FORM 3; COMPREHENSION REVISION

KCSE QUICK REVISION

Compilation of Possible Questions in English & Literature Likely to be examined in KCSE.

A Special Analysis of Prediction Questions that may be Tested in KCSE from this Topic in Form 3.

ENGLISH & LITERATURE

SERIES 1

For Marking Schemes

Mr Isaboke 0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

COMPREHENSION

1. ***Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow:-***

Unquestionably a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life; because if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius; and, if you have only talent, there are so many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition, and the continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Your writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel _crown: that they have only to push that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author that the editors of magazines and the publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay, that for the most part they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a profit and loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again, this seems to be as terrible an ordeal as passing down the files of Sioux or Comanche Indians each one of whom is thirsting for your scalp. When you are a little older, you will find that criticism is not much more serous than the bye-play of clowns in a circus. When they beat around the ring the victim with bladders slung at the end of long poles. A time comes in the life of every author when he regards critics as comical rather than formidable, and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement and, perhaps, are the saddest example of a find spirit hounded to death by savage criticism; because whatever his biographers may aver, that furious attack of Gifford and Terry undoubtedly expedited his death. But no doubt there are hundreds who suffer keenly hostile and unscrupulous criticism, and who have to bear that suffering in silence, because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise thing in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

P.A. Sheehan

(a) Why is the literary life mostly an unhappy one?
(b) What are the ambitions of a young author?
(c) Are editors and publishers sympathetic to young authors?
(d) What is ironical about the way editors and publishers operate?

(e) What are some of the ordeals awaiting the young authors from the critics?
(f) Why is Keats mentioned?
(g) How, according to the author, should a writer respond to criticism?
(i) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage
men of letters.. -
a new light in literature..
chastisement.-
(h) Why does the writer of this extract call editors and publishers "mere brokers"?

2. ***Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-***

Ethnocentrism is a way of putting ourselves at the centre of everything and judging all others by our standards. It is a universal weakness and one that is at the **root** of most tribal and racial misunderstandings. While we consider ourselves superior and **exalt** our customs, we look down with scorn on those who behave differently from ourselves. They are lazy, unintelligent, immoral, un-enterprising, and materialistic. The more different these people are from us, the stronger our condemnation.

But this outlook raises a key question – what are the criteria for making these judgments? In each society, customs evolve to meet specific needs. It is when outsiders judge these customs against their own, particularly when they are very different, that they find them absurd, illogical or even downright savage.

Here in Kenya as many parts of Africa, old people are held in very high esteem. Custom demands respect for the old, and in some cases, superstition enforces it by threatening that if the old are treated badly, their ghosts will take revenge on those who were unkind to them. The old people therefore enjoy a great deal of respect; they are consulted in decision- making and they continue to head their house holds even when their sons are grown up. We find it **inconceivable** that the people could treat their old in any other way.

When we learn that some nomadic tribes in Australia and Brazil used to kill their old, we immediately label them as barbaric and uncivilized. And yet, for those people, it was a perfectly practical thing to do. They had to walk long distances in search of pasture, often with enemies in pursuit. The old were a burden and if captured would be tortured to death; it was kinder to kill them

A further example of **apparently** strange behaviour is the treatment of old people in some modern European families. They put their old in homes for the aged, a practice which we may find cruel and selfish. Within the framework of these societies, however, this is quite acceptable. Many European houses are small, and domestic help is not readily available to care for the old. In an old people's home, they

will have more company and attention. None of those ways is superior to the others. They are all ways of coping with the problem of the old and as long as they do not create **discord** in the society, they are justifiable.

Variations abound in all forms of behaviour. What, for example is the standard form of greeting? For some of us, the American nod of the head and 'Hi' may appear too casual and impersonal. To the Americans, our elaborate handshaking and exchange of courtesies may appear too ritualistic and a waste of precious time. The Baganda women kneel in greeting. Those sensitive about equality of the sexes may find this behaviour objectionable. The French hug and kiss when they meet friends – some Africans may find this embarrassing.

The increased speed of travel has in a sense created a world community. There is even some validity in talking about the international man- one who can travel to any corner of the globe equipped with international language, dress and manners. But shall become sufficiently internationalized so that we are no longer ethnocentric or shall we always remain intolerant?

