**Name**……………………………………………………………. **Adm.**…….... **Class**……

**Date**…………………………

**MOI HIGH SCHOOL-KABARAK**

**Term 2, Common 1, 2018**

**English Form 1**

**Thursday, 3rd May, 2018**

**Time: 2** hours

***Instructions***

* *Write your* ***name****,* ***admission number****,* ***class*** *and* ***date*** *in the spaces provided.*
* *Answer* ***all*** *the questions in the spaces provided.*
* *Write* ***legibly*** *and* ***neatly.***
* *Write in* ***blue*** *biro pen only.*

**For Examiner’s Use Only**

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| **Question** | **Maximum Score** | **Candidate’s Score** |
| **1** | **20** |  |
| **2** | **20** |  |
| **3** | **20** |  |
| **4** | **20** |  |
| **TOTAL** | **80** |  |

* *This paper consists of* ***11*** *printed pages. Ensure that no page is missing.*

1. *Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow* **(20 marks)**

In 1859, Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman arrives in Solfreno, a remote town in Northern Italy. He has come to meet Napoleon III, the French Emperor, who at this time is waging war with the Italians. Henry Dunant intends to discuss business with the emperor and wonders whether the emperor will receive him.

He finds himself in the middle of the battle field. All around him are bodies of wounded soldiers. Some are dying and others are already dead. He also notices the army medical staff are overwhelmed by the war and are too disorganized to be able to cope with the number of casualties.

By evening, the plains are strewn with thousands of wounded, dying and dead soldiers. Dunant is so horrified that he forgets his mission and decides to act.

Turning the church in the small village into a makeshift hospital, he calls for extra help.

The village women come to his aid and work tirelessly as nurses, refusing to be discouraged or repelled by the horrendous situation they are faced with. Theirs is a mission to save life, comfort the dying and treat the wounded.

Eventually the war is over and he goes back to his home-town, Geneva. However, his experiene in Solfreno has so moved him that he decides to write a book; which he gives the title *A Memory of Solfreno* and it is published in 1862.

This book ends with two proposals: that every country volunteers grouops to take care of casualties in war-time and that the state agrees to protect those volunteers.

In 1863, the idea becomes a reality. Henry Dunant, together with four other citizens of Geneva, creates the international committee for aid to the wounded, later to become the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In 1864, a diplomatic conference adopts the first Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the conditions of the wounded in the armies in the field. In this conference too, they agree that the emblem of the committee will be a red cross on a white background.

Today the ICRC has four Geneva conventions which protect:

* the wounded and the sick in the field
* the wounded, sick and shipwrecked at sea
* prisoners of war
* civilians in times of war.

Since those days, the International Committee of the Red Cross has greatly developed. It still specializes in helping victims of war, bringing relief and medical assistance to the civilians and visiting prisoners of war and political detainees. It also forwards family messages from the victims and at times, unites the families. Above all, it teaches the rules of the Geneva Convention and the guiding principles of the Red Cross.

1. What nationality is Henry Dunant? (1 mark)

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1. Why is the French Emperor in Italy at the time stated in the passage? (2 marks)

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1. Henry Dunant wants to see the Emperor to discuss business. Does he succeed? Explain your answer. (3 marks)

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1. How does Dunant’s idea become a reality? (2 marks)

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1. What **four** functions does the ICRC perform according to the passage? (4 marks)

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1. What measures does Dunant take to ensure that the casualties are taken care of? (2 marks)

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1. Identify and illustrate any **one character** trait of Henry Dunant. (2 marks)

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1. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage: (4 marks)
2. overwhelmed ………………………………………………………………............
3. amelioration ………………………………………………………………..............
4. emblem ……………………………………………………………………………
5. conventions ……………………………………………………………...................
6. *Read the narrative below and then answer the questions that follow.* **(20 marks)**

Long, long ago the jackal and the dog were brothers and lived together in the wild bush. Each day they would go hunting together, and when evening fell they would return to the valley which was their only home, and share their food. One night they both came back empty-handed and ravenously hungry, and to make matters worse, a cold wind was blowing across the bush and the animals could not find any protection from the gale. "Alas'" said the dog. "It is a very bad thing to feel hungry, but much worse to feel hungry and cold at me same time."

