

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

101/2

– ENGLISH –

Paper 2



(Comprehension, Literary Appreciation  
and Grammar)

Mar. 2021 – 2½ hours

Name ..... Index Number .....

Candidate's Signature ..... Date .....

Instructions to candidates

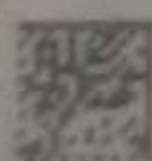
- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) Answer **all** the questions in this question paper.
- (d) All your answers must be written in the spaces provided in this question paper.
- (e) This paper consists of 12 printed pages.
- (f) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (g) Candidates must answer the questions in English.

For Examiner's Use Only

Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
1	20	
2	25	
3	20	
4	15	
Total Score		

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SHOT ON A56  
itel DUAL CAMERA

Kenya National Examinations Council  
101/2



Turn over



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

Coffee is the most abundantly produced of the non-alcoholic beverages. It is a leading tropical commodity in international trade and is the chief export crop of many of the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

The coffee tree is a native of the highlands of Southern Ethiopia and the name coffee is **derived** from that of the highland district of Kaffa where it was found. From Ethiopia, it was taken across the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia.

The value of coffee as a stimulant is said to have been discovered by an Arabian priest who noticed that goats which had eaten coffee berries always had restless nights. He tested his ideas by mixing a drink with a powder made from roasted and ground coffee beans which he gave to his **subordinates** to keep them awake during prayers. He found this was effective because of the caffeine which coffee contains.

The practice of coffee drinking soon spread to other parts of the Middle East and was subsequently introduced into Europe. During the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, many coffee-houses were already established in London, but coffee was still a luxury. It was in such demand that the Dutch recommended its commercial cultivation in the Dutch East Indies in the eighteenth century. From here, its cultivation spread to many parts of the tropics, wherever the physical and climatic conditions were suitable.

It is interesting to note that leadership in coffee production has changed hands several times. The Arabian Peninsula, the home of the aromatic Mocha Coffee, at first had a monopoly of its production. It was then introduced in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands.

Dutch efforts in promoting coffee as an export crop of the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) brought about the emergence of the highly flavoured Java Coffee, which was especially prized for **blending** with other inferior coffees. Sri Lanka under British colonial rule, also took to coffee cultivation in its cool Central Highlands. It was very successful until the coffee blights of 1878 took a heavy toll of the coffee trees and ended coffee growing in Sri Lanka. Brazil then rose to prominence and filled the vacuum left by Sri Lanka in the world's coffee trade. There was **abundant** land in Brazil, with near optimum conditions for coffee cultivation. Planting of the new crop increased so rapidly that by the end of the nineteenth century Brazil was supplying 80 percent of the world's coffee requirements. Today it still accounts for a large percentage of world's total coffee production.

The coffee tree may grow to a height of nine metres, but in commercial cultivation it is usually pruned to a height of 1.5 to 2.5 metres. It bears pulpy berries which are dark red in colour when ripe. Each berry contains two seeds or beans which are dried, roasted and ground into coffee powder.

The flavour and quality of coffee depend on many factors such as soil and climate but the greatest deciding factor is the species of the trees from which the coffee is obtained.

(Adapted from *Human and Economic Geography* by Cheng Leong and Gillian Morgan. Oxford University Press, 1988)

SHOT ON A56

itel DUAL CAMERA

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education, 2020



(a) According to the passage, where did coffee get its name from? (2 marks)

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(b) Why do you think the practise of growing coffee spread to the rest of the world after the priest's discovery? (3 marks)

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(c) Explain Brazil's prominence in coffee production. (2 marks)

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(d) In not more than 60 words, trace the spread of the cultivation of coffee in the world. (6 marks)

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Fair copy

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(e) According to the passage, what are the characteristics of a coffee plant? (3 marks)

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(f) From Ethiopia, it was taken across the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia. (Re-write beginning: It ..... ) (1 mark)

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(g) Explain the meaning of each of the following as used in the passage: (3 marks)

- (i) subordinates .....
- (ii) blending .....
- (iii) abundant .....

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2. H. R. Ole Kulet, *Blossoms of the Savannah*

Read the excerpt below and then answer the questions that follow.

Once he had spoken those words, Ole Kaelo felt guilty. Ever since he began negotiating for the supply of the inputs, he had told no one of the deal. It was a secret that he kept close to his heart. It had already cost him a fortune but if the deal went through, he thought apprehensively, it would make all the difference. He now felt rueful. It was as though by speaking about it, he had broken the spell that would have brought the good fortune. He grew anxious, leaned back on his seat, crossed his legs, trying to firmly suppress his own distaste for corruption that was entrenched in those contract giving offices. He had long realised that the choice was between remaining a nobody, self-righteously and accepting, sensibly, that the man with the meat was also the same man with the knife. Whoever wanted to eat meat, must **of necessity** dance to the music of the man who held the two.

“My brother Ole Kaelo,” Supeyo called amidst malicious laughter that had a touch of friendly mockery. “Tell me, who have you been corrupting?”

“Nobody really,” Ole Kaelo answered angrily, his teeth set on edge. “I only made contact with...” he hesitated, then gaining his composure continued, “I made contact with a man called Oloisudori. I met the man in Nakuru...”