Questions

1. **a)** What is at the root of tribal and racial misunderstanding?
   b) Why should we not condemn other people's customs? **(3mks)**
   c) Explain the irony in the way some nomadic tribes in Australia and Brazil used to treat their old **(3mks)**

a) Why does the author contrast how Kenyan's treat the old and how the old are traditionally treated in Brazil and Australia **(2 mks)**

b) What is the writer's attitude towards the old people among the nomadic tribes in Australia and Brazil

f) Here in Kenya, as in many parts of Africa, old people are held in very high esteem.

(***Rewrite beginning: Old people…..***) **(2 mks)**

g) State the theme of this passage **(2 mks)**

h) Explain the meaning of each of the following words: **(5 mks)**

i) Root
ii) Exalt…….
iii) Inconceivable
iv) Apparently
v) Discord

3. Read the following comprehension passage and answer the questions that follow

Ethnocentrism is a way of putting ourselves at the centre of everything and judging all others by our standards. It is a universal weakness and one that is at the **root** of most tribal and racial misunderstandings. While we consider ourselves superior and **exalt** our customs, we look down with scorn on those who behave differently from ourselves. They are lazy, unintelligent, immoral, un-enterprising, and materialistic. The more different these people are from us, the stronger our condemnation.

But this outlook raises a key question – what are the criteria for making these judgments? In each society, customs evolve to meet specific needs. It is when outsiders judge these customs against their own, particularly when they are very different, that they find them absurd, illogical or even downright savage.

Here in Kenya as many parts of Africa, old people are held in very high esteem. Custom demands respect for the old, and in some cases, superstition enforces it by threatening that if the old are treated badly, their ghosts will take revenge on those who were unkind to them. The old people therefore enjoy a great deal of respect; they are consulted in decision- making and they continue to head their house holds even when their sons are grown up. We find it **inconceivable** that the people could treat their old in any other way.

When we learn that some nomadic tribes in Australia and Brazil used to kill their old, we immediately label them as barbaric and uncivilized. And yet, for those people, it was a perfectly practical thing to do. They had to walk long distances in search of pasture, often with enemies in pursuit. The old were a burden and if captured would be tortured to death; it was kinder to kill them

A further example of **apparently** strange behaviour is the treatment of old people in some modern European families. They put their old in homes for the aged, a practice which we may find cruel and selfish. Within the framework of these societies, however, this is quite acceptable. Many European houses are small, and domestic help is not readily available to care for the old. In an old people's home, they will have more company and attention. None of those ways is superior to the others. They are all ways of coping with the problem of the old and as long as they do not create **discord** in the society, they are justifiable.

Variations abound in all forms of behaviour. What, for example is the standard form of greeting? For some of us, the American nod of the head and 'Hi' may appear too casual and impersonal. To the Americans, our elaborate handshaking and exchange of courtesies may appear too ritualistic and a waste of precious time. The Baganda women kneel in greeting. Those sensitive about equality of the sexes may

find this behaviour objectionable. The French hug and kiss when they meet friends – some Africans may find this embarrassing.

The increased speed of travel has in a sense created a world community. There is even some validity in talking about the international man- one who can travel to any corner of the globe equipped with international language, dress and manners. But shall become sufficiently Iinternationalized so that we are no longer ethnocentric or shall we always remain intolerant?

a) According to the author, what is at the root of tribal and racial misunderstanding?
b) Why according to the passage, should we not condemn other people's customs?
c) Explain the irony in the way some nomadic tribes in Australia and Brazil used to treat their old
c) What does the writers achieve by contrasting the way Kenyans treat old people with the way the old were treated in Australia and Brazil

e) What is the writers attitude towards the treatment of old people among the nomadic tribes of Australia and Brazil
f) In not more than 40 words, summarize the argument in the passage

Rough copy

Final copy

g) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage
i) Root -
ii) Exalt–
iv) Putting ourselves at the centre of everything
v) Look down with scorn on

4. ***Read the following passage and answer the following that follow*:**

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

If you belong to a club, a college, a large company or some other institution, you will find that it has a set of rules. Theses govern the organizational structure of an institution, its composition, its powers and the rules which regulate its management. All persons who belong to the institution will have to abide by its rules. It is the same with the nations of the worlds. Each of them is governed by a set of rules, which is described in law as a constitution.

