

LIRA TOWN COLLEGE
END OF TERM III EXAMS 2010
S.2 112 / 2 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TIME: 1 ½ HOURS

NAME: STREAM:

Instruction:

All questions are to be attempted

All your answers must be written on this question paper

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

It is very important for everyone to be familiar with elementary first aid measures. You don't have to be a doctor to administer first aid, as the following short story shows:

One day, a young student caught a bus from the centre of Nairobi to Mathare. It was the height of the rush hour, and the bus was as tightly packed as a sardine can. As the bus approached the Pangani roundabout, a middle-aged man standing in the gangway suddenly collapsed.

The passengers started to shout immediately. Hearing this, the driver pulled into the side. As soon as the bus stopped, most of the passengers jumped off and ran away. Only five stayed on the bus.

"Don't touch him!" said one. "He may be suffering from a contagious disease!"

"In that case we may be stuck here for hours!" Said another, and left.

"Or we may be placed in quarantine in hospital for days!" said a third passenger, also getting off.

The student ignored them. Calmly he knelt down beside the man, and put his ear against the man's chest.

"He's breathing!" he announced, "Are all the windows open? He needs fresh air."

The student loosened the man's collar and tie, and slowly he began to revive.

It was very lucky for the man that one person at least knew about first aid.

When a person faints he loses consciousness. A spell may last for several minutes. It is caused by an insufficient supply of oxygen or blood to the brain. Other causes include a sudden drop in blood pressure, fasting, anaemia, exhaustion and emotional upset. Training in first aid can be obtained from the Red Cross Society. The first aid measures to be taken when a person faints are:

The patient should be stretched out flat, with the head lower than the rest of the body.

All tight clothing should be loosened in order to aid breathing.

Windows should be opened so that there is plenty of fresh air. Place an ear against the left part of the chest to make sure that the heart is beating.

If the heartbeat has stopped, the heart should be massaged.

If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration (mouth to mouth) should be started.

Measures to be avoided when someone has fainted are:

Do not move the patient until he has fully recovered.

Do not throw cold water in his face.

Do not slap him or burn his feet to revive him.

Do not try to pour water or whisky down his throat while he is unconscious.

Question:

In a paragraph of not more than 55 words, summarize the measures to be avoided when someone has fainted.

Rough copy

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Fair copy

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2A *Read the following passage and answer the questions on it.*

Many people think that eating food is simply something which is pleasant and necessary to satisfy hunger. They do not realize that a great deal of their ill health is due to eating the wrong kinds of food. The reason for this is that they do not know enough about what food is for.

In many parts of the world, notably in certain Asian countries, there is much starvation; any many people die each year because they eat insufficient food. In these countries, the main problem is the low production of food. In East Africa, however, starvation and prolonged hunger are not as common as in Asia, because in most areas the climate and soil allow the people living there to produce enough food for their needs. A person belonging to a person in which hunger is unknown finds it difficult to realize that some of his relatives may be ill because of something lacking in their diet.

But food is necessary not only to satisfy hunger, but also to provide the body with certain substances to keep it healthy. Ill health due to a poor diet is known as malnutrition. In East Africa, malnutrition is due not to lack of food, but to lack of knowledge about food and the solution to the problem lies in the spreading of this knowledge.

It is important for people to realize that malnutrition causes great deal of illness and death. Moreover, apart from the people who are obviously ill, there are many thousands who are tired or weak, or have poorly developed bodies simply through lack of proper feeding. These people are far more likely to get common diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, infections, and diarrhoea) than those with a good diet, and they do not recover from them so quickly.

It is extraordinary how many people are unaware of the serious problem of malnutrition in their own country. Many people are surprised when they see a case, or a photograph of a case, of common nutritional disease kwashiorkor, saying that they never realized it existed or how horrible it was. Malnutrition is most common and severe in children under five years of age, and women of child-bearing age. It has been going on for years, and is likely to become more widespread as more and more people go to live in big towns, and cease to grow their own food.

People tend to think that the problem of malnutrition is something for doctors or the Ministry of Health to solve. It is true that medical staff are necessary to cure diseases due to malnutrition, but the solution is not cure but prevention. Because nutrition is a wide subject, the prevention of malnutrition needs a wide attack by people trained in many different branches of knowledge. It needs the co-operation of people from several ministries working in very different fields. Thus the medical man, by examining patients, becomes aware of what faults there are in the diet of people living in a certain area, community or family. The agricultural officer, knowing these faults, can attempt to increase the production of certain foods. The home economists or domestic science teacher can demonstrate and advise people on how best to prepare these foods. Above all, the teacher can instruct people about food and nutrition. However, although education perhaps holds the key to the solution, it is vital to realize that the problems are best solved by team-work: by people in quite different jobs co-operating with one common aim in view.

Questions:

2.1 What does malnutrition mean according to the writer?

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2.2 According to the writer, why do many people eat the wrong kind of food?

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2.3 According to the writer, what is the main difference between certain Asian countries and East Africa?

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2.4 What does the writer say that malnutrition causes?

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2.5 According to this passage, how should the problem of malnutrition be solved?

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2B Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow:

Nature has supplied every animal except man with some covering for his body such as fur, feathers, hair, scales, shells or thick hide. But man has nothing but a thin skin, and for thousands of years human beings must have wondered about the world with no covering – though the earliest men may perhaps have been hairier than modern men.

