

FORM 2; COMPREHENSION WORK

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 2.*

ENGLISH & LITERATURE

SERIES 1

For Marking Schemes

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MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

COMPREHENSION

1. *Read the following passage then answer questions that follow.*

Soil erosion is a continual process in nature. Over the centuries weather and rocks interact to replace work out soil. Much as man renews his outer layer of skin. But the accelerated soil erosion created by man often destroys faster than nature can renew. It usually results from rapid and thoughtless exploitation, an attempt to obtain the maximum product as quickly as possible. This attitude has led to excessive cultivation, deforestation, overgrazing, failure to consider the nature of the soil and its environment and reluctance to devote labour and finance to maintaining its qualities. The results are seen in the barren lands of North Africa, the Middle East, and south china. And soil erosion has been a factor in the downfall of past civilizations. Perhaps the most frequently quoted example of soil erosion is that of the American dust bowl. Its natural equilibrium was upset by over cultivation and the land was reduced to near desert conditions. Wind erosion accelerated the process assisted by a succession of the dry years. There are many areas of the USA which have felt the impact of wind erosion. Others have been subject to water erosion on land which, through misuse has lost its fertility.

A number of measures which help to conserve soil have been in use for centuries in many parts of the world. Their primary aim is to make the best use of rain. They include terracing, contour farming and strip ploughing which control the quantity and pace of water run-off. Over the years, many of the best soils have been developed under grass. The soil itself must have a good biological content of minute organisms to circulate the nutrients and to maintain a health structure. With some crops, soil conservation is facilitated by allowing weeds to grow or by cultivating leguminous crops. These help to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and can be ploughed back as manure.

To restore vegetational cover to barren lands is a slow process, but the scientific and technical problems are far outweighed by those arising from man's use of domestic animals, notably goats and sheep. These animals have caused soil erosion in many areas and it is urgently necessary to have more control over them. Goats and sheep have grazed large areas of Mediterranean countries into subsistence farming or deserts; they prevent tree growth and have reduced the average tree line by 1000 feet in four centuries. Unfortunately they and cattle are still being introduced into areas being cleared of forests in Africa. For example, the cattle of Maasai in Tanzania give rise to much erosion in their now restricted territories. In many instances, a far greater yield of protein could be obtained by 'farming' the wild animals in these territories. These animals and plants on which their life is based have achieved a

harmony or balance in their relationship which, history, shows is rarely achieved between the goat, as farmed by humans, and its terrain.

Adapted from Man and Environment by Robert Arvil

1. Explain how soil erosion replace work out soil
2. **Soil** erosion is said to be a naturally occurring process in nature. What role does man play in making soil erosion a harmful process?
3. Perhaps the most frequently quoted examples of soil erosion is that of the American dust bowl. *Begin: The American dust bowl.....)*
4. How does the writer show that soil erosion is a global problem?
5. Which is the greatest consequence of soil erosion recorded in history according to this passage?
6. “It usually results from rapid and thoughtless exploitation, an attempt to obtain the maximum product as quickly as possible. State the word class of the underlined words as used in the passage

Example: Exploitation: noun

Usually:.....

Thoughtless:.....

7. Why do you think the word: ‘*Farming*’: in the last paragraph has been put in quotation marks?
8. What measures have been used in many parts of the world to conserve soil?
(Answer in note form)
9. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage.
 - i) Renew.....
 - ii) Barren.....
 - iii) Pace.....

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

A situation whereby a large number of mentally and physically capable people of working age are willing to work but cannot find work is usually known as unemployment. In Africa, the unemployment rate is estimated to be 27-29%. This way beyond the usual acceptable rate of 4%. This is a grievous situation which has contributed to the soaring levels of poverty witnessed all around us.

But what are the causes of unemployment? Can anything be done to **ease** the situation? First. Political upheavals have played a key role in promoting the sky rocketing levels of unemployment. Civil wars and ethnic clashes have led to bloodshed

and massive loss of life. As is expected, foreign investors have fled for their safety. They have shut down their companies and relocated their businesses to places that are more conducive to the thriving of their enterprises. The results are usually jobless and consequently poverty.

