FORM 4; 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 4.

ENGLISH & LITERATURE

SERIES 1

For Marking Schemes

Mr Isaboke 0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

MWALIMU CONSULTANCY

COMPREHENSION

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

MATURITY

One of the most tragic facts of human existence is that while, physical maturity for normal people develops naturally with the passage of time, mental maturity does not occur/come so easily. A large number of people who have the physique and age of adults, and are thus in possession of adult status and privileges, are not mentally mature. This is rather unfortunate, for,

as **Harry A. Overstreet in The Mature Mind** observes, 'The most dangerous members of our society are those grown- ups whose powers of influence are adult but whose motives and responses are infantile." Adults who are incapable of carrying out their duties and obligations with a proper sense of responsibility cannot only give themselves unnecessary troubles, but also cause much harm to those over whom they have influence.It is no doubt true that the mental growth of a person depends to some extent on the way his parents guided him when he was a child and on the environmental conditions he grew up in.

However, mental development, unlike physical growth, need not stop with the end of puberty. A man is what he makes himself. He can, at any stage of his life, always develop himself further if

he consciously makes the effort to do so. As **Gautama Buddha** put it, "The mind is everything; what you think, you become".

If a man wants to reach an unknown destination, it is always best for him to study any appropriate map of the region. Similarly, for a man to develop his mental and intellectual

powers, he should at the outset findout as he can what real maturity consists of. As **Aristetle** put it: "Those who wish to succeed must ask the right preliminary questions."

Careful thinking and observation will enable one to see that a mature man is one with a keen sense of responsibility and a conscious awareness of what is proper. Thus he manages his affairs in accordance with explicit and reasonable criteria, the foundation of which he has examined critically and analytically. He upholds his convictions firmly because he is clear about why he upholds them.

Yet he is conscious of the value of postponed judgment in certain weighty matters. Aware as he is of the complexity of certain affairs, he knows that the different ways of

dealing with them entail different consequences which may be of varying degrees of acceptability. He is aware that in such matters, different reasonable men will inevitably come up with different opinions. So while he respects the judgments of other people, and is co-operative, he makes his own study of the problems in proper perspective by looking at them objectively from all angles.

However the way a person makes an assessment depends a great deal on one's knowledge. Thus, the mature person will never develop the unhealthy conception that what he already knows is all that need be known. In dealing with any problem he first finds out all he can, so that he will be as fair and as correct as possible. He makes the maximum use of opportunities to achieve the best for himself and everyone else.

In this general attitude, a mature man is always sympathetic but never sentimental. Like a scientist in the conduct of his professional duties, he sees the difference between objectives reality and what he and others desire, or hope to be the case. He knows his weaknesses but he has a well – considered scales of values. Thus while he accepts himself as he is, and others as they are, he persistently tries to mould his character in the way he desires. He never tires of improving himself. It is this trait above all else which gains him the respect of other mature people, and what is more important, his own self-respect.

QUESTIONS

a) From the information given in the first paragraph, what is the most tragic fact?

b) In not less than 20 words, summarize the factors that determine mental growth.

c) What is the author's definition of a mature man?

d) Give the meaning of the following phrasal verbs as they are used in the passage.

a) carrying out

b) Find out

e) Add the appropriate tag to the following statement.

He never tires of improving himself.

f) Replace the word **however**" in paragraph 6 with another suitable word or phrase.

"However, the way a person makes an assessment depends a great deal on one's knowledge".

g)Identify and give illustrations of any **two** features of style used in the passage.(2 mks)

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

HOW TO GROW OLD

In spite of the title, this article will really be on how not to grow old. My first advice would be to choose your ancestors carefully. Although both of my parents died young, I have done well in this respect as regards my other ancestors. My maternal grandfather, it is true, was cut off in the flower of his youth at the age of sixty-seven, but my other three grandparents all lived to be over eighty. Of *remoter ancestors* I can only discover one who did not live to a great age, and he died of a disease which is now rare, namely, having his head cut of. A great-grandmother of mine lived to the age of ninety-two and to her last days remained a terror to all her descendants. My maternal grandmother, who had ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and