A constitution has been defined as 'a document having a special legal sanctity which sets out the frame and framework and the principal functions of the organs of government of a state and declares the principles governing the operation of these organs

Most modern constitutions are, in fact, contained in a formal document known as 'the constitution.' This constitution is described as a written constitution, because it is contained in a written law in the form of an Act of Parliament

A written constitution is generally contrasted with an unwritten constitution. An unwritten constitution is not found in any formal document as such, but is contained in a number of sources. One example of an unwritten constitution is the British constitution. Its sources are found in statute law, case law, conventions of the constitution and even in certain textbooks.

A further contrast between constitutions is that some are rigid while others are flexible. A rigid constitution is one which can only be changed as the result of a long and **cumbersome procedure**. Such constitutions can only be by definition, written constitutions. For example, an amendment to the American constitution can only be effected by the approval of the president , a two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives and the senate, and the approval of the three-quarters of the Legislature of the Federal States. It is possible to delay or **block** such amendments in either the House of the Representatives or the senate. It does not follow though, that all written constitutions are rigid. It depends on the manner in which an amendment can be made. A flexible constitution is a constitution which can be amended with ease. All unwritten constitutions will generally be flexible.

The Kenya constitution can be altered by a Bill supported on the second and third readings by votes of not less than sixty five percent of all the members of the National Assembly. Such a Bill also requires the assent of the President. There is no question of any **referendum** and the ease with which the Kenya constitution has been amended since the original independence constitution of 1963, suggests that although the constitution is written, it is nevertheless a flexible one.

Another distinction can be drawn between Unitary and Federal constitutions where ,under a unitary constitution, as is in Kenya, the Central Government retains the principal powers of state; there is no delegation of powers to the provinces. Under a federal constitution, the power of state are divided between the Central Government and the Federal States, as is the case in Nigeria.

The importance of the constitution in Kenya is made by the section 3 of the Act of Parliament. In here, the constitution is supported by the force of law throughout Kenya. If an other law is inconsistent with this constitution, the constitution shall prevail and the other law shall be **void**. This gives the High Court of Kenya power to declare any Act of parliament which is inconsistent with any part of the

constitution to be unconstitutional and void. In addition, if the Executive (which includes both the administration and the members of the local and central government) acts in an unconstitutional manner, an aggrieved person can apply to the High Court for declaratory order. This order can claim the action in question is **ultra vires.** In addition, he can apply for an order of injunction to restrain the Executive from acting in the manner it proposes.

From what has been said above, it is clear that there is a division of powers between the three organs. The powers of government are traditionally divided into three main organs; the executive, the judiciary and the legislative. This division, in a way, is necessary. If the same person or body exercised all the three functions, then there could be tyranny and arbitrary government. It is, therefore desirable that the power of government should be vested in different persons or bodies, but a strict separation is still not possible or desirable . In Kenya , we have separation of powers but only to a certain extent.

The legislature, which makes laws, includes certain members of the Executive Ministers who are responsible for carrying out the laws. This link here, between the executive and the Legislature, is essential for the efficient administration of government services. For example, the rent tribunals exercise a quasi- judicial function by these tribunals is not usurpation of the powers of the Judiciary. It is only a recognition of the fact that there are certain functions which can be conveniently administered by other bodies.

Adapted from The Laws of Kenya: An Introduction

By Tudor Jackson, Kenya literature Bureau, Nairobi, 1970.

a) What is the purpose of having rules in any organization according to the passage?

b) According to the passage, differentiate between a 'unitary' and a 'federal' constitution.

c) Describe the kind of constitution Kenya has in the passage.

d) In note form, state which constitution you would prefer and why.

e) A rigid constitution is one which can only be changed as a result of a long and cumbersome procedure' Begin: Only……..

f) In Kenya, we have a separation of powers but only to a certain extent. (Add a question tag)

g) *Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases:*

i) i) Void –

ii) Ultra vires –

iii) block -

iv) referendum

5. ***Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow***

Most of the 10 million Kenyans threatened with starvation are not where you thought they would be. They are not in the drought-stricken rural areas. They are instead, in the country's urban centres, huddled in the informal settlements famously known as slums.

