

# KCPE 2003

## 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 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 marked by drawing a **dark line** in the box next to the letter of the answer you have chosen (written).

#### Example

For questions 24 and 25, choose the answer that is **not** correct.

24. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

- A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

For the following questions

25. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

26. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

27. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

28. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

29. Which of the following is **not** a verb?

A. Was  
B. Was  
C. Was  
D. Was

The correct answer is B

# Questions 1 to 15

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

No pork or beef was 1 eaten at my grandmother's house. 2 rarely was there meat of any kind. We occasionally ate fish, but only those that had scales. Baking powder was never 3 it was 4 to contain a chemical 5 to the body. For all the 6 - breakfast, lunch and supper - we ate porridge and a mixture of mashed potatoes and vegetables. Grandmother put very little salt 7 she claimed it was bad 8 the heart. I am sure you 9 guess that the food was tasteless. 10, we ate it for we had no 11.

The food and her 12 discipline made life in my grandmother's house miserable. You 13 not shout or even disagree with another person. She was deeply religious and wanted total harmony in her household. I did not really disagree with what she 14, but I felt like a prisoner, without any 15 to do what I wanted.

- |                    |                   |                |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. hardly       | B. never          | C. ever        | D. usually      |
| 2. A. and          | B. but            | C. for         | D. as           |
| 3. A. allowed      | B. known          | C. found       | D. used         |
| 4. A. said         | B. considered     | C. meant       | D. felt         |
| 5. A. bad          | B. harmful        | C. offensive   | D. hostile      |
| 6. A. dishes       | B. meals          | C. foods       | D. menus        |
| 7. A. and          | B. which          | C. because     | D. so           |
| 8. A. for          | B. in             | C. to          | D. on           |
| 9. A. could        | B. should         | C. can         | D. will         |
| 10. A. Moreover    | B. So             | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 11. A. alternative | B. otherwise      | C. nothing     | D. other        |
| 12. A. serious     | B. strict         | C. severe      | D. harsh        |
| 13. A. will        | B. should         | C. shall       | D. could        |
| 14. A. stood for   | B. believed about | C. wanted      | D. required     |
| 15. A. space       | B. freedom        | C. choice      | D. chance       |

In questions 16 to 18, choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

16. It was not until five o'clock \_\_\_\_\_  
A. and the game ended  
B. when the game ended  
C. that the game ended  
D. then the game ended.
17. Some people prefer walking \_\_\_\_\_  
A. than driving  
B. to driving  
C. not driving  
D. besides driving.
18. The athlete is too slow \_\_\_\_\_  
A. to win the race  
B. for winning the race  
C. he can't win the race  
D. that he can't win the race.

For questions 19 and 20, arrange the sentences given to form a sensible paragraph.

19. (i) She had such perfect features that the hunter could not quite believe she was real.  
(ii) A hunter sat by a river to rest.  
(iii) The woman was as beautiful as a gazelle.  
(iv) He noticed a faint ripple in the water and when he looked more closely, he saw that it was a woman swimming.
- A. (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)  
B. (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)  
C. (ii) (iii) (i) (iv)  
D. (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
20. (i) The town was slowly waking to life.  
(ii) It was six fifteen, and the sun was rising.  
(iii) He looked at the cheap alarm clock on the chair by his bedside.  
(iv) Kyalo stirred for a while and then sat up.
- A. (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)  
B. (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)  
C. (iv) (i) (iii) (ii)  
D. (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

For questions 21 to 23, select the alternative that can best replace the underlined words.

21. After a hard day's work, she was very exhausted.  
A. bored  
B. worn-out  
C. extremely weak  
D. finished

22. They welcomed the guest with open arms.

A. happily  
B. excitedly  
C. willingly  
D. warmly

23. Kambo called on his old friend last week.

A. visited  
B. rang  
C. checked  
D. saw

In questions 24 and 25, select the alternative that does not fit in the group.

24. A. walk  
B. crawl  
C. run  
D. jog

25. A. stationery  
B. equipment  
C. cupboard  
D. luggage.

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

Grandmother had always warned us against being rude to people, especially those older than ourselves. She said rude children were a shame to their parents, and could bring ill-fortune to themselves. She insisted that adults had to be addressed with respect as "mother" or "father of so and so", "uncle" or "aunt" as appropriate. We never took her advice seriously until one of us learnt a lesson the hard way.

