**NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CLASS:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ADM.NO:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**ENGLISH**

**PAPER 101/2**

**FORM 4**

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

My sister Susan and I are poles apart in terms of physique. She’s very slim while I am just the opposite. Mum has an explanation. Right from when she started weaning us, Susan was the reluctant feeder, who had to be coaxed to eat while I had a voracious appetite. But mum also believed that a hungry child will eat, so never force food down an unwilling child’s throat.

Because of her aversion to forced feeding, mum never practiced the weird, but widely practiced *martial* style of feeding that was the norm as we grew up, known as *eshikakulo*. It entailed blocking the baby’s nose and forcing the porridge down the throat in between gulps of air. The baby yelled and snorted, often spluttering the stuff out. Sometimes the baby chocked on the porridge that was administered with a rounded palm. That, mum says, was partly why she never practiced the messy *eshikakulo* – a rare decision in the village at that time.

A child’s refusal to eat is a common phenomenon that traumatizes many parents, especially first-timers. The problem is that most parents’ perception of a satisfied child is quite different from the child’s reality. While most parents – and baby minders – believe in stuffing the baby until it can hardly breathe, the baby’s feeding capacity is quite small, which means giving them just what they can accommodate is the way to go.

According to Kari’s Keen Knowledge 2009 website entry, if you succeed in getting your baby to take even an ounce before she clamps her gums together and turns her head, consider yourself successful. Overall, the baby knows what she needs. If she’s skipping meals, but has not changed normal behavior – she might not just be going through a growth spurt at the moment and will not need quite as much food.

Keep calm and do not worry too much, because “….her body will tell her when she is hungry or if she needs more. When trying to make her eat, be sure to burp her regularly and frequently.”

However, you need to make sure that the baby’s refusal to eat is not caused by illness, says Keen. “If you notice she is losing weight, her soft spot is sinking in, her lips are dry, she’s extremely lethargic, the skin under her eye is drooping away from the eye-seek medical help, your baby may be dehydrated. Otherwise, a baby who is eating ‘a little something’ should not be forced to eat at every one of those predetermined mealtimes.

A Google article titled. “Feeding the fussy child, recognizes how mealtimes can become veritable battlefields “as anxious and frustrated parents try to persuade their child to eat”. Ironically, the problem is rooted in the vicious cycle in that the more you force the child to eat, the more he or she resists. “Forcing your child to eat will only worsen the situation because it reinforces their dislike for food.” And yet mealtimes should be pleasant affairs. The secret to minimizing mealtime’s battles, we are told, is giving the child the wholesome(balanced) food she or he likes best for two to three months and omitting all the foods she dislikes. “This will help her make her less suspicious and tense about food,” says the Google entry.

Although parents’ anxiety over their babies refusal to feed starts pretty early – in infancy – it becomes pronounced at the toddler stage when they begin to assert their will and to engage their parents in power games. You find yourself caught up in the kind of drama that American parenting authority, Dr. James Dobson relates in his parents’ Answer Book. Dobson narrates the story of a three-year-old who defied his parents’ insistence on feeding him green peas. Not even an hour of haranguing, cajoling and sweating made an impact. “Finally through sheer intimidation, the dad managed to get some bites of peas in place….. The next morning, the mother found a little pile of mushy peas at the foot of the bed! Score one for Junior; none for Dad,” Dobson jokes. His advice: “The way to deal with a poor eater is to set good food before him. If he claims not to be hungry, wrap the plate, put it in the refrigerator, and send him cheerfully on his way. He will be back in a few hours. God has put a funny feeling in his stomach that says, Gimme food!” repeat the procedure without substituting with snacks or such-like junk – until food-all food-begins to look and smell wonderful. From that time onward, the battle over the dinner table should be history.