many miscarriages, devoted herself to ten women's, higher education as soon as she became a widow. She worked hard at opening the medical profession to women. She used to tell of how she met in Italy, an elderly gentleman who was looking very sad. She asked him why he was *melancholy* and he said that he had just parted from his two grandchildren. "Good gracious!" she exclaimed. I have seventy-two grandchildren and were sad each time I parted from one of them, I should have a miserable existence!' Speaking as one of the seventy-two, I prefer her recipe. After the age of eighty, she found she had some difficulty in getting to sleep, so she habitually spent the hours from midnight to 5.a.m reading popular science. I do not believe that she ever had time to notice that she was growing old. This, I think, is the proper recipe of remaining young. If you have wide and keen interests and activities in which you can still be effective, you will have no reason to think about the merely statistical fact of the number of years you have already lived, still less of the probable shortness of your future.

Psychologically, there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is too great an absorption in the past. One should not live in memories, in regrets for the good old days, or in sadness about friends who are dead. One's thoughts must be directed to the future and to the things about which there is something to be done. This is not always easy; one's own past is gradually increasing weight. It is easy to think to oneself that one's emotions used to be more vivid than they are and one's mind more keen. If this is true, it should be forgotten and if it is forgotten, it will probably not be true.

The other thing to be avoided ***is clinging to youth*** in the hope of finding strength in its ***vitality***. When your children are grown up they want to live their own lives, and if you continue to be as interested in them, as you were when they were young, you are likely to become a burden to them, unless they are unusually insensible. I do not mean that one should be without interest in them, but one's interest should be contemplative and, if possible, philanthropic, but not too

emotional. Animals become indifferent to their young as soon as they can look after themselves, but human beings, owing to the length of infancy, find this less easy.

I think that a successful old age is easiest for those who have strong impersonal interest leading to suitable activities. It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and that the wisdom born of experience can be used without becoming a burden. It is no use telling grown-up children not to make mistakes both because they will not believe you, and because mistakes are an essential part of education. But if you are one of those who are incapable of impersonal interest, you may find that your life will be empty unless you concern yourself with your children and grandchildren. In that case you must realize that while can still help them in material ways, such as by making them an allowance or knitting them jumpers, you must not expect that they will enjoy your company.

Some of the old people are troubled by the fear of death. In the young there is a justification for this feeling. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. Nevertheless, in old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has done whatever work he could do, the fear of death is somewhat ignorable. The best way to overcome it- so at least it seems to me-is to make your interests gradually wider and more impersonal, until bit by bit the walls of the ego recede, and your life becomes increasingly part of the universal life. An individual human existence should be like a river-small at first and narrowly contained within its banks, then ***rushing passionately*** past rocks and over waterfalls. Gradually the river grows wider, the banks recede, the waters flow more quietly, and in the end, without any visible break, they become part of the sea, and painlessly lose their individual being. The man, who, in old age, can see his life in this way, will not suffer from the fear of death since the things he cares for will continue. Moreover, if, with the loss of vitality, weariness increases, the thought of rest will not be unwelcome. I should wish to die while still at work, knowing that others will carry on what I can no longer do, and content in the thought that what was possible has been done.

Adapted from How to Grow Old by Betrand Russel T.V. Sachs:. Now Read On, Longman, Green & Co. Ltd., 1969, 66-68

(a) The writer prefers his grandmother's recipe. Explain the recipe **(2mks)**

(b) State in note form why there are conflicts in overcoming the psychological dangers to be guarded against in old age. **(5mks)**

(c) What role does impersonal interest play in the life of an aging individual? **(2mks)**

(d) Comment on the simile used to describe an individual's life **(2mks)**

(e) **Rewrite the following sentence in your own words:**

"A great-grandmother of mine, lived to the age of ninety-two and to her last days remained a terror to all her descendants." **(2mks)**

(f) Why is the young person's fear of death justifiable?

