**ENGLISH**

 

**SENIOR TWO END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2021**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

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| --- |
|   **/100** **Marks:** |

**DURATION: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
2. This paper consists of **FOUR** Sections **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

 **SECTION A:** Comprehension and Vocabulary  **(25 marks)**

 **SECTION B:** Grammar and Phonology **(45 marks)**

 **SECTION C:** Summary **(15 marks)**

 **SECTION D:** Composition  **(15 marks)**

1. Answer questions as instructed in sections A, B and C. Choose only **ONE** topic from Section **D**.
2. Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

**SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (25 marks)**

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. (15 marks)**

**Disease symptoms**

Disease symptoms are important to medical practitioners and ordinary people. They provide an indication of what disease a patient may be suffering from. The first thing doctors look for when they are consulted by patients, are symptoms.

Some diseases have symptoms which are similar. However a well-trained medical practitioner employs his knowledge and experience to distinguish between different diseases.

In many diseases, symptoms present differently. A person suffering from malaria will have a high temperature and a headache. They will be sweating and shivery and at times have no appetite.

A person suffering from typhoid may also have a high temperature and headache. They will suffer from sweating and a loss of appetite too. But their stomach will also be upset.

Someone with amoebic dysentery experiences upset stomach, diarrhea, headache, nausea and loss of appetite. A person suffering from tuberculosis might have a headache, a persistent cough and may at times spit blood. They could lose weight and also experience loss of appetite.

HIV/AIDS sufferers may experience general body weakness, headache, loss of appetite and loss of weight. They might also catch opportunistic infections. Hepatitis B and C sufferers could experience general body weakness, headache, high temperature, loss of appetite and dizziness. Other symptoms are swollen abdomen or liver failure.

There are many symptoms for so-called lifestyle diseases, like coronary diseases, diabetes and obesity. High blood sugar may serve as an indicator for diabetes. Excessive weight may point to obesity. Palpitations of the heart and shortness of breath could be a sign of heart ailment.

Although the incidences of cancer and mental illnesses are also on the rise in Rwanda, their symptoms are hard to identify. A tumor in any part of our body may suggest the presence of cancer. Hallucination is a common symptom experienced by people who suffer from a mental illness.

**Questions.**

1. Why are symptoms important? **(1 mark)**
2. Is it true that symptoms are important only to medical practitioners? Explain your answer. **(2 marks)**
3. Mention two diseases that have similar symptoms. **(1 mark)**
4. Which disease can be suspected when a patient coughs blood? **(1 mark)**
5. What are the symptoms of hepatitis B and C? **(6 marks)**
6. Which opportunistic disease often attacks people with HIV/AIDS? **(1 mark)**
7. Name two symptoms that could indicate that a person has a heart disease. **(3 marks)**

**Vocabulary. (10 marks)**

**Match the following with their meaning:**

1. A disease in which the body cannot A) Appetite

 control the level of sugar in the blood.

1. When someone or something B) Symptoms

 is not strong or powerful.

1. When your heart beats C) Diabetes

 too quickly or irregularly.

d) A serious disease of the liver D) Hallucination

e) A desire for food E) Palpitations

f) Seeing or hearing something F) Tumor

 which does not exist

 g) Characteristics G) Cancer

 h) A mass of diseased cell that H) Disease

 might cause illness

1. illness of people, animal, plant I) Obesity

 caused by infection

 j) The state of being overweight J) Weak

**SECTION B: GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY. (45 marks)**

1. ***Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered I to 12. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.*** **(12 marks)**

I think that time has \_\_**1**\_ in our lives when we cannot do without the computer. With the computer, we \_\_**2**\_ do almost everything especially with regard \_\_**3**\_ typing. One advantage of using the computer is that we can \_**4**\_ parts of typed work, such as paragraphs, from one section of\_\_**5**\_ document to another. When using a typewriter we would have to \_**6**\_ away with the unwanted sections, then type all over again. Another advantage of using the computer is that we can preserve and store information. \_\_**7**\_ information can be retrieved more easily than when it is ﬁled. Imagine being able to get your work at the touch of a \_\_**8**\_ without having to go through volumes \_\_**9**\_ volumes of books. With the computer, one can ﬁnd work that was typed as long ago as ten years without much struggle. The computer is also fun to work \_\_**10**\_ as it can provide many \_\_**11**\_ of entertainment. For example, it can be used to play music as well as a \_\_**12**\_ variety of games. We can also watch movies from a computer. In addition, a computer that is connected to the internet can provide access to a lot of information. Indeed the computer has made life much easy and interesting that I cannot imagine life without it.

