

# FORM 3 ENDTERM 3 EXAM

## ENGLISH PAPER 2

NAME .....ADM.....CLASS.....

Attempt all the questions

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (20mks)

One good thing about music, Bob Marley sang in Trenchtown Rock, is when it hits you, you feel no pain – but for South Africa’s apartheid regime, the opposite was true as it felt the wrath of musicians who composed protest songs against its oppressive policies.

During the apartheid years, music was more than a solace – it was a “weapon of struggle” used against the aggressor whose only recourse was to ban it from the airwaves, but never from the hearts of the millions who were oppressed.

Music had always been used to soothe souls during sufferance and it is said that it is slavery that gave birth to (heavy metal) rock when slaves used their shackles or tools to make music either to entertain themselves or to irk their captors.

The separatist system that saw people like Nelson Mandela and other black South African leaders jailed for dissidence gave rise to more protest music than ever before.

And South Africa’s anti-apartheid musicians were so influential that their songs were not only banned, but they were also forced into exile. Mandela believes that these protest songs, together with those of non-South Africans, played a significant role in the collapse of apartheid and, indeed, his February 11, 1990 release from Robben Island.

“Artistes reach areas far beyond the reach of politicians. Art, especially entertainment and music, is understood by everybody, and lifts the spirits and the morale of those who hear it,” Mandela admitted after his release.

South Africa’s musicians like Hugh Masekela and the Mirima Makeba started the protest campaign back in the late ‘50s and early ‘60s after leaving South Africa for the United States, where they used music to highlight the desperate situation of their compatriots who were living under oppressive rule in the townships back home.

The Musical campaigns against apartheid intensified internationally throughout the ‘70s and ‘80s and saw the composition, production and performance of many a political song by musicians who had never even set foot in African but were inspired to join the anti-apartheid bandwagon- with

some, like Paul Simon, even stirring controversy when he was accused of breaking the cultural boycott against South Africa by touring the country and utilizing contributions from local acts.

But the beat never stopped. In the UK, The Specials released Free Nelson Mandela while in the US, Gil Scott-Heron and Brian Jackson released protest classic Johannesburg off the album From South Africa to South Carolina. Little Steven (and the Disciples of Soul), together with Artists United Against Apartheid, conceived and produced Sun City Resort in one of South Africa's so-called homelands where international Musical concerts were frequently held.

*Adopted from Sunday Nation December 8<sup>th</sup> 2013.*

(a) What type of music is the author referring to in the passage (1 mark)

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(b) According to the passage what were the contributions of the anti-apartheid musicians. (2 marks)

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(c) Who are the international singers who joined the musical campaigns against apartheid. (3mark)

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(d) Artistes reach areas far beyond the reach of politicians (add a question) (1 mark)

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(e) Make notes on the titles of songs sung against the apartheid regime (4marks)

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(f) Identify the setting of the passage (2 marks)

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(g) **Paraphrase the following sentence**

“artists reach areas far beyond the reach of politicians. Art, especially entertainment and music is understood by everybody, and it lifts the spirits and the morale of those who hear it “  
(3 mark)

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.....

(h) Give this passage another title

(1 mark)

(i) **Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases** (3 marks)

(i) irk their captors

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(ii) dissidence

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(iii) stirring controversy

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## **2.BLOSSOMS OF THE SAVANNAH (25mks)**

**Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow**

They were silent as they climbed the hill on their way back from Nasila to draw water .The water containers that they carried on their backs were now heavy. The straps that supported the containers pressed down their heads with a painful exhaustion.

As they walked, each one of them allowed her mind to fleeting roam the fanciful land of wishful thinking.

Resian thought how wonderful it would be, had she had a chance to enroll at the Egerton University and after graduation had a chance to work with her role model ,MinikeneNkoitoi ,the Emakererei at the sheep ranch that she managed .She imagined herself already there driving a large flock of sheep .And when she thought of sheep , her mind flew back to fifteen years or so earlier and **reminisced**the first time she saw a sheep.It was a childhood memory ,a memorable picture from the swirling scene around her which had been captured and preserved by her mind when she and Taiyo accompanied their father to the Nakuru Agricultural show.She could still see in her mind a group of big,docile tawny woolly animals that stood panting drowsily in a green pasture ,with the sun beaming down brightly from a clear blue sky .She had then admired the white long overcoats that the handlers wore.

Taiyo also thought of Emakererei .She would ask Joseph Parmuat , to assist her compose a song in her praise .She had already put words to a tune she had composed to ridicule the three women who she thought **collaborated** with men to oppress the women folk .They were Nasila’s three blind mice who , she thought , did not seem to know that the world was changing .Those were the *enkasakutoni*who



iv. Menacingly

**3. Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow**

The earth does not get fat.  
It makes an end of those who wear the head plumes.  
We shall die on the earth.  
The earth does not get fat. It makes an  
end of those who act swiftly as heroes  
Shall we die on the earth?  
    Listen O earth. We shall mourn because of you.  
    Listen O earth. We shall die on the earth?

The earth does not get fat. It makes and an end of chiefs.  
Shall we die on the earth?  
The earth does not get fat.  
It makes an end of the women chiefs  
Shall we die on the earth?

The earth does not get fat. It makes an  
end of the royal women  
Shall we die on the earth?  
    Listen O earth. We shall mourn because of you.  
    Listen O earth. We shall die on the earth?

The earth does not get fat. It makes an end of the beast  
Shall we die on the earth?  
    Listen you who are asleep, who are  
    left tightly closed in the land.

Listen you who are asleep, who are  
Left tightly closed in the land.  
Shall we all sink into the earth?  
Listen O earth, the sun is setting tightly  
We shall all enter into the earth.

(a). Identify the genre above (2 marks)

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(b). Explain the functions of the above genre (4 marks)

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(c). Explain the meaning of the words, “The earth does not get fat” (2 marks)

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(d). Identify **two** aspects of style and comment on their effectiveness (6 marks)

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(e). What is the speaker’s attitude towards the subject. (2 marks)

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(f). Explain **Two** characteristics of the genre above (2 marks)

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(g) Under what circumstances is the genre likely to be performed and for what purpose? (2 marks)

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2. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each** (3 marks)

(a) You can do better than this. (Begin: This .....)

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(ii) Having failed once, I do not want to fail again. (Begin. As.....)

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(iii) The teacher asked Kamau if he would go home that day or the following day. (Change to direct speech)

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(b) **Using the verbs in brackets, replace the underlined words and phrases with correct phrasal verbs** (3 marks)

(i) The two friends met each other accidentally.....(run) in town

(ii) The city council askariesdemolished .....kiosks in the city Centre (bring)

(iii) Otienovisited .....us on his way to town (call)

(c) **Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions** (3 marks)

(i) Many people think that manual labour is.....their dignity

(ii) The judge was prejudiced.....the accused from the beginning.

(iii) John has retired.....private life.

(d) **Supply one word which means the same as the underlined phrases in the following sentences** (2 marks)

(i) The man who broke into the house was finally arrested.....

(ii) The kitchen was filled with a pleasant smell from the day's recipe .....

(e) **Explain the differences in meaning between the sentences in each of the pairs given below** (4 marks)

- I. I saw parents in the school library
- II, I saw "parents" in the school library

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- .....
- I. His brother who lives in Lamu is a mechanic
  - II. His brother, who lives in Lamu, is a mechanic
- .....
- .....
- .....