

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 any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

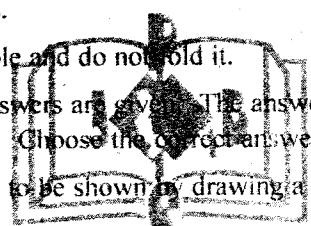
4. Use an ordinary pencil.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:

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 your answer 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 and 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 the Question Booklet:

In question 16, choose the correct prepositions to fill in the blank spaces

- 16.** The swimmers dove _____ the river.
- onto
 - on
 - into
 - in

The correct answer is (C)

On the answer sheet:

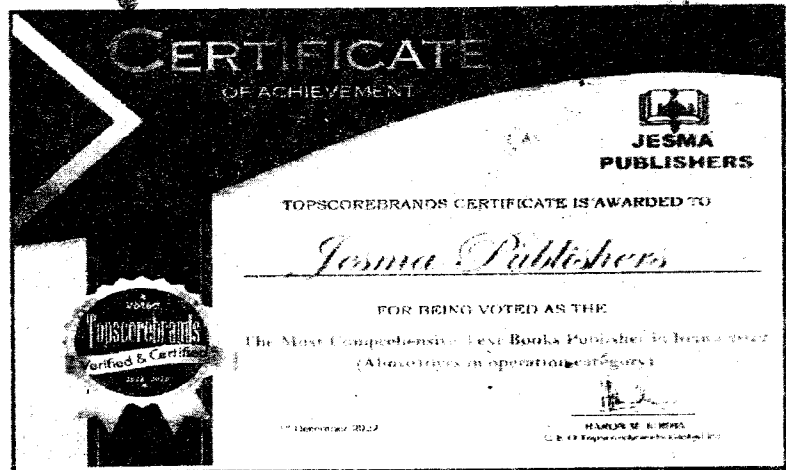
6 A B C D **16** A B C D **26** A B C D **36** A B C D **46** A B C D

In the set of boxes numbered 16, the box with the letter C 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 8 printed pages.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no questions are missing.



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

It looks rude when someone, 1 one who is older asks you a question and you don't respond. This is because it is 2 that every question has an answer but is this really true? If you met my grandmother when you have just woken up, she is 3 to ask you. "So you have woken up?" Whenever she 4 that someone is unwell, she will ask, "So you are sick?" The answer 5 her questions is already found in the question itself but still she 6 offence when you don't respond. 7 ,she easily asks, "Isn't that child 8 ?"

Questions should be 9 and direct. The person asking the questions should not sound so obvious 10 if it is meant to 11 one's ability. We feel 12 to those who answer our questions because it helps to remove us from a kind of dilemma. 13 asking very long questions as they confuse 14 is to answer it. Use a language that the person can understand with ease. Likewise, do not be either 15 fast or slow; just be moderate.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. | A. even | B. usually | C. especially | D. like |
| 2. | A. believed | B. thought | C. left | D. known |
| 3. | A. surely | B. likely | C. expected | D. supposed |
| 4. | A. realise | B. knows | C. remembers | D. recalls |
| 5. | A. for | B. of | C. to | D. at |
| 6. | A. gets | B. takes | C. sees | D. makes |
| 7. | A. Therefore | B. Although | C. However | D. In fact |
| 8. | A. tired | B. strange | C. rude | D. young |
| 9. | A. clear | B. new | C. long | D. known |
| 10. | A. because | B. unless | C. likewise | D. somehow |
| 11. | A. test | B. try | C. prove | D. check |
| 12. | A. grateful | B. happy | C. satisfied | D. grateful |
| 13. | A. Control | B. Consider | C. Avoid | D. Begin |
| 14. | A. whenever | B. whoever | C. whichever | D. however |
| 15. | A. very | B. so | C. either | D. too |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the word which is the **odd** one out.

16. A. trough
B. plough
C. cow
D. drought
17. A. low
B. trumpet
C. jingles
D. hiss

For questions 18 and 19, choose the alternative which means the **same** as the underlined sentence.

18. "We all like eating pears but Jane beats us all."
A. We all like eating pears just as Jane does.
B. Jane likes eating pears but not as much as we do.
C. Jane does not like eating much pears like we do.
D. Jane likes eating pears more than any of us.
19. The class teacher asked us, "Who will not go on the tour tomorrow?"
A. The class teacher asked them if they would go on the tour the following day.
B. The class teacher asked them who would not go on the tour the next day.
C. The class teacher asked us who would not go on the tour tomorrow.
D. The class teacher asked us who will not go on the tour tomorrow.

For questions 20 and 21, choose the alternative that can **best** replace the underlined words.

20. A wise person refuses to be misled by his friends.
A. listens
B. follows
C. accepts
D. declines
21. The courageous men saved the cow from the lion.
A. strong
B. armed
C. brave
D. dangerous

For questions 22 to 25, choose the option that **best** fills the blank space.