(g) Change the following sentence into the past:

"It is in this sphere that long experience is really fruitful, and that the wisdom born of experience can be used without becoming a burden." (1mk)

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

Vitality ……

Melancholy ……

Rushing passionately……

Clinging to youth ……

3.*Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20marks)*

Ferret is a small mammal belonging to the Weasei family. Ferrets have long, slim bodies and short legs. There are two types of ferrets, **Mustela faro**, and the black-footed ferret, **Mustela nigripes**. Baby ferrets are called kits.If frightened, these animals can **discharge** a strong smelling fluid from their scent glands under their tails. The domestic ferret is often kept as a pet. It was originally bred in ancient times to hunt rats and rabbits, but today it is rarely used. It is a descendant of the European pole cat, which was once found through out Europe. They vary in colour from nearly white to nearly black. However, most of them have creamy-coloured fur with dark hair tips, feet and tail and a 'mask' of dark fur around the eyes. Although many owners have the scent glands of their pet terrets removed, the animals still have a musky **odour** from other skin glands.

The black-footed ferret is native to Western North America. It resembles the domestic ferret, but is slightly darker. Their fur is dull yellow that is slightly darker on the backside. Their feet, tail tips are black, and have black fur around the eyes. The black – footed ferret is usually found on short grass in close association with prairie dogs, which constitute most of its diet. In addition to feeding on prairie dogs, the ferret spends most of its time underground in Prairie dog burrows, typically spending only a few minutes above the ground each day.

In burrows, it sleeps, catches its food, avoids predators and harsh weather, and gives birth to its young. It is secretive and primarily nocturnal. The ferret's long slender body allows it to slip down burrows to find its prey while they sleep. This reduces the ferret's risk of injury when attacking prey the same size as itself.

The black-footed ferret originally occurred in the Great plains from Alberta and Saskatchewan;' Canada to Texasi Arizona, U.S.A. Classified as endangered, scientists once thought black-footed ferrets were extinct, until 1981, when a population of more than 125 black-footed ferrets were discovered in Wyoming.

Sadly, over the next several years, many of them died of distemper and this prompted the scientists who were now getting concerned that the whole population would die from the disease, thus the remaining animals were captured. Since hen, scientists have been breeding the ferrets in captivity.

Adapted from <u>The Black-Footed Ferret</u> by Mworia Muchina, Daily Nation, September, 13th, 2007)

a) How does the ferret find its find its prey? (2mks)

(b) Why does the ferret like burrows? (4mks)

(c) In about 70 words, give the contrasting features of the domestic and the black-footed ferret?

(d) What was the cause of the black-footed ferrets almost becoming extinct? **(3mks)**

(e) ***Rewrite the following sentence in the passive voice:-***

(i) If frightened, these animals can discharge a strong smelling fluid from their scent glands under their tails. (2mks)

(f) Why do black-footed ferrets prefer staying in short grass and underground?(2mks)

(g) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage: (3mks)

(i) Discharge.....

(ii) Odour.....

(i) Nocturnal**.....**

<u>4.COMPREHENSION.</u> **(20 MARKS)**

<u>Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow.</u>

As amatter of courtesy, we had decided we would not eat until he arrived. Although he was expected at six o'clock in the evening, it was not until two hours later that he showed up. Not only had we grown impatient andirritated, but our attitude towards him was also becoming hostile. We had looked forward to his coming because those among us who knew him <u>had spoken highly of him</u>.but doubtful thoughts now crept into our minds and we resented his apparent lack of consideration. The aroma of freshly cooked dishes gradually disappeared as our keen appetites intensified our restlessness.

A screech of brakes, a sudden buzz of activity and a group of solemn looking officials walking briskly into the hall announced his arrival. He was dressed

in full uniform which was awe-inspiring, with his tall, well-proportioned figure, he was quite imposing. We immediately settled down to the now cold meal which we ate sparingly and in silence. Then the ceremony began.

The chairman made a brief introductory speech and then invited the guest speaker to address us. We clapped politely. He stood up, looked around the room and before he began to speak, glanced and smiled at each person in turn. His warm and sincere manner disarmed us and dissolved our hostility. The reasons for his lateness were so genuine that we felt ashamed of our ill- feelings towards him. We accepted his apology gladly.