New official report lays bare the reasons for Kenyan's hunger – and they go beyond rain failure. Drought is only one of the growing number of causes of hunger threatening nearly 10 million people in the country.

The Kenya Food Security Update- released early this week- says that the highest number of people who are likely to starve are low-income earners who live in urban informal settlements. According to the February 2009 Survey, 4.1million people in Nairobi and Mombasa slums are threatened with starvation because of reduced earnings resulting from the loss of employment after the elections violence.

Matters have been made a lot worse by rising food prices. In the slums, 37percent – or nearly four in every 10- of the households reported having only one meal a day. And adults are required to be of good behaviour by restricting the food portion they consume. People are running into debt, moving elsewhere or selling whatever belongings they have to survive according to the survey.

Ironically, this population is receiving the least help from the government, aid workers and good Samaritans who are lining up to give donations, everywhere. "The unfortunate reality is that intervening organizations tend to respond to emergencies fairly quickly and have less enthusiasm for funding and implementing non-food interventions that are, at the minimum, mitigative in nature," says the report. It is jointly published by the government, the World Food Programme, the United States Agency for International Development and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network.

As the global economic crisis bites and its effect are felt at home, it is unlikely that the rains – in whatever quantity – will alleviate the suffering of the urban hungry. The army of the manual workers, domestic and office support staff, security guards and idlers is hungry.

If they are not fed – and urgently, too – Kenyan's urban middle class can expect a spike in **larceny** and other petty crimes, all to their detriment. Not to forget the public face of the famine, those affected by the extended drought season are only 2.5million – and they have among their number some 850,000 school-age children.

Another 1.9 million people are faced with starvation because they are affected by HIV and Aids – either directly or have lost a breadwinner to the condition. A shocking admission in the report is that there are 150,000 people displaced after the elections who are in transit camps close to their homes but cannot return or farm. This number

receives food rations from the UN World Food Programme's Emergency Operation.

Officially, the government claims that it has moved 255,000 people out of camps for the displaced. With 150,000 people displaced after the election depending on **donor dole**, the resettlement effort has only benefited 105,000 people.This number constitutes 16 percent of the revised total of 663,000 displaced people which is the official figure from the Ministry of Special Programmes.Obviously, truth is something that makes the coalition Government extremely uncomfortable that it spends most of the time sugarcoating it.

(a) Where are most starving Kenyan's assumed to be? (2mks)

(b) What steps are victims of hunger taking for their survival? (3mks)

(c) What are the likely consequences of hunger on Kenyan's urban middle class? (2mks)

(d) Rewrite the following sentence beginning:

(Rising----------) "Matters have been made a lot worse by rising food prices

(e) What according to the passage is wrong with the approach taken by the groups assisting the hungry? (2mks)

(f) Make notes on the reasons for Kenyan's hunger (4mks)

(g) Why is the rain unlikely to alleviate the suffering of the urban hungry? (2mks)

(h) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passag(4mks)

(i) Alleviate.....

(ii) Larceny.....

(iii) Donor dole.....

(i) Sugarcoating.....

6. Read The Following Passage And Answer The Questions That Follows.

One of the oldest forms of recreation known to human kind, sports are the one arena in which many of the society's traditional strictures about masculinity are often loosened ,allowing boys to experience parts of themselves they reared experience elsewhere. At their best, sports provide boys with an opportunity for play in a free atmosphere so that they can be themselves and express a full range of emotions- from the exhilaration of a last minute goal to the acute disappointment of being defeated by the opposing team, from the joy of being the one to pull of unexpected play to the embarrassment of fumbling the ball in the last quarter of the game

Sports provide boys with the theater for the unfettered expressions of their feelings, a place where it is OK to be spirited, a motive and passionate. As twelve- year- old Max told me,"During school we have to be quiet, and raise our hands to talk. It is boring and sometimes I feel like there is nobody to talk to. I love doing sports after school because we can all be together. We to run fast, shout out things, scream, whatever. It lets me be me."

