**PATHWAY EVALUATION EXAMINATION - 2019**

**English Paper 2**

**FORM 3**

**June Series**

**MARKING SCHEME**

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

Drug addiction is not a hallmark of moral failure or lack of **willpower**—it’s a complex disease that deserves long-term, extensive treatment, just like any other chronic condition. People who have not struggled with substance abuse may find it difficult to understand why anyone would start using. Why would someone willingly put themselves in harm’s way by taking dangerous substances? There are, in fact, many reasons why some people turn to or start abusing drugs, and unfortunately the consequences can be life-shattering. While every case is unique, there are general patterns that indicate why some people use drugs, how addiction develops, and the consequences of drug abuse.

While specific incentives differ from person to person, generally speaking, people start using drugs to escape or mask pain.

In some individuals, the onset of drug use can be from untreated psychiatric issues including anxiety and depression. The rush of pleasure from using drugs can provide temporary solace from suffering, which can stem from many mental health or other issues including trauma or abuse, mental illness, low self-esteem, poverty, relationship problems, loss of a loved one, stress, and chronic pain or medical conditions. But whatever their reason for starting, once addiction sets in, the disease usually spirals more and more out of their control.

For most people, the initial decision to take drugs is voluntary. But as they are swept up into the cycle of addiction, the neural pathways in their brain change so they are less able to control their behavior and resist their intense impulses.

It works like this: the brain rewards pleasurable experiences (such as food, intimacy, and laughter) with surges of feel-good chemicals like dopamine. But using drugs triggers the release of *much* more dopamine than chocolate or cuddling does, and the rush of euphoria **compels** them to repeat the experience. The more someone uses drugs, the more they [condition their brain](https://www.altamirarecovery.com/blog/the-brain-that-heals-itself-neuroplasticity-and-promise-for-addiction-treatment/) to anticipate the same substance-fueled pleasant sensations.

That’s why it’s so difficult to stop. The brain becomes wired for addiction. Eventually, one’s tolerance may build so much that addictive behavior no longer provides any pleasure, and using drugs simply becomes a way [to avoid withdrawal](https://www.altamirarecovery.com/drug-addiction/coming-down-from-drugs/). They need drugs just to keep feeling normal.

Not everyone who experiments with drugs becomes an addict. There’s no single factor that can predict whether someone will become addicted, though there are general social, biological, and environmental factors that do increase the risk.

Genes, in combination with environmental factors, account for about half of a person’s addiction vulnerability. Being male, African American, or having a mental illness can also increase a person’s risk of progressing to addiction.Family, friends, and socioeconomic status have a significant impact on a person’s likelihood of developing an addiction. Physical and sexual abuse, peer pressure, stress, and parental guidance can greatly affect the occurrence of substance abuse. Although a person can become an addict at any age, the earlier substance use begins, the more likely it will **escalate** to serious addiction.

The sad truth is that more deaths, illnesses, and disabilities are caused by substance abuse than by any other preventable health condition. Prolonged drug dependence interferes with just about every organ in the human body, and different drugs have different damaging effects.

1. According to the passage, what is drug addiction? (2marks)

**It is a complex disease that deserves long-term, extensive treatment.**

1. Make notes on the causes of drug abuse. (5marks)
* **Trauma or abuse**
* **Mental illness**
* **Low self-esteem**
* **Poverty**
* **Relationship problems**
* **Loss of a loved one**
* **Stress**
* **Chronic pain or medical conditions**
1. How does addiction develop according to the passage? (3marks)

**The brain rewards pleasurable experiences with surges of feel-good chemicals like dopamine. But using drugs triggers the release of much more dopamine than chocolate or cuddling does, and the rush of euphoria compels them to repeat the experience. The more someone uses drugs, the more theycondition the brain to anticipate the same substance-fueled pleasant sensations**.

