

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Adm No: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Sign \_\_\_\_\_

**2019**

**FORM TWO**

**ENGLISH PAPER**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- a). Write your name, class and Admission number in the spaces provided above.
- b). Answer all the questions
- c). All answers must be written in the space provided in this booklet.



- b) Debt
- c) Rhyme –
- d) Edge –
- e) Sketch –

ii) **in the following sentences state whether the word underlined has been used either as a verb or a noun. (3mks)**

- a) Kindly keep a record of all your books. ....
- b) To always conduct yourself right is good. ....
- c) After the heavy rains, the cattle keepers will get good produce. ....

iii) **Write the homophones of the following words. (2mks)**

- a) Quite –.....
- b) Dairy -.....

**1.COMPREHENSION**

**Read the comprehension below and answer the questions that follows:**

**DRUGS AND THE YOUTH**

How does drug use become a habit? In many cases the young experimenters take drugs until they are hooked. In homes where one or both parents smoke or use alcohol, the young people interpret this as their parents’ permission for them to do the same. Thus, they are easily vulnerable to the appeals of their fellow teenagers when they urge them to join them in experimenting with cigarettes, liquor, and even marijuana. These three practices – smoking tobacco, drinking liquor and smoking marijuana – are a tragic combination. More often than not, the teenagers may try more potent drugs such as cocaine. Not everyone, of course, who smokes cigarettes and drinks liquor, indulges in drug abuse as we usually define it. But practically every person on hard drugs first used cigarettes, liquor and marijuana.

Teenagers are often cautioned to be on guard against drugs peddlers. However, it is the teenage sellers who usually supply the drugs that students use. They encourage their friends to experiment with drugs, from which they profit financially. One young people have used a drug enough times to experience its effects, they no longer have to be persuaded. What are these effects? The drug influences their thinking, their attitudes and their moods. It makes the circumstances of life seem different from reality. It makes the users feel comfortable, peaceful and secure, in spite of their problems, their anxieties or their lack of ability.

The teenagers or young adults struggling with unsolved problems are the most likely candidates for drug addiction. But drugs do not help them face reality with courage. On the contrary, they make them less willing to cope with life’s difficulties and stresses, or even unable to do so. Why should they

put forth the effort to solve their problems when? Under the influence of drugs, these problems seem to vanish?

It is said the typical heroin addicts are 17 years old males who are out of school, out of work and ashamed or embarrassed because of impoverished family backgrounds. This does not mean, however, that teenagers from well-to-do families are immune to the danger. Young people from ‘good families’ have their problems too. There may be unresolved tensions between them and their parents. They may be lonely, even though they are members of respectable families. They may feel unable to live up to their parents; expectations. They may feel guilty over some previous misconduct, or feel betrayed by someone their own age.

**Questions**

**(20 mks)**

1. How do parents influence their children to take drugs? (2mks)  
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2. Why are the three practices – smoking tobacco, drinking liquor and smoking marijuana are described as a tragic combination? (2mks)  
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3. Despite teenagers being warned to be on the lookout for drug peddlers, they still access the drugs, why? (2mks)  
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4. What are the effects of drugs on teenagers as given in the passage? Write any four effects. (4mks)  
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5. Why do drugs make the teenage user unable to face life with courage? (2mks)

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6. Why are teenagers from poor families prone to heroin addiction? (2mks)

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7. According to the passage, why do some young people from the so-called good families get addicted to drugs? (4mks)

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8. Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. (2mks)

i) Hooked – .....

ii) Immune – .....

**2. READ THE ORAL NARRATIVE BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.**

**THE YOUNG WARRIOR.**

Once upon a time, there lived an old couple and their only son. They lived at the edge of a village. The young man was well liked because he took such good care of his old parents. He was also skilled

warrior. One night, the old couple and their son heard loud anguished cries from the other side of the village. The valiant young man ran in the direction of the cries.

He was horrified at what he found. Many huts had been flattened as if by a giant foot. Some huts were burning and people were crying that their cattle and family members were gone.

“what happened here?” the young warrior asked.

“It is an ogre!” a woman cried out fearfully.

