

KCPE 2000

ENGLISH

SECTION B: COMPOSITION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided, above write your full Index Number, your Name and the Name of the School,
- 2 now open this paper, read the composition subject carefully and write your composition on the lines provided

You have 40 minutes, to write your Composition

The following is the beginning of a story, Write and complete the story. Make your' story as interesting as you can

My best friend is a very finny person who really makes people laugh. One day.....

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SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

Read the passage below. ti contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choices given.

The inter-class public speaking contest had started. I was representing my class and it was __1__ my turn to spealc I was a little __2__ but I knew that even experienced public speakers feel their hearts __3__ faster when about to face their __4__ My courage rose as I made my way __5__ the front of the classroom. I was __6__ for moment to make sure __7__ my opening sentence. Then, looking into the faces of my __8__ pupils, I slowly __9__ my speech. There was loud clapping as soon as I finished speaking. My teacher __10__ my effort highly __11__ it was really my father's __12__ which had helped me to win the contest The __13__ my father __14__ me that careful preparation and courage were the __15__ important factors in public speaking.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 .A. now | B. just | C. still | D. really |
| 2. A. shocked | B. excited | C. nervous | D curious |
| 3,A beat | B. beats | C.bit | D. bits |
| 4. A. fans | B. spectators | C. audience | D opponents |
| 5. A. across | B. towards | C at | D for |

6. A .quiet B. calm C. frightened D restless
7. A, over B, on C. with D of
8. A. follow B. dear C other D close
9. A. discussed B. narrated C. presented 0. explained
10 A. congratulated B. praised C. cheered D honoured
11. A, end B. because C. since D. but

12. A. thoughts B. plan

For questions 16 to 18 choose the word that means the same as the underlined word in the given sentences.

16. The law obliges parents to send their children to school.
A. forces
B. asks
C. requires
D. persuades
17. He seldom comes here.
A. regularly
B. rarely
C. always
D. sometimes
18. The initial plan was the best.
A. earlier
B. former
C. starting
D. original

For questions 19 and 20 choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

19. A. Subira inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
B. 'Subira,' inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
C. Subira, inquired Fred, 'how many cakes do you need?'
D. 'Subira inquired Fred,' how many cakes do you need?
20. A. How interesting the day was?
B. How interesting the day was.
C. How interesting the day was!
D. How interesting the day was!?

For questions 21 to 23 select the alternative that best completes the sentence.

21. I offered him a job but he _____
A. turned it away
B. turned it down
C. turned it back
D. turned it off
22. After yesterday's performance they should be _____
A. Ashamed for themselves
B. Ashamed with themselves
C. Ashamed at themselves
D. Ashamed of themselves

C. opinion D. advice

23. She has a _____ bag.
A. small beautiful expensive
B. beautiful small expensive
C. small expensive beautiful
D. beautiful expensive small

For questions 24 and 25 choose the best arrangement of the given sentences to make a logical and sensible paragraph.

24. (i) The clever bird dropped stones into the water.
(ii) It was not possible for the bird to reach the water.
(iii) A thirsty bird found a tall jug with some water in it.
(iv) To the bird's delight the water rose high enough for it to drink.
A. (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
B. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
C. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
D. (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
25. (i) They have been doing business together since I was born.
(ii) There was a note on the table saying they had gone to visit Mr. Musau.
(iii) Our parents were out when we got home.
(iv) Mr Musau deals with scrap metal and my father sells old things to him.
A. (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)
B. (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)
C. (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
D. (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

Read the following story and then questions 26 to 28

While the senior boys enjoyed making fun of the 'monos' and making them look like idiots, some went too far and found disfavour in the eyes of their own classmates. There was a very small boy called Mwanga in the new class. And Nguri, the well known fat coward of the senior class, made this little boy completely his slave. He even went as far as taking half the food from Mwanga's plate and heaping it on his own, to fatten further his already too fat cheeks. Word got round of this latest wickedness and Namunyu, one of the senior boys, heard about it. Namunyu went to see the little boy in the dormitory across from his to talk to him. But the boy would not talk. He simply cried and cried. In crying he reminded Namunyu of his younger brothers at home and he burnt with anger. It wasn't so if the very big ones were mistreated, he thought. But the little ones - this was too much.

At the next meal Namunyu changed places with another boy and sat at the same table as Mwanga and the gluttonous Nguri. Questions were asked about the change.

'I am a senior, am I not? And big men care for anything,' Namunyu gave as his explanation, a remark that set the table laughing and brought the teacher on duty towards them. But all was quiet when she got there. By this time Nguri was examining Mwanga's plate with popping eyes. 'Servant,' he said to Mwanga, 'let me relieve you of your heavy load.'