For many boys, sports can be a form of intimacy and a way to be honest. By temporarily freeing boys from the Boy Code — especially from the rules that say boys shouldn't express feelings, show, and affection or expose their yarning for connection -sports can become one of the most important activities through which our sons, as their genuine selves, can relate closely with girls and other boys.

But just as much as they can offer a break from the Boy Code, a chance for openness, expressions and intimacy, sports can also push back loneliness, shame and vicious competition. "It's rough out there" one high school football player recently told me. "Some guys play hard just the way they should. But other guys just seem like they are out to get you-you know, they try to demolish you". Thus sports can also be a place where boys show unbridled aggression, let out inappropriate feelings of anger and frustrations, and actually hurt other boys.

And then sports can thrust boys into a cult of competition, the goal of winning at any cost, a quest for narcissistic glory at the expense of others. They cause some boys- especially those who are not interested in sports or who are not skilled at playing them —to feel left out unworthy, a shamed.

I firmly believe that the positive benefits to boys dim when sports cease to be play. D.W. Winnicott, to distinguished English pyschoanalist observed that for children, play is at the heart of health integrated development. His words were especially pertinent to boys whole inner selves are too often suppressed. "Playing shows that the child is capable of developing a personal way of life and eventually becoming a whole being... welcomed by the world at large."

Sheer competition among ooysreareiyouna character and does little to bring boys closer to one another.

But sports, when they are played, can be a tremendously good thing for boys. The late commissioner of baseball and Renaissance scholar Giamatti A.BatletGiamati spoke of sports as, "that aspiration out of the self-for a moment in touch-with a joy free of all constraints. It is a sensation not of winning, but of fully playing ". When sports are kept in proper perspective — when we see sports primarily as a chance for boys come together for joyful, spirited high energy play-they can help boys discover new competencies, buttress their feelings of self-worth and reunite them with their authentic voices, enabling them to express the deepest stirrings of emotions in their hearts, widening their cycles of connection.

QUESTIONS.

1. In your own words, write the point that the author makes in the first sentence of this passage. (**2mks**
2. What is Max's attitude towards school? **(3mks)**
1. Re write the following sentences following the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning. (2mks)

(a)Some guys play hard just the way they should," said the student. (Rewrite in reported speech)

(b) During school we have to be quiet .(Add a question tag)

4. When do sports cease to be play according to the author? **(2mks)**
5. What do you think the author means by Boy Code? **(2mks)**
6. In not more than sixty words, summarize the disadvantages of sports as portrayed in the passage (6mks)

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7. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage

(a) Unfettered ……

(b)Pertinent……

(c)Buttress……

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

Choosing a career

The career market is full of opportunities. Gone are the days when we had 'either…. or' career choices. The time when women, for example, choose between only nursing, teaching and secretarial work are long gone. The explosion in communication technology, and the liberalization and globalization of the world economy has ensured that there is no longer a dearth of career choice. Today, colleges and universities offer a wide range of training opportunities to high school graduates. This has made choosing a care an involving process. It has also given rise to the need for career counseling.

When choosing a career, whether you have the help of a career counsellor or not, there are several factors that you should consider. These include your abilities or talents, your interests, your priorities, and the available opportunities in the job market.

The skills required in a particular career and the ability to gain them through education must be considered when choosing careers. Becoming a doctor, for instance, requires extensive education and training, and many years of educational

commitment. In addition to the compulsory subjects, the academic background required for this career is good grades in Chemistry and Biology at secondary school level. If your ability in these subjects is just average, you would be overstretching your luck to enroll for a Bachelor of Medicine degree course. In the past, students have chosen to pursue training in engineering, even when their ability to handle Physics and Mathematics was low. This, in many cases, has made them drop out of the class mid-course. The waste of time and resources would have been avoided if they had considered a career that did not require the ability to handle Mathematics and Physics well.

There are times when people have been driven to choose a particular career because of the salary and prestige associated with jobs in that field. At times, the desire to take certain courses comes from within the individual, but most times, individuals feel pressured by peers or family to take certain courses. Joining a career in which you have no interest is a recipe for a dull life since you will spend most of your working hours doing something you do not like. Your career does not necessarily have to be your passion, but it should not bore you to death either. You can work out your interests by identifying the subjects you enjoy most at school, or the topics that are of interest to you and for which you take the initiative to read on your own.

