**ENGLISH FORM TWO ASSIGNMENT 2022**

**PAPER 1 . QUESTIONS**

**Read the poems below and answer the questions that follow**

a)The Paradox

In the high blaze of noon my heart grew sick.

To hear the tapping of the blind man’s stick:

Where the gold gorse beggars its treasury,

To pass and never see!

To walk and never look upon his way

For him there is no day.

But in a moonless darkness muffled deep

With frog, his tapping signaled through my sleep;

I heard him pass, secure as would have done

A seeing man in sun

Treading erectly down a road of light…

For him there is no night.

**(Audrey Alexandra Brown)**

1. Describe the rhyme scheme of the poem above (2marks)
2. Give two examples of alliteration from the poem (2marks)
3. How would you say the last line and why (2marks)
4. A part from rhyme which other sound pattern is evident in this poem? (2marks)
5. What is the effect of the rhyme scheme in the poem (2marks)

**b)Sticks**

Lets throw sticks in the creek all day

Lets not do the things we planned

Lets watch sticks flit float away

Everyone will understand

Lets watch whirling water flow

Lets toss our sticks in over here

Lets feel breathing breezes blow

The creek is quick and cold and clear

Lets run across the bridge to see

Where are our sticks? Where did they go?

One stick will win. Whose will it be?

Only the wind and current know.

Lets throw sticks in the creek all day

Lets look down form high dry land

Lets watch sticks flit float way

Lets take turns winning, hand-in hand

***(By Amy Lv.)***

**Questions**

1. How has rhythm been achieved?

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1. Identify the rhyme scheme and comment on it.

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1. How would you say this line?

‘Where are our sticks? Where did they go?

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1. Which words would you stress in whose will it be?

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**c)**Make me a grave where’er you will,

In a lowly plain, or a lofty hill;

Make it among earth’s humblest graves,

But not in a land where men are slaves.

I could not rest if around my grave

I heard the steps of a trembling slave;

His shadow above my silent tomb

Would make it a place of fearful gloom

I could not rest if I heard the tread

Of a coffle going to the shambles led,

And the mother’s shriek of wild despair

Rise like a curse on the trembling air

(by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper)

**Questions**

1. Describe the rhyme scheme of the poem above. (2mks)

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1. Apart from rhyme, mention two other ways they have achieved rhythm? (4mks)

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1. Mention two ways in which you would know that your audience is fully participating during the recitation of the poem above. (2mks)

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1. How would you say the last line of the poem? (2mks)

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**PAPER 2. QUESTIONS**

**POETRY**

**1. No coffin, no grave** by fared Angira

He was buried without a coffin

without a grave

the scavengers performed the post-mortem

in the open mortuary

without sterilized knives

in front of the night club

stuttering rifles put up

the gun salute of the day

that was a state burial anyway

the car knelt

the red plate wept, wrapped itself in blood its

master’s

the diary revealed to the sea

the rain anchored there at last

isn’t our flag red, black and white?

so he wrapped himself well

*who could signal yellow*

when we had to leave politics to the experts

and brood on books

brood on hunger

and schoolgirls

grumble under the black pot

sleep under torn mosquito net

and let lice lick our intestines

the lord of the bar, money speaks madam

woman magnet, money speaks madam

we only cover the stinking darkness of the cave of our mouths

and ask our father who is in hell to judge him

the quick and the good.

well, his diary, submarine of the Third World

War

showed he wished

to be buried in a gold-laden coffin

like a VIP

under the jacaranda tree beside his palace

a shelter for his grave

and much beer for the funeral party

anyway one noisy pupil suggested we bring

tractors and plough the land.

