

## SUNSHINE SECONDARY SCHOOL MOCK 2019

### ENGLISH PAPER 2

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

*(20 marks)*

When Google hosted a boot camp in California this month for its Android operating system, there were some new faces in the room: auto manufacturers. They made the trip to learn about Android Auto, a new dashboard system meant to let a smartphone power a car's center screen. Tasks as varied as navigation, communication and music apps, all constantly talking to the cloud. And to the driver. A similar scene is playing out just a few miles down the road at Apple, where a rival system, CarPlay, has been developed for iPhone users.

After years of being treated as an interesting side business, autos have become the latest obsession for Silicon Valley, with Apple assigning about 200 engineers to work on electric vehicle technology and Google saying it envisions the public using driverless cars within five years. But nowhere is that obsession playing out more immediately than in the battle to develop the next generation of cars' dashboard systems.

In the coming weeks and months, dealerships around the country will begin selling vehicles capable of running Android Auto, Apple CarPlay, or both. The systems go far beyond currently available Bluetooth pairing for playing music or making a hands-free call, and allow for Google's or Apple's operating system to essentially take over the center screen and certain buttons within the car. "Consumers have spoken," said John Maddox, assistant director of the University of Michigan's Mobility Transformation Center.

"They expect to have coordination between their phone and their vehicle." Here at Google's headquarters, Android Auto is about to make its **debut** in Americans' cars after two years in development. Plug in a smartphone with a USB cord and the system powers up on a car's screen. The phone's screen, meanwhile, goes dark, not to be touched while driving. Apple's CarPlay works similarly, with bubbly icons for phone calls, music, maps, messaging and other apps appearing on the car's center screen. (Apple declined to comment for this article.)

While the idea of constantly connected drivers zipping along roads raises concerns about distracted driving, both companies say their systems are designed with the opposite goal: to make cellphone-toting drivers safer. "We looked at what people do with their phones in the car, and it was scary," said Andrew Brenner, who heads Google's Android Auto team. "You want to say to them, 'Yikes, no, don't do that.'"

Brenner said his team tried to figure out how to minimize distraction during tasks people frequently do while driving, while also deciding what should be prevented in the car altogether. Google even built its own driver-distraction lab, to test different variations.

Android Auto, for example, has no "back" button like the smartphone version. No "recents" button either. Google Maps has been adjusted to make fonts bigger and streets less detailed, for easier reading while driving. No action should take more than two seconds — consistent with the Transportation Department's voluntary guidelines. "Things that we don't show are just as important as what we do show," Brenner said. Music is most definitely in. Streaming video? Most definitely not.

Most social media will also be blocked, and texts can be sent only with voice commands. Apps on the screen are optimized for speed: glance, touch and eyes back to the road. "It's these little glances at the screen that people do in a car," he said.

“We want something that’s very glanceable, that can be seen and done quickly.” When the Android Auto project began, it included a core group of automakers like General Motors, Audi, Honda and Hyundai. Now, as it prepares for its debut, roughly two dozen car brands have signed on to offer it soon. Apple has teamed up with roughly the same number of brands, many of which will offer both systems. Most automakers are staying **mum** on their exact start dates, but Hyundai is expected to act shortly, and Volkswagen has indicated availability for its next Golf. GM has said the same about its Spark subcompact. One of the most widespread adopters will be Ford, which this year will begin offering both Android Auto and CarPlay in conjunction with the revamping of the automaker’s much-criticized Sync system.

By the end of 2016, they will be available on all Fords sold in the United States. “We don’t want people to have to make a vehicle choice based on which mobile phone they have,” said Don Butler, Ford’s executive director for connected vehicles and services. “We want to accommodate all customers and their devices.”

Fiat-Chrysler, considered to have one of the better **infotainment** platforms on the market, has signed on to support Google’s and Apple’s systems. But a bit of lament is evident. “We’re confident that our systems deliver a good experience for our customers,” said Eric Mayne, a spokesman at Chrysler. “But we’re not standing still either.”

*Adapted from DAILY NATION Wednesday March 25, 2015*

1. Why did Auto manufacturing companies make the trip to California? (2 marks)

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2. What according to the passage shows the seriousness that companies have autos have attached to autos? (2 marks)

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3. What does the expression “Consumers have spoken,” imply? (2 marks)

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4. Briefly explain how the system works? (2 marks)

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5. Why in your opinion do social media have to be blocked? (3 marks)

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6. In point form, summarise how developers have tried to minimize distractions that may arise out of the new developments. (5 marks)

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7. Rewrite the following in reported speech. (1 mark)

*“We’re confident that our systems deliver a good experience for our customers,” said Eric Mayne, a spokesman at Chrysler.*

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8. What do the following words mean as used in the passage? (3 marks)

i) Debut  
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ii) Mum  
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iii) Infotainment  
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2. Read the following excerpt and answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

**OLD MAN:** Pursued. Need undivided attention. Make proposition . . .

**AZDAK:** Make what? A proposition? Well, if that isn't the height of **insolence**. He's making me a proposition! The bitten man scratches his fingers bloody, and the leech that's biting him makes him a proposition! Get out, I tell you!

**OLD MAN:** Understand point of view! Persuasion! Pay hundred thousand piasters one night! Yes?

**AZDAK:** What, you think you can buy me? For a hundred thousand piasters? Let's say a hundred and fifty thousand. Where are they?

