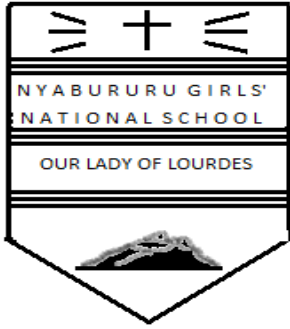


NAME.....ADM.NO.....CLASS.....C/NO.....



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| DATE DONE..... |
| INVIGILATOR..... |
| DATE RETURNED..... |
| DATE REVISED..... |

ENGLISH
FORM 2
C.A.T. 1 TERM 3 2017
TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❖ Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- ❖ Ensure you have all pages
- ❖ Be neat and clear in your answers.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

| QUESTIONS | SCORE | CANDIDATE'S SCORE |
|------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 20 | |
| 2 | 20 | |
| 3 | 20 | |
| 4 | 20 | |
| | 80 | |

NAME.....ADM.NO.....CLASS.....C/NO.....

Composition

(20 Mks)

1. write a composition to illustrate the statement: "A fool and his money are (soon) easily parted"

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2. Comprehension (20mks)

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

AIDS AND TB BREAKING OUT OF PRISONS

Kenya has shown an impressive commitment of combating HIV and tuberculosis. It developed an ambitious programme for voluntary HIV counseling and testing, and was the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to reach global targets for both detecting and treating.

But one group of people has been neglected in Kenya's fight against infectious disease; Prisoners, Prison health is public health. Prisoners and prison staff come and go from Kenyan prisons every day, bringing with them potentially infectious diseases in both directions. Ignoring prisoner health undermines Kenya's broader health goals.

As in many countries in Africa, conditions inside Kenya's prisons are dangerously unhealthy. In July 2008, a Ministry of Home Affairs report on prison conditions estimated that 46 inmates die every month because of dirty crowded conditions and a lack of adequate health care. These are needless deaths, preventable and treatable. These conditions can effectively condemn even petty criminals and those awaiting trial to death.

A report about prison conditions in Zambia released on April 27 by Human Rights Watch, the Aids and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa, and the Prisons Care and Counseling Association describe how poor prison conditions affects an entire nations health. In compiling that report, we spoke with almost 250 prisoners in six Zambian prisons.

Prisoners described to us the terrible conditions in which they live. Prisons are so overcrowded that inmates sometimes sleep in shifts or seated. Corporal punishment is common. Food is inadequate, and prisoners with HIV and TB have difficulty taking medications because of their hunger. In many prisons, prisoners are given no soap to wash themselves, nor clothes to wear.

Given the high HIV prevalence, the threat of TB and drug-resistant TB is cramped; unventilated cells are all the more serious. In Zambia, HIV prevalence in the prison was last measured at 27 per cent – almost double the overall adult prevalence in the country and TB rates in prisons are over 10 times those in the community.

In Kenya, according to the Kenya Prisons Service, one in 10 prisoners is infected with HIV, while TB rates are largely unmeasured, one recent study found that TB prevalence in one of Kenya's prisons was seven times higher than that of the general population. This combination of high HIV and TB prevalence in prisons can be deadly. Worldwide, TB is responsible for nearly one in four deaths from AIDS.

What can be done to curb the spread of HIV and TB in prisons in sub-Saharan Arica and to protect both prisoner health and health of the communities to which prisoners return? First, voluntary HIV testing, TB screening and improved health care services need to be made available in all prisons.

But prevention in prison is also key. HIV is transmitted in prisons for a simple reason: sex. Preaching only abstinence to prisoners like preaching only abstinence outside of prisons, does not work to prevent HIV transmission. Instead, comprehensive HIV education and condoms need to be available. In addition, juveniles need to be separated from adult prisoners to reduce rape and coercion, and minimum nutritional standards should be encouraged to help prevent prisoners from being forced to barter sex for food.

(a) Why is Kenya hailed in its fight against HIV and TB? (2mks)

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(b) The writer says, “prison health is public health.” How true is this according to the passage? (2mks)

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(c) What is the relationship between HIV Aids and TB according to the passage? (2mks)

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(d) Why does the writer give the prevalence rate of HIV in Zambia prisons? (2mks)

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(e) What is the attitude of the writer towards deaths in Kenyan prisons? (2mks)

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(f) As in many countries in Africa, conditions inside Kenya’s prisons are dangerously unhealthy. (Begin: Kenya’s prisons) (1mk)

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(g) Give any three measures according to the passage which are needed to curb HIV and TB in prisons in sub-Saharan Africa. (3mks)

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(h) Make notes on factors that undermine Kenya’s broader healthcare especially, among the prisoners. (4mks)

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(i) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2mks)

(a) Inmates

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(b) Juveniles

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3. POETRY (20MKS)

Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow.

LOVE

Love that causes gloom
That is what has crashed me
Although I am in love
I am badly shaken
I don’t know what to do
To remove this love from my heart

Love is heavy
Too heavy, it is punishment
It burns
There is no doctor for it
There is no place one can hide from it
Love is surrender.

Where are the joys
That have come to me? (so they say)
Without reason
Today, love makes me suffer
And punishes me.

My beloved arrive!
Who has such delightful habits
Remove all doubts
Do not change your mind
I shall be cured
At once when I see you.

Questions

(a) Who is the persona in the poem? (2mks)

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(b) What is the subject matter in the poem? (2mks)

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(c) Using illustration, identify any four stylistic devices that have been used in the poem? (8mks)

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(d) Explain the meaning of the following lines: (2mks)

(i) "There is no place where one can hide from it".

(ii) "My beloved arrive!
Who has such beautiful habits." (2mks)

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(e) How is contrast brought out in the poem? (4mks)

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4. GRAMMAR (20MARKS)

Answer the questions that follow according to the instructions after each.

(a) She is not only an efficient secretary but also a clever housewife. (1mk)
(Begin: Not only.....)

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(b) I have never heard of such recklessly wasteful spending. (replace the underlined word with only one word. (1mk)

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(c) English is a very important subject. Maths is another very important subject. History is of equal importance.

(Combine into one sentence using “no less”)

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(d) Explain the difference in meaning between these pairs of sentences.

(i) You may leave the class immediately. (1mk)

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ii) You shall leave the class immediately. (1mk)

(e) Kezia’s aunt gave her a laptop as a reward for coming first in the school examinations. (Begin: Having....) (1mk)

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(f) I cannot tell you what the..... (broad) of the room is. Fill the blank with the correct alternative. (1mk)

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(g) Beasts of burden such as (they, them) should not be overworked. (fill the blank with the correct alternative) (1mk)

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(h) The suspicious behavior betrayed them (give) Replace the underlined word using the one given in brackets. (1mk)

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(i) “Are you taking part in the walk?” my father asked. Rewrite in indirect speech. (1mk)

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(j) Add question tags to the following sentences. (2mks)

i. Let us discuss the matter soberly.

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ii. You said there was plenty of food

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(k) The Chinese, yellow, wonderful, little toy. (Rewrite putting the adjectives in the correct order) (1mk)

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(l) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. (2mks)

i. It was midnight when we left.

ii. She is very interested archaeology.

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(m) Give a word that is pronounced the same as the following words. (5mks)

i. Coo

ii. Hew

iii. Might

iv. Yoke

v. Few

NAME.....ADM.NO.....CLASS.....C/NO.....