No sooner had he begun his address than we realized that we had an interesting and thought -provoking evening ahead of us. Instead of the usual state pronouncements of administrators like himself, he spoke about real issues that face our generation and which few people have the courage or the conviction to discuss. But he warned that we should not be completely satisfied because there were areas where we had done very little. He said that we needed a sense of discipline in our national affairs. His talk was illustrated with descriptions of our disregard for traffic regulations. My colleagues nodded in agreement.

My mind began wandering. I thought of many drunken drivers I had seen and the numerous grisly accidents I had witnessed. The speaker was right. I remembered the scenes at bus stations and 'matatu'

stands at peak hours and at the end of the month. I recalled the pushing, jostling and scrambling crowds

struggling for a place .It then dawned on me that we often thought only of our comfort and convenience. We ignored the desperate, beseeching eyes of the children, the weak and the handicapped.

I woke from my day dream. The speaker was now expressing his concern about poor use of leisure time. After work, bars were full to overflowing while in homes wives remained without husbands and children without fathers. Free time was used unproductively. In conclusion he stressed the dangers of behaving irresponsibly and deplored the bad use of public facilities. He cited the examples of careless garbage disposal and thoughtless use of public toilets. Wasn't it ironical to hear people complaining when the outcome of their own misdeeds inconvenienced them or posed danger to their health? He sat amidst hearty applause. We scrambled to shake his hands and assured him that his talk had inspired and encouraged us to exercise discipline in our own lives.

i) Why were the people disappointed and angry? **(2 marks)**

ii) Why do you think the food was eaten sparingly and in silence? **(2marks)**

iii) Explain the reason for the change of attitude towards the guest speaker. **(3 marks)**

iv) On what lines did the narrator's mind wander in the course of the speech?**(2 mks)**

v) What factors was the speaker highlighting when the narrator came out of his reverie? **(1mark)**

vi) According to the passage, lack of discipline in different areas leads to undesirable results. What are the results of the following?

i) Disregard for traffic regulations. **(2marks)**

ii) Concern only for personal convenience. (2marks)

iii) Poor use of leisure time. **(2 marks)**

vii) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage.

i) had spoken highly of him. **(1mark)**

ii) disarmed (1mark)

iii) beseeching. (1 mark)

iv) dawned on me. (1 mark)

5.Read the following passage and then answer the question that follow

Africa are undoubtedly a very enduring race and have the capacity to utilize the available natural resources for the betterment of life. The biggest challenge, however, is to identify ways and means of creating an environment that is likely to encourage development in Africa. Perhaps the greatest strategy would be to develop political structures and government institutions that have the capacity to formulate and implement 'genuine poverty alleviation strategies'. Administrative arrangements that no longer serve our needs should be overhauled or discarded altogether. Government should foster exploitation and management of natural resources by providing an enabling environment. Having stable government may not be effective if we don't fight corruption. We should ensure that leaders and government agents become answerable to the tax payer. The public should be educated on the ills of corruption.Those who have stolen public funds must be made to return them and face the full force of the law. Again, people known to have stashed money in foreign banks should be forced to repatriate that money so as to improve cash flow in our economies.

Apart from this, Africa must find a way of solving their internal conflicts without involving the international community. After all, we are all brothers with a common cause .The need to unite and exist as unitary state should be stressed as this overrides clan and tribal rights or sentiments that fuel animosity. The Africa union should be strengthened to enable it to arbitrate intra and inter-state disputes .The resulting peace will provide a suitable environment for economic growth and set us

on the road to recovery and prosperity. Another solution would be to develop rural-based economies, since the bulk of our population live in the rural areas. Industries that process farm produce and those that manufacture farm inputs, machinery and implements should be located in the rural areas .Similarly mining concerns should establish processing plants near the mines. Such industries will naturally recruit manpower from the locality involved and consequently reduce the incidence of rural-urban migration. Setting up industries in the rural areas will necessitate development of infrastructures which will open up rural areas for business This will further encourage expansion and increase food production to counter perennial food shortage in Africa .For instances development of dairy and beef processing industry in the rural areas will encourage sustainable livestock keeping and probably bring to an end loss of cattle to drought. A rural based economy will basically raise the income of the rural people and bridge the disparity between the rich and the poor.