1. (A)come (B) gone (C) reached (D) passed
2. (A) should (B) must (C) would (D) can
3. (A) about (B) for (C) at (D) to
4. (A) remove (B) take (C) move (D) send
5. (A) a (B) any (C) the (D) that
6. (A) make (B) do (C) get (D) put
7. (A) All (B) Some (C) such (D) Any
8. (A) switch (B) key (C) letter (D) sign
9. (A) plus (B) With (C) over (D) and
10. (A) with (B) for (C) at (D) on
11. (A) things (B) styles (C) forms (D) ideas
12. (A)new (B) wide (C) good (D) full
13. **Fill in the correct preposition to complete the sentences. (10 marks)**
14. Are you afraid ………………….dogs?
15. This book belongs ……………….. Mary.
16. The library has been open …………….1986.
17. This exam is different …………… the one we did yesterday.
18. Our bed is made ……….metal.
19. The boy was accused ……………….stealing.
20. The room was full ……….. smoke.
21. We all believe ……………one God.
22. The pupils arrived …………….8:00 AM.
23. We are sitting ……………….the table for food.
24. **From each of the following group of words, choose the one which is pronounced differently from the three others. (5 marks)**
	1. Beer ,bear, near, year
	2. Fish, quiz, milk, fruit
	3. Back, match, bath, sad
	4. pair, maid, chair, where
	5. Fight, guide, weight, height
25. **Give the opposite of the following words: (6 marks)**
26. Kindness
27. Success
28. Equality
29. Poor
30. Long
31. real
32. **Complete the following sentences by choosing the most suitable word or group of words. (5 marks)**
33. Did you get a new pen? Yes,…

 A) I got it. B) I did get. C) I got. D) I did.

1. Joseph said that if he…………he would hate to be educated.
2. was a woman B) was woman C) were a woman D) were woman
3. We shall discuss… privately.
4. for the matter B) of the matter C) the matter D) about the matter
5. I didn’t know that the boy was related….you.
6. on B) not C) by D) to
7. The teacher was angry……. the student who came late.

A) on B) at C) by D) with

1. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given without changing the meaning. (7 marks)**
2. She is quiet. Her sister is talkative. (… **whereas**….)
3. Peter will not pass his exams if he does not work hard. (***Rewrite beginning* unless**…….)
4. We had just shifted from the house. The thieves broke into the house. (***Rewrite beginning*: No sooner ……….)**
5. The teacher ended the lesson. He went to rest under the tree. **(*Rewrite begin*ning: Having ……………..)**
6. I’m sorry I disturbed you. I didn’t know you were busy. ***Begin*: If I’d known you were busy, I…….)**
7. You should not drive so fast in this wet weather. **(*Begin*: You ought to……..)**
8. Mondays and Wednesdays are the only days he goes to school. **(*Begin*: He only……)**

**SECTION C: SUMMARY WRITING. (15 marks)**

**Read the passage below and answer the question that follows.**

Traditionally, the people of RWANDA lived and carried out their activities together. They helped each other and those who had more gave to those who did not have. This helped them to live together in unity and harmony.

The people in the society mainly used to exchange what they had in plenty for what they needed. The gifts exchanged included crops like: sorghum, millet, beans and maize; animals included: cows, goats and sheep. A barren family would also be given children to help them in various ways.

Rwanda had an organized system of administration headed by a king. The king was assisted by chiefs in various regions. Each chief was given a region to administer. The people in that region were under his administration. This was called Abatware.

The Ubuhake was an economic system in which those who owned cattle (patrons) maintained a relationship with those who had land but did not have cattle (clients). The economic system of the Ubuhake mainly benefited both the patrons and the clients. Those who owned the cattle including the king gave out some of their cows to the clients. The clients took care of the cows and grazed them on their land. The clients would then give some of the milk they got to the patrons. In return, the patrons protected their clients in time of hardships. Under this system, clients were able to get cattle which they could not afford. *(Adapted from ‘Our lives today’)*

**Question.**

In not more than 100 words, explain how the economic system was beneficial to people in traditional Rwanda.

**SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING (15 marks)**

**Choose one topic from the following and write a composition of 150 – 200 words.**

1. Write about your favorite subject at school, saying why you like it so much.
2. Describe the person you admire most and why.
3. Describe the natural features that make Rwanda a beautiful country for tourism.

