PATHWAY EVALUATION EXAMINATION - 2018

English Paper 2
FORM 3
JULY SERIES

MARKING SCHEME

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

Good soil is of no use to man unless he cultivates it. Iron, gold, oil, and copper **beneath** the soil are not wealth unless man digs them up and uses them. To cultivate and to dig means work. The continent of North America has always had good soils and rich minerals underneath but the Red Indians' lived there in poverty for hundreds of years because they did not know how to use this wealth. There has always been copper in Zambia, Uganda and Congo, and diamonds in Tanzania, but they were not wealth to the inhabitants of these countries until recently when people who knew how to use them came.
In order to produce wealth men have to work and the harder they work and the better they work the more wealth they will produce. It is mainly a matter of better work. By working harder the farmer may be able to grow more food, but unless he uses better methods he may in the long run, do more harm than good. To have more wealth then, the farmer needs not so much more land (although that is needed in some places), but mainly more knowledge of how to use his land, the energy and the will to use it. Here we see the need for knowledge and health.
The same applies to those who work in factories offices and schools. The better they work the more they earn. That is why the most highly paid jobs go to those whose knowledge is greatest and who are reliable workers.
Before we leave this question of work (or labour as it is sometimes called) there is an interesting point we should notice. Men have found by experience, from the time of the **ancient** Egyptians that more wealth can be produced if different kinds of work are divided up amongst the workers, instead of everyman doing all his own work. The advantage of this system, which is called the 'Division of Labour' is that each worker can become an expert of his own job or trade, and so the total wealth produced is greater. In earlier days in Africa there was very little division of labour today there is much more. Most people are still farmers, but there are also, carpenters, builders, tailors, mechanics, miners, clerks, teachers and many others.
Land on which to grow his crops and the work of cutting and hoeing and planting were all the peasant of earlier days needed to produce his very small amount of wealth to keep him and his family alive, sometimes it was not enough. Today the people want more, not only **necessities** but also other things like sugar, salt, tea, clothes, books, radio, bicycles and so on. These things often come from other lands and have to be paid for. They can only be paid for if more wealth is produced so that there is something left over.

(a) According to the passage, can iron, gold, oil and copper be valueless? (2marks)
passage iron, gold, oil and copper can be valueless if man does not dig them up and use them
(b) Explain the irony about the Red Indians who lived in North America. (3 marks)
It is ironical that the continent of North America has always had good soils and rich minerals underneath but the Red Indians lived there in poverty for hundreds of years because they did not know how to use this wealth.
(c) Explain when copper became useful to the people of Zambia, Uganda and the Congo. (2marks)
Copper became useful to the people of Congo recently people who knew how to use them came
(d) Make notes on the things that a farmer must do in order to produce more food. (4 marks)
- **work harder**
- **Use better methods**
- **Gain more knowledge**
- **Be in good health**

(e) State one advantage of division of labour. (2marks)
Division of labour enable each worker to become an expert at his own job or trade
(f) Identify and illustrate the use of parenthesis from the passage, give two examples. (2marks)
…… the farmer needs not so much more land (although that is needed in some places)

(g) The Red Indians lived there in poverty four hundreds of years. Add a question tag? (1mark)

The Red Indians lived there in poverty for hundreds of years, didn't they?

(h) Good soil is of no use to man unless he cultivates it. (1mark)

Rewrite using 'only'

Good soil is only to man if he cultivates it

(i) Write another word with the same meaning as: (3marks)

i. Beneath **under/underneath/below**
ii. Ancient **early/earliest/olden/primeval**
iii. Necessities **requirements**

