional healing practices, such as mere external diagnosis, and treatment with herbs, incisions and ablutions, are sheer guesswork. They say that it cannot compare with the researched, tested, documented and measured approaches of modern medicine. Rational as this argument might appear to be, however, it is basically an expression of prejudice. ‘Scientific’ does not necessarily mean only what comes out of European and other western laboratories. It is either ignorance or extreme arrogance to dismiss the accumulated knowledge of a society, **gleaned** from centuries of experience and experimentation, as unscientific. Indeed, one of the strongest refences for traditional medicine is that it is time-tested and time-proven within the environment in which is practiced.

Another often repeated attack on traditional medicine is that it is superstitious. Its detectors point to practices such as divination, innovation, taboos and other observances recommend by traditional healers as signs of unjustifiable ‘mumble jumbo’ that has nothing to do with healing processes. While there might be some validity to this standpoint, it should be pointed out that this aspect of traditional medicine provides a dimension of treatment conspicuously absent from conventional western medicine. This is the psychological and spiritual aspect of healing. Traditional healers have always known what is just being discovered by modern medicine: the mental state of patients plays a **pivotal** role in their recovery potential. So, while one might disagree with some of the details of the spiritual recommendation of traditional medicine, it is not fair to dismiss them as mere superstition.

Closely related to the claims of superstition in traditional medicine is the accusation of quacker. It is often posited that traditional healers are con artists, out to prey on ignorant and ill-informed patients. This argument is also flawed. The truth of the matter is that there are quacks and crooks in every field of human endeavor, not least in conventional modern medicine. In its true contexts, traditional medicine subject its practitioners to initiation and commitment processes which might the Hippocratic Oath sound like a simple formality.

Another objection frequently raised against traditional medicine is that, in the radically changing modern environment, it is no longer readily available. Its opponents argue that the various herbs and other ingredients of traditional medicine are almost impossible to come by in present -day African villages, let alone cities and towns. This, it is pointed out, leads to practitioners resorting to unsatisfactory or even dangerous alternatives. While there might be a little grain of truth in this observation, it is not quite convincing. To begin with, there is no authoritative research to show that any of the ingredients of traditional medicine are extinct and inaccessible. More importantly, it can be argued that modern medicine is a lot less accessible than traditional medicine. The is because in many African countries, there is shortage of doctors so that doctor-patient ratio is as acute as one doctor to thirty thousand people. In addition, modern medicine is very expensive, and there are often insurmountable problems of transport to hospital and health centers.

Finally, the point of safety is advocated as a reason for banning traditional medicine. The modernists claim that traditional medicine poses a danger to the population because of the inaccurate diagnoses and the unmeasured doses it prescribes for its patients. These traditional healers do not diagnose systematically or specify dosages for their patient. In any case, even with the meticulous modern medicine, cases of misdiagnosis and the administering of either wrong or excessive drugs are occasionally reported. This however, has not led to any calls for the banning of modern medicine.

In the final analysis, what should be advocated is not a banning of one form of medicine or the other. Rather, the validity and the shortcomings of each system should be appreciated. An ideal approach to treatment and healing might ultimately consist in improving and combining the best practices from each of the systems.

**Questions**

1. According to the passage, what are the characteristics of a scientific procedure? (2 Marks)

**A scientific procedure involves research, testing, documentation and measurement.**

1. Does the writer disapprove of the practice of divination and invocation as used in traditional medicine? Support your answer with evidence from the passage. (2 Marks)

**The writer does not disapprove of the practice of divination and invocation as used in tradition medicine. He says it is part of the psychological and spiritual aspect of healing.**

1. According to the passage, in what aspect is traditional medicine ahead of modern medicine? (2 Marks)

**Traditional medicine is ahead of modern with regard to dealing with the mental states of patients so as to help them recover.**

1. Using information from the passage, explain what Hippocratic Oath is. (2 Marks)

**The Hippocratic Oath is an initiation and commitment process for doctors.**

1. What do you think could make herbs unavailable in the present-day society? (2 Marks)

**The depletion of natural forests or pollution could make herbs unavailable in the present -day society. (Award any other convincing answers)**

1. What according to the writer makes modern medicine less accessible? (2 Marks)

**Modern medicine is less accessible because there is a shortage of doctors and the doctor-patient ratio is acute, modern medicine is expensive, and there are problems of transport to modern health facilities.**

1. In not more than 70 words, summarize the reasons given in support of the argument to abolish traditional medicine. (5 Marks)

**Firstly, the procedure used in traditional medicine are unscientific. Secondly, traditional medicine is superstitious and its practices have nothing to do with healing processes. Thirdly, its practitioners are quacks. In addition to this, it is no longer readily available since herbs and other ingredients are hard to come by. Another reason is that traditional medicine is dangerous because of inaccurate diagnoses and prescription of unmeasured doses.**

1. ‘This is the psychology and spiritual aspect of healing.’ Rewrite this sentence as a question. (1 Mark)

**Is this psychological and spiritual aspect of healing?**

1. Explain the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage: (2 Marks)

Gleaned **obtained, derived, gathered, selected, taken**

Pivotal **central, crucial, vital, critical, focal, key, important**

**2.Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow. (25 Marks)**

Mr. Walomu’s opponents had a different answer: ‘When a cat gets into a pigeon coop,’ they said, ‘it kills all the pigeons it finds there, not just those it will eat.’ Mr. Walomu had already eaten three pigeons and now had in his paws a fourth: Asiya. Strewn along his path, lay many others he had killed but not eaten. So, who could say for sure that, months hence, Asiya would not become one of these?