**S2 English Language Marking scheme**

**SECTION A:**

**DESEASE SYMPTOMS**

1. Symptoms are important because they provide an indication of what disease a patient may be suffering from.
2. It is not true. Symptoms are also important to ordinary people
3. Two diseases that have similar symptoms are Malaria and Typhoid.
4. The disease that can be suspected when a patient coughs blood is Tuberculosis.
5. The symptoms of Hepatitis B and C are general body weakness, headache, high temperature, loss of appetite, swollen abdomen or liver failure.
6. Opportunistic disease that often attacks people with HIV/AIDS is infection.
7. Two symptoms that could indicate that a person has a heart disease are palpitations of the heart and shortness of breath.

**VOCABULARY**

a) 1 C

b )2 J

c) 3 E

d) 4 G

e) 5 A

f) 6 D

g) 7 B

h) 8 F

i) 9 H

j) 10 I

**SECTION B:**

 **12 broken passage answers**

1. (A) come
2. (D) can
3. (D) to
4. (C) move
5. (A) a
6. (B) do
7. (C) such
8. (B) key
9. (D) and
10. (A) with
11. (C) forms
12. (B) wide
13. **Fill in the correct preposition to complete the sentences.**
14. Of
15. To
16. Since
17. From
18. Of
19. Of
20. Of
21. In
22. At
23. At
24. **From each of the following group of words, choose the one which is pronounced differently from the three others.**
25. bear
26. fruit
27. bath
28. maid
29. weight
30. **Vocabulary**
31. unkindness, unfriendly
32. Failure
33. Inequality
34. Rich, wealthy
35. Short
36. unreal, imaginary
37. **Complete the following sentences by choosing the most suitable word or group of words.**
38. D) I did.
39. C)were a woman
40. C)the matter
41. D)to
42. D)with
43. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given, without changing the meaning. (10 marks)**
44. She is quiet whereas her sister is talkative.
45. Unless Peter works hard, he won’t pass his exams
46. No sooner had we shifted from the house than the thieves broke into it.
47. Having ended the lesson, the teacher went to rest under the tree.
48. If I‘d known you were busy, I wouldn’t have disturbed you.
49. You ought to drive slowly in this wet weather.
50. He only goes to school on Mondays and Wednesdays.

**SECTION C: SUMMARY WRITING. (15 marks)**

**Key points:**

- People exchanged what they had in plenty for what they needed

- Those who owned cattle (patrons) maintained a relationship with those who

 had land

- There was symbiotic benefits for both the patrons and the clients

- The clients took care of the cows and grazed them on their land.

- The clients would then give some of the milk they got to the patrons.

- In return, the patrons protected their clients in time of hardships.

- Under this system, clients were able to get cattle which they could not afford.

**SECTION D: COMPOSITION WRITING (15 marks)**

**Rubric:**

Introduction **(2 marks)**

Body development (development of points) **(11 marks)**

Conclusion **(2 marks)**

 *Check for the following:*

 -Correct spellings;

 -Correct usage of vocabulary,

 -Correct sentence construction;

 -Correct paragraphing, and

 -Cohesiveness.

**Literature in English**



**SENIOR 2 END OF YEAR EXAMINATIONS, 2021**

**SUBJECT: LITERATURE IN ENGLISH**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES ……../70**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Do not open this paper until you are told to do so.
2. Attempt **ALL** questions.
3. This paper consists of **THREE** Sections: **A, B** and **C**

**Section A**: Prose and Poetry **(40 marks)**

**Section B:** Plays **(15 marks)**

**Section C:** Literary devices  **(15 marks)**

1. Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

**Section A: Prose and Poetry (40 marks)**

1. **Prose (25 marks)**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

I was in the bedroom folding clothes. Mugere and I had been washing the whole day. The sun had been so hot that the clothes dried in only two hours. I had the asked Mugere to be bringing our clothes in the bedroom as I folded and stored them. We had done this in the past and I knew she always preferred carrying each person’s clothes separately. She would begin with father’s, then mother’s; she would eventually finish with her own. I never understand why she preferred to bring her’s last but I thought she was such a selfless sister.

‘Wanjiku, there is someone here to see you,’Mugere called me from the sitting room. I wondered who it could be. Since the ordeal, the stream of visitors to our home had reduced to a trickle. Apparently, my best friends did not want my misfortunate to rub off unto them. Apart from Wanga, no one had visited me in the recent past.

When I came into the sitting room, I could not believe what I saw. In front of me stood Mathenge, whom the police had been tracing for the last four days. Despite the hot sun shiningoutside, I shivered and goosebumps covered my arms. I was scared since my parents were not at home. My sister stood nervously near the door.

“Don’t come near me you animal!’ I shouted at him. I don’t mean any harm. I just came to talk to you.I have to tell you something,”Mathenge said extending his hand, which I backed away from.

