

ENGLISH FORM TWO

MARKING SCHME

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	C	A	A	A	D	B	C	D	D

(10 marks @ = 1)

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
F	D	B	C	A	E

(6 marks @ = 1)

3.

1	2	3	4
B	C	A	D

4. (a)

- i. My sight is perfect.
- ii. As a student, you have to adapt new techniques of answering English questions.
- iii. Don't worry; everything will be all right.
- iv. I have been talking to the principal.
- v. Lay your coat on the table. (5 marks @ = 1)

(b)

- i. **What** is your name? Martin Kazi lendelee.
- ii. **Where** do you live? Block 41, Mikocheni.
- iii. **Whose** is the bicycle? It is mine.
- iv. **When** was it stolen? This morning.
- v. **Where** did you leave it? Outside the town hall. (5 marks @ = 1)

5. (a)

- i. I do not work very hard. or I don't work very hard.
- ii. Aisha does not love Mr. Salim. or Aisha doesn't love Mr. Salim.

iii. We did not see the boy whose mother is our English subject teacher. or We didn't see the boy whose mother is our English subject teacher.

iv. Do you not understand? or Don't you understand?

v. I have not been around for a while. or I haven't been around for a while. **(5marks @ = 1)**

5. (b) i. This table is **bigger** than that one.

ii. My dog is **faster** than yours.

iii. Juma is the **greatest** Boxer of the day.

iv. We had the **worst** famine all these years.

v. She bought me the **most beautiful** houses in town. **(5 marks @ = 1)**

6. i. Neither the headmaster nor the second master attended the meeting.

ii. Unless you work hard, you will never achieve your dreams.

iii. The boy is too short to touch the roof.

iv. Some tables are being made by John.

v. The students wash their clothes every weekend, don't they? **(10 marks @ = 2)**

7. She signs the attendance book.

(b) After she signs the attendance book.

(c) She goes to the consultation room in the Out-Patients Department (OPD).

(d) After she goes round the wards.

(e) At 10:30 AM. **(10 marks @ = 2)**

8. i) **PHR V: Phrasal Verb**

This indicates that the word is part of a phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and a preposition or adverb that create a new meaning, such as "look up" (meaning to search for information).

ii) **BrE: British English**

This indicates that the word or usage is typical of British English, as opposed to American English (AmE).

iii) **[U]: Uncountable**

This indicates that the noun is uncountable, meaning it cannot be easily counted. For example, "water," "advice," and "information" are uncountable nouns.

iv) **PI: Plural**

This indicates that the word is the plural form of a noun. For example, "dog" is singular, and "dogs" is the plural form.

v) **IDM: Idiom**

This indicates that the word or phrase is an idiom. An idiom is an expression whose meaning is not literal, but figurative. For example, "to kick the bucket" means "to die." **(10 marks @ = 2)**

9. "Students should provide clear and concise answers to the questions, which the teacher will then evaluate according to the answers given by the students. (10 marks)

SECTION C (15 marks)

10. Effects of Charcoal Production on the Environment:

1. **Deforestation:** Charcoal production is a major driver of deforestation. Trees are cut down at an alarming rate to produce charcoal, leading to widespread forest loss. This has devastating impacts on biodiversity, soil erosion, and climate change.
2. **Soil Degradation:** Deforestation exposes the soil to erosion, leading to nutrient depletion and reduced agricultural productivity. This can have significant impacts on food security and livelihoods.
3. **Climate Change:** Deforestation contributes to climate change by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. This contributes to global warming and its associated impacts.
4. **Water Scarcity:** Forests play a crucial role in maintaining water cycles. Deforestation can lead to reduced rainfall, increased droughts, and decreased water availability for both humans and ecosystems.
5. **Biodiversity Loss:** Deforestation destroys habitats for countless plant and animal species, leading to biodiversity loss and extinction.
6. **Air Pollution:** Charcoal production often involves the use of open fires or rudimentary kilns, which release harmful pollutants such as smoke and particulate matter into the atmosphere. This can have adverse effects on human health and the environment.