We should also introduce appropriate technology in exploitation of natural resources and in wealth creation. Since imported technologies are expensive to maintain, Africa should tap local expertise to develop technologies appropriate to our needs. Home grown technology should enable us alleviate Africa's food security by utilizing river and lake water for irrigation and by harnessing wind and solar energy.

Lastly our economic units such as ECOWAS, SADC, and EAC should be transformed into common markets by removing unnecessary tariffs on goods at various entry points so as to realize the benefits of a common market. The people of Africa should continually seek a better life. We have the resources; we have the manpower, and the capacity to make things move.

Questions

a) What should African countries do to fight corruption? **(2Marks)**

b) Explain how Africans can open up rural areas. **(2Marks)**

c) What do you understand by the term 'genuine poverty alleviation strategies'? **(1Mark)**

d) How can we reduce the incidence of rural –urban migration? (2Marks)

e) Why is appropriate technology useful? **(1Mark)**

f) How can African government improve cash flow in their economies (2Marks)

g) In not more than fifty words write a summary on the various ways of fostering development in African countries. **(5Marks)**

Rough copy
Fair copy

h) What is the tone of the last paragraph of this passage concerning the future of Africa? (2Marks)

i) The public should be educated on the ills of corruption. (Add a question tag) (1Mark)

j) Explain the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the passage. (2Marks)

i) Stashed

ii) Disparity

6.COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow; **(20 marks)**

Two weeks before the fateful examination began; I was indiscreet enough to fight the principal's son. He was a fellow fifth former with whom ,up till then ,I had no quarrel at all .He was inclined to be a little overbearing at times ;but then a flint needs contact with another flint in order to spark, and I had been forced to develop from the start an easy-going and tolerant disposition .I suppose as the examination drew nearer, our nerves became tauter and our tempers shorter .When, during a discussion in our classroom about careers Samuel declared unnecessarily loudly that he believed all persons who came from North should return to it to find employment ,I suddenly felt my anger rising like a column of mercury. I asked him why, in as calm a voice as I could assume. He replied with a sneer by quoting a Sagroson proverb whose meaning was roughly that even a man who does not know where he is going to ought, at least, to know where he has come from: and the gentle laughter, which greeted it brought my temper to boiling point. I was tall and well built, but so was he. Three strides took me beside him and by the time the class prefect succeeded in separating us, Sagrosan blood and Lokko blood had mingled on the floor. Moreover, as is the custom with us, the fight was as much verbal as physical and a torrent of abuse directed mainly against the other's antecedents was flowing out of each battered mouth.

We were bloody, sweaty, and dusty when it was over but still only partly through our respective stocks of abuse. Nothing more than a heighted respect each for the other might have come out of the fight, had Samuel been a boarder. Unfortunately for both of us, however, he lived very much under his august father's eye and the marks I had succeeded in leaving on his face were too distinctive to be hidden by any sort of artifice. I prepared for the worst (prepared in spirit that is, for

physical preparations were known to be unavailing at such times.)The summons to the principal's office duly came after lunch the same day.

He was quite impartial, I'll say that for him. We were both arched over his desk and inscribed across our rumps with two dozen strokes of a bamboo four-footer .Then we were made to shake hands with each other and sent off for walk together along the beach and back (this was the principal's usual way of dealing with a pair of fighters, and one which usually made bosom friends of them.)That thrashing and the walk which followed ,gave me the moments of deepest mortification I have experienced ,and drove home to me the utter futility and wastefulness of making issue of tribal divisions, in a land where much else required our attentions and our energies .Having heard from us how the fight started ,the principal might so early have wasted our time and his reading us along patriotic sermon on the essential brotherhood of all the people of Songhai .

Such a theme would have made him appear to me hypocrite and to Samuel a traitor –for we both knew only too well that the difference between us were real, if not deep .Instead, we were made to share a fellowship of misery and humiliation which linked us together more effectively than any half-believed fiction about cultural or ethnic affinities could have succeeded in doing.

QUESTIONS:

(a) What was the cause of the fight? **(2 marks)**

(b) Show how the statement "A flint needs contact with another flint in order to spark" is applicable to this story? **(2marks)**

(c) With illustrations show the difference in character between the narrator and his classmates? **(4marks)**

(d) What is the narrator's attitude towards the head teacher? **(3marks)**

(e) Identify three phrases in the passage to describe the fierce nature of the fight?

