Name …… Stream…… Index Number……

Candidate's Signature…… Date ……

101/2
ENGLISH
PAPER 2
(**Comprehension, Literary Appreciation and Grammar)**
Nov-Dec 2020
2½ HOURS

WIOBIERO SECONDARY SCHOOL
HOLIDAY TRACKER EXAMINATION EVALUATION
English Paper 2
Marking Scheme

Instructions to candidates

(a)Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
(b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
*(c)Answer **ALL** the questions in this question paper.*
(d) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
*(e)**This paper consists of 14 printed pages***
*(f) **Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.***

For Examiners' use only

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20 1	
4	15	

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

On any given Sunday, all across the world, churches are likely to have more women in the pews than men. Some estimates place the so-called “gender gap” in America at 61 percent women. That means that every Sunday there are millions more women attending church than men.

There are several theories put forward to account for why, comparatively, there are so few men attending church. One theory is that the church’s teachings, emphasizing humility, holiness, and introspection, are seen by some men as “weak” or somehow less than masculine. Men are seeking to be challenged with “bold” messages of adventure, danger, and aggressiveness.

Finding the right activities to attract men is also a challenge for many churches. Some **c**ongregations make an extra effort to provide times of fellowship and bonding for men by adding hunting expeditions, fishing trips, mountain climbing sports, … to their schedules.

Another theory is that many churches, by omission or commission, create a feminine atmosphere with their décor. Floral arrangements, pastel colours, frilly curtains, and pictures of passive, pastoral scenes make for a peaceful ambiance, but they tend to make men feel a disconnect with their churches. Some churches attempt to appeal to **masculine sensibilities** by changing their décor to something edgier, darker, more robust, and less nurturing.

Another explanation for why there are so few men in church has to do with the **stereotypical** masculine ego. Men are naturally self-reliant, headstrong, and proud, the theories go, and are therefore naturally more resistant to the divine call to humility and submission. The gospel confronts our need, and men are often averse to admitting neediness.

There are other hypotheses, such as upbringing. Most men were reared by fathers who did not attend church services and so have no role model for masculine involvement in a church. There is the suggestion that men, the traditional breadwinners, are too busy working—or enjoying their day off work—to commit to a church. And overly sentimental church music is sometimes mentioned as something that keeps men away, too.

There might be a **grain of truth** in each of these theories, but none of them fully explain the gender gap in modern churches. No one rejects church simply because of frilly curtains or a **sappy song**; there is most likely a deeper problem.

Men avoid church for a variety of reasons, and church leaders should be aware of those possible reasons as they reach out to young men, husbands, and fathers. Men should be challenged to emulate the heroes of the faith—robust men such as Moses, Elijah, and Peter. The Christian life should be presented as the adventure it truly is. And we should pray that God would increase the number of men who recognize their God-given responsibilities and who are unafraid to commit their talents and service to a local church.
(Adapted from New Horizons; EAEP)

a) According to paragraph one, what percentage of men are said to attend church on Sunday?
(1mark)

Thirty nine per cent of men attend church. ***(Do not accept numeral***)

b) From paragraph two, what can you deduce in the feeling of the men towards religious messages? (3marks)

That of hatred/contempt. Because the messages are meek and therefore lack in what is manly/masculine hence not appealing.
(Accept hateful/dislike/contemptuous) Put 1 tick for identification; 1 tick for illustration but award 3 marks

c) In what ways can the church be made to attract more men on Sundays? (2marks)

By introducing more challenging thins like hunting, mountaineering, sports to appeal to their manly hence attractive.

d) Explain the irony of ambience referred to in the passage. (2marks)

Whereas the churches are decked with flowers and beautiful curtail frills to attract the congregation, it only serves to attract men and not women. Instead it repels the men from church.

e) What in the passage suggests that the theories may be erroneous?
(1mark)

The fact that none of these theories explain the absence of men in modern churches

f) The gospel confronts our need, and men are often averse to admitting neediness.
(Rewrite beginning: Men…) (1 mark)

Men are often averse to admitting neediness which the gospel confronts.

g) Why do you think Moses, Elijah and Peter are mentioned in this passage?(3 marks)

These are biblical male heroes that have achieved manly fetes that could be used to inspire men to attend churches on Sunday.

h) Of what significance is humour in the passage? (3marks)

It is humorous that the humility the church emphasizes on is meek and less attractive to men who want more adventurous and aggressiveness which the church homilies do not offer. This humour makes the passage interesting. (*NOTE: the humour must be identified clearly and the significance well brought out)*

i) Give the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (4marks)

1. masculine sensibilities

   manly emotions/awareness/perceptiveness

2. stereotypical

   not based on facts but generalizations

3. grain of truth

   little truth

4. sappy song

   sentimental song

2.Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow:

When they recently stayed in their uncle's home, she had come face to face with some of the best tenets of Nasila culture that was also the Maa culture. She found out that the girl child was always protected and shielded from males who **ogled** and stared at them with not so good intentions. Whenever there were male visitors in the home the girls were shepherded away, into one of the aunt's houses. And their aunts served the visitors. The girls only came out after the

guests had gone. Some of the elders, were courteous enough to ask, before they entered a house, whether there were children in there. And in Maa, the term children always referred to girls. If they were in, elders would either move to another house or if they must enter, the mother of the girls would tell the daughters to move to one of her aunts' houses and in such case, the elders would politely stand outside the house until the girls left. During their stay in their uncle's home, they hardly came face to face with him. There was hardly any interaction between the fathers and their daughters. And the fathers jealously guarded the privacy of their daughters and ensured their security.

