**GATITU MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH FORM 3 PP2 NAME:……………………………………………**

**END-TERM III 2013 ADM NO:……………………**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

**QUESTION 1 – COMPREHENSION FROM UNSEEN TEXT (20MKS)**

**READ THE PASSAGE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW. (20MKS)**

Kenya needs 6.4 billion trees to achieve the desired 10 per cent forest cover; but for sustainable growth, it will need to push the cover to 40 per cent.

The 10 per cent is the minimum standard forest cover world wide per country which should be maintained at all times. The additional 30 per cent is for commercial purpose and is meant to protect the 10 per cent from depletion .

Sweden has a 60 per cent forest cover; one of the largest in the world , and has maintained this growth for a century now. forests are the most important natural resource in Sweden; thy contribute 12 percent of export in come and employ more than 100,000 people . when comparing with Sweden, a forest takes 80 years to mature, while in Kenya it takes only about 10 to 15 years. A cold climatic condition in Sweden inhibits growth of trees, while warm climatic conditions in Kenya enhance speedier growth.

Achieving a 10 per cent forest cover forest cover will mean that each Kenyan will be required to grow trees per month for two years. Growing trees as opposed to planting trees the former means tending a tree to maturity while the later in the act of plant into the ground. ‘Planting a tree takes about five minutes, growing a tree, however is a different matter. It takes resources, commitment and time to care for a tree to maturity and that is the method we should be adopting.’ Says Isaac Kalua the founder Green Africa Foundation. The question therefore is how will Kenya grow its 6.4 billion trees?

First it is possible to achieve the 10 percent forest cover in tqwo years, of course with everyone’s participation. Secondly for sustainable forestry, Kenya should target an 80 per cent forests growth. This will mean private – owner ship of forests; in Sweden for example 51 per cent of forests are owned by private , small scale owners often known as ‘family forestry’ which translates to about 350,000 private companies own 24 per cent and the state 25 per cent of the country’s forest.

In other words, Kenya needs to create a forest industry , which entails producing forests for timber, medicinal value, wood fuel and charcoal production, for carbon sequestration , and also a large need source of seedlings .

Agro forestry is an ancient agricultural farming practice in Kenya, which incorporates both food farming and tree planting. But most farmers would rather invest in food farming or livestock because of the high economic value attached to the by product. Farmers therefore need to buy into the idea of tree farming and that trees have economic value.

‘We concentrated on fruit trees and trees that produce oil . The tree seedlings we give farmers are drought resistant, take less time to mature and produce in large quantities,’ explains Kalua. The government’s forestation policy is now encouraging agro forestry as a strategy to achieve a forest cover of 20 per cent by 2020.

There are currently 19 carbon sequestration projects in Africa, seven are based in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. In Kenya the project is at lake Victoria basin 9western Kenya integrated Ecosystem Management project).

The World Bank’s Bio Carbon Fund is currently the biggest investor of carbon sequestration. International prices for carbon credits range from us 3.50 per ton in America and us 15.80 per ton in European markets. Africa has yet to benefit from the international carbon credit market. Kenya’s charcoal industry is estimated to be worth sh. 30 billion ,provides employment to 700,000 people and supports 200,000 dependants currently.

Unfortunately because it is because it is unregulated business, the government losses shs. 5.1 billion in tax and is a major contributor to deforestation in Kenya.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Why does Kenya need to push the forest cover to forty per cent growth? (1mk)
2. Suppose Kenya achieves the ten percent forest cover target, by what percentage will Sweden be ahead of it in terms of forest cover? (1mk)
3. What has inspired Sweden to maintain the forest growth for a century? (2mks)
4. According to the passage how does the growth of forest in Kenya contrast with the one in Sweden? (2mks)
5. What does Kenya need to do in order to grow its 6.4 billion trees? (2mks)
6. Rewrite the following sentence as instructed. When comparing with Sweden a forest takes eight years to mature while in Kenya it takes only about ten to fifteen years. (Begin: As…..)