It is true that many young people are attracted move by the social mobility that the job might provide than by their interest in the career. However, big role in job satisfaction as many people think. Of course we all have to make a living, but if you do not like your job, it does not matter how much you get paid to do it. What does matter is how well a career choice matches your values. If you value variety, collaboration, and creativity, for example, you would not find job satisfaction in a career where you are working alone and doing the same thing every day.

The availability of jobs in a particular field should also be a factor in choosing a career. This should be considered alongside the skills and education sought in a given field. Most times, highly competitive field require more education but may not pay well. When there are more applicants for a particular position, unique personality traits become an added benefit. However, in fields where there are fewer applicants than the positions available, the pay may be more and the job may require less education.

Nevertheless, one should be discouraged by the scarcity of employment positions because institutions of higher learning now emphasize that they are not simply training people to get out and look for jobs. They are training people to get out and create jobs. Therefore, the availability of job opportunities is not necessarily limited

to presence of employers. It also encompasses opportunities for self-employment which everyone is free to explore.

1. What has ensured that there is no longer a dearth of career choice. **(3 marks)**
2. What has created the necessity for career counseling? **(1 mark)**
3. Why is one's ability an important factor in career choice. **(1 mark)**
4. According to the passage, which career should a person who values variety choose? **(1mark)**
5. Make notes on factors to consider when choosing a career?
6. What drives people to choose a particular career?
7. What evidence is given in the passage to support the statement 'money does not play as a big role in job satisfaction'?
8. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage? (4 marks)
(a) Dearth ……
(b) Social mobility ……
(c) Liberalization ……
(d) Collaboration ……
9. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. **(2 marks)**
(a) The career market is full of many opportunities. (Begin: There ……..)
(b) The waste of time and resources would have been avoided if they had considered a career that did not require the ability to handle Mathematics and Physics well. (Begin: If …….)

8. Read the passage below and answer all the questions that follow

Society has the obligation to provide young people with the right knowledge and skills to become productive workers, good parents and responsible citizens, according a World Bank Report, Development and the Next Generation. And it is through education that the young develops their ability to be productive workers, good parents and responsible citizens, World Development Report, 2007, authored by World Bank notes.

The report says that effective investments need to happen during childhood and adolescence for it to bear fruits. Investments in adolescence are needed to make earlier investments during childhood pay off a hundred fold. The report underscores the need to establish a strong secondary education that will further strengthen the capabilities that primary education established.

It stresses the need to improve the relevance and quality of post primary education by teaching students the practical knowledge, thinking and behavioral skills demanded by the labour market. To achieve this, the education system must promote a teaching method that leads to high learning achievement and blends the academic and vocational curricular. It should link what happens in school to local economy.

To improve the relevance of education to the learners, the report says, education must produce peep with strong thinking and interpersonal skills because job tasks are increasingly requiring problem solving, and communciaiton skills. Entrepreneurs are also increasingly demanding thinking skills and problem and behavioral skills such as self-confidence and leadership.

In a nutshell, what are the types of skills that a topnotch education system requires? It requires two basic types of skills: thinking skills and behavioral skills. Thinking skills include conceptual, critical and creative skills. High quality education develops learners with superior conceptual, analytical and critical skills – skills that condition the learner to be curious,. Inquisitive and always posing and seeking answers to problem situations or processes. Behavioral skills include such traits as perseverance, self-discipline, teamwork, the ability to negotiate risks.

The report also still highlights the enduring role of what it terms basic skills which is literacy and numeracy-ability to read, write and count. These basic skills are needed for further learning, work and life. The report also identifies what it terms post basic skills-the higher order thinking skills, and higher order behavioural skills such as decision-making skills, team work, the ability to negotiate conflict and manage risks and specific knowledge applied to real-life situations, and vocational skills. The foregoing demonstrates the integral role of Early Childhood and Primary and Secondary cycle plays in crating the foundation for higher education in tertiary and Universality education. The quality of higher education is as good as the primary and secondary education.