It took a lot of persuasion to have Resian agree to serve Oloisudori and his friends the following day. And she was only convinced when she was told her father's business depended on her decision.

By morning, stubborn Resian had gotten her way. She had demanded that her sister Taiyo also be enlisted among those who would serve the distinguished guests. When her mother resisted, saying the guest's wish should be respected, Resian had *put up a spirited fight,* arguing that it was wrong for them as a family to allow a visitor, whoever he was, to dictate as to who amongst the members of the family should attend to him. She rejected Taiyo's argument that since they had promised *Yeiyo –kiti* that they would go and help her plaster her kitchen; she would better be there to represent her. Resian said their *Yeiyo-kiti* would surely understand if they told her they were serving her father's guests. In lowered tones, she told Taiyo she needed her presence to fortify her spirit for Oloisudori terrified her.

It was after their mother consulted their father that it was settled. Taiyo was to assist in serving the visitors alongside her sister Resian.

1. Describe what made Resian to reminisce their stay at the Simiren's. (2marks)
   In their home in Nasila visitors violated their privacy by walking into their house at will making them feel insecure whereas in uncle Simiren's home, there was order, protection and respect for the girls'and their privacy

2. Why was the visitor mentioned in this excerpt coming to Resian's home? (2marks)

Having paid five hundred thousand as dowry to their father, Oloisudori was coming to pick up his young educated bride, Resian.

3. List any three aspects of the best of Nasila culture Resian encounters at the Simiren's home (3marks)

-**Girls were herded to another house whenever a male visitor came**

- **The aunts served the visitors.**
- **Some elders showed courtesy by asking if girls were in the house before they could enter.**
- **In case the girls were the only ones in, the elders would move to another house if they must enter.**
- **The girls hardly came face to face with their uncle.**
- **Fathers jealously guarded their daughters' privacy.**
- **Fathers ensured the safety of their daughters**

(Mark any 3 points. The points must be in note- form)

3. From your knowledge of the entire novel, explain the irony in this excerpt. (2marks)
   Whereas in their home the girls' privacy was invaded by the many visitors they had and their father failed to protect them, in uncle Simiren's home, the daughters' safety was ensured by their father and their privacy jealously guarded.(A home that should offer them protection is their source of insecurity yet a home that is not theirs is a source of tranquillity, order and safety)

4. "And she was only convinced when she was told her father's business depended on her decision." (Rewrite beginning: Only…)(1mark)
   Only after she was told that her father's business depended on her decision was she convinced.

5. Why do you think Resian is referred to as 'stubborn'? (2marks)
   She put up a spirited fight to ensure Oloisudori did not control their family by telling her parents that they should not be dictated to by a visitor / She also reasons out with Taiyo to stay behind and fortify her spirits against Oloisudori's terrifying presence.

6. What in this excerpt shows that Resian is reasonable in this excerpt? (2marks)
   Resian argues that a visitor should not dictate to them as family as to how he should be welcome into their home. She also readily convinces Taiyo that their aunt would not take offence if she didn't go out to help her with plastering because they had a visitor.

7. Apart from tradition, explain one other theme projected in this excerpt. (3marks)

There is the theme of <u>determination</u>. Resian puts up a spirit fight against her parents' demand to have her serve the visitor alone and in the end manages to have her way by- making Taiyo to stay behind to help her.

There is the theme of <u>blackmail</u>. They use their father's business so as to arm-twist Resian to give in to their demands.

There is also the theme of <u>greed.</u> That Ole Kaelo's business depended on how well Resian pleased their benefactor- Oloisudori. *(Mark any one theme; 1mark for identification and 2marks for clear illustrations)*

8. Identify and explain clearly one negative trait of Mama Milanoi in this excerpt. (2marks)

She is dependent/indecisive. She cannot make her own decision but relies on her husband to make decisions for her.