Mr. Walomu continued. ‘As for what you call ‘stealing’, a professor in Texas says that lots of people do it.’ He threw in a Swahili cliché to support his claim. ‘*Na hivyo ndivyo ilivyo’* To help it along, he gave an approximate English equivalent. ‘And that’s how the cookie crumbles.’

That was **mockery** Professor Kimani felt he had to reject. ‘You have three beautiful wives,’ he began. This was a silly start, as even he realised. Had he not sounded an envious loser? Nonetheless, he went on. ‘All of them are young.’

‘And young they’ll still be the day I die,’ Mr. Walomu added.

‘Karanja, you know the saying: A real bull dies with green grass in its mouth.’

‘Then why do you want to steal my wife? She is old. Not the green grass you want in your mouth.’

‘I just told you why: Old is gold. Anyway, ‘stealing’ – to use your word – is not all that uncommon, you know. My Texas guy says thirty per cent of the British ‘steal’ married spouses from their partners. Repeat: thirty per cent! That is a lot of spouse stealers there, wouldn’t you say?’

Professor Kimani refused to bite the man’s bait.

Still the man continued. ‘Now take Americans. Contrary to what everyone thinks, Karanja, Americans are not great spouse stealers at all. They **check in** at a mere seventeen per cent, way behind the British. In fact, to cut a long story short, only the Greeks are greater spouse stealers than the British. Boy, do the Greeks know this spouse stealing business! They come in at a whole forty per cent.’

The man was now **toying** with Professor Kimani.

Unable to tolerate it anymore, Professor Kimani moved to end it.

‘You, you greedy fat baboon!’ he shouted, closing in.

The man stood up. ‘Stop where you are, Karanja!’ he said.

A clumsy **scuffle**, as between bull elephants, followed. It ended only when the police came and arrested the two angry men.

**Questions**

1. What happens before this excerpt? (2 Marks)

**Professor Kimani storms into Mr. Walomu’s office to question him for stealing his old wife. Mr. Walomu tells him that old is gold.**

1. Who is Mr. Walomu? (2 Marks)

**He is a Member of Parliament (MP). He has three wives and now has stolen Asiya, Professor Kimani’s wife.**

1. Identify and illustrate two aspects of style used in the excerpt above. (4 Marks)

**Wise sayings- A real bull dies with green grass in its mouth. It brings out the immoral nature of Mr. Walomu.**

**Local dialect- Na hivyo ndivyo illivyo. It identifies the characters in the dialogue as Swahili speakers.**

1. What is the dominant theme in the above excerpt? (2 Marks)

**Immorality- Mr. Walomu steals Professor Kimani’s wife yet he has three wives. He also gives statistics of ‘wife stealing business’ among Americans, British and Greeks.**

1. Describe character trait each for Mr. Walomu and Professor Kimani from the excerpt. (4 Marks)

**Mr. Walomu is Immoral -he steals Professor Kimani’s wife.**

**Professor Kimani is Violent- He attacks Mr. Walomu in his office.**

1. Why does Mr. Walomu mention statistics from American, British and Greeks in this excerpt? (3 Marks)

**He does this to develop the theme of moral decadence immorality. They give more evidence about the ‘wife stealing’ statistics in these countries.**

1. What is the attitude of Mr. Walomu towards Professor Kimani? (2 Marks)

**Spiteful -He remains unapologetic for stealing professor Kimani’s wife.**

1. What happens immediately after this excerpt? (3 Marks)

**Professor Kimani is charged with assaulting a member of parliament. His university demotes him from a full professor to a senior lecturer. He is sentenced to six months in jail.**

1. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the excerpt. (4 Marks)

Scuffle **fight, struggle, tussle, fracas, commotion, melee**

Toying **playing with, considering, thinking idly about**

Check in **book in, enrol, register**

Mockery **ridicule, derision, jeering, scorn, taunting**

**3. Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow. (20 Marks)**

**HE PROMISED ME HEAVEN**.

He promised me heaven

As side by side walked, we down the aisle

As the chime of the wedding bell brightened the day

As sweet — sounding songs soothed our souls

As he held my hand and inserted this ring into my finger

I knew that my heaven had come

For then he promised me heaven.