So saying, Nguri stretched out his hands and grabbed Mwanga's plate. Tears filled the little boy's eyes as he grabbed an almost empty plate.

Members of the table were laughing, calling Nguri names as they did at every meal. Namunyu waited till Nguri had filled his mouth, then he rose abruptly and smacked him hard across both cheeks. Food jumped from the stuffed mouth and splattered all over the table. Namunyu gave him another one across the nose and another right on the teeth. The table was in an uproar. Mwanga's eyes danced with joy. Nguri was up, gasping. *The teacher was with them in no time but too late to save Nguri from the blows.* The other boys were holding on to Namunyu, who wanted to thrash Nguri. The teachers' questions were answered by a cry of anger from Namunyu,

'Let me get at the beast! Leave me alone!'

Nguri went to hide behind the teacher.

As the teacher got the two boys dragged out of the room, Namunyu pushed the whole plateful of Nguri's food towards Mwanga.

'He is not a member of our table,' protested Nguri.

'Just because you are heartless do you think all of us are ready to watch you mistreat a little boy?'

Fights were *prohibited*, but after listening to the story and getting Mwanga's side of it, the teacher wasn't very surprised that Namunyu was so angry. She simply warned Namunyu against any future fighting.

For the rest of the term "monos" had a special smile for Namunyu and offered to help him with everything he had to do. And the joke that had been on the "monos" was turned on Nguri. Day after day the story of how food jumped out of his mouth and how he hid behind the teacher was retold.

At the end of the term Mwanga saw Namunyu walking towards the gate. He timidly approached him. Asked Namunyu to come and see his father who had come to collect him. After greeting the father, Namunyu went to help Mwanga bring his things to the car.

'What does your father do?' Namunyu asked.

'He is the Provincial Director of Education,' explained Mwanga as they trotted back towards the car.

'Provincial director of Education!' exclaimed Namunyu, halting in surprise.

He wondered what Nguri would do when he found out that he had been harassing the son of a great man.

Namunyu got away as soon as he had put the boxes down, before such a great man talked to him. What would Namunyu have found to say to him?

26. Some senior boys found disfavour in the eyes of their own classmates because
- they grabbed the monos' food
 - they made fun of the monos
 - they excessively bullied the monos
 - they were well-known cowards.
27. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- Namunyu did not mind if some junior boys were mistreated.
 - Namunyu and Mwanga never had a conversation in the dormitory.
 - The teacher was very angry with Namunyu.
 - Namunyu was the first-born in his family.
28. Why did Namunyu go to see Mwanga in the dormitory?
- He wanted to see what Nguri had done.
 - Mwanga had been Nguri's slave for too long.
 - He wanted to confirm what he had heard about Mwanga.
 - Mwanga looked like one of his younger brothers.
29. Nguri examined Mwanga's plate because he wanted to
- Make Mwanga cry
 - See how much food there was
 - Help Mwanga finish the food
 - Take a large portion of Mwanga's food.
30. Which of the following questions could Namunyu have been answering when he said 'I am a senior, am I not? And big men can do anything.'?
- What do you think you are doing?
 - Why have you changed tables?
 - Do you think a senior boy like you can do anything?
 - Who do you think you are to change tables just like that?
31. Fights were prohibited means they were
- stopped
 - discouraged
 - forbidden
 - refused.
32. Which of the following statements is not true about Nguri?
- He had a large appetite.
 - He did not seem to mind being insulted.
 - He was unpopular in the school.
 - He helped monos with their food.
33. Namunyu can best be described as:
- courageous, kind and arrogant
 - brave, considerate and patient
 - proud, friendly and unfair
 - fair, violent and respectful.
34. The teacher was with them in no time but too late to save Nguri from the blows. This means
- The teacher arrived in time to save Nguri from the blows.
 - The teacher arrived immediately but Nguri had already received some blows.
 - The teacher arrived soon enough and saved Nguri from the blows.
 - The teacher arrived late and so did not save Nguri from the blows.
35. The words '...had a special smile for Namunyu' means that the junior boys
- admired him
 - loved him
 - adored him
 - liked him
36. The word timidly as used in the passage means
- fearfully
 - carefully
 - slowly
 - calmly.
37. Why was Namunyu in a hurry to get away from Mwanga's father?
- He would not know what to say to him.
 - He was rushing to tell Nguri about Mwanga's father
 - Mwanga's father was a very great man.
 - Mwanga's father frightened him.
38. Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?
- Nguri the Coward
 - The Great Man's Son
 - Namunyu the School Hero
 - Namunyu and his Friends

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50

Knowledge of the properties of fabrics is essential to enable you to make a good choice because new fabrics are appearing all the time. You need practical information about different fabrics so that you can shop wisely and dress well. Fabrics vary in strength, warmth, washability and so on. There are three main things, that give them these characteristics.