9. Mention any two dramatic things that happen immediately after this excerpt.(2 marks)

-**Resian and Taiyo conspire to return Oloisudori's gifts by wrapping them up nicely and presenting it to him.**

- **The parents experience a dream in which they see that Resian has accepted to be married to Oloisudori after all.**
- **Resian dresses in the best outfit (taffeta) making the father and mother think that she has readily accepted to be married by Oloisudori.**
- **Resian and Oloisudori have a face-off in which Resian insults Oloisudori and walks out on him. *(Mark any 2 points*)**

10. Describe Resain's attitude towards Nasila culture in this excerpt. (2marks)

She admires/likes/loves Nasila culture for it protects the girl child against predation and intrusion into personal space. *(1mark for identification; 1mark for correct illustration)*

11. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the excerpt. (2marks)

(a) ogled … **stared lustfully or covetously *(1mark)***

put up a spirited fight… **determined. *(1mark)***

3.Read the oral narrative* below *then answer the questions that follow.

The Moon, it is said, once sent an insect to men, saying, “Go to men and tell them, ‘As I die, and dying live, so you shall also die, and dying live’”

The insect started with the message, but while on his way, was overtaken by hare, who asked, “On what errand are you bound?”

The insect answered, I am sent by the Moon to men, to tell them that as she dies and dying lives, so shall they also die and dying live.”
The hare said, “As you are an awkward runner, let me go.” With these words he ran off, and when he reached men, said, “I am sent by the Moon to tell you, ‘As I die and dying perish, in the same manner you also shall die and come wholly to an end.’”

The hare then returned to the Moon and told her what he had said to men. The Moon reproached him angrily saying, “Do you dare tell the people a thing which I have not said?”

With these words the Moon took up a piece of wood and struck the hare on the nose. Since that day the hare’s nose has been slit but men believe what hare had told them.
(Taken from <u>African Folktales</u>; edited by Paul Radin)

a) Classify this oral narrative. Illustrate your answer (2 marks)
Explanatory/aetiological story. It explains where the hare has a slit nose

b) What evidence is there in the story to show that it is a translation? (2 marks)

“As I die and die live.” It means that if you are a live you will die but there is life after death.

c) Identify and explain any two features of oral narratives evident in this narrative. (4marks)

- **Fantasy- the hare and insects are made to talkf. It makes the story real and interesting/takes the reader to the realm of unreal world.**
- **Moral lesson- obedience is better than sacrifice.**
- **Timelessness. The story refers to an event that is said to have happened in a distant time in history.**

d) Describe the character of men in this narrative (2 marks)

- **They are gullible/foolish. Even after the hare giving them a distorted message they still believed him.**

e) What does this story reveal about death? (2marks)

- **Death is inevitable; one must live then die**
- **There is life after death; after death one lives in the spirit.**

f) How different is the Moon's message from the one delivered by the hare? (2 marks)

The Moon says that there is life after death yet the moon says that death marks the end of life.

g) Describe one social activity of the society portrayed in the story? (2 marks)

- **Death brings people together eg."As I die and die live..."**

h) Describe the tone projected in this narrative? (2marks)

The tone is critical. Hare is blamed for the man's woes. Hare suffers for distorting the message.

i) Explain the moral of this story (2 mark)

When we distort messages given to us we suffer. The Hare suffered a s lit nose for distorting Moon's message to Men

4. GRAMMAR

(a)Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate preposition. (3 marks)

(i) The accident occurred when the brakes of the care gave **out.**

(ii) Focused students never throw **in** the towel.

(iii) The most wanted criminal turned themselves **in** last night.

(b) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each

(4 marks)

(i) They read the novel. They discussed it in class. They didn't understand its title. (Rewrite into one sentence without using 'and')

They read the novel, discussed it in class <u>but (</u>they) didn't understand its title.

(ii) They lost their phones while playing near the swimming pool. (Rewrite beginning with a present participle)

Playing near the swimming pool, they lost their phones. *(DO NOT award if the comma is missing)*

(iii) They were about to sit their exams when they realized it had leaked. (Rewrite using 'hardly')

Hardly had they sat for their exam when they realized it had leaked/ They had hardly sat for their exam when they realized it had leaked.

(iv) The minister said that they would not tolerate crowding in public places and that those who would not wear masks would be dealt with sternly. (Rewrite in direct speech)

The minister said, "We will not tolerate crowding in public places and those who will not wear masks will be dealt with sternly."(Do not award if any punctuation is missing)

(c) Use the correct form of the word in brackets to fill in the blank space in each of the following sentences.

(3 marks)

(i) Only the **incorruptible** will live in peace in the new political dispensation. (corrupt)

(ii) The aim of education is to make one **functional** (function)

(iii) Their greed for money was **unrivalled (**rival).

(d) Replace each of the underline word with a phrasal verb. (3 marks)

(i) They used **falsified** documents to access their bank accounts

made up

(ii) They **disappeared** into the dark Kakamega forest.

petered out

(iii) Taiyo **resembled** her mother.

took after

NB: Must begin with small letters (Do not award if it begins with capital letter)

(e) Arrange the following words in the order you would find them in a dictionary.

(2marks)

grow, money, grit, genre, meagre, wretched

genre, grit, grow, meagre, money, wretched

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