***ENGLISH***

***HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT***

***TERM 1, 2023***

***1. EXCERPT***

***Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)***

Professor Kimani joined the University of Nairobi directly as a senior lecturer. Even before taking off, he was already flying. There was a reason. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda had just **dismantled** théir University of East Africa. Kenya's part of the university, now renamed the University of Nairobi, found itself with a vacancy it had to fill immediately in its Institute of Development Studies.

Professor Kimani, who had just completed his studies at the University of Oxford, wrote from there to say he wanted to fill it. To ensure he came and filled it for sure, the University of Nairobi raised his entry point from that of a lecturer to that of a senior lecturer.

He came. Only a month after his arrival, he launched a noisy debate in which he demanded that the University of Nairobi henceforth **strive** for relevance to the society rather than simply excellence of its work. It was not clear exactly what he meant by relevance to the society rather than simply excellence of its work. However, a short six months later, he prevailed. The university's official motto became, 'Relevance to the society'.

After winning this war, he started another war which was even noisier. Now he wanted the university to be an agent of change, not a mere spectatorof it. This was when people still thought this view was too **radical** and ridiculed it as simple- minded. So, not surprising, some of his colleagues, puzzled by his refusal to see that it was simple-minded, did or said little, convinced that he would fall on his face before long and self-destruct on his own without their help.

He did not care. After all, his **antics i**n wars that he had started, and won, had also won him the heart of a campus beauty queen. Her name was Asiya Omondi. He married her on a rainy but approving Saturday, to claps of thunder and flashes of lightning. How marriage then accelerated academic success! A professorship soon followed. After that achievement, he felt fulfilled. His persona now was complete. Had anyone told him this happiness would one day end as it did, he would have laughed himself upside down.

**QUESTIONS**

**a)** After Kimani fills a vacancy in University of Nairobi's Institute of Development Studies, he demands for two changes at the university in quick succession. What are these changes? **(2 marks)**

**b)** Identify and illustrate three characters traits of Kimani brought out in this excerpt **(6marks)**

**c)** Discuss three themes raised in the excerpt. **(6 marks)**

**d)** (i) To ensure he came and filled it for sure, the University of Nairobi raised his entry point from that of a lecturer to that of a senior lecturer. (Write beginning with the main clause). **(1 mark)**

ii) His persona now was complete**.** Add a question tag. **(1 mark)**

**e)** Identify one stylistic device used in the excerpt. **(4 marks)**

**f)** Explain the meaning of the following words used in the excerpt. **(4 marks)**

Dismantled-

Strive-

Radical-

Antics-

**g)** The writer says, 'Had anyone told him this happiness would one day end as it did, he would have laughed himself upside down." What later happened to Professor Kimani in the text? **(2 marks)**

**2. Read the narrative below and answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)**

**THE WISE MAN AND HIS SONS**

A long time ago there was a wise old man who was respected throughout Kenya because of his wisdom. When he grew old and feeble and realized that his days were coming to an end, he called his six sons to his bedside to deliver his will. ‘My dear sons,’ he said, ‘I am growing weak and old, and one of these days am going to die and leave you to take care of my wealth and perpetuate this family. I have great confidence in you, but I want to warn you that unless you live in unity and harmony you could easily get destroyed by your enemies.’

‘We promise you father,’ they replied, ‘that we shall live in unity, and we shall uphold the respect you gained over the years, and we shall take care of this family and defend our property.’

‘Once upon a time,’ he began, ‘cows lived in the wilderness like other wild beasts. They grazed in the jungle in large herds and were not afraid of the other animals. But they were constantly attacked by the other strong beasts like lions, leopards, elephants and when the cows realized that they could not live in peace in the jungle, they decided to seek help from men. They all agreed to live under the protection of men except for three stupid sister cows. Their names were Ndune (Red), Nyange (White), and Nguno (hornless). Ndune was as red as ochre and her eyes were fierce and had sparks like fire when she was angry. Her horns were long, sharp, and strong and she could scare any beast. Ndune was loved by her sisters dearly. Nyange had a white coat, as white as snow. She also had fierce horns, but looked more peaceful than Ndune, and was not so much feared, but when she was angry her white fur became whiter, and blinding to other animals. Nguno looked like a clown without horns, and annoyed other animals who regarded her as an abnormal creature of God who should not be attacked.

‘I think you know this story,’ he said

‘Yes,’ they replied, ‘but please continue, father.’