One day my brother Tope, three of my cousins and I were playing our favourite game of hide and seek. Everybody else had been discovered easily except Tope. We had totally failed to locate him until a stranger came along. To our amazement, he stopped and seemed to be talking to a big tree by the path. We moved closer and heard him say, "Please show me where the shopping centre is."

It was then that we heard Tope tell the stranger, "Ssshhh! Go away. You'll make them discover where I am."

We all started shouting, "Tope, we have found you at last!"

Tope angrily sprang out of his hiding place. The stranger was now confused. "Where is the shopping centre?" he asked.

Tope gave him an angry look and shouted, "Crooked legs, the shopping centre is up here in my nostrils."

My cousins burst out laughing while the stranger stood there shocked at such misconduct. It was then that Grandmother's words came to my mind. Not sure of what my playmates would say, I hesitantly gave the stranger the directions to the shopping centre.

"Thank you very much," he said and walked away.

A week later, Tope and his friends went to pick mangoes. They had collected some when they realised that the biggest and ripest were at the topmost part of one of the trees. None of the children was willing to climb up to this part; the height was simply scaring. They tried to bring down the mangoes by hitting them with stones but they kept missing. They had almost **given up** when Tope volunteered to climb up the tree. The others watched in disbelief as their hero climbed higher and higher. As soon as he got to the top of the tree, he started throwing down the juicy mangoes to the excited children.

Suddenly a branch broke and Tope fell down with a thud. There was total confusion; some children ran away clutching the mangoes, while some stood by and watched helplessly. Tope lay on the ground groaning in pain. He had broken his leg. Luckily, some people who were passing by saw him and rushed him to hospital.

At the hospital, Tope shouted to anybody in white uniform, "Please help me! Help me! I don't want to die!"

"Calm down, the doctor will see you in a minute," a nurse told him as she gently put him on a bed.

Just then, a doctor came into the room, and he immediately recognised the patient. This was the boy who had been very rude to him a week earlier. The doctor started **mimicking** Tope, "Please help me! Help me! I don't want to die!" It was then that the truth dawned on Tope. He passed out not so much from the pain but from the shock. When he came to, his leg was neatly plastered. Grandmother and the doctor were standing over him with kind smiles on their faces.



26. What do we learn about "Grandmother" from the first paragraph?
- She hated rude children.
  - She feared ill-fortune.
  - She was concerned about her grandchildren.
  - She was harsh to her grandchildren.
27. The children were amazed because
- they saw a stranger talking to Tope
  - they had totally failed to locate Tope
  - the stranger didn't know where the shopping centre was
  - the stranger seemed to be talking to no one.
28. Why did Tope angrily spring out of his hiding place?
- The stranger had discovered him.
  - The children were moving closer and closer.
  - The stranger had ruined the game for him.
  - The children started shouting.
29. Why was the writer hesitant about giving the stranger directions.
- He feared that his playmates would beat him.
  - He didn't know the direction very well.
  - He had been warned about talking to strangers.
  - He feared that the other children might disapprove of his action.
30. "...that my Grandmother's words came to mind." What words were these?
- That we should only respect older people.
  - That we should address people appropriately.
  - That we should help all people.
  - That we should respect all people.
31. Which of the following does NOT describe the writer?
- obedient
  - cowardly
  - kind
  - polite
32. The words "given up" can **best** be replaced by
- surrendered
  - despaired
  - become hopeless
  - become impatient
33. There was total confusion after Tope fell because
- he fell with a thud
  - he broke his leg
  - the children could only watch helplessly
  - the children didn't know what to do.
34. The word "mimicking" as used in the passage means
- imitating
  - copying
  - repeating
  - mocking
35. The shock that made Tope pass out was caused by
- the pain in the leg
  - his learning the truth
  - his recognition of the doctor
  - the presence of the doctor.
36. Tope could best be described as
- heroic
  - naughty
  - fearful
  - amusing
37. The doctor's behaviour teaches us that we
- shouldn't take revenge
  - shouldn't ask for directions
  - should give treatment to our enemies
  - should always be thankful.
38. An appropriate title for this story would be:
- Grandmother's words of wisdom
  - Tope's dangerous adventures
  - Tope learns an important lesson
  - The kind and forgiving doctor