As we sat close and cherished our moon of honey

As he whispered cream icing into my ears

Dramatically conjuring metaphor after metaphor

Humming lullaby after lullaby

How elated I felt for being so much elevated

For here he was, my guardian angel

To take me to heaven

For he promised me heaven

As one year later he slapped me again and again

I quickly forgave and forgot

For he was my idol

Who had promised me heaven

Even as the floodgate of blow after blow

Kick after kick

Opened from its cage of disaster

Defacing and eroding the beauty he so much praised

Converting me into a shell of torture

How patiently I clung to him

Anticipating the heaven he had promised me

Now as I lie in the hospital bed

Unable to rise from his violent battery

Waiting for the Angel of Death

I realize he kept his promise

For I am soon going to heaven

Because he promised me heaven.

**Questions**

1. **Identify the persona. (2 marks)**

The persona is a woman who is reflecting on her experiences in a violent marriage. She narrates her journey from the initial promise of happiness to the eventual realization of her husband's abusive nature.

1. **Explain the main theme of this poem. (2 marks)**

The main theme of the poem is the disillusionment and suffering caused by domestic violence. It explores the contrast between the initial promises of love and happiness and the harsh reality of abuse and betrayal.

1. **Using the plot of the poem, explain the major changes in the subject matter. (4 marks)**

**Beginning:** The poem starts with the persona's wedding day, filled with hope and joy as her husband promises her heaven.

**Honeymoon Phase:** The poem then describes the early days of marriage, marked by affection and poetic promises.

**Shift to Violence:** A year later, the tone shifts dramatically as the husband becomes physically abusive, shattering the persona's dreams.

**Realization and Despair:** The final part of the poem depicts the persona's realization that the promised heaven is actually a metaphor for her impending death due to the abuse.

1. **What is the speaker’s mood in the last six lines of the poem? (2 marks)**

The speaker's mood in the last six lines is one of resignation and despair. She has accepted her fate and the bitter irony that her husband's promise of "heaven" is leading to her death.

1. **Give one character trait of the persona. (2 marks)**

The persona is patient. Despite the abuse, she clings to the hope of the promised heaven and endures the suffering, waiting for the fulfillment of the promise.

1. **Explain the irony in the poem. (2 marks)**

The irony in the poem lies in the husband's promise of "heaven." Initially, it symbolized happiness and eternal bliss in their marriage. However, it tragically turns out to be the persona's impending death due to his abuse, thus making "heaven" a grim reality rather than a metaphor for marital bliss.

1. **Apart from irony, identify and illustrate one style used in the poem. (2 marks)**

One style used in the poem is metaphor. For example, "As he whispered cream icing into my ears" uses metaphor to describe sweet and flattering words, comparing them to the pleasantness of cream icing.

1. **What is the tone in stanzas 1 and 2 of this poem? (2 marks)**

The tone in stanzas 1 and 2 is optimistic and romantic. The persona is filled with hope and happiness about her marriage and the future promised by her husband.

**i. Explain the meaning of the following lines:**

**a. "As he whispered cream icing into my ears." (2 marks)**

This line means that the husband was saying sweet and flattering things to the persona, making her feel loved and cherished, similar to how one might enjoy the pleasant taste of cream icing.

**b. "For he was my idol." (2 marks)**

This line means that the persona viewed her husband with great admiration and reverence, placing him on a pedestal and believing in his promises and words completely.

**4.Grammar**

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate complex preposition. (3 Marks)
2. Many people are ignorant **with regard to** their human right.
3. **In addition to** protecting people from external attack, government needs to make the living conditions good.
4. Many people have died in recent years **in spite of** the declaration of human fights.
5. Rewrite the following sentences as instructed. (2 Marks)
6. I had a siesta having finished eating lunch. (begin: Having…)

**Having finished eating lunch, I had a siesta.**

1. She shut her eyes and slept. The lecture was boring (rewrite the sentence to end with …slept)

**Bored by the lecture, she shut her eyes and slept.**

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form to the word given in the brackets. (2 Marks)
2. Kayleigh contested for the **gubernatorial** seat. (governor)
3. The **rarity** of the disease makes it difficult to diagnose. (rare)
4. Explain the difference in meaning between the following sentences. (2 Marks)
5. Omanyala, who won the Olympics, is my uncle.

**He/ She has only one uncle called Omanyala.**

1. Omanyala who won the Olympics is my uncle.

**He/ She has several uncles but the one who won the Olympics is called Omanyala.**

1. Underline adjectival clauses in the following sentences. (3 Marks)
2. I met the woman **who lives next to Gayle**.
3. The house **which was demolished last year** has been rebuilt by well-wishers.
4. These are the books **that the government supplied to public schools.**
5. Use a phrasal verb to replace the underlined words. (3 Marks)
6. The school programme has been altered. **tampered with**
7. I cannot understand what he is saying. **make out**
8. The meeting was cancelled at the last minute. **called off**