“It came out of the forest,” said an old man. “It promised that it will come again.”

“Yes, save us,” cried a child. “You are big and strong and brave.”

But the young warrior would not go after the ogre. “Why go after the ogre and make him even more angry?” he said.

A few days passed. The ogre came back . it flattened more houses, swallowed more people and burnt more huts. Again, the people begged the warrior to help and, again, he said he would not go after the ogre.

“That is probably the last time it will come here,” he said.

Some days later, the ogre came back while the young man was away with his age mates at a wedding dance. This time, it swallowed the young warrior’s mother. How do you think the young warrior felt when he came back from the dance? Well, the warrior set out immediately to look for the ogre. After walking for half a day, he came across the ogre sleeping deeply and snoring like thunder. The warrior rushed forward and brought his long, sharp knife down hard on the ogre’s neck, but it just bounced off. “My son, cut the small toe,” he heard a weak voice say.

The warrior looked around but could not see anyone. The voice sounded like that of his mother, but he was not sure because he could also hear the muffled sounds of the people and cattle the ogre had swallowed. He brought his long, sharp knife down on the ogre’s stomach, hoping to free them, n=but it only bounced off!

Again, the feeble voice came, “Cut the small toe, my son.”

This time the warrior decided to obey the voice. He cut the ogre’s small toe. It was very easy, as easy as cutting through ghee with a hot knife. Suddenly, out of the ogre’s small toe came villages of people and cattle. The people were very glad to be out of the ogre’s belly, and the warrior was very glad to be reunited with his mother.

“Next time I tell you to do something, you had better do it right away. Some people and cattle are lost forever because you did not cut the small toe right away!” the young hero’s mother told him.

The people told the old lady to be at peace. At least the young warrior had saved whole villages. The young warrior was a hero. Up to today, the villagers sing his praises.

### **Questions.**

1. Classify the narrative above. (2mks)

2. Why was the warrior hesitant to go after the ogre at first? (2mks)

3. What finally motivated the warrior to change his mind and ran after the ogre? (2mks)

4. Write a list of three extra-ordinary events and situations in this narrative. (3mks)

5. Describe any two character traits of the warrior. (4mks)

6. Name and explain two stylistic devices in the narrative that make a narrative more interesting during narration. (4mks)

7. Discuss one social activity and one economic activity that this community practice. (2mks)

8. Give any other relevant title to this narrative. (1mk)

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### 3. GRAMMAR

**i) Use the correct order of adjectives to fill in the gaps.**

- a) Kaari is a .....(Kenyan ,basketball, brilliant, short) player.
- b) My .....laptop is very efficient (small, ugly old, grey)
- c) My aunt bought a .....(leather, blue, nice) sweater.
- d) Every student has a .....(long, Kenyan, beautiful, rectangular, red) geometrical set.

**ii) Fill in the gaps by using the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- a) The NGOs completed this water project .....than the previous one. (successfully)
- b) Oduor , the winner, walked .....in the competition (fast)

**iii) Fill in the blank spaces with either and, but or Or**

- a) He wanted to talk on the phone while driving,.....I convinced him not to.
- b) The girl took the ball.....ran out of the house.
- c) You will have to wake up early.....you will miss the school bus.
- d) The company employed Daniel .....later sent him abroad for further studies.

**iv) Use the correct forms of the nouns in brackets**

- a) One finger cannot kill .....(lice)
- b) Not a single .....has my grandmother lost. (teeth)
- c) I need a lot of .....on this matter. (advice)

**v) choose the correct alternative from the brackets to complete these sentences.**

- a) These (drivers, driver's , drivers') licences have been stolen.
- b) The judge heard these (woman's, women's)n case.
- c) What happened to this (baby, babies, baby's, babies) food?

**v) Fill in each gap with the most appropriate preposition**

- a) What else go you watch.....old movies?
- b) The insect .....my nostrils really irritated me.



vi) **Fill in the blanks spaces by using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

a) The ill-mannered chickens .....all over the place  
that evening (spit)

b) Njoroge .....the coat so well that no one found it. (hide)