Don’t touch me! I shouted at him. You have the nerve to come near! Don’t you know the police has arrested your friends and have been searching for you?Just get out! I screamed at him. He was the cause of all my misery and suffering.

**Questions**

1. When and where is the setting of this story?**(5 marks)**
2. Identify any characters mentioned in this passage at least four of them.**(5 marks)**
3. Why was the speaker scared?**(8 marks)**
4. Describe the speaker’s feelings towards her friends and why?**(7 marks)**

**II. Poetry (15 marks)**

**Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.**

**I love you, my gentle one *by RALPH BITAMAZIRE***

I love you, my gentle one;
My love is the fresh milk in the rubindi
Which you drank on the wedding day;
My love is the butter we were smeared with
To seal fidelity into our hearts.
You are the cattle-bird's egg,

For those who saw you are wealthy;
You are the papyrus reed of the lake,
Which they pull out with both hands.
And I sing for you with tears
Because you possess my heart:
I love you, my gentle one.

**Questions**

1. What is the poem talking about?**(2 marks)**
2. Identify any one device used in this poem.**(2 marks)**
3. How is this poem arranged or structured?**(3 marks)**
4. Describe the feelings of the speaker’s expressions in this poem. **(7 marks)**
5. Who is the writer of this poem?**(1 mark)**

**Section B: Play (15 marks)**

**Read the extract below and answer the questions that follow.**

**VOICE OF THE PEOPLE *(****by OkiyaOmtataOkoiti****)***

**BOSS:** (*on phone*) Hello! Oh, Mr. Fix it! How is London?

I am the very image of health! Thank you. Sunny as usual. A bit humid

today though. What’s the good news?(*Upbeat. Listens. He is now on his feet, pacing*

*about, totally immersed in the conversation, takes mental not*e*s.)* The villa is a large cluster of luxury homes dominating a small hill leading down to sea. The main home occupies 82,186 square meters, has 12 bedrooms, and a 14,000-bottle wine cellar, with many bottles containing 65-year-old vintage port.*(Laughs)*That’s good. I don’t drink wine that’s younger than me. *(Laughs)* Oh no. not the women. I don’t touch women older than half my age. *(Laughs)* What’s the asking price? Ten million US dollars? It’s reasonable. The First Lady will love it when I present it to her on her birthday.*(He speaks with some alarm after a longish pause)*No! Not those Swiss accounts! They are my lifeline. Nobody touches them. I will pay for the villa from this year’s tea export earnings. *(Enter SIBUOR in an expensive fautless business suit, brown leather briefcase in hand and stops at a distance. BOSS seeshim and moves further away, still on phone)* Fax me details of the company in whose name I will buy the villa. All I have are 16th-century castle in Valencia, Spain…a townhouse in Paris, an Oceanside villa in Nice, France…and a 32-room chateau in Lausanne, Switzerland. Get more European properties. Office blocks, chateau and mansions in exclusive districts…especially those associated with historical figures like Napoleon. Okay. Bye. Take care.*(Puts off the phone and takes his time to turn and face SIBUOR)* What do you want?

**SIBOUR:**Your Excellency!

**BOSS:** (*some anger*) Don’t Your Excellency me! Can’t I have some time to myself?

**SIBOUR:** I am sorry, Your Excellency!

**BOSS:** What’s it?

**SIBOUR:** The woman is here.

**BOSS:** Which woman?

**SIBOUR:**Nasirumbi

**BOSS:** Who is she?

**SIBOUR:**I’d like you to meet her.

**BOSS:** Boss does not like to be ambushed!

**SIBOUR:** Son of the War God, it’s not to ambush you that I brought her. It’s to defuse a bomb.

**BOSS:***(Grasping the gravity of the matter*) Huh! What’s wrong?

**SIBOUR:** (*Gets up*) She’s causing trouble. Things are getting out of hand.

**BOSS:** What are you talking about?

**SIBOUR:** There was a small story on it in yesterday’s paper.

**BOSS:** It’s your business to read local papers and then brief me accordingly.

**SIBOUR:** A group of women are ganging up to oppose our Resort Paradiso Africana Project.

**BOSS:** Mere women? What can they do?

**SIBOUR:** They are threatening to strip and stage a nude parade through the streets in protest-

hundreds of them. They call themselves The Mothers’ Front. Nasirumbi is their leader.

**BOSS:** (*Impatient*) Don’t tell me you’re not on top of things.

**SIBOUR:** I am. That’s why all is calm. When I sniffed out their scheme I reached out to contain

their leader. I asked her to write Boss a letter stating their grievances… and

 requesting to meet you.