Ordinary citizens rarely ferment political trouble. Their “leaders” do it in an effort to upstage one another and make political and economic gains. Through their vote, citizens have the means of ensuring that such people do not **accede** to power.

Contrary to expectation, international trade has not helped the situation for a long time. The developed countries, instead, have taken advantage of this trade to exploit Africans making them even poorer. Liberation of trade has meant that goods from all manner of places are allowed into the country. Most of these are cheaper than locally produced ones because the costs of production are lowered by efficiency factors and government subsidies. As a result local infant industries are unable to compete and end up collapsing. Once again many are left unemployed.

In addressing this problem, the buck stops with African governments. It is upon them to create an enabling environment for local industries by way of improving infrastructure and security and also giving tax waivers. Sound policies that enhance efficiency in the sector should be instituted.

In addition, the unemployment problem is worsened by a shortage of entrepreneurs. Many people lack the necessary skills, spirit of boldness and risk taking attitudes required in starting business ventures. Though they have the capital, they do not invest it locally. Thus they deny many people a chance for employment. Some prefer to stash their money in foreign accounts.

A sense of **patriotism** is called for here. Nothing gives greater joy and satisfaction than knowing that one has contributed to the betterment of the lives of others, as they say east or west, home is the best, and so investing locally will have multiple benefits. African governments and NGO’s must also do more in equipping those interested with entrepreneurial skills.

Moreover the African system of education has failed to change the white collar job mentality. Many are those who believe that these are more prestigious and better paying than blue collar jobs. This has meant that opportunities in the informal sectors go unexploited while there is excess unabsorbed labour in the white collar sector.

To solve this problem, People need to be socialized differently. The 8.4.4 system of education in Kenya is a step in this direction. One of its objectives is to equip its recipients with progressive attitude and skills necessary for self-reliance.

As we have seen, unemployment is a big problem in Africa; it is directly connected to the high poverty levels crippling many people. However, with concerted efforts, the situation can be alleviated.

- a) What is the subject matter of this passage?
- b) According to the first paragraph, who are the unemployed?
- c) How would citizens ensure their peace?
- d) *Rewrite the following sentences by putting the first three words in parenthesis:-.*

“Through their votes, citizens have the means of ensuring that such people do not accede to power”

- e) According to the passage, why is the expression “*their leaders*” enclosed in quotation marks?
- f) Explain what is meant by “*the buck stops with African government.*”
- g) Make notes on the effects of international trade
 - i) Ease.....
 - ii) Accede.....
 - iii) Patriotism.....

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

All the interested parties in the education sector are impressed by the Kenya National Examination Council’s measures to ensure this year’s national examinations are free of cheating.

It is for this reason that the 276,224 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (K.C.S.E) candidates have 4,834 examination centres **manned** by 4,886 supervisors who are assisted by 13,796 invigilators. All these are qualified teachers who have been recruited mainly for their integrity.

The centres are manned by 4,886 armed police officers who are ready for action should there be trouble. And as if this is not enough, there are 686 senior officers manning areas at stations where examination papers are kept.

Before they get into the examination rooms, the candidates are thoroughly searched. Bags containing question papers are opened by the supervisor in the presence of all candidates and thoroughly searched.

Any remaining question papers are sealed and kept in full view of the candidates during the particular paper’s entire duration. At the time of sitting for the paper, candidates are under hawk-eyed invigilators. And at the end of the paper answer booklets are sealed as all candidates, invigilators and the head teacher witness. All these measures are commendable.

The KNEC deserves a pat on the back also due to the fast reaction Kenyans received from it whenever the media report leakages, which, in any case, turn out to be **hoaxes**. In fact, all doubting Thomases are beginning to have faith in the KNEC.

However, all these money-**guzzling** measures would be unnecessary if Kenyan students had been brought up in a morally upright environment.

Examination cheating shows how morally deprived our society has become. It is a sign that parents and teachers have failed in their duty of moulding the youngsters.

