

# KCPE 2005

## ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 50 questions.
2. Do not do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question booklet.

### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:  
YOUR INDEX NUMBER  
YOUR NAME  
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a **dark line** inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
9. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

#### Example

In questions 16 to 18, select the alternative that **least** fits into the group.

16. A. cutlery  
B. crockery  
C. bedding  
D. shirts

the correct answer is D.

On the answer sheet:

6 (A) (B) (C) (D) 16 (A) (B) (C) (D) 26 (A) (B) (C) (D) 36 (A) (B) (C) (D) 46 (A) (B) (C) (D)

In the set of boxes numbered 16, the box with the letter D printed in it is marked.

11. Your **dark line** MUST be within the box.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

This Question Paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Questions 1 to 15

Fill each blank space in the following passage with the best alternative.

Every day you make hundreds of decisions. Today you decided 1 to get up, what to wear, what to eat and whether or not to talk to a 2 person. You started 3 decision-making pattern when you were young and 4 use that same pattern today. 5 most people, this decision-making pattern is successful. Poor decision-makers, 6, usually do not realise that their decision-making process 7 inadequate.

Every time we have to make a decision, we must 8 understand why the decision is necessary. We 9 then consider the possible alternatives and select the 10 one. Our 11 in solving problems also increases if we include the opinions of others.

Some people 12 making decisions because they are afraid they will 13 a mistake. Their goal is to make the perfect decision. 14 there is no such thing as the perfect decision. Every decision is a risk. Good decision-makers know that almost 15 decision can be changed.

- |                  |             |              |            |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. whether    | B. when     | C. why       |            |
| 2. A. particular | B. another  | C. different | D. special |
| 3. A. any        | B. some     | C. this      | D. a       |
| 4. A. usually    | B. probably | C. certainly | D. rarely  |
| 5. A. For        | B. In       | C. To        | D. With    |
| 6. A. therefore  | B. thus     | C. moreover  | D. however |
| 7. A. may be     | B. must be  | C. would be  | D. will be |
| 8. A. really     | B. quite    | C. fully     | D. somehow |
| 9. A. must       | B. might    | C. can       | D. could   |
| 10. A. good      | B. better   | C. best      | D. right   |
| 11. A. chance    | B. effort   | C. ability   | D. success |
| 12. A. stop      | B. avoid    | C. dislike   | D. refuse  |
| 13. A. cause     | B. do       | C. make      | D. create  |
| 14. A. except    | B. and      | C. since     | D. but     |
| 15. A. each      | B. no       | C. such      | D. any     |

In questions 16 to 18, choose the correct alternative to fill the blank space in each sentence.

16. The food was \_\_\_\_\_ delicious that we asked for more.  
A. quite  
B. too  
C. so  
D. very
17. My grandfather never tires of reading his \_\_\_\_\_ book.  
A. black big old  
B. black old big  
C. big black old  
D. big old black
18. Hard though he hit the coconut, he \_\_\_\_\_ not break it.  
A. could  
B. would  
C. might  
D. should

In questions 19 to 21, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined words.

19. The boxer gave in in the final round.  
A. won  
B. surrendered  
C. fell  
D. struggled
20. Where did you put up last night?  
A. reside  
B. live  
C. stay  
D. dwell
21. They made away with a lot of goods.  
A. stole  
B. took  
C. bought  
D. carried

In questions 22 and 23, choose the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

22. I asked her, "What are you doing now?"  
A. I asked her what are you doing now?  
B. I asked her what she was doing now.  
C. I asked her what was she doing then?  
D. I asked her what she was doing then.
23. I hardly slept last night.  
A. I did not sleep last night.  
B. I had little sleep last night.  
C. I could not sleep last night.  
D. I had a little sleep last night.

For questions 24 and 25, arrange the sentences given to form a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) It is unusual for one to talk to such people using complicated language.  
(ii) These should also be the features of a letter to a relative or friend.  
(iii) Writing a letter to a relative or friend is like conversing with them.  
(iv) In a conversation, one uses friendly and simple language.  
A. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)  
B. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)  
C. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)  
D. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
25. (i) A lot of young players unfortunately do not know that team work is important.  
(ii) It is important for young players to accept the advice of their coach.  
(iii) They must, however, learn that "I" has to be replaced by "we".  
(iv) Often the things pointed out during practice affect the outcome of the game.  
A. (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)  
B. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
C. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
D. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

In the middle of a great jungle, there lived a great lion who was also a great king. He ruled the jungle so wisely that all the animals loved and obeyed him. That's why at the beginning of every year, they all came to him to pay their rent. They came from the rocks, caves, trees, holes, rivers, nests, mountains and valleys. They paraded before the king as he decided how much rent each would pay. The amount was always fair and no one ever complained – no one but the crocodile who brought nothing but his bad temper.