“Do you know Oloisudori?” interrupted Supeyo sharply.

“Do you really know what you have gotten yourself into?” *Taba!*” He leaned forward, elbows on the table, his eyes growing into sudden sharp needle-points of interest. He remained so for a moment, then sunk back into his chair, smiling mirthlessly. “My dear brother, here in Nasila, everyone knows anyone who is corrupt. And Oloisudori is probably the most corrupt of them all. What a head start! I’ll be glad to share some of those contracts should you run out of supplies. They are quite a bite, I dare say!”

The mockery did not escape Ole Kaelo. But to hear the man he had all along considered to be his mentor pour cold water on what he regarded as his grand entry into big business was not only frightening but disconcerting. He wondered whether his friend was not being hypocritical. He could be one of those selfish people who, after crossing a river, would destroy the bridge so that others did not use it. He lifted his eyes to look at his friend and shifted in his seat uneasily.

“In your opinion,” he said and hesitated quite embarrassed. Then he continued, “do you think Oloisudori will deliver what he promised?”

Supeyo shrugged his shoulders. “My brother, you are not naive nor are you new in business,” he said candidly.



“Oloisudori is in business and wants to continue being in business. If you have fulfilled your part, he will do his, especially if it suits him.”

“So, he is a man of integrity?” asked Ole Kaelo, a flicker of hope rising in his heart.

“A man of integrity indeed,” Supeyo said, a scornful smile twisting his lips. “Don’t trust him any further than you would a hyena in your homestead.” Then lowering his voice as if he was letting him into a guarded secret, he whispered mischievously. “And my friend, keep the fellow away from your daughters. He has a reputation that would rival that of a randy he-goat!” With that advice, Ole Kaelo left his friend. Though feeling discomfited, he was nonetheless the wiser or so he thought.

- (a) Who is Ole Supeyo and why has Ole Kaelo come to visit him? (3 marks)

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- (b) Why is Ole Kaelo hesitant to say who he has made contact with. Explain your answer. (4 marks)

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- (c) What do we learn about corruption in this excerpt? (2 marks)

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(d) Describe the character of each of the following as brought out in this excerpt. (4 marks)

(i) Ole Supeyo

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(ii) Ole Kaelo

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(e) Identify and illustrate **four** features of style in this excerpt. (4 marks)

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(f) "Don't trust him any further than you would a hyena in your homestead." Relate this to Oloisudori's actions later in the text. (4 marks)

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(g) What happens immediately after this excerpt? (2 marks)

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(h) Explain the meaning of each of the following as used in the excerpt. (2 marks)

(i) of necessity

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(ii) integrity

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END

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

**Love Is Not All**

Love is not all: it is not meat nor drink  
 Nor slumber nor a roof against the rain;  
 Nor yet a floating spar to men that sink  
 And rise and sink and rise and sink again;  
 Love can not fill the thickened lung with breath,  
 Nor clean the blood, nor set the fractured bone;  
 Yet many a man is making friends with death  
 Even as I speak, for lack of love alone.  
 It well may be that in a difficult hour,  
 Pinned down by pain and moaning for release,  
 Or **nagged** by want past resolution's power,  
 I might be driven to **sell** your love for peace,  
 Or trade the memory of this night for food.  
 It well may be. I do not think I would.

By Edna St Vincent Millay (From Literature: *The Human Experience; Reading and Writing* by Richard Abcarian and Marvin Klotz, 2009).

(a) What is the poem about? (3 marks)

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(b) Which basic needs are mentioned in the poem that love cannot satisfy? (2 marks)

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(c) Identify and illustrate **four** features of style in this poem? (4 marks)

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(d) What does the persona mean by this line: "Yet many a man is making friends with death." (2 marks)

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(e) Identify and illustrate **two** character traits of the persona. (4 marks)

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(f) What lesson can we learn from this poem? (3 marks)

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(g) Explain the meaning of each of the following expressions as used in the poem: (2 marks)

(i) nagged

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(ii) sell

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(a) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning. (4 marks)

(i) But for the teacher's timely advice, the student would have failed the exams. (Begin: Had it ...)

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(ii) The Council warned the traders repeatedly but they insisted on hawking in the restricted area. (Use: "in spite of")

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(iii) The house at the corner was bought by Makali for seven million shillings. (Change into active voice)

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(iv) Goods sold will not be returned under any circumstances. (Begin: Under.....)

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(b) Fill in the blank space with the correct form of the word in brackets. (3 marks)

(i) Ann has not recovered from her .....(dread) encounter with robbers.

(ii) Rebecca waited .....(patient) for her turn to talk to the manager.

(iii) John is so..... (coward) that he cannot walk alone in darkness.

(c) Fill in each blank space with the correct preposition. (3 marks)

(i) The beautiful drawing appeared .....the front page of the book.

(ii) My father told me that he would be arriving in Kenya ..... December 24th, 2018.

(iii) Jane is good ..... making mandazi.





(d) Replace each of the underlined words with one word with a similar meaning. (3 marks)

(i) The children kept breaking in on our conversation

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(ii) The meeting was put off until further notice.

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(iii) The activists stood up for what they believed.

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(e) Explain two different meanings of the following sentence. (2 marks)

They are flying planes.

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THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE.

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