The most important factor is the fibre or fibres from which the fabric is made. Some fibres are strong and make a strong yarn and fabric while others are weak and give a weak fabric. Next in importance is the type of yarn made from the fibre. Is it thin or thick, tightly or loosely twisted? A tightly twisted yarn, for example, will be stronger than a loosely twisted one. Lastly, the way the fabric is made must be examined. Which type of weaving or knitting has been used? A thick fluffy cloth will be warmer than a thin smooth fabric made of the same fibre.

One function of clothes is to help to keep the temperature of the body at about 37°C (98.4°F). Therefore in cold weather the heat produced by the body must not be allowed to escape, but in warm weather and during exercise the body needs to lose heat to prevent the body temperature rising. For cold weather it is sensible to choose a fabric which retains heat, which does not 'conduct' heat away from the body. Air is an insulator, and any fabric which traps a lot of air between the threads and against your skin will be warm, as well as being light. The amount of air in a fabric is the most important factor in determining its warmth. In addition some fibres themselves are good conductors of heat. A good example of these is linen. Other fibres like wool and silk are poor conductors of heat. Wool is also a crimped or wavy fibre, so that air is always trapped in woollen yarns and fabrics and makes them warm.

For clothes to stay smart they must not crease easily and become baggy and shapeless. This is particularly important for clothes which are worn everyday. However it matters less for clothes which are only worn for a few hours. Fabrics which do not crease easily are called resilient - one of the best examples is silk, which if *crumpled* into a tight ball in the palm of your hand will spring out uncreased when released.

It is *common knowledge* that some fabrics get dirty faster than others. Clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest. Hairy, rough or fluffy surfaces pick up the dirt which is caught on the minute hairs of the fibres. Linen fibres are long and smooth, making smooth threads and smooth fabrics which remain clean longer. Wool fibres have rough scales on them, so that the fabrics always get dirty faster than linen ones under similar conditions.

Another factor that should be considered in choosing clothing is safety. Many children and adults are injured and some killed each year from burning clothing. Children's clothes, particularly nightwear and party clothes should be made from material which does not catch fire or which will only do so with difficulty, and will not flare up. In this category of materials are wool, silk, thin nylon fabrics with 'safe from fire' labels and flame-proofed cotton.

39. Knowledge of properties of fabrics is essential because it enables us to
- choose fabrics wisely
 - identify new fabrics
 - get practical information
 - dress very smartly.
40. Some fabrics are strong because they have a
- loose thick yarn
 - loose twisted yarn
 - tight thick yarn
 - tightly twisted yarn.
41. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
- The type of weaving or knitting determines the warmth of a fabric.
 - A thin smooth fabric will be cooler than a thick fluffy cloth made of the same fibre.
 - Fabrics made from the same fibre can differ.
 - The type of weaving or knitting determines the quality of the fabric.
42. Why is it necessary to wear warm clothes during cold weather?
- To prevent any heat from escaping.
 - To keep the temperature always at 37°C.
 - In order to maintain the normal body temperature.
 - In order to increase the body temperature.
43. The amount of air trapped in a fabric
- determines the weight of the fabric
 - conducts heat out of the body
 - makes the fabric baggy and shapeless
 - improves the quality of the fabric.
44. Clothes made of silk are suitable for everyday wear because they
- are always smart
 - do not crease easily
 - are poor conductors of heat
 - do not burn easily.
45. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'crumpled'?
- Folded.
 - Wrinkled.
 - Pleated.
 - Squeezed.
46. The phrase 'common knowledge' as used in the passage means information that is
- easy to get
 - widely known
 - for everybody
 - found everywhere.
47. Why do clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest?
- They do not have tiny hairs.
 - They are not rough and fluffy.
 - They do not crease easily.
 - They are not worn often.
48. Which of the following would you least consider in choosing clothing for children?
- Strength.
 - Safety.
 - Smartness.
 - Warmth.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- Burning clothing affects both children and adults each year.
 - More children than adults are victims of burning clothing each year.
 - Most of those injured by burning clothing die each year.
 - Burning clothing causes more injuries than deaths each year.
50. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- Properties of Fabrics
 - Types of Fabrics
 - Functions of Clothes
 - Choice of Clothing.

