Name: _____( ) Class :_____

CHIJ ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL

Secondary 3

Continual Assessment 1 (25 Marks)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE **1128/02**

Paper 2 Comprehension **12 February 2015**

INSERT

1 hour

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Text 1 and Text 2.

This document consists of 4 printed pages.

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CHIJ ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL

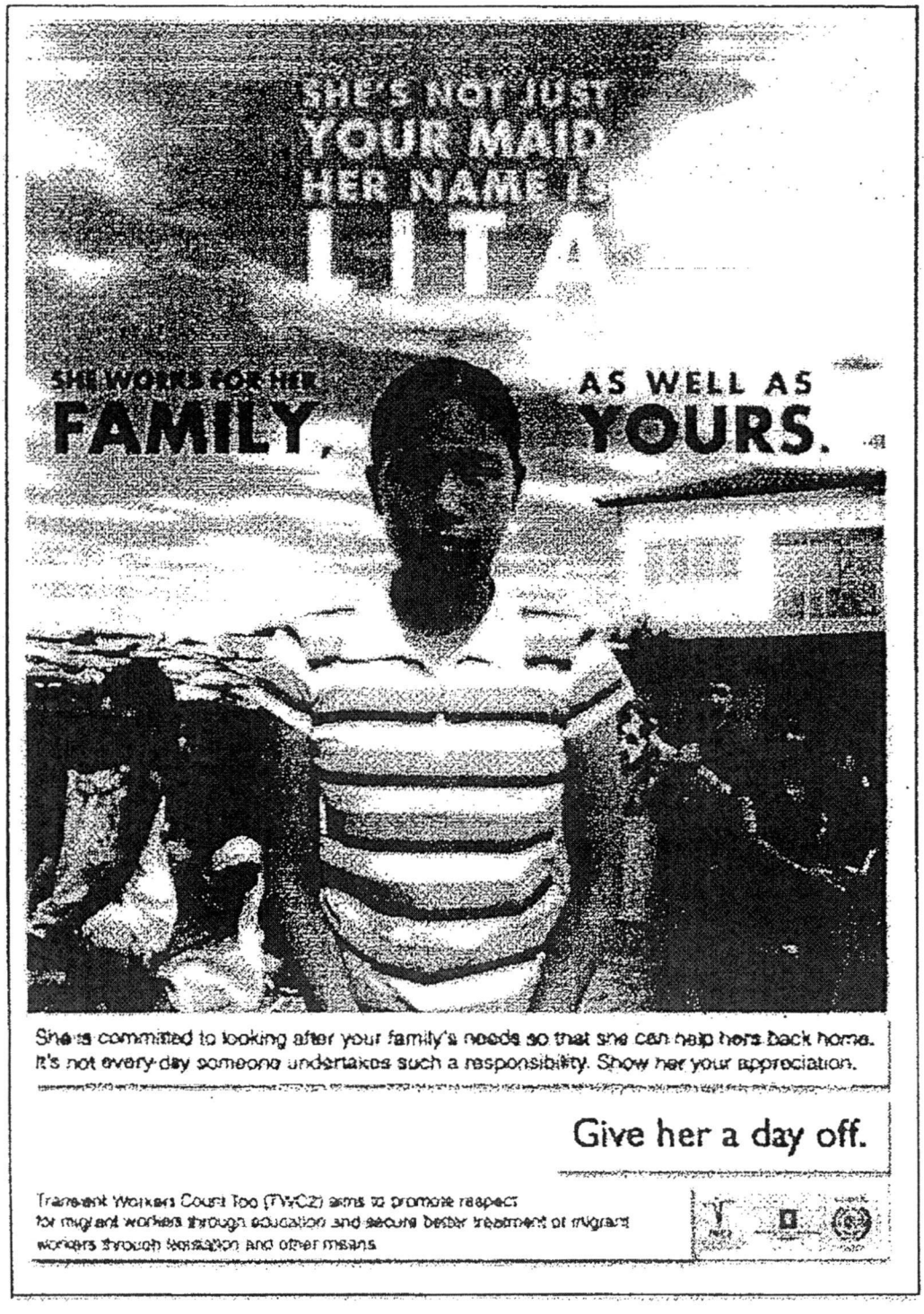
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Section A

Text 1

Study the advertorial below and answer Questions 1-4 in the Question Paper.