22. Jonah is a bright pupil, _____ he is the school president.
A. moreover
B. however
C. then
D. in fact
23. They entertained the visitors well, _____ ?
A. isn't it
B. didn't they
C. weren't they
D. did they
24. Ann was given _____
A. one-thousand shillings note.
B. a one thousand shillings note.
C. a one thousand - shilling notes.
D. a one-thousand shilling note.
25. Zuhura likes wearing her _____ dress.
A. blue new silk
B. new blue silk
C. new silk blue
D. silk blue new

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

Hare and Hyena were once very close friends. They shared almost everything except sleeping place. Whoever woke up first would call on the other so that they go and hunt together. Their children, however, never visited each other. In fact, they did not even know where their mother's friend stayed. Hare was good at identifying where they should go hunting and even the best way to catch the prey effortlessly while Hyena was good at running and killing the prey. They always shared the animal they killed equally.

One morning, it was Hare who went to Hyena's house. Soon, the two friends were on their way to the shrubs near the river. Hare said that since it was dry season, many animals would go to the river as early as noon. He therefore advised Hyena that there was no need to waste their energy, running after the animals. Instead, they would just hide in the tall grass, wait for them pass and they select the most suitable one for them. Hyena was excited for the previous day they had gone to bed almost hungry. They had killed a very small squirrel and whatever he took home was not enough even for her alone.

Within a short time, a big group of antelopes came running towards the river. Hyena was ready to jump on one but Hare refused and told him to wait until they returned from the river. As they walked back, Hare pointed at the very last one to Hyena. It was a huge old male and it didn't struggle much so the others kept going, unaware of what had happened. The two friends were happy and as they shared the meat, Hyena, as usual, ate as much as he could. This never used to bother Hare but when he realised that big chunks of meat were placed on Hyena's side, leaving very little on her side, she complained. After belching repeatedly, Hyena said that it was her right to have more pieces of meat as she had killed the antelope alone. However, Hare reminded her that the whole idea that made it happen so easily was hers so they should share equally. Hare also reminded her that she had already eaten a lot of the meat but this only made Hyena change her mood immediately. Hare realised that Hyena could easily turn against her so she took the share she was given but quietly planned a revenge.

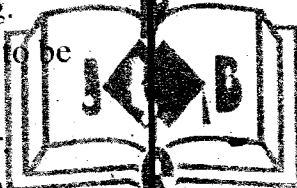
The next evening, Hare gathered all the bones in her compound and put them in an old pot that had over-ripe enkoyo fruits. She knew such fruits made whoever ate them drunk. She threw a few bones in the fire outside her hut and sat in darkness, waiting for a friend she knew would certainly come. She didn't wait for long. Soon, the shadowy figure of Hyena was seen going direct to the old pot.

Hyena was soon too drunk to know when to leave but Hare waited. When all the bones were cleared, the drunk and over satisfied Hyena started walking away and that is when Hare stealthily walked behind her and hit the hind legs with a mighty force. The two hind legs got broken but Hyena dragged herself away.

Hare knew the consequences. The very following day at dawn, she left with her children to a new home three hills away. It was from that day that their friendship ended and when she recovered, Hyena started limping, the very limp she has to date.

26. Why do you think did Hare and Hyena always hunt together?
- Their homes were not far apart.
 - They were suspicious of each other.
 - They used to wake up almost at the same time.
 - They depended on each other.
27. The children of Hare and those of Hyena never visited each other because
- their parents had not authorised the visits.
 - they had no time to go playing out of their homes.
 - their parents felt they were safer at their respective homes.
 - they were not interested in other families.
28. The role Hare played during the hunting was
- more of intelligence based.
 - based on strong sense of smell.
 - not necessary for the hunting.
 - a trick to make her use less energy.
29. The **main** reason why Hyena was excited with Hare's suggestion was
- Hare would show her the biggest animal to kill.
 - they would have variety to choose from.
 - they could also drink water after hunting.
 - the animal to be killed would not resist.
30. The phrase 'group of antelopes' could **best** be replaced by
- pride
 - park
 - troop
 - herd
31. Hare wanted them to attack the animals after they drink water because
- they would be too confused to escape.
 - the last one would probably be the most tired.
 - it would give them enough time to discuss the issue.
 - dragging them back to the river would be easier.
32. Sharing of the meat could have been even if
- the animal killed wasn't a big one.
 - both of them brought their children along.
 - neither of them ate during the sharing out session.
 - the bones were separated from the flesh first.
33. By eating a lot of the meat, Hyena was
- tilting the sharing out formula.
 - making it easier to carry away her share.
 - sending a scaring message to Hare
 - making their friendship even stronger.