1. List the environmental factors that predict whether someone will become addicted. (4marks)
* **Physical and sexual abuse**
* **peer pressure**
* **stress**
* **parental guidance**
1. What are the effects of substance abuse according to the passage? (3marks)

**Abuse leads to deaths, illnesses, and disabilities.**

1. Explain the meaning following expressions as used in the passage. (3marks)
2. Willpower **Determination**
3. Compels **forces**
4. Escalate **shoot up/ rise**
5. **Read the excerpt below and then answer questions that follow.**

After a hurriedly prepared dinner, the girls retired to their bedroom to arrange and tidy it up. Cartons of their clothes, bedding, books and other personal effects were still piled up on their unmade bed. Curtains were yet to be hung as were their pictures and decorations.

Taiyo removed her cardigan and immediately swung into action. She loosened the ropes that tied cartons, emptied their contents onto the floor and sorted them. After some time, the large room that held their big bed was in shambles. Shoes lay strewn all over, books were stacked in heaps on the floor and clothes and bedding were scattered on the bed. Exhausted, she straightened up and stood, hands on her hips, eyeing in growing **exasperation** her sister who sat on a chair at one corner of the room reading a book.

"Surely, Resian," she complained to her sharply. "Is this the time to read a book with all this mess around

us?"

"Do your bit now and I will do mine tomorrow," Resian replied with a nonchalant carelessness. "I insist

that you get up right now and get to work" Taiyo raised her voice. "We need to arrange this room before we get to bed." Resian grunted. She reluctantly laid the book down and went to work.

They reviewed the events of the last two days as they tried to bring order to the room.

"There is such a contrast between Nakuru and this place," said Taiyo quietly. "It is so quiet and tranquil

here."

"I don't know, but I feel an oppressive silence," Resian said defiantly. "A little noise is not all that bad."

"Don't **befuddle** me with your weird kind of reasoning," said Taiyo getting impatient. "Do you prefer the Nakuru bus stage to this serene atmosphere?"

"No, not at all." Resian said seriously. "I would rather live in the most noisy place on earth, than live anywhere near a vagabond who would accost me in the most quiet and serene atmosphere with the intention of mutilating my sexuality!"

"Of course I also don't care whether I am counted among *intoiye nemengalana,"* an embarrassed Taiyo said

as she began to fold clothes, not looking at her sister.

"What I know is that my body belongs to me. I belong to myself." She picked a pillow, tossed it onto the bed, plumbed it up and looking around said fiercely, "only when I am dead would anybody mutilate my body."

"Don't you think they can force us to undergo the ritual?" Resian asked fearfully. "What do you think will

happen to us if *Papaai* is forced by his clansmen to embrace the archaic culture that would require us to get

the cut?

"Resian-e-yeiyo, I hope nothing of that sort happens, for if it does ... " she shrugged her shoulders

and pulled an expressive face. "I don't know what would happen to us."

"That's why it's imperative that you persuade *Papaai* to allow us go back to Nakuru and enroll at the

university," said Resian vehemently as she threw herself onto the bed, her arms behind her head. "We must beat them to it. We must convince him to let us go before they prevail upon him to embrace outdated and **archaic** traditions."

1. “…..the girls retired to their bedroom to arrange and tidy it up.” Highlight the events that occur before this. (3marks)
* **Mama Millanoi is engrossed in thoughts.**
* **Ole Kaelo ushers his family into their new home.**
* **They are ecstatic.**
1. "I don't know, but I feel an oppressive silence," Why does Resian feel this kind of silence? (3marks)

**Having been accosted by the man with knobkerrie, she smells FGM. She feels that even the father would support the mutilation of her sexuality.**

1. Taiyo removed her cardigan and immediately swung into action.

*Rewrite beginning with: Removing…* (1mark)

