

Instructions: *Attempt all the questions.*

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Self-reliance worker

In Africa, there has been an enormous influx of young people into artisan activities. This has been possible for a number of reasons, the chief of which has been the nearly insatiable demand for cheap artifacts of various kinds: braziers (jiko), fence post nails, ladies debes, buckets, hinges and bolts for doors, wood – working tools – the list is endless. However, the boom in artisan activity would not have been possible without the readiness of those artisans already in trade to accept trainees for “on the job” training they needed them to cope with the work; and the speed at which these trainee artisans very soon became masters themselves. Within a year, trainees might in his turn take on fresh trainees himself for the training process to continue.

Gacuri comes from a family of black smiths. From a very early age, Gacuri was familiar with metal, wood and bits of machines. He used to make wooden models; once he used to make wooden carts for children to play on, and to carry debes of water some of these carts he would sell, others he would rent out. Later, in school vacations, he began to construct jikos out of scrap-metal to supplement the family income.

On leaving primary school, Gacuri set about finding employment. His first venture, mending bicycles, was unsuccessful, and he got a job picking coffee on one of the estates. A vacancy occurred in the farm workshop, and he convinced the manager that he would carry out most of the metal – working practices.

Gacuri now had what many would regard as a great job; but he wanted to be independent – he wanted to be his own boss. Within a short time he moved nearer Nairobi where he proceeded to make, full time, and the *jikos* and water cans that he had previously made in his school holiday. He would purchase a scrap metal in Nairobi for a few shillings, and take it back to his place on a borrowed bicycle.

Unfortunately the bicycle was simply not strong enough to carry the scrap-metal he wanted, and this gave him an idea. Why not make bicycle carriers; not those expensive, light-weight imported ones, but carriers strong enough to manage the weight of an adult, or sacks of charcoal, or debes of water?

To make such a carrier, especially strong tools were necessary. Gacuri bought a drill and bits for about 6/=, improvised a handle for hacksaw blades, and made a small bellows from bits and pieces. With these implements he was able to make his first metal cutter. Within a short time he has made a sample bicycle which he carries round to the main Nairobi cycle stores to get orders. Very soon he had orders for dozens of these strong carriers. How did he manage it?

For one thing, his carriers were stronger and cheaper than those were factory-made. Secondly he made all the first ones personally, to ensure that they are of right quality, and so that his trainees could learn from his example.

There were other reasons for his success. He saw the need for an efficient, regular supply for good quality scrap metal. He also realized that his market is good enough to be marketed over a wider area. He did not rely only on the Nairobi firms. He also went personally to the main provincial towns of

Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, etc. Very soon he was provinces by road and rail, and getting a much better price for them than if he had sold them all in Nairobi. He even managed to arrange and order of 200 dozen in Arusha in Tanzania, and was only prevented from completing this by difficulty in fixing an export license.

Gacuri did rest on his laurels. He saw that there was a danger in putting all his eggs in one basket, and so he began to diversify into making fore guards. Many people consider these essential in strengthening the bicycle's front fork and shaft for local road conditions. They were made entirely out of 1cm round metal each pair linking the..... from axle and the shaft beneath the handle bars. Each length of metal had to be heated and then flattened at the extremity, and holes bored in for attaching to the axle.

Once these fore guards were established and popular, Gacuri turned to designing a bicycle stand for attaching to the back wheel.

Questions:

1. Write a paragraph of about 100 words explaining the reasons for Gacuri's success in his business.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Read the passage and answer questions that follow.

MARTIN L. KING'S SPEECH ON EQUALITY AND JUSTICE

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is one of the most famous and admired people of the world. His mission was to ensure that segregation of Blacks in the United States of America was stopped. Like Nelson Mandela, he fought for the rights and dignity of a large section of mankind. Even though he was assassinated at only 39 years of age, most of what he struggled for has been achieved. Do you want to have a mission in future? What is it?

And so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal'.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have

a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today! I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification' – one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, and every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight; "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."

This is our hope and this is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith, we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

And this will be the day – this will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning:

My country tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring!

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. And so let freedom ring from the prodigious of New Hampshire.

Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York.

Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.

Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado

Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California,

But not only that:

Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia.

Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee.

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi.

From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:

Free at last! Free at last!

Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!

Questions: -

2.1 Martin Luther King's speech is about a 'dream'. What does 'dream' mean here?

- One night Martin Luther King dreamt that he was speaking to a large audience.
- Martin Luther King was talking to himself about freedom for African – Americans.
- It is Martin Luther King's vision about what America would be like in future.
- It is Martin Luther King's view about the effects of slavery on Americans.

- 2.2 Martin Luther King believes that everyone in America should live by a certain creed. What is this creed?
-
-
-
- 2.3 Mention the things that Martin Luther King believes will one day happen in
- (a) Georgia
-
-
-
- (b) Mississippi
-
-
-
- (c) Alabama
-
-
-
- 2.4 From the passage, what do you learn about relations between the Whites and Blacks in America?
-
-
-
- 2.5 When the passage talks about 'discords' and 'harmony', it is referring to:
- a. The different types of music that the Blacks and the Whites play in America.
- b. The different colours of piano keys
- c. The relations between Whites and Blacks in America.
- d. The sounds of jazz.
- 2.6 What do you think Martin Luther King is by occupation? Why?
-
-
-
- 2.7 In not more than 120 words, give the essential points of Dr. Martin Luther King's speech.
-
-
-
-
-
-

For questions 8 – 10 explain the following words as used in the passage.

2.8 Interposition

.....
.....

2.9 nullification

.....
.....

2.10 vicious

.....
.....

3. Re-write the following sentences as instructed. Do not change the meaning.

3.1 Africa is a continent of change of change. Africa is a continent of challenge.
[Rewrite as one sentence using: 'not only']

.....
.....

3.2 The teacher being absent, we neglected the work. [Rewrite in two sentences]

.....
.....

3.3 Ndungtse performed well. His parents bought him a house as a reward.
[Begin: Having.....]

.....
.....

3.4 I would rather play tennis than volleyball. [Rewrite using: 'Sooner']

.....
.....

3.5 Kaanu prefers reading to talking. [Rewrite using: 'would rather']

.....
.....

For items 3.6 – 3.20 select the best alternative to complete the sentences.

3.6 Several of Mr. Mugooda's children are graduates. This means that

- a. Mr. Mugooda has many children and they are all graduates.
- b. A number of Mr. Mugooda's children are graduates.
- c. Mr. Mugooda has few children who are graduates.
- d. All of Mr. Mugooda's children have important jobs.

3.7 Our mother boughtloaves of bread yesterday.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a. much | c. many |
| b. a little | d. a great deal of |

- 3.8. Jerom's father hasmoney.
 a. much c. no any
 b. a lot of d. not some
- 3.9 Biashara has few friends. This means that Biashara has
 a. hardly any friends
 b. many friends
 c. fairly a reasonable number of friends
 d. a couple of friends.
- 3.10 They borrowedbooks.
 a. one of another's c. each other's
 b. the other's d. another of one's
- 3.11 Theof brakes took the pedestrian by surprise.
 a. rustling c. shuffling
 b. screeching d. tinkling
- 3.12 I have just developed aheadache.
 a. chronic c. bad
 b. sudden d. severe
- 3.13 Jaferri is aspeaker.
 a. loud c. low
 b. melodious d. humorous
- 3.14 Our class monitor is not such a fool.....to believe that.
 a. so c. but
 b. as d. despite
- 3.15 We completed the exercise.....we went to play.
 a. Then c. Although
 b. However d. Moreover
- 3.16 The sculpture that hung on the wall was beautiful.it was artistic.
 a. Consequently c. Besides
 b. Indeed d. Nevertheless
- 3.17 The secretary would be surprised.....that I was admitted.
 a. hearing c. having heard
 b. to hear d. to have heard
- 3.18 She can't decide whether to go or.....at home.
 a. stay c. having stayed
 b. staying d. to have stayed
- 3.19 What did you forget.....before you left for school this morning?
 a. having done c. to do
 b. having to do d. to have done
- 3.20 The students were orderedat ease.
 a. standing c. to stand
 b. having to stand d. stand

"NO PAM NO GAMS"