"Lie down and go to sleep," suggested the jackal. "Then when the morning comes we can go hunting again and perhaps catch that young deer we so nearly caught today."

'"Jackal'" he exclaimed. "What is that light over there'?"

"' That's a village, and the red is a man's fire," explained the jackal.

"Fire is warm,"' said the dog longingly "Won’t you go and fetch me some fire, Jackal. You are braver than I."

"Certainly not!" growled the jackal, "You fetch it yourself if you want it. It was your idea."

But the dog was afraid of man and he curled up even smaller on the bare ground to try to keep himself warm. As he lay there, he thought that perhaps the people in the village were eating and he wondered whether they might leave some bones lying on the ground after their meal, which he could creep in and steal.

The thought made him hungrier and hungrier, so that presently he forgot his fear and said boldly to the jackal: "I can't stay here in the cold any longer. I am going to the village and will try to get some fire. Perhaps I may even bring back some bones for you too. If I don't get back soon, call me, in case I cannot find my way to you."

So off ran the dog towards the red glow in the village, and when he was nearly there he slowed down and crept in on his stomach, hoping that no one would hear him. Nearer and nearer he got to the fire, **sniffing** eagerly as he smelt the odour of a past meal still lingering in the air. Just as he reached the dying embers of the fire outside the door of a hut, some fowls roosting in a nearby tree gave the alarm. A man rushed out and caught him, lifting high his spear and saying: "What are you doing in my compound?"

"Oh, please don't kill me," begged the dog. "I have not come to harm anybody here, but only to get a little warmth from your dying fire. I beg you, let me lie down here and rest and warm myself, and later I will go back to the bush and never trouble you again." The dog looked so cold and miserable that the man, who was kind at heart, felt sorry for him.

He put down his spear and said: "Very well. If you promise not to harm anyone in this village you may lie down by the fire. But when you are warm, you must go back to the bush again." The dog thanked him profusely and lay down beside the fire, on which the man piled some more sticks and blew them into a blaze.

Now the dog was happy indeed, for under his very nose lay a bone, which someone had thrown down at the end of their meal. He **gnawed** away happily for some time, while the heat from the fire warmed his shivering limbs. Never had he been so contented or so comfortable. Suddenly the man called from inside his hut: "Aren't you warm yet?"

"Not quite," answered the dog, who had just seen another bone nearby that he wanted to chew.

"Well, I'll give you a little longer," said the man, and all was quiet again except for the cracking of bones under the dog's strong teeth. "Aren't you warm yet?" asked the man presently.

But the dog thought unhappily of the cold wind blowing across the bush, and creeping even closer to the fire he begged: "Let me stay a little longer' It was some time before the man called out again, for both he and the dog at his door had been fast asleep 'You must have finished warning yourself by now," said the man, rising to his feet and coming out of his hut.

The dog, deciding that honesty was the best policy, looked into the man's eyes and pleaded: 'Yes I am warm, but I do not want to go back to the bush where I am so often cold and hungry will you not let me stay in the house with you. I will help you hunt the birds that fly in the forest. I will teach you the cunning ways of the wild animals so that you can kill them for food and I promise you that unlike my brother the jackal I will never rob you of our goats and chickens. All I ask in return is a place by your fire and the remains of your meals.”

The man now looked closely into the dog's eyes and saw that he was speaking the truth. "Very well," he replied. "If you promise to serve and obey me I will give you warmth and food." Ever since that day, the dog has lived with man. But when at night you hear the jackal calling 'Bo-aa!' from the bush you will know that he is calling for his brother the dog to return to him with the fire and the bones that he went to fetch. But the dog never answers the call and the jackal wanders the bushes alone.