(*From Poems from East Africa, D. Cook andD. Rubadiri (Eds,): East African EducationalPublishers)*

* 1. Briefly explain what this poem is about.(3 marks)

1. Explain the use of onomatopoeia in the poem.(2 marks)
2. Identify and explain the tone of the poem.(4 marks
3. Comment on the central theme of the poem.(3 marks)
4. Explain the meaning of the following lines: (2 marks)
5. who could signal yellow
6. submarine of the Third World War
7. How else can people bring change in society without assassinating politicians? (2mks)
8. Explain the meaning of the following word as used in the poem
   * 1. Anchored (1mk)

**2.**

**Another mountain**

Sometimes there’s a mountain

That I must climb

Even after I’ve climbed one already

But my legs are tired now

And my arms need a rest

My mind is too weary right now

But I must climb before the storm comes

Before the earth rocks

And an avalanche of clouds buries me

And smothers my soul

And so I prepare myself for another climb

Another mountain

And I tell myself it is nothing

It is just some more dirt and stone

And every now and then I should reach

Another plateau and enjoy the view

Of the trees and the flowers below

And I am young enough to clime

And I am strong enough to make it to any top

You see the wind has warned me

About settling too long

About peace without struggle

The wind has warned me

And taught me how to fly

But my wings only work

After I’ve climbed a mountain

(written by Abiodun Oyewole in Literature & Language, McDougal Little Inc)

**Questions**

1. What is this poem about? (4 mks)
2. What can we infer about the persona’s life? (3 marks)
3. Explain the dominant tone used in the poem. (2mks)
4. Comment on any two aspects of style used in the poem. (4mks)
5. What is the message in lines 15 – 17? (3marks)
6. Give the meaning of the following line: “… and smothers my soul” (2mks)

**ORAL NARRATIVES**

**QUESTION 1**

Once upon a time Hare and Hyena were very good friends. They visited each other every day and herded their cows together.

There came a time when the cows started dying one after the other. The two friends wanted to find out why the cows were dying. Hare said, ‘Let us go and kill our mothers and take out their livers. We shall then cook and taste these livers. The bitter liver will show whose mother was making the cows die. At once Hyena went and killed his mother. He took out the liver and cooked it. Hare went and hid his mother in the garden in bushy banana plants. He then went and killed an antelope, took out its liver and cooked it.

The two friends met to eat their livers. “My liver is very bitter”, said the Hyena. “Mine is very sweet,” said Hare, “So it was your mother who was making the cows die.” Hyena kept quiet and went home feeling sad. He moved from the old house to a smaller one because now he had no mother. Hare did the same

After a short time, there was great famine in the land. The two friends decided that each of them was to look for food on alternate days sharing, on an equal basis what was available. When it was Hyena’s turn, he went and found only honeycombs without any honey. When Hyenabrought these, Hare refused this because he had secretly gone to his mother who had given him some bananas. This went on for many days, and Hyena grew thinner and thinner. Then he started wondering. “How does my friend remain fat and he doesn’t eat anything. I will find out.”

One day he followed Hare. Hare went to his mother as usual. ‘Mother, mother, I have come’ and the mother dropped some bananas which Hare ate quickly. He then looked for some honeycombs and took them to the friend. “This is all I could find my friend.” The Hyena kept quiet. The next day he went to the banana plant and called. His voice however was very deep and no bananas were dropped for him.

There was an old hyenawho was staying at the end of the forest and used to give advice to people. So Hare’s friend went to her and told her his problem. “Go and put your tongue on the path of black ants,” He was told, “Let them bite your tongue until it hurts. That’s how your voice will be soft.”

Hyena went and did as he was told. When he went to Hare’s mother his voice was as soft as Hare’s. “Mother, mother I have come.” And Hare’s mother dropped bananas for his him. Then he told her to come and greet him. When she came down and saw it was Hyena she screamed but there was nobody near to help. Hyena killed her immediately.

Hyena went and met Hare as usual saying nothing about Hare’s mother. The following day it was Hare’s. “Mother, mother I have come.’ And Hare’s mother dropped bananas for his him. Then he told her to come and greet him. When she came down and saw it was Hyena she screamed but there was nobody near to help. Hyena killed her immediately.