Kenyans must stop and think why the current generation believes in short cut to its desire and does not wish to sweat for it. As Kenyans, we should find out if our education system is catering for the students' moral and ethical needs. Whenever things go wrong in education, interested parties are quick to point accusing fingers. Teachers blame parents and the society and parents blame teachers. This dangerous **buck-passing** game should be stopped to save the youth who are foundation of the country's future.

The responsibility of instilling moral and ethics rests squarely on education institutions. School play a crucial role as far as the transmission of value is concerned as once children start going to school; they spend more time with teachers than with any other person.

This is why what teachers say is gospel to them, and not even parents can make them think otherwise.

A teacher can make a great contribution to the fostering of sound and religious values in children by taking interest in their behaviour. *(Adapted from the Saturday Nation, November 3, 2007)*

- a) Make notes on the precautions put in place to ensure that the national examinations are free of cheating.
- b) Give two reasons the writer attributes to the examination cheating.
- c) Why does the writer think that instilling morals and ethics solely rests on education institutions?
- d] The KNEC deserves a pat for taking (strong) measures to curb examination anomalies. *Use the word in brackets appropriately.*
- e) Explain the contextual meanings of the following words.
 - (i) Manned ... controlled
 - (ii) Hoaxes
 - (iii) Guzzling ...
 - (iv) Buck-passing -

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

You could win a car, a motorcycle, or a generous cash reward. But you have to score an 'A' in the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education first. As the cut throat competition for the best performance among schools intensifies, ingenious school administrators are coming up with all kinds of rewards to motivate their students to turn into top performers in the national examinations.

The top reward, a car, was promised to the top student at Nairobi school, while Alliance and Mang'u high schools promised to reward each 'A' grade student with shs.10,000. But Kianjuri High school has a different reward altogether.

At the beginning of 2006, 14-year-old Francis Itote walked through the wrought iron gate of Kianjuri High school. Four years later, he rode out of the school on a brand new motorcycle.

Itote's new ride was a gift from the school's board of governors because he had given the school its first 'A' in the last five years.

The board had challenged last year's candidates with an enticing offer; anyone who got an 'A' in KCSE would receive a motorcycle, with a one year comprehensive insurance cover and shs.5,000 cash prize. The motorcycle is valued at shs.70,000.

In a region where motorcycle taxis are valued by **enterprising youth**, the prize elicited immediate and intense competition among students.

As the motorcycle was officially handed over to 19-year-old Itote at a colourful ceremony on the school's football field; students could not wait to dash back to class to study in a bid to claim the motorcycle next year.

"If I get one, I will go straight into the boda boda business," said Max Muturi, a form four student.

All over Kenya, school boards as well as old boys and girls associations are willing to spend millions on incentives for students.

But education officials, including school principals, warn that these material rewards may not be the best way to prepare top students to face the **challenges of everyday life** after school.

"Motivating students by giving them money may not be sustainable in the long run," says Patrick Nyagosia, a provincial director of education. The official warns that once top students step into a world where money is scarce; their level of motivation might come crashing down.

Dr. Stephen Wahome, a clinical psychologist with psychological Health services, Nairobi, concurs. If not well handled, some of the incentives given by schools can easily end up doing more harm than good.

"Unless the reward had some relevance to the young learners' mental and emotional status, it can easily **disorientate** them," warns the psychologist.

(Adapted from 'Saturday Nation' March 27, 2010)

- (a) Why do school administrators come up with all kinds of rewards?
- (b) In note form, list the types of rewards offered by the various schools
- (c) What is the main requirement to deserve the above rewards?
- (d) According to the passage, what enabled Francis Itote to ride out of school on a brand new motorcycle?

- (e) If I get one, I will go straight into the boda boda business.
Rewrite using 'unless'
- (f) What is ironic about the mode of rewards given to top performers by school administrators?
- (g) School boards as well as old boys and girls associations are willing to spend millions on incentives for students. *Rewrite using ...not only....*
- (h) Briefly describe the author's attitude towards material rewards to students
- (i) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage:
enterprising youth..... young, industrious people(1) challenges of everyday life..... ups and downs faced in life(1). disorientate..... make unstable.(1)..