‘One day lion, who was very clever, decided to divide the three sister cows, kill them one by one, and eat them. Lion had tried to catch them before. But the three cows had fought and killed many beasts. Nyange and Nguno would charge their assailant from back and front while Ndune would come from the side and, with her sharp fierce horns, Pierce the enemy’s stomach, tear it open, and kill him instantly. Lion could not kill any of them unless he divided them and attached them separately.

‘So one day the clever lion went and spoke to Ndune. He told her that she was respected in the jungle for her fierce horns and her beautiful red coat. He told her that if she lived apart from her sisters she would never be attacked by anyone. She would be made the duchess of the whole jungle kingdom. Her sisters were very ugly and annoying and that is why the three of them were constantly attacked. Ndune was very much tempted to leave her sisters when she heard what the clever lion told her. Next the lion went to Nyange and praised her beauty. He told her that she was born a peacemaker because of her white coat, and that she should have spent much of her time seeking peace in the jungle. He told her that if she left her fierce and domineering sister Ndune, and also avoid the company of her monstrous and abnormal sister Nguno, then lion would make her the beauty queen of the jungle and find her a good husband there. Nyange was flattered and started to think about the idea of living apart from her sisters. Finally the lion went to see Nguno. He told her that she was the most peaceful cow that ever existed, and that she was highly respected for her elegant hornless head. It was risky on her part to live with her sisters who were constantly attacked by savage beasts because of their fierce horns and their provocative coats. Lion promised to protect Nguno if she deserted her sisters at once. Nguno, who was getting tired of fighting ceaseless battles was happy about this friendly gesture, and at once decided to desert her sisters without pausing to think it over.’‘No sooner did she leave her sisters than she was caught by lion and killed. ‘Nyange also slipped away from Ndune the following day and went to look for lion so that she could be made the jungle queen of beauty. She too was caught and killed. Now Ndune was left alone, and she was also caught and killed. That was the fate of the three stupid cows. Had they continued to live together in unity, they would have lived.’

‘It is a very good story, father,’ said the six sons,’ and it has a great lesson in it. We shall continue to live in unity.’‘

Good, my sons,’ the old man continued, ‘I am very pleased to hear that, and I know that you will not let me down. I have one more example to show you, come closer.’ At this point he showed them six sticks, equal in size. He gave one to each of the sons. ‘Break them in two, please,’ he commanded. The sons broke the sticks at one go. He asked them to break them into smaller bits, and this they did. Then he produced a bundle to his sons, and asked to pass it to one another, to examine it closely and see how it was bound. Then he asked them to break the bundle, and they all tried one after the other. None of them could manage to break the bundle, and he took it back intact.

‘You see, my sons,’ each one of you is like these cows or these sticks,’ he said. ‘If you are not united you will be destroyed like the three cows that were devoured by lion, or like the six sticks you have just destroyed. But if you stay together like this bundle of sticks, you will defeat your enemies, and you will be able to protect your property and sustain this family.’

‘Yes, father,’ replied his sons, ‘unity is strength and we shall always remain united.’

**Questions**

1. Identify any three features of an oral narrative found in this story. (3 marks)
2. Identify and classify the two types of narratives in this story. (2 marks)
3. What tactic does the lion use to separate the cows? (2 marks)
4. Briefly describe the character trait of the three cows. (2 marks)
5. Give two reasons why the old man uses the two illustrations to make his point clear instead of using one. (2 marks)
6. Give two sayings, one similar to and one contrasting to the one used in the story.(2 marks)
7. Identify and show the effectiveness of any two styles in the story; apart from the one in (f) above. (4 marks)

h) How would you make the performance of this narrative lively? (2 marks)

i) Which are the social-economic activities of the given community? (1 mark)

**3. GRAMMAR (5 MARKS)**

1. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Do not change the meaning.( 3 marks)**
2. Why did the prefects do such a thing! (Rewrite in passive)
3. The man was arrested. His cattle destroyed the maize in the school farm. (Rewrite as one sentence.)
4. What ………………………the children doing when you last saw them? ( use the most appropriate form of the verb to be)
5. **Complete each of the following sentences using the correct phrasal verb formed from the word given in brackets. (2 marks)**

(i) Kipchoge .................................... of the marathon race due to his injury. (pull)

(ii) The county fire brigade ................................... the fire after few hours. (put)