(Adapted FromElimu News. A Newsletter of Ministry of Education. Issue No. 7 Dec. 2012)

a) According to the passage what is the role of the society in the development of an individual? (2 marks)

b) In what ways can an education system attain the demands of the job market? (3 marks)

c) Contrast thinking and behavourial skills (4 marks)

d) In not more than 40 words, summarize what is expected of a person who has attained post basic skills (5 marks)

e) Explain the relationship between primary and secondary education (2 marks)

f) The report says that effective investments need to happen during childhood and adolescence for it to bear fruits, (Rewrite using a conditional) (1 mark)

g) How does post secondary education benefit from lower levels of education? (1 mark)

h) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage (3 marks)

a. Underscores……...

b. Blends……

c. Topnotch……..

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

The recent claim by scientists at Egerton University that the water table in the South Rift is dropping is alarming. The researchers have noted with great concern that several boreholes in the region have dried up and water volume in several rivers has rapidly reduced as a result of clearing of trees in the Mau forest. This significantly affects Lake Nakuru as its shoreline has noticeably been receding over time. We are being told this at a time when the Ministry of Natural Resources has already laid down plans to clear gazetted forests saying it to settle landless people. We cannot allow this to happen. In the past, we have watched influential people plunderKarura, Aberdares and Mt. Kenya forests. Marmanet forest in Laikipia is no more after several farmers were allocated the public land. We cannot afford to interfere with the water catchment areas of the great rivers of this country because they are our lifeline. Not so long ago, this country suffered crippling power rationing regime for more than six months, seriously hampering economic growth. Industries ground to a halt, laying off a number of employees; complicating an already worse unemployment crisis. This should have woken us up from the deep slumber that "all is well."

Ours is a tale of unfettered impunity. Throughout the country, we read of owners of large flower farmers who have diverted the river course into their farms to irrigate their crops, denying those living downstream a source of water. Others are busy clearing wetlands, seriously interfering with nature's ecological balance. We hear of industries shamelessly emptying their waste into rivers. Apart from that, influential transporters ferry truckloads of charcoal and the precious sandalwood under the noses of the police. More often than not, apart from empty rhetoric, we never get to hear that those responsible have been punished.

When the government kicked off the drive to reclaim the Mau forest, there was a flurry of activities from all and sundry. All came together in a massive tree planting exercise. However, the politicization of the compensation claims put forward by large estate owners with the Mau Complex, brought things to a halt. The enthusiasm has since died and no one knows when the matter will be brought to a conclusion.

We depend too much on our rivers to allow any selfish individual to interfere with their watershed. Needless to say, our complacent attitude towards environmental issues has made environmental problems uncontrollable. It is the high time we came together and took care of our environment.

The government through National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) , NGO's and environmental lobby groups should step up efforts to sensitize people of all walks of life on the need to conserve our natural heritage for the future generations. This should be coupled with replanting of trees on all deforested government land and intensified practice in agro-forestry. The ban on cultivation along river banks and indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal burning must be enforced.

Apart from that, steps should be put in place towards revocation of all irregular allocation of government forests to individuals. Government officers suspected of abetting land grabbing must face the full force of the law. Industries that dispose off toxic or untreated waste into the environment should also be dealt with firmly.

It's time we took a step towards safeguarding our environment. There is need to develop a sense of collective responsibility. Considering the fact that the United States rejected the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, we should be even more vigilant and jealously safeguard what nature has provided. It's our environment, our country, our heritage. We need it to pass it on to our descendants.

(a) What evidence is given in paragraph 1 to show that the water table in the South Rift is falling?(2 mks)

(b) What excuse is the government giving for its plans to clear gazetted forests? (1mk)

(c) Using information in the second paragraph, summarize how impunity, has led to environmental degradation. (4 mks)

(d) How does power rationing affect economic growth? (2 mks)
(e) What halted the reclaiming of the Mau Complex? (2 mks)
(f) Why is the shoreline of Lake Nakuru receding? (1mk)
(g) What should the government do to address the environmental problems? Write your answer in note
Form (4mks)
(h) Explain the following words as used in the passage. (4 mks)
(i) Rapidly _____
(ii) Plunder _____
(iii) Intensified _____
(iv) Safeguard _____

For Marking Schemes/Answers

Contact Mr Isaboke

0746-222-000

OR

0742-999-000

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CALL/TEXT/WHATSAPP

0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

mwalimuconsultancy@gmail.com

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