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Section B

Text 2

In the text below, a mountain climber describes his attempt to climb Mount Kenya with two companions. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5 – 13 in the Question Paper Booklet.

No picnic on Mount Kenya

1 We plunged into the bamboo forest in higher spirits than usual. Slowly we gained height and soon we could no longer hear the noise of the waterfall. No leaf rustled, neither bird nor insect seemed to haunt this godforsaken valley; the click of one bamboo against another gruesomely resembled the sound of rattling bones. As we sat during our frequent rest spells there was complete silence. I felt so cut off from the world that I longed for the moment when we should strike the stream again.

2 When we thought we had made sufficient height, we stopped climbing and started crossing the forest along the general line of the contour. In this we were faced with crossing little valleys, the bottom of each covered with layers and layers of forest debris – including giant nettles which painfully blistered my bare forearms. The Swahili call them 'fire-leaves'; at that time we did not know this but the name has my full approval.

3 After much toil and heavy work with our big bush knife, we again reached the stream, which now consisted of a mere chain of pools and waterfalls. We rested for a while and again entered the forest, this time on the left side of the valley. Up we scrambled, cutting our way and grasping bamboos, slashing undergrowth and gaining height. After two more hours we met the stream in a broader part of the valley. We could now advance more or less up the stream bed, greatly to the relief of Gianni, who seemed very tired.

4 Eventually, high above the bamboos and surmounting a wall of rock, a fringe of dark trees appeared on the horizon. There was no hope of reaching it today. Gianni had done too much already. We camped in a glade near the stream, after three and a half hours of actual marching. It was a strange scene. The heather[1] bushes, the first we had come across looked like poor little Christmas trees, northern children lost in the equatorial African bamboo forest.

5 Gianni lay down on a rock in the sun and Enzo covered him with two blankets. He took two aspirins and we left him sweating while we started working. First, we had to clear a camping place big enough for tent and fire, then pitch the tent and collect firewood. By evening, Gianni's temperature had dropped to normal.

6 The next day, we traversed the contour once more and regained our stream amid a veritable botanic garden. White helichrysum bushes and cushions of moss and tiny flowers seemed to have been arranged so as to show contrasts of colour to the best advantage. Every shade of yellow from ivory to ochre was to be seen, every shade of green from mould to emerald. I looked back down the valley and saw a very pleasing sight indeed. Beyond several theatre-wings of diminishing hills, clad with dark green forest, the yellow, barren plains of Nanyuki stretched out in a seemingly limitless vista. The refracted glare shimmered over the plains like silver.

[1] heather is a purple-flowered shrub

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7 We reckoned that we had now surmounted the worst difficulties of the gully and were at the edge of the open alps and the heather. More than half the distance from the camp to the peaks had been covered. We stopped in the shade of a rock wall and celebrated our success with a lunch composed mainly of the last of the hard-boiled eggs. Their smell and taste after having been squashed for more than a week inside the rucksacks reminded me of reports about Chinese egg delicacies but we ate them courageously and completely.

8 As we went on up the valley, the rock walls rose smooth and high on either side. The stream led us presently into a natural tunnel, about eighty foot long. We passed through this, wading knee-deep in the roaring torrent and when we emerged on the far side we found ourselves at the bottom of a big cauldron where the stream formed a pool. The outlet of this was the tunnel we had just passed through and the inlet was a waterfall. We looked all round at the barren rocks. There seemed no way out of this pretty kettle of fish.

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Name: _____ ( ) Class: _____

CHIJ ST NICHOLAS GIRLS' SCHOOL
Secondary 3
Continual Assessment 1 (25 Marks)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension 12 February 2015

QUESTION PAPER

1 hour

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, register number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use highlighters, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

1. Answer all questions from **Section A** and **Section B**.
2. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question Paper.
3. The Insert contains the text.
4. At the end of the examination, hand in the question paper.
5. Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.
6. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	/5
Section B	/20
Total	/25

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Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the advertorial (Text 1) on page 2 of the insert and answer Questions 1-4.

1 With reference to the advertorial, how does the photograph illustrate the duties of domestic helpers?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

2 "She's not just your maid. Her name is Lita". What does it suggest about domestic helpers?

.....

..... [1]

3 Which sentence gives you the main purpose of the poster?

.....

..... [1]

4 Why is it important for us to show our appreciation to domestic helpers?

.....

..... [1]

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Section B [20 marks]

Refer to text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5-13.

