

**P1 - ENGLISH – GRAMMAR
YEAR 2
PAPER 1
MOCK EXAMINATION
MARCH, 2019
TIME: 2 ½ HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- *Fill in your personal details in the spaces provided above.*
- *This paper consists of FOUR Sections; A, B, C and D.*
- *In Section A question 1 is compulsory.*
- *Answer all questions in Section B, C and D.*
- *Answers to ALL questions must be written in the spaces provided in this booklet.*
- *Do NOT remove any pages from this booklet.*

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| SECTION | QUESTION | MAXIMUM SCORE | CANDIDATE'S SCORE |
|--------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| A | 1 | 20 | |
| | 2 | 20 | |
| B | 3 | 20 | |
| C | 4 | 20 | |
| D | 5 | 20 | |
| TOTAL SCORE | | | |

SECTION 'A' (40 MARKS)

Answer TWO questions. Question 1 is compulsory. In question 2, Select One of the options given. You must write in continuous prose. Your composition should be not more than 350 words.

- 1) Imagine that you are the Managing Director of Luko Farmers Association. The Management Board has decided to raise salaries and introduce changes in working hours. Write a Memo to inform the employees of the changes. **20mks**
- 2) Chose one of the following topics and write a composition of not more than 350 words on it.

Either.

“Escalating cases of thuggery are threatening our national security” Discuss.

20mks

Or

Write a composition starting with the following sentence. Having been found in a pub near the college at 10:00p.m. on a Monday night Kololo decided to tell a cock-and-bull story to his Principal....

20mks

SECTION 'B' (20 MARKS)

3) *Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.*

We are moving inexorably into the age of automation. Our aim is not to devise a mechanism which can perform a thousand different actions of any individual man, but, on the contrary, one which could, by a single action, replace a thousand men.

Industrial automation has moved along three lines. First, there is the conveyor belt system of continuous production whereby separate operations are linked into a single sequence. The goods produced by this well-established method are untouched by the worker, and the machine replaces both skilled and semi-skilled.

Secondly, there is automation with feedback control of the quality of the product, here mechanisms are built into the system which can compare the output with a norm, that is, the actual product with what it is supposed to be, and then correct any shortcomings. The entire cycle of operations dispenses with human control except in so far as monitors are concerned. One or two examples of this type of automation will illustrate its immense possibilities. There is a factory in the USA which make 1,000 million electric light bulbs a year, and the factory employs three hundred people. If the pre-automation techniques were to be employed, the labour force required would leap to 25,000. A motor manufacturing company with 45,000 spare parts assembles their entire supply entirely by computer. Computers can be entrusted with most of the supervision of industrial installations, such as chemical plants or oil refineries.

Thirdly, there is computer automation, for banks, accounting departments, insurance companies and the like. Here the essential features are the recording, storing, sorting and retrieval of information.

The Principal merit of modern computing machines is the achievement of their vastly greater speed of operation in comparison with unaided human effort; a task which otherwise might take years, if attempted at all, now takes days or hours.

One of the most urgent problems of industrial societies rapidly introducing automation is how to fill the time that will be made free by the machines which will take over the risks of the workers. The question is not simply of filling empty time but also of utilizing the surplus human energy that will be released, we are already seeing straws in the wind: destructive outbursts on the part of youth whose work on longer demands muscular strength. While automation will undoubtedly do away with a large number of tedious jobs, are we sure that it will not put others which are equally tedious in their place? An enormous amount of monitoring will be required. A man in an automated plant may have to sit for hours on end watching dials and taking decisive action when some signal inform him that all is not well. What meaning will his occupation bear for the worker? How will he devote his free time after a four or five hour stint of labour? Moreover, what, indeed, will be the significance of his leisure to him? If the industry of the future could be purged of its monotony and meaninglessness, man would then be better equipped to use his leisure time constructively.

Questions

- a) What are the benefits of automation? **2mks**
- b) Explain the main achievement of modern computing. **2mks**

c) Outline the problems created by industrialization. **4mks**

d) Explain the line:

‘We are already seeing the straws in the wind....’ **2mks**

e) Explain the meaning of the following as used in the passage. **5mks**

immense
tedious
retrieval
inexorably
purged

f) Rewrite the following sentence according to the instructions given.

‘If the industry of the future could be purged of its monotony and meaninglessness, man would then be better equipped to use leisure time constructively’.

Use ‘If is purged’ **3mks**

g) Rewrite the sentence below using a phrasal verb instead of the underlined word.

‘The entire cycle of operations dispenses with human control except in so far as monitors are concerned’.

2mks

SECTION ‘C’ (20 MARKS)

4) *Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.*

How does drug use become a habit? In too many cases the young experimenters takes drugs until they are hooked. Assume that in a teenager’s home, one or both parents smoke cigarettes and 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. Using them, the teenagers become tolerant of this kind of conduct and may try the more potent drugs. Not everyone 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 adult drug peddlers. However, it is the teenage sellers who usually supply the drugs that students use. They not only encourage their friends to experiment with drugs but also profit financially.

Once 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 personal 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 that the typical heroin addicts are 17-year-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 who come from respectable 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 age.

Questions

- a) In about 40 words summarize notes on the effects of drugs on teenagers. **12mks**
- b) Make notes on factors that can influence young people to take drugs. **8mks**

SECTION 'D' (20 MARKS)

5)

- a) *Below is part of a composition written by a pupil. Underline all the mistakes of language, punctuation and spelling. Above each mistake, write the correct where necessary. An example has been given.* **10 marks**

Insert 'The' before Safaricom

Safaricom company had rewarded me two air tickets to and from Mombasa, having won the first price in the children's essay writing competition. My mother was to escort me during the trip. We boarded the Boeing 707, which was a big plane that could take three hundred passengers. The hair hostess instructed us to tie our safety belts before the plane take of. I was very concerned at first, but the breath taking aerial view of the sky and the land marks below occupied my mind. I played to God to enable us to land safely.

- b) *Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given.* **3mks**
- The Student teacher will overcome his nervousness provided the assessor does not harass him. (Use:..... it.....)
 - Goods once sold will not be returned under any circumstances. (Begin under).
 - Muhinga works in a factory _____ (add a Question tag).

- c) *Replace the highlighted words in each of the sentences below with an appropriate phrasal verb.* **5mks**
- Be careful!** there is a car coming.
 - Reduce** the amount of food you are eating.
 - We have **postponed** the meeting.
 - Please **accept** their demands.
 - Think of a way to **control** the unruly workers.

- d) *Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition in the following sentences.* **2mks**
- John has retired _____ private life.
 - He worked _____ Dictionary for twelve years.