(f) Identify two images that are used to show the extent of the narrator's anger?

(g) Identify a case of parenthesis in paragraph one? **(1mark)**

(h) Get a quotation from the passage that shows the fight did not end the tribal differences between the two groups?
(1mark)

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

(i) bosom friends

(i) Patriotic sermon

7.<u>Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow</u> (20marks)

Africans are undoubtedly a very enduring race and have the capacity to utilize the available natural resources for the betterment of life. The biggest challenge however, is to identify ways and means of creating an environment that is likely to encourage development in Africa.Perhaps the greatest strategy would be to develop political structures and government institutions that have the capacity to formulate and implement genuine poverty alleviation strategies. Administrative arrangements that no longer serve our needs should be overhauled or discarded altogether. Governments should foster exploitation and management of natural resources by providing an enabling environment. Having stable governments may not be effective if we don't fight corruption. We should ensure that leaders and government agents become answerable to the taxpayers. The public should be educated on the ills of corruption. Those who have stolen public funds must be made to return it or face the full force of the law. Again, people known to have **<u>stashed</u>** money in foreign banks should be forced to repatriate that money so as to improve cash flow in our economies.

Apart from this, African countries must find a way of solving their internal conflicts without involving the international community; after all, we are all brothers with a common cause. The need to unite and exist as unitary states should be stressed as this overrides clan and tribal rights or sentiments that fuel animosity. The African union should be strengthened to enable it to arbitrate intra and inter – states disputes. The resulting peace will provide a suitable environment for economic growth and set us on the road to recovery and prosperity.

Another solution would be to develop rural –based economies since the bulk of our population lives in the rural areas. Industries that process farm produce and those that manufacture farm inputs, machinery and implements should be located in rural areas. Similarly, mining concerns should establish processing plants near mines. Such industries will naturally recruit manpower from the locality involved and consequently reduce the incidence of rural – urban migration. Setting up industries in the rural areas will necessitate development of infrastructure, which will open up the rural areas for business. This will further encourage agricultural expansion and increase food production to counter perennial food shortages in Africa. For instance, development of dairy and beef processing industry in the rural areas will encourage development of sustainable livestock keeping and probably bring to an end the loss of cattle to drought. A rural based economy will basically raise the income of the rural people and bridge the **<u>disparity</u>** between the rich and the poor.

We could also introduce appropriate technology in exploitation of natural resources and in wealth creation. Since imported technologies are expensive to maintain, Africans should tap the local expertise to develop technologies appropriate to our needs. Home – grown technology should enable us alleviate Africans food insecurity for utilizing river and lake water for irrigation and by harvesting wind and solar energy.

Lastly, our regional economic units such as ECOWAS, SADC and EAC should be transformed into common markets by removing unnecessary tariffs on goods at various entry points so as to realize the benefits of a common market.

The people of Africa should continually seek a better life. We have the resources; the manpower and the capacity to make things move.

a) From paragraph 1, what is the author's opinion of Africans? **(2marks)**
b) What should African countries do to fight corruption? (3marks)
c) Explain how Africans can open up rural areas (3marks)
d) We have the resources; the manpower and the capacity to make things move. (Rewrite adding a question tag) **(1mark)**
e) Using information in the passage, summarize the ways of fostering development in African countries in **not more** than 50 words. **(5 marks)**
f) What is the tone of the last paragraph of this passage? Give reasons from the passage to support your answer. **(3marks)**
g) Explain the meaning of each of the following expressions as used in the passage. **(3marks)**
i) stashed
ii) disparity
iii) fuel animosity.