If someone were to ask us, “Why did human beings start to cover their bodies with clothes?” most of us would answer, “To keep themselves warm, of course.”

It is only when we begin to think about it a little that we realize clothes are worn for a great many reasons that have nothing to do with the climate, or with our need for warmth, at all.

For instance, we wear clothes to some extent in order to decorate ourselves – to make ourselves, if possible, look more dignified or graceful or striking than we are. Even the plainest clothes worn by civilized people have their buttons, belts, collars and so forth arranged in such a way that they form a kind of decoration, and the material itself is of a kind and colour that we think suits us, and is cut or arranged in a way that we think looks nice – though ideas about what looks nice change from time to time.

Besides decorating us our clothes have to link us up with the people amongst whom we live. We feel uncomfortable if they do not ‘look right’ – if they are not similar to those which other people of our age, sex, country and period are wearing.

Clothes of a special kind are often worn to show that the wearer has authority or power. The individual wearing them is treated with respect because he occupies a certain office. The judge on the bench, for instance, might look a very ordinary and unimpressive figure without his wig and gown. Clothes are an essential part of all ceremonial occasions, whether they are connected with religion, the law, parliament, royalty, the fighting force, the state, or some less important body.

Sometimes, even in civilized countries, people wear some article of clothing, or some article of jewelry, or some jewel or charm, because they believe that it will bring them luck or protect them from evil or illness, or because it is connected with their religious beliefs. None of these reasons for wearing clothes – to decorate ourselves, to show our position in the world, for ceremonial purposes, for ‘luck’, to give ourselves dignity and authority – have anything to do with our need for warmth and protection from the weather. And it is possible that prehistoric man worried even less about keeping his body warm than we do, because civilized people, after having worn clothes for thousands of years, are probably much more sensitive to cold than the men of the Stone Age were.

We know that primitive people who are living now, or were until quite recently, in conditions similar to those in which men lived many thousands of years ago, do not seem to feel the cold as we do.

Now answer questions 2.6 – 2.10 by selecting the best of the four choices given for each question. Show the letter of your choice by putting a ring around it.

- 2.6 What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- A. people wear clothes to look different from other people
 - B. people wear clothes to improve their appearance.
 - C. People wear clothes to set new trends in fashions.
 - D. People wear clothes to keep themselves warm.
- 2.7 The expression ‘suits us’ underlined words in the fourth paragraph, means that the material
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. is the right choice for us | B. fits us well |
| C. keeps us warm | D. is the right price for us |

- 2.8. We feel uncomfortable if they do not 'look right'. This sentence means that our clothes should
- A. be similar to those of other people
 - B. be different to those of other people.
 - C. be striking
 - D. not look comfortable
- 2.9 The writer thinks that special clothes
- A. must be worn on ceremonial occasions
 - B. need not be worn on ceremonial occasions.
 - C. must be worn on all occasions
 - D. make less important ceremonial occasions more impressive.
- 2.10 The most important reason for wearing clothes is
- A. to bring us luck and protect us from evil
 - B. to decorate ourselves on ceremonial occasions
 - C. to let other people realize what positions of authority we hold.
 - D. to keep ourselves warm and protected from the weather.

3A. Re-write each item (3.1 – 310) as instructed. Do not change the meaning.

- 3.1 God made man.
[Re-write to end with God.]
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- 3.2 I want to talk to you in private. [Begin: I would]
.....
- 3.3 I did it myself. [Rewrite to end withit.]
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- 3.4 We have to be quiet when the Headteacher comes in.
[Use: must instead ofhave to.....]
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.....
- 3.5 He has your watch. [Add a question tag]
.....
- 3.6 She is a preacher. She is a teacher.
[Combine into one sentence using bothand]
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- 3.7. Mizilikazi tried to cling to power. He failed.
[Rewrite as one sentence using but]

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- 3.8. “Why are you late?” [Rewrite beginning: He asked]

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- 3.9 They have promised me a new bicycle next year.
[Begin: I]

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.....
- 3.10 She is very sick. She cannot go out in such a cloudy weather.
[Combine into one sentence usingtoo.....]

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3B For items (3.11 – 3.20) put a ring around the letter of the correct answer.

- 3.11 I’m thinkinga car. Do you think that’s a good idea?
A. to buy B. of to buy C. of buying D. buying
- 3.12 The police officer stopped us and asked us where.....
A. were we going B. we are going
C. are we going D. we were going
- 3.13 They keep to themselves. Means:
A. they like each other B. they do not like to socialize with each other
C. they hate others D. they minimize others
- 3.14 In last year’s Uhuru cup football match at Mandella stadium, She Kobs
..... Kcc two goals to one.
A. won B. gave C. beat D. kicked

- 3.15 The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he.....before.
A. hasn't flown B. hadn't flown
C. didn't fly D. wasn't flying
- 3.16 The teacher marked my composition carefully in order to get rid of errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation. The underlined words mean:
A. indifferent B. forgetful
C. negligent D. infamous
- 3.17 The patientbefore the doctor arrived.
A. would die B. had died
C. died D. has died
- 3.18 No soonerherself under the bed than the bullet hit her.
A. had hidden B. she hidden
C. had she hidden D. hid
- 3.19 Why do you alwaysmy statements?
A. counteract B. counterfeit
C. contradict D. contend
- 3.20 If you take the teachers'you should pass your examinations.
A. advise B. advised
C. advices D. advice

MERRY X –MAS