

YOUR INDEX NUMBER	
YOUR NAME	
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL	

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

KCPE 2006

ENGLISH SECTION B: COMPOSITION

Time: 40 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. In the spaces provided above write your full Index Number, your Name and the Name of your 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.

We had come to the end of another term. There was a long holiday before us. My friends and I decided to try something new ...

KCPE 2006 ENGLISH

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Questions 1 to 15

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

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

When some people shower us with praise, we feel very flattered, 1 we? In our delight, we forget that 2 people may have bad intentions 3 us. Take the story of the crow 4 the fox, for example. The hardworking crow had managed to snatch a piece of roast meat from the butcher's. Up she 5 with it into the branches of a tall tree, intending to enjoy her 6.

The fox had been watching all this with a watering mouth for he really wanted the 7 piece for himself. He therefore planned his approach very 8. "Oh crow," he said, "your eyes shine 9 than all the stars. And your neck is 10 beautifully long. Your wings, my friend, 11 be more graceful!" The fox continued, "But alas! How unfortunate 12 you were born dumb. I am sure yours would have been a melodious 13." The crow was pleased with the flattery. However, she was annoyed that the fox thought she could not sing. She therefore wanted to 14 the fox. She opened her mouth to sing and the meat dropped right 15 the waiting mouth of the fox.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. do | B. don't | C. are | D. aren't |
| 2. A. some | B. many | C. most | D. such |
| 3. A. towards | B. to | C. against | D. for |
| 4. A. or | B. against | C. and | D. with |
| 5. A. flies | B. fly | C. flown | D. flew |
| 6. A. reward | B. prize | C. award | D. price |
| 7. A. nice | B. good | C. juicy | D. sweet |
| 8. A. carefully | B. quickly | C. seriously | D. quietly |
| 9. A. better | B. brighter | C. best | D. brightest |
| 10. A. so | B. very | C. quite | D. rather |
| 11. A. shouldn't | B. wouldn't | C. mustn't | D. couldn't |
| 12. A. as | B. since | C. that | D. for |
| 13. A. tune | B. sound | C. voice | D. song |
| 14. A. surprise | B. shock | C. astonish | D. amaze |
| 15. A. in | B. into | C. to | D. down |

For questions 16 to 18, select the alternative that best completes the sentence.

16. Kemboi chose to walk the three kilometres to the market — it was very hot.
A. because
B. but
C. while
D. though

17. "Come first December this year and my sister — two years old."
A. shall be
B. will be
C. could be
D. should be

18. The teacher was very — with the pupils who had not done their homework.
A. sad
B. annoyed
C. disturbed
D. sorry

For questions 19 to 21, select the alternative that means the same as the underlined expression.

19. Njeri works very hard in spite of the fact that she is very old.
A. although
B. but
C. moreover
D. despite

20. Wanyama wanted to make up for the time he had lost.
A. create
B. restore
C. replace
D. recover

21. Abdi was in a hurry to wind up the meeting.
A. postpone
B. end
C. leave
D. stop

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

22. Had it not been for the quick response of the ambulance team, the patient would not have survived.
A. The ambulance team responded quickly and the patient survived.
B. If the ambulance team had responded quickly the patient would have survived.
C. Because the ambulance team responded quickly the patient survived.
D. If the ambulance team responded quickly the patient would not have survived.

23. In a court of law people who have broken the law without knowing it still get punished for the offence.

- A. People get punished in a court of law only for breaking the law, deliberately.
B. Whether people break the law or not, they are punished in a court of law.
C. People get punished in a court of law whether or not they were aware of the law they broke.
D. People who get punished in a court of law neither have broken a law nor are they aware of it.

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

24. (i) People with diabetes are advised to eat a special diet that will either increase or reduce the sugar levels.
(ii) In one there is excess sugar in the bloodstream while in the other there isn't enough.
(iii) The disease appears in two different forms.
(iv) Diabetes has become a serious world problem.
A. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)
B. (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
C. (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
D. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

25. (i) Pupils who pass examinations are those who are both diligent and disciplined.
(ii) Studying involves both discipline and diligence.
(iii) Discipline, on the other hand, requires planned, regular and persistent preparation for lessons as well as continuous revision of work covered.
(iv) Diligence refers to the care, determination and hard work a pupil puts into the study.
A. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
B. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
C. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
D. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

Read the following passage and answer questions 26 to 38.