(1mk)

 vii) According to the passage how does the forest industry benefit Kenya? (3mks)

 viii) List down the benefits of charcoal industry in Kenya as explained in the passage and mention how it adversely affects the economy of the country. (3mks)

ix) According to the passage what does Agro forestry entail? (2mks)

x) Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the passage. (3mks)

a) Naturalresource………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

b) Sustainableforestry……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

c) Treefarming………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**QUESTION 2 – COMPHREHENSION FROM SET TEXT – THE RIVER AND THE SOURCE BY MARGARET A. OGOLA -25 MKS**

**READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW**.

Besides, Otieno, Owour’s younger brother had wasted no time in marrying two wives one after the other and already had two children and was expecting two others . The fact that his children were completely beside the point. His wives were completely colourless as well but since he firmly believed that all women were the same this did not matter either.

Nyar Asembo, Owour’s mother even got the council of Jodongo to meet and advise her son over the matter. He smiled in his usual enigmatic manner, thanked them and informed them that he would ponder over the matter. How could he tell them that since he married his wife, he had profoundly lost interest in all other women? She was unafraid of him, and spoke candidly on almost any subject. She also had an acerbic but witty tongue, which unless she was angry with him, rarely failed to make him laugh. Besides, her advice on most matters was sound and he formed the habit of going over to her hut after the evening meal just to hear her talk . However, a monogamous man was an unknown animal and every man worth his salt tried to marry at least two wives. The chief had vast wealth, so he could have any number; but he seemed more eager to get wives for his brother and an assortment of poor cousins than for himself.

Obura came home one morning from his grandmother’s hut, where he had fallen asleep the night before expecting that somebody would carry him home as usual.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Why did Nyar Asembo enlist the council of Jodongo to advice her son? (2mks)
2. What does this action tell you about the character of Nyar Asembo? (4mks)
3. Identify and illustrate any two character traits of Akoko that are evident in this extract (4mks)
4. From this extract, explain two things that we learn about the Jodongo? (4mks)
5. Give any two traditional aspects of the people’s lives that are evident in the extract. (4mks)
6. Who is Obura? (1mk)
7. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the extract. (6mks)
8. Completely colourless………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
9. Her advice on most matters was sound………………………………………………………………………………

 c) Was unknown animal………………………………………………………………………………………………………….



**QUESTIONS**

1. Who is the persona in this poem? (2mks)
2. Identify any two themes tackled in the poem. (4mks)
3. What satire is in the line “she was a student at the college of Christ’s knowledge?” (2mks)
4. I) identify the style in line 7 of the second stanza. (2mks)

ii) What effect does the style above have in the poem? (2mks)

1. What is the attitude of the persona towards Mary? (2mks)
2. Explain the meaning of the following; (1mk)
3. Belle………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..
4. a) Comment on the tone of the poem. (2mks)

b) Explain the relevance of the title. (2mks)

 **QUESTION 4-GRAMMER (15MARKS)**

1. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. (3mks)
2. I’ll be back tomorrow (write into indirect speech)

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. You ought to pay more attention (supply the correct question tag)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. John did not show up for the meeting. Kamau as well did not. (Rewrite the sentence as one starting: Neither……)

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. In each case, give a phrasal verb that means the means the same as the word underlined. (3mks)
2. The suspect confessed after a long interrogation

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Only very irresponsible parents abandon their children

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. It is wrong to despise the less fortunate.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

1. Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences (3mks)
2. It …………………………………………(cost) three hundred shillings a year
3. The news came as a ………………………………to use all (reveal)
4. The principal was accused of……………………………………………of funds (manage)
5. Correct the error in each of the following sentences (2mks)
6. At midday, in the middle of the day, we went for early lunch.
7. The two sisters are identical twins.
8. Fill the blank spaces with appropriate prepositional phrase made with the word in brackets. (3mks)
9. They crossed the river…………………………………………a boat .(means)
10. …………………………………………the school rules and regulations every student should be in full school uniform (accordance)
11. ……………………………………………..the prefect’s negligence, he was demoted (account)
12. Explain the meaning of the following idiomatic expression (1mk)

 The money recovered from the bank robber was a drop in the ocean