Hyena went and met Hare as usual saying nothing about Hare’s mother. The following day it was Hare’s turn. He went to his usual place. “Mother” he called again. He climbed up. There was nobody. Having seen some blood on the ground, Hare knew what had happened to his mother.

When Hare got back to Hyena’s house, he said nothing. At night, Hare took all cows including Hyena’s and went away to live in another part of the country. That ended the Hare and Hyena’s friendship. And that is the end of my story to you.

**Questions**

1. With illustrations, classify the above narrative (2mks)

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1. Identify three features of narratives (3mks)

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1. Identify three features in this story that are characteristics of oral narratives (3mks)

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1. Briefly explain the character traits of the following (4mks)
2. Hare

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1. Hyena

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1. What moral lesson do you learn from this story? (2mks)

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1. Identify two socio-economic activities from the community in which the narrative is taken from. (2mks)

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**QUESTION 2**

Once upon a time, there lived a man called Adie. Adie had two wives, each of whom had a daughter, Arange and Adhoch. The two step – sisters loved each other very much despite Arange’s mother’s hostility towards Adhoch. On his part, Adie loved his wives and daughters equally. Arange’s mother was jealous of Adhoch, because Adhoch was beautiful, courageous, hardworking and generous as opposed to her own daughter, Arange, who was careless and lazy.

There reached a time when Adhoch’s mother fell sick. Feeling that her condition was worsening, she told her daughter, Adhoch, that she might die, and that if that happened she should be careful with her step-mother who did not like her. After three days, Adhoch’s mother died. Arange’s mother was very pleased; because she now had the chance to get rid of Adhoch, who was receiving a lot of admiration from young men while her own daughter was not attracting any suitor.

Soon after Adhoch’s mother’s death, Arange’s mother started to overwork Adhoch. She mad her work the whole day without rest, and without time to bathe so that she would remain dirty, which would drive her suitors away. On the other hand, arrange had all the time to relax, preen and make herself beautiful. Her mother even bought nice clothes for her while Adhoch had to make do with rags.

All attempts to make Adhoch less attractive were futile because men continued coming to propose marriage to Adhoch, while Arange went unnoticed as usual. In answer to the young men’s proposals, Adhoch said she was still too young for marriage. Meanwhile, her step-mother’s jealousy steadily grew and she was determined to get rid of her daughter’s rival.

Arange’s mother’s chance to get rid of Adhoch came when Adie was forced to take a journey to a far land for trade purposes. One day, Adhoch and her step mother went to fetch water from the lake, and Adhoch was asked to do the fetching. Adhoch took her step-mother’s pot and entered the water. As the water was usually dirty at the shore, it reguires the one fetching water, to wade in the lake up to the point where the water is clean. Adhoch started walking into the water and each moment she kept on asking her step mother;

“Mother, do I fetch from here?”

“No, that place is dirty, move further still,” came the answer from the step mother. Adhoch reached the same spot she had fetched the water from before but the mother insisted she moves further into the lake. Being an obedient girl, Adhoch kept on moving into the lake as told by her step-mother, until she reached a very deep point and drowned.

After Adhoch drowned, Arange’s mother picked up her water pot and left for home. When she reached home, Arange asked her where Adhoch was, and she said she had left her behind, coming home too. Arrange waited for a long time but her step-sister never tuned up. She then decided to take the route to the lake to trace Adhoch. She failed to find her anywhere, and when she reached the lake shore, she started to sing a song they always sang together;

*Adhoch nyar ma, Adhoch nyar ma,*

*Wadhi dala Adhoch*

*Adhoch nyar ma, Adhoch nyar ma,*

*Wadhi dala Adhoch*

(Adhoch, daughter of my mother, let us go home, Adhoch)

After singing this song, she heard a voice of Adhoch singing in reply;

*Arange nyar ma, Arange nyar ma,*

*Minwa oluta epi nikech Aber moloyi.*

*Arange nyar ma, Arange nyar ma,*

*Minwa oluta ipi nikech Aber moloyi*

(Arange daughter of my mother, our mother has drowned me in the water because I am more beautiful than you).