Last December, Fulora and her brother Jakobo spent the holidays at their uncle's home. One thing they loved here was the large space in which they could play as much as they wished. Furthermore, Uncle Samba did not mind their playing all day; much of the housework was done by the househelp.

It was the last day of the holidays and the two had decided to enjoy themselves as much as possible in the little time left. They were too busy playing with a ball to notice the mother hen together with her seven chicks feeding nearby. Suddenly, one of the chicks let out a feeble squeak and lay lifeless. Fulora had thrown the ball which had hit the young bird rather hard.

"Fulora, you have killed it! What will you say?" whispered Jakobo after looking in all directions to ensure no one was watching. Fulora, who was trembling with fear, said she would explain everything to Uncle Samba and apologise. But Jakobo would hear none of it. "If you do that, we shall never be allowed to set foot here again. The best thing to do is hide the chick and pretend nothing has happened." Fulora nodded in agreement and a deal was sealed. Not a word was to be spoken to anyone about the ball and chick incident.

Little did Fulora realise that she had sold herself into slavery. Whenever Jakobo had any task he did not feel like performing, he demanded that Fulora do it. Any protests from her were met by the words: "The ball and the chick, remember?" Fearing that her shameful act would be exposed, she would carry out the task without further complaint.

Soon Fulora was doing almost all of Jakobo's work at school and at home. When he saw her doing her own work, he assumed she was idle and immediately came up with a task she had to do. Fed up with this arrangement, Fulora one day made up her mind to free herself from the chains of guilt. She chose a moment when her brother was away and her mother seemed to be in high spirits, and told her everything.

"My dear, I already know about the incident. Uncle Samba told me all about it. He saw everything happen from his bedroom window. I have been waiting to see whether you are as honest as you claim to be. Now I'm glad you've confessed," Mother said sweetly. "What has upset me, however, is the fact that you have allowed your brother to black-nail you for all this time." After apologising and thanking her mother for understanding, Fulora felt as if she had suddenly been relieved of a heavy load.

That evening Jakobo came home and demanded that Fulora take off his shoes from his feet. He claimed he had walked for a long distance and was dog-tired. Fulora ignored him. He began his usual threats but all this fell on deaf ears.

"Mummy will know today that you murdered Uncle Samba's chick!" he thundered, walking out of the room.

Seething with anger, Jakobo stormed into the living room where his mother was reading. He tried to speak but words deserted him. The look on his face told her something was terribly wrong. "What is it?" she inquired. Before he could utter a word, there was a knock at the door and in came Mr Mambo, their classteacher. He broke into a broad, cheerful smile on seeing his pupil, whose face immediately lit up.

"Mama Jakobo," Mr Mambo said after settling down to a warm cup of tea. "I have come to congratulate you on the good work you have done; your son has improved in his classwork. He has even caught up with his sister." Jakobo's mother did not know what to say.

26. What did the children like most about Uncle Samba's home?
A. All the housework was done by the househelp.
B. They liked spending their holidays there.
C. Uncle Samba did not mind them playing there.
D. It had a large playing space.
27. Why didn't the children notice the mother hen and her chicks?
A. They were too involved in their game.
B. There was little time left.
C. They had decided to enjoy themselves thoroughly.
D. It was the last day of the holiday.
28. The word "feeble" as used in the passage means
A. dying.
B. soft.
C. weak.
D. slow.
29. Why do you think Jakobo whispered?
A. He could not talk aloud.
B. He thought someone might hear them.
C. He did not want to frighten Fulora.
D. He was full of fear.
30. According to the fourth paragraph
A. Fulora sometimes refused to do Jakobo's work.
B. Jakobo sometimes did his work himself.
C. Fulora became a slave unconsciously.
D. Jakobo met Fulora whenever she protested.
31. Why did Fulora decide to expose the incident?
A. Her mother was in high spirits.
B. Her brother was away.
C. She wanted to reveal everything.
D. She was tired of being blackmailed by Jakobo.
32. Jakobo came up with a task for Fulora when
A. she appeared idle.
B. she tried to do her own work.
C. he had work at school or at home.
D. he saw her working.
33. Why was Fulora's mother glad that she had confessed?
A. She had been waiting for a long time for Fulora to confess.
B. She now knew that Fulora was as honest as she had claimed to be.
C. She already knew the whole truth.
D. She now knew Fulora would not be blackmailed anymore.
34. Why did Fulora ignore Jakobo when asked to remove his shoes?
A. She knew he was not dog-tired.
B. She was now fed up with his threats.
C. She knew he had no power over her.
D. She was used to his usual threats.
35. Jakobo uses the word "murdered" to suggest that Fulora killed the chick
A. and kept quiet.
B. deliberately.
C. with the ball.
D. carelessly.
36. Which of the following best explains why Jakobo was seething with anger?
A. His sister had betrayed him.
B. He tried to speak but words deserted him.
C. He thundered out of the room.
D. His sister had refused to carry out his instructions.
37. In the last paragraph, why didn't Jakobo's mother "know what to say"? She knew
A. Jakobo was blackmailing his sister.
B. she hadn't done any work.
C. Jakobo's performance hadn't really improved.
D. that the classteacher was ignorant.
38. The most important lesson we learn from this story is that
A. it is always good to be honest.
B. blackmailing others is wrong.
C. mistreating one's sister is unfair.
D. it is always wrong to hide things.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50.