BOSS: I won’t see her today!

**Questions**

1. What is happening in this passage?**(3 marks)**
2. What role is played by Sibour in this passage?**(2 marks)**
3. According to this passage, describe Sibour’s tone.**(5 marks)**
4. What is the major problem/conflict in this extract?**(5 marks)**

**Section C: Literary Devices (15 marks)**

**Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow.**

Okonkwo was well known throughout the nine villages and even beyond. His fame rested on solid personal achievements. As a young man of eighteen, he had brought honour to his village by following Amalinze the Cat. Amalinze was the great wrestler who for seven years was un beaten, from Umuofia to Mbaino. He was called the Cat because his back would never touch the earth. It was this man that Okonkwo threw in a fight which the old men agreed was one of the fiercest since the founder of their town engaged a spirit of the wild for seven days and seven nights.

The drums beat and flutes sang and the spectators heard their breath. Amalinze was a wily craftsman, but Okonkwo was as slippery as a fish in water. Every nerve and every muscle stood out on their thighs, and one almost heard them stretching to breaking point. In the end Okonkwo threw the Cat.

That was many years ago, twenty years or more and during this time Okonkwo’s fame had grown like a bush fire in the Harmattan. He was tall and huge, and his bushy eye brows and wide nose gave him a very severe look. He breathed heavily,and it was said that when he slept his wives and children in their houses could hear him breath. When he walked, his heels hardly touched the ground and he seemed to walk on springs as if he was going to pounce on somebody.

**Questions**

1. Comment on technical devices used in this extract.**(9 marks)**
2. Write down three examples of your own on:i)Simile ii)Metaphor iii) Personification.

**(6 marks)**

**Marking Guide**

**Prose**

1. The setting of this story is in the speaker’s/ narrator’s home, in the bedroom on a hot sunny day.
2. The characters identified in this passage include: Mugere, Mathenge, Wanjiku, Wanga, Police, parents, friends among others
3. The speaker was scared because she saw Mathenge who the police was searching, a cause of misery and suffering to her life.
4. The speaker feels bad, sad, angry, and unhappy because friends did not want her misfortune to rub off onto them.

**Poetry**

1. The poem is talking about love which is strong, sweet, beautiful love for the gentle one. It is unconditional love for the loved one.
2. Metaphor-the indirect comparison of two things dissimilar without using as……as or like. For example:

 My love is the fresh milk in the rubindi

 You are the papyrus reed of the lake

 My love is the butter smeared with

 You are the cattle bird’s egg

1. This poem is arranged in stanzas with short and long lines or verses and with punctuations.
2. The speaker feels happy, joy, glad, impressed as he expressed the love or unconditional love to the gentle one.

He expresses himself with fidelity in his heart towards the gentle one.

1. The poet of the poem is Ralph Bitamazire.

**Play**

1. In this passage Sibour, the right hand man of Boss (Head of state) is informing him about the motives behind the Mothers’ Front led by Nasirumbi, a school teacher and social activist.
2. Being the Boss’ right hand man Sibour is his informer.
3. Sibour is worried /lamenting/ alarming situation which is going to happen if the Boss does not take action in advance.
4. The major problem is that the group of women led by Nasirumbi are ganging up to oppose the Project whose name is Resort Paradiso Africana Project aimed at cutting off Sirimbi forest.

**Literary devices**

1. (i)Metaphor: This is the literary device in which you say that one thing is another. You say X is Y. a metaphor compares two things (dissimilar) without using as….as or like(indirect comparison)

For example:

Amalinze was a wily craftsman (ie Amalinze was like a wily craftsman)

(ii) Simile: This is a literary device where as…..as or like are used to show resemblance or similarity between two things which are different.

For example:

Okonkwo was as slippery as fish in water.

(iii) Personification: A figure of speech in which non-humans ie animals or things take the attributes of human beings (act like human being.

For example:

The flutes sang

(iv) Hyperbole: This is a way of saying things with exaggeration.

For example:

Okonkwo’s fame had grown like a bush fire. (his fame here is exaggerated)

1. Simile

(i) Peter’s shirt is as white as snow.

(ii) Agnes is cunning like a fox.

(iii) Alex is as busy as bees.

Metaphor:

(i)My father is a lion.

(ii) Alex is a rock.

(iii) Stella is an angel.

Personification

1. Mr Hyena and Mrs Goat were friends.
2. The crow goes and forbids the snake. “Don’t eat my eggs again.” “Please spare my eggs.”
3. Beware my child, walls have ears, trees have eyes and wind can speak.