1. Give this passage an appropriate title. (1mk)
2. Why didn’t the narrator’s mother force down food an unwilling child? (2mks)
3. Explain the danger of using *eshikakulo.*  (2mks)
4. According to the passage, why does a child’s refusal to eat traumatise many parents?(2mks)
5. What would make the child not to require as much food according to the passage? (2mks)
6. Make notes on the symptoms of dehydration. (4mks)
7. What is the implication of forcing your child to eat? (1mk)
8. Explain the feature of style used in the first paragraph. (2mks)
9. Why does parents’ anxiety of the baby’s refusal to eat food become pronounced at toddler age? (2mks)
10. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases as used in the passage. (3mks)
11. **(EXCERPT)**

Nora: Oh, yes, that one; but this is another. I ordered it. Torvald mustn’t know about it.

Rank: Oho! Then that was the great secret.

Nora: Of course. Just go in to him; he is sitting in the inner room. Keep him as long as-

Rank: Make your mind easy; I won’t let him escape. *(Goes into the HELMER’S room)*

Nora: *(to the MAID*) And he is standing waiting in the kitchen?

Maid: Yes; he came up the back stairs.

Nora: But didn’t you tell him no one was in?

Maid: Yes, but it was no good.

Nora: He won’t go away?

Maid: No; he says he won’t until he has seen you, ma’am.

Nora: Well, let him come in-but quietly. Helen, you mustn’t say anything about it to anyone. It is a surprise to my husband.

Maid: Yes, ma’am, I quite understand. (*Exit.)*

Nora: This **dreadful** things is going to happen! It will happen in spite of me! No, no, no, it can’t happen-it shan’t happen!

**Questions.**

1. Place this excerpt in its immediate context. (4mks)
2. What does “it” refer to and what does it reveal about the character of Nora? (3mks)
3. Identify and explain one type of irony in this excerpt. (2mks)
4. Who is being referred to as he and why has he come? (3mks)
5. Torvald mustn’t know about it. Add a question tag. (1mk)
6. Describe one theme raised in this extract. (2mks)
7. What dreadful things does Nora fear might happen? Explain your answer. (4mks)
8. Describe the character of the maid. (2mks)
9. Explain the meaning of the following expressions as used in the excerpt. (4mks)
10. Make your mind easy.
11. I won’t let him escape
12. It was no good
13. Dreadful.
14. **Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow**

**The Twist**

In a little shanty town

Was on a night like this

Girls were sitting down

Around the town

Like this

Some were young

And some were brown

I even found a miss

Who was black and brown

And really did

The twist

Watch her move her wrist

And feel your belly twist

Feel the hunger thunder

When her lip bones twist

Try to hold her, keep her under

While the juke box hiss

Twist the music out of huger

On a night like this

1. What is the poem about? (3mks)
2. Identify three senses that the poem appeals to. (3mks)
3. What is the main theme of this poem? (2mks)
4. What is the attitude of the persona towards the girls mentioned in the poem? (2mks)
5. Identify three poetic devices used in the poem. (6mks)
6. What are the achievements of the persona on this night? (2mks)
7. Explain the meaning of:

(i)… miss who was brown and black. (1mk)

(ii) Twist the music out of hunger. (1mk)

1. **Grammar**
2. **Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the word in brackets.**
3. The lady is renowned for her **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in dressing. (elegant)
4. The young politician suddenly shot to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** after her philanthropic efforts. (prominent)
5. **Replace the underlined words with the correct phrasal verb formed from the word I brackets**
6. The class teacher caught us making noise. (burst)
7. Marion will recover from the measles after all (pull)
8. **Fill in each blank space with the correct form of word in bracket**
9. It’s rare for tourists to visit North Eastern province. (Begin Seldom….)
10. We can save time by getting to class before the bell goes. (Begin: Time…..)
11. After a new principal was appointed, results began to improve. (Rewrite beginning: Subsequent…)
12. **Supply a question tag to each of the following.**
13. You will see the doctor, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
14. They had bought the house, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
15. **Replace the underlined words with a single word.**
16. He bought books, pens, envelopes and writing pad.

**(f) Punctuate the following sentence. (1mk)**

i. Cherotich why do you always quarrel Paul he asked.

**(g) Explain the meaning of the following sentences. (2mks)**

1. Lydia found the empty room.
2. Lydia found the room empty.

**(h) Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the given word.**

1. The patient says he feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this morning. (good)
2. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_writer in the world.(famous)