A new year was here and the animals of the jungle all came to pay their rent. As usual the crocodile was unwilling to comply, but the king was unwilling to relent and insisted that the crocodile pay the ten shillings due for living in the water. Since the king was kind he gave the crocodile until later in the year to pay his rent. The crocodile then went on his way, grumbling. The last animal to come before the king was the tiniest monkey, whom the king required to pay ten cents for living in the tallest tree. The monkey paid his rent promptly and was soon on his way home.

When he reached the end of the path near his palm tree by the river, he had an awful feeling in the pit of his stomach. He was about to scamper up his tree when he was overcome by a great sense of fear. "Is anyone there?" he timidly asked, hoping that no one would answer. He peered into the dark grass and there, peering back, were the two most dreadful eyes in the jungle.

Just then, the crocodile responded, "It's your friend the crocodile. I have been waiting for you as I want to give you a ride across the river. I have something nice to show you." The monkey's mind went blank and before it began working again he was hunched wetly on the crocodile's back, floating out into the wide river. His teeth were chattering and his tail was tangled in three big knots. Near the middle of the river, the crocodile began to submerge himself into the water. The only dry place left for the poor frightened monkey to sit was on the crocodile's head, right around the corner of his mouth. It was at this moment that the crocodile demanded ten shillings for the ride, knowing very well that the monkey could not raise it. The monkey informed the crocodile that he had just paid his last ten cents as rent. The crocodile was adamant. He threatened that if the monkey did not pay, he would eat him up.

The monkey then had a brilliant idea. He remembered just how much crocodiles love to eat kidneys. He giggled in excitement and told the crocodile. "Oh, what a shame! It just goes to show how little you know about monkeys." When the crocodile inquired what he meant, the monkey asked, "Do you really want to eat me without my kidneys? Don't you know that Mondays are monkeys' washing day, and as such, I have washed and polished my kidneys and left them in the sun to dry?" He further explained that he had been about to go up his tree to pop them back in when he encountered the crocodile. The monkey went on to add that if the crocodile returned him to his tree, he would get the kidneys.

The crocodile, though large in body, was **small in brain**. When he thought of the newly washed monkey kidneys – all pink, fresh, shiny and tasty looking, **he could not resist**. He therefore agreed to the monkey's request. After getting back to his tree, the monkey sweetly told the crocodile, "Before I come down, open your mouth wide to receive my kidneys. They will give you appetite to eat the rest of me." The crocodile obliged and the monkey threw down the biggest and hardest coconut he could find on the palm tree. The coconut landed right in the crocodile's mouth and he growled in pain and rage. A day later, he could not swallow anything for his mouth was all swollen.

(Adapted from *The Monkey and the Crocodile* by Colin Pearce)

26. Which of the following statements best summarises the information about king lion in the first paragraph?
- The king ruled the animals of the jungle with great wisdom.
  - The king was only interested in the rent paid by the animals.
  - The king ruled so well that all the animals lived in harmony.
  - The king was loved by all the animals of the jungle.
27. The crocodile usually paid his rent
- at the beginning of the year.
  - at the end of the year.
  - at no time in the year.
  - at a different time in the year.
28. What is the similarity between the lion and the crocodile?
- Both are unwilling to give in to each other's wishes.
  - The crocodile is as fierce as the lion.
  - Both accept that the crocodile should pay 10 shillings rent.
  - The lion and the crocodile are both big animals.
29. Which of the following statements shows that the king was kind?
- No animal ever complained about the rent.
  - He was loved by all the animals.
  - He allowed the crocodile more time to pay his rent.
  - He was a great wise king.
30. Why do you think the monkey's mind went blank?
- He was confused.
  - He was terrified.
  - He was excited.
  - He was troubled.
31. The crocodile submerged himself in the water because he wanted to
- scare the monkey.
  - be paid for the ride.
  - eat the monkey.
  - drown the monkey.
32. The monkey giggled in excitement because he
- realised the crocodile knew little about monkeys.
  - knew he was safe without his kidneys.
  - remembered how crocodiles love kidneys.
  - had discovered a way to save himself.
33. What does the phrase "small in brain" as used in the passage mean?
- ignorant
  - foolish
  - innocent
  - forgetful
34. The words "he could not resist" suggest that the crocodile was
- anxious.
  - weak.
  - hungry.
  - greedy.
35. Which of the following best describes the monkey?
- He was clever.
  - He was trusting.
  - He was dishonest.
  - He was cruel.
36. On which day of the week was the crocodile unable to swallow anything?
- Sunday
  - Monday
  - Tuesday
  - Wednesday
37. What is the lesson learnt from this story?
- We should always pay our rent.
  - We should forgive others.
  - We should use our brains.
  - We reap what we sow.
38. What would be the most appropriate title of this passage?
- A false friendship.
  - The crocodile meets his match.
  - Monkey's tempting kidneys.
  - Ride across the river.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 40.