34. Why did Hyena's mood change at some point in time?
- A. She knew their friendship was at stake.
 - B. Her stomach was aching from eating.
 - C. Hare was ready to confront Hyena.
 - D. She was not comfortable with the revelation.
35. Why didn't Hare put the enkoyo fruits and bones in separate pots?
- A. She wanted the bones eaten with the fruits.
 - B. She did not have enough pots.
 - C. Hyenas only eat food put in pots.
 - D. She was afraid Hyena could discover the trick.
36. Hare threw some bones in the fire in order to
- A. make him see Hyena arriving.
 - B. reduce the number of bones to be eaten.
 - C. attract Hyena from wherever.
 - D. keep the fire burning brightly.
37. How do you think did Hyena walk away after eating the bones?
- A. Prowled
 - B. Staggered
 - C. Plodded
 - D. Tip-toed
38. The lesson we learn from this story is that
- A. Friends should not keep their children from playing together.
 - B. Friendship never goes on forever.
 - C. You should not choose a friend who is stronger than you.
 - D. We should not take advantage of our friends.



Is your skin red and irritating? Does it appear scaly? Do you itch like crazy? If you've never been around poison ivy and you've never had chicken pox then you could be developing eczema. It is also called Atopic dermatitis.

Eczema causes dry, red and itchy skin. It's possible that you'll develop a rash. It's a chronic illness, which means it comes and goes but can last a long period. These can also cause blisters.

You're not alone if you suffer from eczema. It affects a large number of children, usually before the age of five although it can affect adults too. The good news is that more than half of today's eczema-affected children will be free of it by the time they reach adolescence.

So, why do people get eczema? When particular cells in the skin come into contact with something that irritates them, they react. To protect the skin, they cause inflammation. When something stimulates these cells in people with eczema, they respond and start working overtime. Your skin will be red, sore and itchy as a result. Nobody actually knows why people develop eczema and it is not **contagious**. Children with eczema frequently have family members who suffer from hay fever. This is a condition that causes sneezing and a runny nose, asthma (breathing problems) or other atopic conditions.

More than half of children with eczema will develop hay fever or asthma later in life. Somethings that can set off eczema includes soaps, detergents, perfumes, hot and sweaty skin, dry winter air with little moisture and other things that can irritate your skin, like scratchy fibres (like wool).

To manage dryness and irritation, you need to use moisturizer (ointment or cream). Some patients require stronger medications. Skin-applied steroid ointment or cream can help reduce inflammation when the skin is red and swollen.

Your doctor may recommend that you take some medicine that comes in form of pills or liquid. It can help you sleep better at night and decrease your itching. If all your scratching results in an infection, you may require antibiotic treatment. None of these eczema medications can cure your eczema for good but they can make your skin feel better or less red.

39. Irritation, itchiness and dryness of the skin is

- A. symptoms of eczema.
- B. causes of eczema
- C. types of eczema
- D. the appearance of skin with eczema.

40. If your skin itches, irritates and feels dry, then you could

- A. only get treatment for eczema.
- B. check your diet for the last few days.
- C. find out if you've been near poison ivy.
- D. be checked for chicken pox.

41. One of the **main** problems with eczema is that

- A. it attacks specific age group of people.
- B. it goes and keeps coming back.
- C. its treatment is easily available.
- D. it causes permanent blisters.

42. According to the passage, eczema is

- A. easily treatable.
- B. the only serious skin disease.
- C. it affects only teenagers.
- D. a common skin disease.

43. Controlling eczema is possible when one
- A. uses strong perfumes after showering.
 - B. keeps away from what can irritate their skins.
 - C. takes preventive medicines in good time.
 - D. keeps away from people with the same disease.
44. The word 'contagious' has been used in the passage. It means
- A. a disease that spread to the others by contact.
 - B. it keeps coming and going away repeatedly.
 - C. it comes without a warning.
 - D. no one knows exactly how it started.
45. A child whose siblings suffer from hay fever
- A. is the only one who is safe from eczema.
 - B. should be isolated from the rest of the family.
 - C. is likely to suffer from eczema.
 - D. gets attacked by eczema in adult stage
46. The following are all items that can trigger eczema **except**
- A. soap
 - B. perfumes
 - C. sweaty skin
 - D. diet
47. The **main** reason for using a moisturizer is to
- A. make the skin smooth and radiant.
 - B. treat skin-related problems with adolescents.
 - C. clear off all germs that could cause eczema.
 - D. control of skin irritation and dryness.
48. The medicine you could be given to make you sleep better
- A. makes you forget your skin problems.
 - B. reduces your chances of scratching.
 - C. improves the texture of your skin.
 - D. stops any future skin infection.
49. Why should scratching be reduced at all costs?
- A. It could increase the infection rate.
 - B. It is not very easy to get antibiotics for it.
 - C. Nails inflict different types of skin injuries.
 - D. It happens whether one is sleep or not.
50. What would be the **best** title for this passage?
- A. How sleep can affect your skin.
 - B. The skin disease without a cure.
 - C. Taking care of your skin.
 - D. Childhood skin disease.