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

Helmer (*calls out from his room*). Is that my little lark twittering out there?
Nora (*busy opening some of the parcels*). Yes, it is!
Helmer. Is it my little squirrel bustling about?
Nora. Yes!
Helmer. When did my squirrel come home?
Nora. Just now.
(*Puts the bag of macaroons into her pocket and wipes her mouth*.)
Come in here, Torvald, and see what I have bought.
HELMER. Don't disturb me.
(*A little later, he opens the door and looks into the room, pen in hand*.)
Bought, did you say? All these things? Has my little spendthrift been wasting money again?
Nora. Yes but, Torvald, this year we really can let ourselves go a little. This is the first Christmas that we have not needed to economise.
Helmer. Still, you know, we can't spend money recklessly. Nora. Yes, Torvald, we may be a wee bit more reckless now, mayn't we? Just a tiny wee bit! You are going to have a big salary and earn lots and lots of money.
Helmer. Yes, after the New Year; but then it will be a whole quarter before the salary is due.
Nora. Pooh! We can borrow until then.
Helmer. Nora! (*Goes up to her and takes her playfully by the ear*.) The same little featherhead! Suppose, now, that I borrowed fifty pounds today, and you spent it all in the Christmas week, and then on New Year's Eve a slate fell on my head and killed me, and–
Nora (*putting her hands over his mouth*). Oh! don't say such horrid things.
Helmer. Still, suppose that happened,–what then?
Nora. If that were to happen, I don't suppose I should care whether I owed money or not.
Helmer. Yes, but what about the people who had lent it?

(a) State **four** actions that take place just before this excerpt. (4marks)

- **The porter brings Christmas tree.**
- **Nora is back from shopping.**
- **The tree is given to Helen to hide until evening.**
- **She allows the porter to keep change.**

(b) What pet names do Helmer call Nora in the excerpt? (3marks)

- **Little lark**
- **Little squirrel**
- **Little spendthrift**

(c) "This is the first Christmas that we have not needed to economise." Why does Nora say they don't have to economise. Refer to what happens in the rest of the play. (3marks)

Helmer has been promoted to the manager position. He is to earn a lot of money.

(d) Helmer calls Nora a little spendthrift. Why is this the case? (2marks)

He is accusing her of wasting money.

(e) Explain **two** character traits of Nora as brought out in the excerpt. (4marks)

- **Extravagant. Helmer calls her little spendthrift.**

(f) Rewrite by replacing the underlined word with a group of words. (3marks)

i. Don't disturb me.
Do not disturb me.

ii. Oh! Don't say such horrid things.
Oh! Do not say such horrid things.

iii. If that were to happen, I don't suppose I should care whether I owed money or not.
If that were to happen, I do not suppose I should care whether I owed money or not.

(g) Discuss **one** theme evident in the exceprt. (3marks)

- **Financial position of women. Nora is dependent on her husband for money.**
- **Marriage.**

(h) What happens immediately after this excerpt? (3marks)

- **Nora comments that she wouldn't care who those who lent money were.**
- **The husband convinces her to forget the borrowing.**
- **Helmer gives Nora some money for housekeeping.**

3. Read the narrative below and then answer questions that follow.

There was a great famine in the land where Obunde and his wife, Oswera, lived with their nine children. The only creatures who had some food were the ogres and before they would part with their food, they demanded a lot of things.

One day, Oswera went to one Ogre's home and asked him for some food, for by then her children were almost dying of hunger.

'I have no more food except sweet potatoes, the ogre told her.

'I shall be happy to have the potatoes. We have nothing, not a grain of food at my house and the children are starving. Please let me have some and I shall repay you after the harvest.

'No, if you want food you must exchange with something right now. Will you give me one of your children in exchange for my potatoes? Oswera hesitated, her children were dear to her, but then they would die without food.

'Yes, I shall let you have one of them for his meal, if only you could let us have some potatoes,' Oswera answered. Then she took a big basket full of potatoes and told the ogre the exact time he could go to her home to collect one of her children for a meal.

Oswera thought hard and she decided she would not give a single one of her children to the ogre for a meal. She therefore cut young banana stalks and cooked them nicely.

When the ogre came, she gave them to him and the beast greedily went away satisfied. Soon the potatoes were finished and she had to go to the ogre again.

Oswera and Obunde, her husband kept on cooking banana stalks for the ogre each time he came for one of their children, until one day, she had no more banana stalks to cook for the animal.

"You have now eaten all my children, yet we still need the potatoes. What shall we give your now?" Oswera asked in despair.

'Then I shall come for you and your husband,' the ogre replied angrily as he helped Oswera to load her basket of potatoes on her head.

'Yes come tomorrow at the usual time in the afternoon and get me. I shall have cooked myself for you," Oswera said calmly.

The following day the ogre went promptly as Oswera had told him and he found the home almost deserted. He looked everywhere but a part from Obunde there was no trace of anybody.