5. QUESTION 1: COMPREHENSION.

(20MKS)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Substance Abuse has emerged in recent decades as a major concern both on and off the job. Although reasons vary, substance abuse can be a way that some people try to manage or reduce distress.

But it is important to be clear on what is generally meant by a drinking problem. In all cases related to alcohol abuse, a common factor is the unfavorable effect alcohol has on the health or well-being of the drinker and his or her associates. Common signs and symptoms that frequently indicate a drinking problem include being constantly absent from work, causing on-the-job accidents and expressing grievances most of the time.

Alcoholic employees can sometimes go undetected for years. Coworkers cover up for those unable to perform their jobs because of drunkenness. Even managers may be adept at concealing their alcohol abuse problems. Their secretaries or loyal associates may cover up for them. Alcoholics can be clever at inventing "credible" excuses when detected: "I must have a drink or two when I'm entertaining customers, of course."

Drug abuse, or drug addiction, exists when the taking of drugs, whether prescribed or non-prescribed, legal or illegal, causes difficulties in any area of an individual's life. Years ago, the stereotype of the drug user was either of a glazed-eyed musician frantically beating his sticks on a tight skin or a person who dwelt in a slum. Mass publicity on drug abuse has long since caused that stereotype to fade from view. Complicating the ongoing war on drugs are changes in public attitudes and drug-use patterns. It sometimes seems that no sooner is progress made in combating one illegal drug than a different kind of substance abuse comes into vogue. Ethyl alcohol was the social drug during prohibition (1920 – 1933), marijuana became the social drug of the 1960s and 1970s, and some observers believe that crack cocaine and

possibly ecstasy – another so-called upper – became the social drugs of the 1980s and 1990s. the drugs of choice and people's attitude toward them may change, but the problem of drug abuse appears to be continuing unabated.

Pinpointing the specific symptoms of alcohol and drug abuse problems is not a simple task. A supervisor's main responsibility, therefore should not necessarily be uncovering evidence of dependency on alcohol and drugs but instead being observant for declining job performance. Yet there are certain behavioural patterns that some excessive users of alcohol and drugs display. These patterns can sometimes be spotted through simple observation. Increasingly though, employers are taking more aggressive steps to ferret out substance abuse among their workforces. A growing number of companies, especially large ones with many employees and those in business with potential to effect public health or safety, are adopting drug-testing programmes.

The signs of alcohol dependency, unfortunately, do not always become manifest until the middle of the late stages of the problem. No wonder some managers have mistaken an employee's euphoric appearance for the "look of love". The earlier treatment begins, naturally, the earlier treatment begins, naturally, the easier it will be. A person could experience some isolated incidents of such drinking problems without necessarily being a alcoholic. However, alcohol abuse usually results in declining job performance.

Because there are many symptoms of drug abuse, no one person would exhibit all of them and a supervisor should guard against assuming that the presence of one or more symptoms is conclusive of alcohol or drug abuse.

Questions

1. What is the main reason given for substance abuse? (2 mks)
2. From paragraph two, state three ways in which alcohol abuse can unfavourably affect the workmates of a drunker? (3mks)
3. According to the passage, what is drug abuse? (2mks)
4. What was the common misconception about who a drug user was? (2mks)
5. Rewrite the following sentences using "as soon as"

It sometimes seems that no sooner is progress made in combating one illegal drug than a different kind of substance abuse comes into vogue. (1mk)

6. What can we infer about "prohibition"? (2mks)
7. In not more than 55 words, summarize the reasons that make it difficult to effectively deal with substance abuse. (4mks)
8. Why do you think the author of the passage cautions supervisors against hastily concluding that one is a drug abuser? (2mks)
9. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2mks)

- i) Credible
- ii) Stereotype –

6. Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.