1. This is an explanatory (aetilogical) narrative. Why is it classified like this? Support your answer with an illustration from the story. (2 marks)

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1. Explain the **two** main problems the jackal and the dog face this night. (2 marks)

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1. What makes the dog request that the jackal to go and fetch fire from man? (2 marks)

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1. Is the jackal a true friend of the dog in deed? Explain your answer with an example from the story. (2 marks)

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1. What made the dog forget his fear for man? (2 marks)

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1. Why did the dog desert his brother the jackal? (2 marks)

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1. The man can be described as sympathetic. Why is he described this way? (2 marks)

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1. Why does the jackal shout the call: “Bo-aa!”? (2 marks)

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1. What is the importance of such a narrative? (2 marks)

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1. What is the meaning of the following words as used in the narrative? (2 marks)
2. sniffing ……………………………………………………………………………..
3. gnawed ……………………………………………………………………………..
4. *Read the poem below and then answer the questions that follow* **(20 marks)**

**A Sudden Storm: Pius Oleghe**

The wind howls, the trees sway,

The loose house-top sheets clatter and clang,

The open window shuts with a bang,

And the sky makes night of day.

Helter-skelter the parents run,

Pressed with a thousand minor cares:

‘Hey, you there! Pack the house hold wares!

And where on earth is my son?’

Home skip the little children:

‘Where have you been you naughty boy?’

The child can feel nothing but joy,

For he loves the approach of the rain.

The streets clear, the houses fill,

The noise gathers as children shout

To rival the raging wind without,

And naught that can move is still-

A bright flash! – alighted plain;

Then from the once-blue heavens,

Accompanied by noise that deafens,

Steadily pours the rain

1. Who is the speaker in the above poem? Illustrate your answer. (2 marks)

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1. Describe what happens just before rain pours down. (4 marks)

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1. State and explain the different reactions of the children and their parents as brought out in the poem. (3 marks)

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1. List any **four** pairs of words that rhyme in the above poem. (2 marks)

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1. Who is being addressed in the above poem? Support your answer. (2 marks)

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1. From the above poem, pick out any **six** words which describe sound? (3 marks)

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1. What does the poet mean when he says:

The noise gathers as children shout,

To rival the raging wind without,? (2 marks)

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1. Write down the lines that prove that there is a great confusion in the poem. (2 marks)

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1. i) *Rewrite the following sentences changing them into* ***plural forms****.* (3 marks)
2. You are a student.

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1. The deer jumped over the equipment.

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1. The thief shot at the chief.

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ii) *Insert an* ***article*** *(a, an, the) where necessary in the blank spaces provided.* (3 marks)

1. ………………….. water is essential for life.
2. We enjoyed ……………. one-man guitar show at the park.
3. Students should give respect to …………….. teacher on duty.

iii) *Fill in the balnks with a* ***reflexive pronoun****.* (4 marks)

1. Behave ………………………..
2. God helps those who help …………………………………
3. I am annoyed with …………………………………
4. It is not often easy to amuse ………………………

iv) *Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb* **“to be”.** (2 marks)

1. You …………………….. to stop saying that now!
2. The answer to the problem …………………… more classrooms.

v) *Identify all the* ***misspelt*** *words in the following passage then correct them.* (4 marks)

Our classmate gave a wrong definition of the word occassion. He was really embarrassed and felt harrassed by the students. In fact, his pronounciation made others burst into laughter. With time, he mastered enough courage to continue with his presentation inspite of the boos from a section of us.

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vi) *Rewrite the following sentences in* ***simple past tense****.* (2 marks)

1. They will wind the clock later in the evening.

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1. He flings the stone through the window.

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v) *Supply a* ***question tag*** *for the following sentences.* (2 marks)

a) I am unwell, ………………………………..

b) The girls will attend the debate, ……………………………………