There is no doubt that the taste, flavour and appearance of food have great influence on our desire for the food, or appetite. Most foods can be made more attractive by adding a wide range of spices, which also stimulate the flow of digestive juices and consequently improve digestion.

In many communities today, spices are used in much smaller quantities and are not considered as important as they were a hundred years ago.

Back then, most people did not have as wide a range of food as we have today. For this reason, large quantities of spices were essential to give variety to the monotonous salty flavour of food. In addition, spices were also used for medicinal purposes. Common ailments such as influenza and mild stomach upsets were dealt with using different kinds of those food additives.

Spices were probably first introduced to different parts of the world by Arab merchants; indeed Arabia was for a long time regarded as the home of spices. However, in actual sense, most of the spices first came from Southern India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

Spices originate from plants and can be classified according to the part of the plant from which they are derived. We have fruit spices, of which pepper is the most widely-used. Most of us probably associate pepper with that hot, stinging feeling which some people love. It is, however, important to note that there are different varieties of this spice, some of which have no "hotness" at all. Seed spices are made from ground plant seeds. These kinds normally add more colour than flavour to food, the best known being mustard.

The buds and stigmas of certain plants can be dried and ground to give us flower spices. These give our food a strong aroma and a desirable taste. Cloves are the best known in this category. The bark of some plants is removed and prepared to make bark spices such as cinnamon which is used to flavour cakes. Lastly, the lowest part of the plant, the root also contributes to the world of spices by giving us root spices. These are also known for their medicinal value. Ginger is the best-known root spice.

Today, spices are packed and sold under different trade names, and some are mixed to come up with a blend. It is therefore advisable to know the ingredients of that packet of spices you want to buy to avoid wasting your money on a spice you did not intend to have on your table.

39. Digestive juices are important because they improve our
A. appetite.
B. digestion.
C. range of spices.
D. desire for food.
40. From the passage we learn that the taste, flavour and appearance of food
A. make it more attractive to us.
B. determine our choice of spices.
C. influence our appetite.
D. are important aspects in our diet.
41. Which of the following does not explain why spices were used more frequently a hundred years ago?
A. The food was monotonous then.
B. People had a limited variety of food.
C. Spices were also used for medicinal purposes.
D. Spices added a new taste to common food.
42. According to the passage, Arab merchants
A. traded in spices.
B. came from Southern India.
C. stored and blended spices.
D. were the first to use spices.
43. "Derived" as used in the passage means:
A. found.
B. removed.
C. obtained.
D. produced.
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "monotonous" as used in the passage?
A. unpleasant.
B. boring.
C. common.
D. tasteless.
45. Pepper is given as an example of a
A. hot stinging feeling.
B. fruit spice.
C. widely-used spice.
D. spice some people love.
46. Which of the following is true about seed spices?
A. They are best known as mustard.
B. They do not add flavour to food.
C. They can be found on the ground.
D. They make food more attractive.
47. How are cloves similar to cinnamon?
A. They are both from buds and stigmas.
B. They are used to flavour cakes.
C. They are the best-known spices.
D. They both add flavour to food.
48. Which of the following is true of root spices? They
A. are the lowest part of the plant.
B. must be dried first.
C. can cure some illnesses.
D. are a type of ginger.
49. Why is it necessary to know the ingredients of packed spices before buying them?
A. You might waste your money.
B. You need to know if they are mixed.
C. Spices are sold under different trade names.
D. To avoid purchasing what you did not intend to.
50. What do we learn about spices from this passage?
A. Some do not change the taste of food.
B. Most of them are blends.
C. Most of them are grown outside Africa.
D. Some are made from plants.