A lot of students think that learning is only in class. If students use two extra steps, most students will not forget what they learned in class. To achieve effective learning, students needed to follow two extra steps in the three strategic learning processes.

The key to success is by following these three strategies. Review is essential to student success. Unless content is reviewed by students shortly after it is learned, it will soon be forgotten. To avoid forgetting what you learned, it is recommended to review daily.

It is also recommended to reduce large volumes of notes into point form and to paraphrase what you have learned. Other helpful tips include creating concept maps and diagrams; creating fact, concept or vocabulary cards and using visualization to better connect to what you learned. These are all important tools to helping students better understand and memorize lesson content.

The key to achieving academic success cannot be directly **correlated** to one specific area. Rather it requires students to be overall rounded in many different aspects. This includes attending class regularly to keep pace with the class. Falling behind in studies or homework can be **detrimental** to academic success and can induce stress onto students. Participating in class activities and discussions are also vital parts of learning and applying concepts learned. On the other hand, taking good, concise notes will always help in the long run when reviewing for tests and exams. To sum it all up, strategic learning is the password for many academic achievements. Being exposed to knowledge is the first step in the journey, the fact that young scholars can learn and be a part of history is a phenomenal step in furthering their search to success. Reviewing notes, in the way the young individual wishes, by him/herself, or with a good friend, this will help him/her to understand what has been learned in a way s/he understands. Lastly practice is a great way to memorise what has been learned, when practice achieves its full potential, the individual won't only be entitled for a good mark, but also a way to view, under and think of things. Those three attributes will help scholars become more successful, but it's important to one as it is to the other, and each and every person should find the learning strategies **effectual** for him/herself, and in extremely **exceptional** occasions even invent or innovate new strategies.

Questions

- (a) What does the writer faults in the students thinking according to the first paragraph? (2 marks)
- (b) Explain the **three** strategies that are key to success. (6marks)
- (c) Unless content is reviewed by students shortly after it is learned, it will soon be forgotten.. (1 mark)

Begin: if.....

- (d) The key to achieving academic success cannot be directly **correlated** to one specific area.. (1mark)

Add a question tag.

- (e) Discuss the tone of the passage. (3 marks)
- (f) How, according to the passage, does practice help memorise what has been learned? (3marks)
- (g) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases are used in the passage. (4marks)
- i) Detrimental
- ii) Correlated
- iii) Effectual

Exceptional

7.COMPREHENSION – 20 MARKS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow

The act of giving and helping people in need is fast dying. Occasionally, we talk about a Good Samaritan having come ***out of the blue*** and helped us in our hour of need. It is not clear whether it is because people have become more egocentric or it is because of the diminishing culture of communal living.

If we found someone dying beside the road, we are unlikely to help because we first of all think of how helping them would make us late. We would walk away hoping that the next person will not be as busy as we are, and will therefore rescue the person. Whether it is modern life that has made us busier than before is really debatable.

Have you ever noticed that people are always running around, immersed in deep thought with drooping shoulders and with premature wrinkles etched on their foreheads? The common explanation for this is that we are so busy that we do not have time for ourselves, let alone others.

One writer said that people, who claim to be busy, are not really busy. Being busy he said, was a euphemism for an insatiable craving for money, power, status and overwhelming desire to have more and more material possessions. What this culture of being busy does is that it makes us lose some of the essential human values such as loving others, taking care of the sick and meeting other people's needs through generosity.

Let us take the example of hunger and starvation. The two kill many people, especially children and the elderly. It is easy to say that hunger and starvation are as a result of a fall in the supply of rain. We can say that this is all an issue of climate. This is true to an extent. When rains fail, people's crops fail and they lose their sole source of food. For those who depend on livestock, their livestock die or become too famished to fetch enough money in the market to enable them buy food. The spiraling cost of foodstuffs does not lessen the pain and suffering of those faced with starvation.