Then he looked at the usual place and found a huge bowl of a big meal Oswera had cooked for him. The ogre did not realize they had prepared a dog instead of Oswera. When he had eaten the ogre told Obunde he would come for him the following day. Obunde got very worried and that night he could not sleep. The following day he started crying:

"Ah Oswera my wife, how did you cook yourself and how shall I cook myself for the ogre?" He sat down in the dust of his compound and wept. Oswera became very annoyed with her husband.

You, you stupid, foolish man! Why sit and cry there all day long? How do you think I cooked myself? Take one of the dogs and quickly prepare it for the ogre!'

Very quickly Obunde got up, caught, killed and prepared a dog for the ogre. Then he joined his wife and children in a huge hollow part of a tree in his compound where they had hidden.

That day the ogre knew he was going to have his last meal of juicy human flesh. Being a generous and unselfish ogre, he brought many of his fellow ogres. They were going to have a feat.

Suddenly as they were eating, they heard a man singing very happily. No they could not believe it! It was Obunde singing! And he was boasting of how he had cheated the ogre.

The greedy ogre ate banana stalks
Not my family;

The greedy ogre ate a dog
Not Obunde Magoro!
The greedy ogre ate banana stalks
Not my family;
Now come and get Obunde,
His children and wife.

Obunde sang the words and the ogres got very angry. The first ogre rushed into the hollow of the tree, but Oswera had heated a long piece of iron until it was white. She pushed the iron into the ogre's mouth. The beast fell down dead. The next one rushed into the hollow and Oswera killed him in the same way. In this way she killed all the ogres and saved her husband and all their children.

My story ends there.

Questions

(a) Classify the above narrative. (2marks)

Ogre narrative. Ogre is a character.

(b) Whom do you consider to be the champion in this story? Why? (2marks)

Oswera, the wife. She is able to trick the ogre to get the food from him and finally gets her husband to trick the ogre and the family survives.

(c) Where do you think the pace setting of the story? Give a reason. (2marks)

It is in the rural area where people grow bananas and potatoes.

(d) Compare Obunde and the ogre as they are presented in this story. (2marks)

Both are foolish.

- **Ogre and Osumba believed he (ogre)was eating Oswera and children.**
- **Didn't realize that it was a trick.**

(e) Illustrate **two** features of the story that makes it an oral narrative. (4marks)

- **Use of song**
- **Repetition**
- **closing formula – there ends my story**
- **dialogue --- between ….**

(f) Explain the moral lesson of this story. (2marks)

Greed can kill

The ogre, because of greed is finally killed.

(g) If you were to collect the above from the informant,

i. What methods of data collection would you use? (3marks)

- **Participation**
- **Interview**
- **Recording (tape recording)**
- **Memorizing**
- **Filming**

ii. What challenges are you likely to face? (3marks)

- **Language barrier.**
- **Hostility of the informant community.**
- **Transport challenges.**
- **It might be expensive.**
- **The informant might ask for payments.**

4. GRAMMAR

(a) Use the most suitable form of the word in bracket to fill in the blank space. (3marks)

i. I believe in his ..... . (innocent) **innocence**

ii. Her _____ cost her life. (deceive) **deceit**

iii. Such an _____ had never been seen. (Occur) **occurrence**

(b) Rewrite according to instructions given without changing the meaning. (3marks)

i. Neither Ann nor the girls are studying French.

Begin: Neither the girls….

Neither the girls nor Ann is studying French.

ii. Two buses and a train go to the Eiffel Tower.
Correct the error
Two buses and a train goes to the Eiffel Tower.

iii. The sun shines brightly.
End: ….shines
The sun brightly shines.

(c) Combine the following sentences using the words in brackets. (3marks)

i. She is intelligent. She is beautiful. (…both..and…)
She is both intelligent and beautiful.

ii. Jerry is not rich. Jerry is not famous. (neither…nor)
Jerry is neither rich nor famous.

iii. He is intelligent. He is very funny. (…not only…but also…)
He is not only intelligent, but also very funny.

(d) Fill in the most suitable preposition.
(3marks)

i. Solomon was famous ……his wisdom. **for**

ii. She guessed ……the answer. **at**

iii. He derived the meaning ……the context of the sentence. **from**

(e) Choose a more suitable pronoun to fill the blank space. (3marks)

i. The ones responsible are Charles and …… (she, her) **she**

ii. ……did you give it to? (who, whom) **whom**

iii. It's ……who arrived first. (me, I) **I**