**OLD MAN:** Have not them here. Of course. Will be sent. Hope do not doubt.

**AZDAK:** Doubt very much. Get out!

*The OLD MAN gets up, waddles to the door. A VOICE is heard offstage.*

**VOICE:** Azdak!

*The OLD MAN turns, waddles to the opposite corner, stands still.*

**AZDAK** (*calling out*): I'm not in! (*He walks to the door.*) So you're sniffing around here again, Shauwa?

**SHAUWA** (*reproachfully*): You caught another rabbit, Azdak. And you'd promised me it wouldn't happen again!

**AZDAK** (*severely*): Shauwa, don't talk about things you don't understand. The rabbit is dangerous and destructive beast. It feeds on plants, especially on the species of plants known as weeds. It must therefore be **exterminated**.

**SHAUWA:** Azdak, don't be hard on me. I'll lose my job if I don't arrest you. I know you have a good heart.

**AZDAK:** I do not have a good heart! How often must I tell you I'm a man of intellect?

**SHAUWA** (*slyly*): I know, Azdak. You're a superior person. You say so yourself. I'm just a Christian and an **ignoramus**. So I ask, you: When one of the Prince's rabbit is stolen and I'm a policeman, what should I do with the offending party?

**AZDAK:** Shauwa, Shauwa, shame on you. I catch a rabbit, but you catch a man. Man is made in God's Image. Not so a rabbit, you know that. I'm a rabbit-eater, but you're a man eater, Shauwa. And god will pass judgement on you. Shauwa, go home and repent. No, stop, there's something . . . (*He looks at the OLD MAN who stands trembling in the corner.*) No, it is nothing. Go home and repent. (*He slams the door behind Shauwa.*) Now you are surprised, huh? Surprised I couldn't hand over a bedbug to that animal. It goes against the grain. Now don't tremble because of a cop! So old and still so scared? Finish your cheese, but eat like a poor man, or else they will catch you. Must I even explain how a poor man behaves? (*He pushes him down, and then gives him back the cheese.*) That box is the table. Lay your elbow on the table. Now, encircle the cheese on the plate like it might be snatched from you at any moment – what right have you to be safe, huh? – now, hold your knife like an undersized sickle, and give your cheese a troubled look because, like all beautiful things, it's already fading away. (*AZDAK watches him.*) They're after you, which speaks in your favour, but how can we be sure they're not mistaken about you? In Tiflis one time they hanged a landowner, a Turk, who could proof he quartered his peasants instead of merely cutting them in half, as is the custom, and he squeezed twice the usual amount of taxes out of

them, his zeal was above suspicion. And yet they hanged him like a common criminal – because he was a Turk – a thing he couldn't do much about. What injustice! He got in the gallows by a sheer fluke. In short, I don't trust you.

1. Place this excerpt in its immediate context. (4 marks)

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2. Who is the old man and why is he being pursued? (2 marks)

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3. Identify any theme present in the excerpt. (2 marks)

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4. Why has Shauwa visited Azdak's home? (1 mark)

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5. Identify any instance of irony in the excerpt. (2 marks)

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6. What are the traits of the characters in this excerpt? (6 marks)

- a. Azdak.....  
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- b. Old Man .....
- .....
- c. Shauwa.....
- .....

7. Must I explain how a poor man behaves? (*Change into a declarative*) (1 mark)

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8. In less than 35 words, summarise the ways in which a poor man behaves. (4 marks)

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9. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions as used in the excerpt. (3 marks)

- a. Insolence \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Exterminated \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Ignoramus \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Read the following narrative then answer the questions that follow. (20 marks)**

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)

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2. Identify **three** features in this story that are characteristics of oral narratives. (3 marks)

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

a.Hare .....  
.....  
b.Hyena.....  
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4. What moral lesson do you learn from this story? (2 marks)

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5. Identify **two** socioeconomic activities from the community in which the narrative is taken from. (2 marks)

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6. You have been selected for a field work research to collect the above item.

a. Briefly explain **two** ways in which you will collect the information on the item. (2 marks)

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b. Identify **two** problems and their solutions that you might encounter during the field work. (2 mks)

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7. Then he started wondering “How does my friend remain fat and he doesn’t eat anything. I will find out.” (*Rewrite into indirect speech.*) (1 mark)

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8. Describe the irony in the fifth paragraph. (2 marks)

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**4. GRAMMAR (15 MARKS)**

**1. Rewrite and provide a question tag for the following sentences. (3 marks)**

- a. The school bus has left.  
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- b. Mary did not attend the lesson.  
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- c. Come in!  
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**2. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions after each. (2 marks)**

- a. Moses made several attempts to reconcile the friends but failed. (*Begin: Several.....*)  
.....
- b. Risper did not know that the dog was behind her. (*Begin: Little.....*)  
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**3. Join the following sentences into one using the participle. (2 marks)**

- a. The President cheered the team. He was excited.  
.....
- b. The soldiers left the war-torn region. Peace had been restored.  
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**4. Combine the following pairs of sentences into one using correlative conjunctions. (2 marks)**

- a. Mwanzia did not attend the ceremony. Lucy did not attend it.  
.....
- b. The school captain ushered in the guests. He served them with refreshments.  
.....

**5. Use the words in brackets to form a suitable word to fill in the blank spaces. (3 marks)**

- a. The inmates took advantage of the .....to escape from custody. (*confuse*)
- b. The matter should be handled..... (*caution*)
- c. Soil.....is an interesting topic to study. (*compose*)

**6. Give two possible meanings of the following sentence. (2 marks)**

a. John rode a bicycle by the bank.

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**7. Replace the underlined word with a suitable phrasal verb. (1 mark)**

The car purchase has caused me to spend my savings.

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