However, the culture of being good Samaritans need not die. If we stopped being too busy and set aside time for our children, we would have time to watch them grow and understand their value system. We can then inculcate the culture of generosity; starting highlighting small ways in which children can be generous. For example, a child can be encouraged to share food with another who does not have or who has come to school without. They can also be encouraged to donate clothes and shoes to a children's home. This gesture will go a long way in clothing another less fortunate child. Later in life, they can find bigger ways of **reaching out** to those in need. Through small ways, we would have taught generosity to our children, created the good Samaritans that we all wish for when in need and ensured the act of giving lives on generations.

QUESTIONS

- (a) According to the author, why is the act of giving dying? (2marks)
- (b) What is the main consequence of being too busy? (2marks)
- (c) Why does the writer believe that people die of hunger due to our selfishness? (2marks)
- (d) In what two ways can generosity be inculcated among children? (2marks)
- (e) The writer of passage is a parent; support this (2marks)
- (f) What are the benefits of teaching children to share? (3marks)
- (g) In note form, state the characteristics of busy people (4marks)
- (h) Write an appropriate title for this passage (1mark)

(i) Explain the meaning of the following phrases as used in the passage
(2marks)

i) Out of the blue

ii) Reaching out

8. Read the following comprehension and answer the questions that follow.
(20 marks)

Over the years man has cultivated to exhaustion the better soils in the plains. This has led to progressive destruction of land to the point where some of the steeper hill slopes are cultivated so that widespread erosion has been initiated. Meanwhile, the livestock are continuously being forced on to smaller areas of poorer land and further up the hill slopes where they have to compete with foresters. As a result the quantities of animal proteins, so necessary to human health, have steadily declined. Surprisingly, instead of accepting the responsibility for all his destruction, man blames livestock and in particular the goat.

Man has repeatedly failed to do anything to restore the fertility of the soils he has ravaged. After the last miserable crop has been harvested the land has been left to weeds. No attempt has been made to plant grass or to under plant the last agricultural crop with fodder species. Had this been done rehabilitation would have been quicker and sure and erosion would have been reduced. Thus the gradually worsening situation would be arrested.

If man would shoulder the responsibility for his own greedy misuse of the land, the goat could easily carry the blame for its own much smaller share in this degradation. Unfortunately, because human nature is what it is, man will find something to blame for his own carelessness. The goat has been chosen to carry this blame largely because it is often the last animal to be seen wresting a precarious living from the areas where man has done his worst and from which cattle and sheep have long since been forced to move.

Conservation of land depends on proper planning. Livestock numbers therefore, irrespective of species, should be strictly limited to a density which will permit pasture renewal instead of causing its degeneration. This adjustment of numbers should help man to have a balanced mixture of livestock.

Many writers in recent years have tried to show that there has been considerable improvement in mountain grazing areas after the banishment of the goat. Most, however, fail to indicate to what extent this has been due solely to the removal of the goat or to a reduction in other livestock densities or other measures such as erosion

control, terracing, the building of gabions and grass plan planting. It is essential to ensure that results which are obtained in one environment are not automatically applied to different one. *(Adapted from observation on the goat)*

- (a)** According to paragraph **one** of the passage, who has man used as a scapegoat?
(2 marks)
- (b)** In paragraph **two**, what two words show that land has not been very productive.
(2 marks)
- (c)** Why has the quantities of animal proteins necessary to human health declined?
(2 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences according to instructions given.

Unfortunately, because human nature is what it is, man will find something to blame for his own carelessness.

(Begin: The author stated that)
(2 marks)

(i) Thus, the gradually worsening situation would be arrested.
(Add a question tag).
(2 marks)

(e) What could have been done to ensure quicker rehabilitation and reduce erosion.
(2 marks)

(f) What other words could be used in place of those given without changing the meaning.**(4 marks)**

- (i)** Initiated _____
- (ii)** Miserable _____
- (iii)** Degradation _____
- (iv)** Banishment _____

(g) Rewrite in the active voice.

(i) The goat has been chosen for this blame. **(2 marks)**

(ii) Livestock are continually being forced onto poorer areas.

(h) How would you sum up the author's argument in 1 or 2 sentences?**(2 marks)**

For Marking Schemes/Answers

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