5 At the beginning of this text the writer recounts being in the bamboo forest. Explain how the language used in paragraph 1 emphasises the unsettling atmosphere in the bamboo forest.

Support your ideas with three details from paragraph 1.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

6 'I felt so cut off from the world that I longed for the moment when we should strike the stream again (lines 5-6).

(i) Why does the writer feel 'cut off from the world' in the forest?

..... [1]

(ii) What does the phrase 'longed for the moment' tell us about the writer's state of mind?

..... [1]

7 Which two phrases in paragraph 3 suggest that there was no path for the writer and his companions to walk?

(i) .....

(ii) ..... [2]

8 **(i)** Why do the Swahili call the giant nettles 'fire-leaves'?

..... [1]

(ii) In lines 11-12, the writer says 'the name has my full approval'. Why does he approve of the name 'fire-leaves'?

..... [1]

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9 The writer uses the simile 'like poor little Christmas trees' (line 24) and the metaphor 'northern children lost in the equatorial African bamboo forest' (lines 24-25). What does this imagery suggest about his view of the heather bushes?

Imagery	Writer's view of the heather bushes
'like poor little Christmas trees'	
'northern children lost in the equatorial African bamboo forest'	

[1]

[1]

10 The writer says that 'the yellow barren plains of Nanyuki stretched out in a seemingly limitless vista.' (line 36) What do these descriptions suggest about the writer's view of the landscape?

Description	How the landscape appears to the writer
barren	
limitless	

[1]

[1]

11 What is unusual about the writer's reference to the squashed eggs as 'Chinese egg delicacies' (line 43)?

.....

.....

[1]

12 Why did writer and his companions eat their hard-boiled eggs 'courageously and completely' (line 44)?

(i) .....

.....

[1]

(ii) .....

.....

[1]

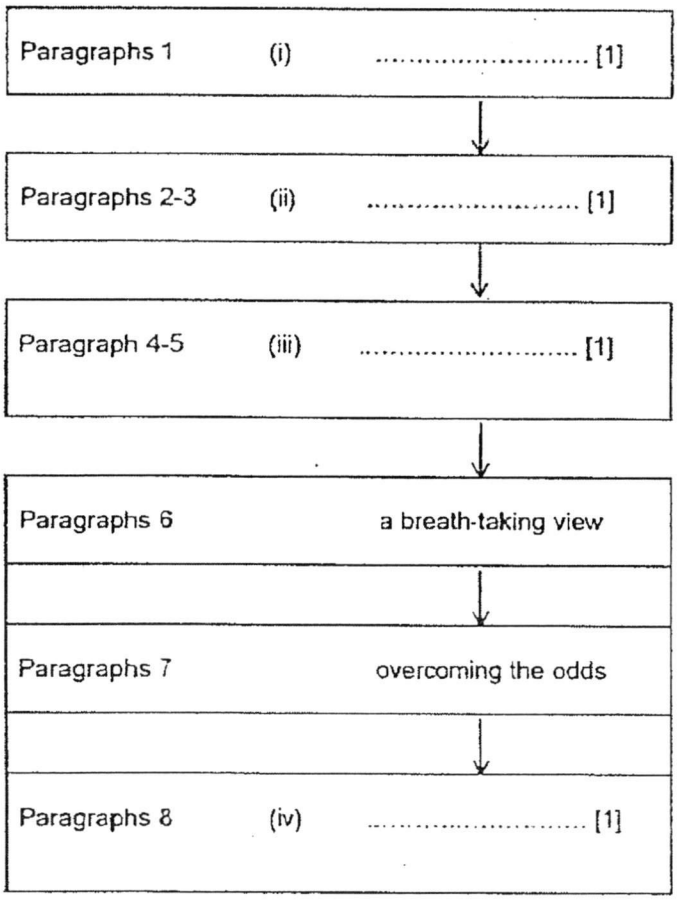
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13 The structure of the text reflects the main stages in the narrative. Complete the flowchart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus

moving with ease	unnerving silence	an unexpected problem
fatigue sets in	making slow progress	a treacherous journey
	coming close to achieving the task	

Flow chart



[4]

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Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the advertorial (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert and answer Questions 1-4.

1 With reference to the advertorial, how does the photograph illustrate the duties of domestic helpers?

The photograph shows a domestic helper with her family on one side and employers on the other side. This suggests that she is committed to serving another family in a foreign country in order to take care of her own family / caring for her family [2]

2 "She's not just your maid. Her name is Lita". What does it suggest about domestic helpers?