Can you recall the last time you received a gift? How did you feel? We all love gifts and it is exciting to give or receive one. Gifts motivate us and remind us that there are still people who care about us. Parents, relatives and friends give us presents on important occasions. When we pass an examination, for example, those close to us may want to reward our efforts by showering us with gifts. Gifts strengthen relationships and encourage people to do well.

Gifts take many forms. Someone could offer to give you a ride to school or buy you lunch. Another may give you a watch, a goat or clothes. There have been cases of school boys and school girls being allowed to travel free of charge in buses and matatus. All these are examples of gifts and they may be given out of pure motives. However, some people often give gifts with evil intentions. Wicked people have used gifts to lure children whom they have then sexually abused or exploited in other ways.

Young people as well as adults can be deceived by those who pretend to be kind and generous. Such people may give expensive gifts intending to win the trust and friendship of those they are planning to exploit. Then, when they think they can get what they have been waiting for, they strike mercilessly.

Those who easily become victims are the poor and needy. Such people become very grateful when someone shows them concern and offers to provide what they need most. Feelings of gratitude may make a person do regrettable things. For example, if someone who has shown you great kindness asks you to do something which you know is wrong, you may find it very difficult to refuse. If a person pays your school fees and buys you clothes, you may find it impossible to resist his sexual advances. So when a person is too good to you, ask yourself what his or her motives are.

A principal of a certain college began receiving a very generous visitor in his house. The visitor was very frequent and would come loaded with gifts. After some time, the principal's wife started becoming suspicious. Why does this person give us so many things, yet we don't know each other well? she asked herself. She suggested to her husband that every time the person brought them things, they should calculate their value and send somebody to pay for them the following day. The man had a shop near the college. He would take the money reluctantly. After three months, he came to the principal's house accompanied by his daughter. He wanted the daughter admitted but she did not qualify. The principal explained why he could not admit her. **If he had accepted the "gifts", . . .**

Be careful. Many people have got into trouble because they accepted gifts without considering who the giver was or what he or she wanted in return. If we are careful, we can save ourselves a lot of heartaches. If you are not sure why someone is giving you a present, reject it politely. You can also consult your parents or older brothers or sisters if you find it difficult to decide. Many people will want to tempt you to accept favours from them. Say "No!" Be contented with what you have. Many of those who go astray want to have things they cannot afford and when someone comes and promises to provide what they long for, they fall in to the trap.

39. Why do people love gifts?  
A. Gifts make people excited.  
B. They make people know they are appreciated.  
C. They make people important.  
D. Gifts are used to mark important occasions.
40. The expression "those close to us" means  
A. our relatives and friends.  
B. those who live very near our homes.  
C. people we meet every day.  
D. people who are very interested in us.
41. Passing an examination is given as an example of  
A. a great achievement through effort.  
B. things that motivate people to celebrate.  
C. what happens when people are rewarded.  
D. occasions when one may receive gifts.
42. Which of the following **best** summarises the information in the second paragraph?  
A. Boys and girls should not accept free things.  
B. It is important to find out why someone is giving us gifts.  
C. Some people give gifts with good intentions.  
D. Wicked people use gifts as a way of exploiting children.
43. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "lure"?  
A. attract  
B. trap  
C. cheat  
D. confuse
44. Which of the following statements is true according to the third paragraph?  
A. Kind and generous people can pretend.  
B. Some people can strike mercilessly.  
C. Anyone can be deceived through gifts.  
D. Expensive gifts are very dangerous.
45. Why do needy people easily become victims of abuse?  
A. They may assume that those willing to meet their needs are really concerned about them.  
B. They become very grateful and do not ask questions.  
C. It is wrong to disobey someone who has been so good to you.  
D. It is not always easy to know what they should do.
46. Which of the following is **not true** about the principal's wife?  
A. She was not sure why the man was bringing them gifts.  
B. She knew the man had some evil intentions.  
C. She did not want free things from strangers.  
D. She gave her husband very good advice.
47. How can we best complete the sentence beginning, "If he had accepted the gifts . . ."  
A. he would have saved his money.  
B. he would have hurt his wife.  
C. he would have been found guilty of corruption.  
D. he would have found it difficult not to admit the girl.
48. Why does the writer advise people to be contented?  
A. Those who are not can be misled easily.  
B. They can never have everything they want.  
C. Being discontented can make one unhappy.  
D. It is the only way to enjoy life.
49. We should reject gifts given with bad intentions **politely** because  
A. we might get into trouble if we don't.  
B. it is important to practise good manners.  
C. some people could harm us if we are rude.  
D. the giver may have good intentions after all.
50. Why does the writer suggest that we should consult other people when in doubt?  
A. It is very important to know what others think.  
B. Other people may sometimes help us to think.  
C. It is never easy to know what to do.  
D. Other people may have useful knowledge and experience.