8.COMPRENENSION (20MARKS)
Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:
With every passing day, technology is overtaking our daily lives. Regardless of age, gender, career or economic status, smartphones are fast becoming ubiquitous.
More than two million Kenyans now own smartphones. Add the computer, tablet and other high tech devices and your life is surrounded by a myriad gadgets which, to some, have become best friends.
Many of us rely on the phone to do everything, from saying " I love you" to "I'm quitting", from checking bank balances to selling stuff on OLX, from sharing photos

and videos to streaming content on the web. We can carry out a plethora of daily tasks, right from the palms of our hands.
At the dinner table, it's the norm to constantly check for texts, e-mails, tweets, WhatsApp and Face book updates. In a darkened movie hall, people are always multi task on their phones while watching a movie. Some people even walk with the phone to the toilet and text and take calls from there.
Over dinner, in church, at a funeral service and even when carrying on face-to-face conversation, the smartphone is guaranteed to keep you in tune and in touch. It is common to see careless people texting while driving despite the fact that it is six times more dangerous to text and drive than to drink and drive.
Because of this over-dependence on the smartphone, many people suffer from the fear of losing it, even if only for a few minutes.
The "I must- have-my-phone-with-me-at-all-times" mindset has become such a real problem. There's now a name coined for the fear of being without phone: nomophobia -no-mo(bile) phone-phobia. Nomophobia is the fear of not being able to connect to the digital world by the means of mobile phone.
Although there is no ICD-10 code (the required classification for any medical condition) yet for this specific affliction, researchers into the phenomenon describe nomophobic people as individuals who suffer from the anxiety of not having their mobile phone.
The anxiety commonly manifests itself when the person notices their smartphones has a low battery, no internet connection or if it is missing and one is therefore out of the loop with friends, family, work and the world. We are ever so busy with gadgets that we intrude into other people's space.
As our culture becomes ever more tech savvy and tech hungry, phone-free zones will become more and more common. Just like we have smoke-free zones in public places, we are starting to see quiet corners, where phone calls are restricted. It's because common courtesy is often thrown out the window when we're on the phone.
Some airports are now offering lounges that are cell phone free. Just like cigarettes, the mobile phone pendulum is beginning to swing as more and more people acquire monophonic tendencies.
Considering the Smartphone's new abilities and capabilities, they are now being used like digital 'Swiss Army Knives', replacing possessions like watches, cameras, books and even laptops. Today the Smartphone is capable of being an alarm clock, digital camera, and even television, which causes users to become heavily dependent on it.
Psychologists advise that, while monophobia could possibly never receive a diagnosis, it is certainly a rising trend. If you constantly find yourself using your

Smartphone at odd times, such as dinner table, while driving, or even in washroom, try your best to refrain from it and use it only when it is safe and not considered rude.

Setting limits for yourself and engaging with family and friends face-to-face can help calm the anxiety of continuously checking your phone.

(Adapted from Sunday Nation May 25, 2014)

Questions

a) Why is technology said to be overtaking our daily lives? (2marks)

b) In point form, state the uses of a phone.
(4marks)

c) What are the bad habits that result from over-dependency on the phone as seen in the passage and how can they be managed?
(4marks)

d) When does anxiety manifest itself more with the use of a phone?
(3marks)

e) According to the passage, why is there need for free zones in public places.
(1mark)

f) 'Some airports are now offering lounges that are cellphone free.' Rewrite using a question tag. (1mark)

g) What is the author's attitude towards smartphones?
(2marks)

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

a) Myriad……
……..

b) Ubiquitous……
……..

c) Plethora……
……..

For Marking Schemes/Answers

Contact Mr Isaboke

0746-222-000

OR

0742-999-000

FOR THE FOLLOWING;

- ✓ONLINE TUITION
- ✓REVISION NOTES
- ✓SCHEMES OF WORK
- ✓SETBOOKS VIDEOS
- ✓TERMLY EXAMS
- ✓QUICK REVISION KITS
- ✓KCSE TOPICALS
- ✓KCSE PREMOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS PREMOCKS
- ✓JOINT PREMOCKS
- ✓KCSE MOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS MOCKS
- ✓JOINT MOCKS
- ✓KCSE POSTMOCKS
- ✓TOP SCHOOLS PREDICTIONS
- ✓KCSE PREDICTIONS
- ✓KCSE REVEALED SETS

CALL/TEXT/WHATSAPP

0746 222 000 / 0742 999 000

mwalimuconsultancy@gmail.com

This is a Copyright Property of Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd.

Powered By Mr Isaboke