Domestic helpers are also people with their own identity. / Domestic helpers should be shown respect to.

DNA: Domestic helpers should be respected. [1]

3 Which sentence gives you the main purpose of the poster?

'Give her a day off.' [1]

4 Why is it important for us to show our appreciation to domestic helpers?

It is a major responsibility to look after someone else's family while having to take care of her own family. [1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5-13.

5 At the beginning of this text the writer recounts being in the bamboo forest. Explain how the language used in paragraph 1 emphasises the unsettling atmosphere in the bamboo forest.

Support your ideas with three details from paragraph 1.

'No leaf rusted, neither bird nor insect seemed to haunt this godforsaken valley' suggests that the place is still, desolate and unwelcoming

'the click of one bamboo against another gruesomely resembled the sound of rattling bones' suggests a horrifying image of death as the bamboo is being compared to bones.

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'there was complete silence' suggests an unnerving/eerie atmosphere because the lack of sound would mean there is no sign of living creatures around. [3]

NB: Answer must focus on the atmosphere, not on the person.

6 'I felt so cut off from the world that I longed for the moment when we should strike the stream again (lines 5-6).

(i) Why does the writer feel 'cut off from the world' in the forest?

It is because there is no sign of life anywhere./ It is because there is complete silence. [1]

(ii) What does the phrase 'longed for the moment' tell us about the writer's state of mind?

He is yearning for the time where they would be near the stream again. [1]

NB. Answer must be a feeling

7 Which two phrases in paragraph 3 suggest that there was no path for the writer and his companions to walk?

'cutting our way'
'slashing undergrowth' [2]
DNA: 'much toil and heavy work with a big bush knife'.

8 (i) Why do the Swahili call the giant nettles 'fire-leaves'?

The giant nettles leave a burning sensation when people are stung by them. [1]
DNA: The writer was hurt by them.

(ii) In lines 11-12, the writer says 'the name has my full approval'. Why does he approve of the name 'fire-leaves'?

He has been painfully blistered by the giant nettle. [1]

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9 The writer uses the simile 'like poor little Christmas trees' (line 24) and the metaphor 'northern children lost in the equatorial African bamboo forest' (lines 24-25). What does this imagery suggest about his view of the heather bushes?

Imagery	Writer's view of the heather bushes
'like poor little Christmas trees'	• They look like pathetic pine trees and not lush. • They are a pathetic imitation of Christmas trees • They look like inferior versions of Christmas trees. • They don't look like the normal beautiful Christmas trees. *Accept any one answer* *DNA: Physical description of size*
'northern children lost in the equatorial African bamboo forest'	• They look quite out of place • They are different from the rest of the trees in the African forest. *Accept any one answer*

[1]

[1]

10 The writer says that 'the yellow barren plains of Nanyuki stretched out in a seemingly limitless vista.' (line 36). What do these descriptions suggest about the writer's view of the landscape?

Description	How the landscape appears to the writer
barren	Infertile, devoid of life *Do not accept:* *Unproductive, sterile, fruitless/unfruitful, deserted, desolate, empty.*
limitless	endless, boundless, unbounded, never-ending, extensive, huge, immense, infinite *Do not accept* *Great, unlimited/wide/large (or any physical description of size)*

[1]

[1]

11 What is unusual about the writer's reference to the squashed eggs as 'Chinese egg delicacies' (line 43)?

The reference is unusual because delicacies seem to hint at something delicious but in this case, the writer felt it is something smelly and tastes awful. [1]

12 Why did writer and his companions eat their hard-boiled eggs 'courageously and completely' (line 44)?

(i) They ate it courageously because they smelt rancid and there was a possibility that they could fall ill from eating those eggs. [1]

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(ii) They had nothing else to eat and (they were hungry). [1]

13 The structure of the text reflects the main stages in the narrative.

Complete the flowchart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus

moving with ease	unnerving silence	an unexpected problem
fatigue sets in	making slow progress	a treacherous journey
coming close to achieving the task		

Flow chart

Paragraphs 1 (i) unnerving silence

↓

Paragraphs 2-3 (ii) making slow progress

↓

Paragraph 4-5 (iii) fatigue sets in

↓

Paragraphs 6 a breath-taking view

↓

Paragraphs 7 overcoming the odds

↓

Paragraphs 8 (iv) an unexpected problem

[4]

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