**Removing her cardigan, Taiyo immediately swung into action.**

1. Describe **two** traits demonstrated byTaiyo in the excerpt. (4marks)
* **Responsible/ Hardworking. She swings into action while Resian is glued to her book.**
* **Assertive. Says that her body will only be mutilated after her death.**
1. Discuss **two** styles used by the author in the excerpt. (4marks)
* **Dialogue. Between Resian and Taiyo about female genital mutilation. We learn that Taiyo is determined to have her body parts intact.**
* **Local dialect.**
1. Highlight **two** themes presented in the excerpt. (4marks)
* **Female circumcision.**
* **Determination.**
1. What happens immediately after this excerpt? (3marks)
* **Taiyo promises to speak to Ole Kaelo about their going back to Nakuru.**
* **Resian cries.**
* **Taiyo assures Resian that no harm would come her way.**
1. Give the meaning of the following words as used in the excerpt. (3marks)
2. Exasperation **frustration**
3. Befuddle **confuse**
4. archaic **outdated**
5. **Read the story below and then answer questions that follow**.

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 Hyena brought 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 hyena who 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 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.

1. Classify the above narrative. (2 marks)

**Trickster narrative. Hare tricks Hyena into killing his mother**

1. Explain **three** features oral narratives evidence in the story. (6marks)
* **Opening formula ‘ once upon a time’ refers to no particular time in history.**
* **Personification hare and hyena talking.**
* **Closing formula ‘ and that is the end of my story to you.’ to signal end of narration**
* **Timelessness ‘ once upon a time’ no particular time in history**
* **Dialogue .. give illustration of hare and hyena talking.. to bring it to almost a real situation**

 Briefly explain the character traits of the following. (4 marks)

* + 1. Hare

**Hare is clever/wise/intelligent**

**Hare is loving hides his mother and does not kill his mother**

* + 1. Hyena

**Hyena is foolish/unwise/gullible. Hare does not kill his mother as agreed while Hyena believes what his friend tells him and kills his mother.**

**Hyena is cruel he kills his mother.**

1. Explain **two** economic activities from the community in which the narrative is taken from. (4marks)
* **Cattle keeping**
* **Crop growing**
1. You have been selected for a field work research to collect the above item. Which explain **two** ways in which you will collect the information on the item? (2 marks)
* **Observation**
* **Participation**
1. Describe the irony in the fifth paragraph. (2 marks)

**It is ironical for the narrator to say there was great famine in the land yet Hare went and hid his mother in a banana plantation and his mother used to give him some bananas.**

1. **GRAMMAR**
2. **Choose, from the brackets, the more appropriate pronoun to fill the blank**. (3marks)
3. I have forgotten my pen at home. Can I borrow one of **yours**, please? (yours, yourself)
4. Finally, teachers have begun to appreciate the work **we** boys have been doing. (we, us)
5. Why didn’t you want to help Jonathan and **me**? (me, I)
6. **Fill the blanks with the most suitable prepositions.** (3marks)
7. Students benefit **from** listening to news reports on the radio.
8. I have to look **up** the meaning of this word.
9. Take **off** your coat and sit down, please.
10. **Explain the differences in meanings between the sentences below.**  (2marks)
	1. Have you seen Nancy Atieno Otieno?

**Someone is asked if she /he has seen Nnacy Atieno Otieno.**

* 1. Have you seen Nancy Atieno, Otieno?

**Otieno is asked if he has seen Nnacy Atieno.**

1. **Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given without changing their meanings.** (4marks)
2. The guests ate up all the fruits.

*End: ….the guests.*

**All the fruits were eaten up by the guests.**

1. I will send Paul to prison.

*Begin: Paul….*

**Paul will be sent to prison.**

1. I will answer the email tomorrow.

*Begin: The email….*

***The email will be answered tomorrow.***

1. My brother has just been beaten in the race by Kipkemoi.

*Begin: Kipkemoi…*

**Kipkemoi has just beaten my brother in the race.**

1. **Use the correct form of the word in brackets in the sentences that follow**. (3marks)
2. We **couldn’t** help you in the garden whenever we were late for school. (can)
3. Susan is **the prettiest** of the four girls. (pretty)
4. she owns a finer **collection** of antiques. (collect)