They continues singing, Arange persuading Adhoch to come out so that they could go home, but Adhoch’s spirit never left the water. Very disappointed, Arange drowned herself in the lake.

*Tinda – adong adong arom gi bao ma ja near”*

The end – “may I grow as tall as the tree at my maternal uncle’s place.

(*From Oral Literature: A senior course by Austine Bukenya at Al) Longhorn Publishers Ltd.*

**Questions**

1. Classify the above narrative. (2mks)

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1. What is Adhoch’s attitude towards her step-mother? Explain. (4mks)

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1. Explain social-economic activities practised by the community from which the story is drawn.

(2mks)

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1. Rewrite the sentence below in reported speech. (1mk)

“Mother, do I fetch here?”

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1. Contrast the characters of Arange and her mother. (2mks)

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1. What could be the purpose of the songs in the story? (2mks)

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1. Explain the effectiveness of two features typical of oral narratives that are evident in this narrative. (4mks)

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1. What is ironical in this story? (2mks)

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1. Explain the moral lesson one can learn from the story. (1mk)

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**QUESTION 3**

Once upon a time there lived a man who was very old and as poor as a church mouse. The old man his living by cutting trees and burning charcoal. He would then sell to the villagers for small amount of money. Business was very low because they were very few, poor and as a result he could go home hungry. Despite this, the old man never despaired but worked even harder.

One day the old man woke up very early in the morning and headed to the forest where he worked. Suddenly he heard a voice, “who is that who wants to destroy our house?” The old man was so scared that the axe fell down from his hand. He answered with a shaky voice. “It’s me a poor old man and I have not eaten since yesterday. I have come to look for trees, burn them into charcoal and sell.” The voice said sympathetically, “Go to that cave inside you will find a pot. Take it home and instruct it to cook food. He rushed to the cave and found the pot as he had been told. He hurriedly took it home. On reaching home he repeated what he had been told. “Pot cook food” and Alas! There was plenty of food. He ate and ate until he could eat no more.

The man was very happy and forgot his old business. This continued for months. Then one day the pot did not cook the food. He carefully checked the pot for cracks but he found none. After a thorough check he saw a tiny hole at the bottom of the pot. He decided to take it to a potter for repair. When he reached the potter’s place, he showed him where the hole was and explained to him that he should be very careful with it. He also warned him from saying the words “Pot cook food.” After the potter had repaired the pot, curiosity took the better part of him. “Pot cook food” he uttered and to his amazement, food appeared. He ate until he could eat no more. I will not return this wonderful pot. He thought to himself. The potter made a new pot which looked like the magic one and gave it to the old man.

When the old man got to his house the pot did not cook food. He repeated, “Pot cook food.” It was all in vain. He returned it to the potter who refused and insisted that it was the original pot. The old man went back home broken hearted and very sad. The following day, things became worse. The potter as usual went to his house and asked the pot to cook food but to his surprise, a very big snake appeared and chased him. He ran as fast as his legs could carry him, never to return.

***Questions***

(a) From the story, explain why the old man would go hungry (2mks)

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(b) Give evidence from the narrative that the story above is an oral narrative (3mks)

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(c) Why do you think the old man replied to the voice in a shaky manner? (1mk)

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(d) Identify an element of fantasy from the narrative (2mks)

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(e) According to the narrative, why did t he pot stop cooking food? (2mks)

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(f) Comment on the character of the potter (4mks)

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(g) What moral lesson do we learn from this narrative? (1mk)

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(h) He ate and ate and ate until he could eat no more. *(Rewrite the sentence without repetition*) (1mk)

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(i)Explain the meaning of the following words/expressions as used in the

narrative

(4mks)

1. As poor as a church mouse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Uttered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Broken-hearted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Curiosity took the better part of him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_