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

Many people take sodas and yet have never stopped to think what is in them. Well, maybe they should. The manufacturers of soft drinks use little quantities of a chemical – ethylene glycol, popularly known as anti-freeze in the drinks. This chemical prevents water from freezing at the normal temperature of  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This in effect means that the drink can remain liquid even down to levels of  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . They refer to this as “really chill.”

The chemical, ethylene glycol, is a slow poison. If a person drinks four litres of soda, **this could be their last drink.**

Furthermore, manufacturers use carbon dioxide in liquid form to preserve the drinks. After a soda drinking contest at a University in India, the winner, who had downed eight bottles, fainted on the spot. The reason was that there was too much carbon dioxide in his blood. Needless to say, sodas were banned in that particular institution as a result. No one would advise anybody to drink carbon dioxide.

For most soft drinks the acid level measures around 3–4 on the acidity scale. This amount of acidity is strong enough to dissolve bones and teeth. In one experiment, a famous brand of cola dissolved a whole broken tooth after ten days!

Soft drinks contain no nutritional value. On the contrary, they have a high sugar content, carbonic and phosphoric acid, a variety of chemicals, flavourings and colourings.

The practice of taking cold drinks after a meal is particularly not advisable. Our body needs at least a temperature of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the digestive enzymes to function. The temperature of cold drinks is close to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This will reduce the effectiveness of the enzymes, thus making digestion difficult. Instead of the food getting digested, it becomes fermented. The fermented food produces gases, decays and becomes toxic. It gets absorbed by the intestines, circulates in the blood stream and is carried to the whole body. Hence toxic substances collect in other parts of the body, causing a variety of diseases.

People may not stop drinking sodas altogether but they can reduce the amount they take or switch to alternatives. Fresh juices and plain water are healthful and people should be encouraged to get used to them early in life. By the way, the artificial juices (squashes) found in shops are no better than sodas.

It takes a certain amount of **courage** to say no but everybody will eventually be glad that they took the healthier option.

(Adapted from “Kenya Police Review”, December 2001)

39. The first paragraph suggests that people should
- think seriously as they drink sodas
  - think about the contents of sodas
  - drink sodas as they think
  - drink sodas and think.
40. "... this could be their last drink" means the person may
- die as a result
  - be poisoned slowly
  - be very full
  - not want another soda.
41. Manufacturers of soft drinks use ethylene glycol to keep the drinks
- from getting chilly
  - liquid below 0° C
  - for a long time
  - soft and chilly.
42. The word "downed" as used in the passage means:
- drank
  - knocked down
  - finished
  - put down
43. The University in India banned sodas in the institution because they did not want students to
- take sodas
  - have soda drinking contests
  - faint after drinking
  - take carbon dioxide.
44. The broken tooth dissolved because
- this was only an experiment
  - it had stayed in the cola for ten days
  - the acidity in the cola was very high
  - it was too weak to stay in the cola.
45. Which of the following statements is **not true** about soft drinks? They have
- a variety of acids
  - nutritional value
  - flavourings and colourings
  - many chemicals.
46. Why is it not advisable to take cold drinks after meals?
- Digestive enzymes can only function at 37° C.
  - They ferment the food.
  - They disturb the process of digestion.
  - The body temperature is lowered.
47. What major problem does fermented food cause in the body?
- It produces various gases.
  - It goes to all parts of the body.
  - It affects the circulation of blood.
  - It leads to poor health.
48. The writer suggests that artificial juices are
- worse than sodas
  - made from special fruits
  - also to be avoided
  - found only in shops.
49. What does the word "courage" as used in the passage mean?
- bravery
  - strength
  - determination
  - capability
50. According to the writer
- we cannot stop drinking soda even if we wanted to
  - fresh juices and plain water are good when used early in life
  - a little soda is not completely bad for health
  - people should stop drinking soda altogether.