

# KCPE NOVEMBER 2023 PREDICTION MASTER CYCLE 11

## 51600111

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KENYA NATIONAL PREDICTION TESTS  
**KCPE**



516001

## ENGLISH

### SECTION A: LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (Please 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 and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer
10. On the answer sheet, show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

#### Example

##### In the Question Booklet.

For question 19 to 22, choose the alternative that means the **same** as the underlined word.

22. The neighbours managed to put out the fire.

- A. cool
- B. extinguish
- C. defeat
- D. cover

##### On the answer sheet:

2. [A] [B] [C] [D] 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] 32. [A] [B] [C] [D] 42. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered 22, the box with the letter **B** 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.

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Contact Mr Machuki 0724333200/0795491185 for Marking Schemes or [kenyaeducators.co.ke](http://kenyaeducators.co.ke)

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

Today we \_\_\_1\_\_\_ increasing attention to the importance of nature conservation. Thankfully, owing to the far-sighted \_\_\_2\_\_\_ who headed the National Parks movement, there are now a number of reserves throughout the \_\_\_3\_\_\_ where nature is allowed to reign supreme, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ wild life is preserved to be enjoyed by all. But over large \_\_\_5\_\_\_ of the world's surface the delicate balance \_\_\_6\_\_\_ man and nature is still being \_\_\_7\_\_\_ by industrialization, over-population and the resulting pollution.

Conservation efforts have existed for \_\_\_8\_\_\_ of years. Their \_\_\_9\_\_\_ was always to prevent or control the effects of \_\_\_10\_\_\_ heavy exploitation of a particular natural resource. This normally took the form of \_\_\_11\_\_\_ hunting in an area, \_\_\_12\_\_\_ moved some authorities to use their power to counteract the decimation of animal populations. Sometimes the authority was religious and, to satisfy the gods, \_\_\_13\_\_\_ sanctuary was often proclaimed round a holy place, where great numbers of different animals \_\_\_14\_\_\_ feel secure enough to congregate and multiply. But the motivation behind early conservation measures was generally \_\_\_15\_\_\_ materialistic.

1. A. are paying                      B. pay                      C. have paid                      D. paid
2. A. starters                      B. beginners                      C. pioneers                      D. founders
3. A. earth                      B. world                      C. country                      D. nation
4. A. because                      B. also                      C. so                      D. and
5. A. trucks                      B. tracks                      C. tracts                      D. stretch
6. A. between                      B. among                      C. within                      D. around
7. A. damaged                      B. broken                      C. spoilt                      D. destroyed
8. A. hundred                      B. hundreds                      C. hundredth                      D. hundredths
9. A. aim                      B. target                      C. reason                      D. importance
10. A. mans                      B. mens'                      C. man's                      D. mans'
11. A. extra                      B. surplus                      C. ample                      D. excessive
12. A. that                      B. who                      C. which                      D. whose
13. A. the                      B. a                      C. an                      D. other
14. A. would                      B. could                      C. should                      D. might
15. A. most                      B. much                      C. a little                      D. more

**For questions 16-17, choose the best arrangement of the given adjectives to fill in the blank spaces.**

16. The members of the troupe wore \_\_\_\_\_ trousers.  
A. brown cotton baggy  
B. cotton, brown, baggy  
C. baggy cotton brown  
D. baggy, brown, cotton
17. The boss bought \_\_\_\_\_ brushes.  
A. five more small painting  
B. more five small painting  
C. small five more painting  
D. five more painting small

**For questions 18-19, choose the correct question tag.**

18. They will get to the market before it starts raining, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will they  
B. won't they  
C. won't they  
D. can't they
19. Nobody visits Juma anymore, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't they  
B. do they  
C. won't they  
D. does he

**For questions 20- 21, choose the odd one out.**

20. A. towel-growl  
B. one-won  
C. get-gate  
D. should-good

21. A. fans  
B. mob  
C. shoal  
D. bunch

**For questions 22-24, choose the opposite of the underlined words.**

22. All the pupils are for the new curriculum.  
A. behind  
B. with  
C. under  
D. against
23. Maende is the best writer in our class.  
A. worst  
B. bad  
C. better  
D. underrated
24. The waiter's rudeness put us off.  
A. friendliness  
B. courtesy  
C. kindness  
D. helpfulness

**For question 25, choose the phrase that best completes the given proverb.**

25. A leopard never \_\_\_\_\_  
A. eats grass  
B. changes its spots  
C. takes a U-turn  
D. hunts during the day

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In a faraway forest there lived a greedy jackal. He was always eating. No matter how much he ate he always remained hungry. All the animals in the jungle hid their food from the jackal. They knew that if the jackal came to know about their food he would either steal or snatch it from them.

One day the jackal was very hungry. He could not find any food in the jungle so he decided to go to the **adjacent** village to find food. He walked to the village and hid behind the trees. He saw a few huts and children playing around them. Suddenly a door opened and an old woman came out. She called out to one of the children. The jackal ran to hide behind the bushes to listen to what she said to the child. His name was Raju.

Raju's grandmother had called Raju to tell him about the rice pudding she had made for him. She was taken by surprise when she saw a jackal run and hide behind the bushes. She told Raju about the pudding and asked him to be cautious while playing outside.

The jackal heard Raju and his grandmother's talk about the rice pudding. His mouth watered with the thought of rice pudding. He hatched a plan to eat it. He stayed behind the bushes to wait for the night to descend. At night he planned to go inside the hut and eat the pudding. The jackal did not know that Raju's grandmother had seen him hide behind the bushes. She was hatching her own plan to get rid of him. Afternoon changed into evening and she could still see the jackal hiding behind the bushes. She thought for some time. Then she put a big pot of water on the stove. She then called Raju to come inside the hut as it was getting dark.

When the jackal saw the children going back home, he decided to go closer to Raju's hut. He ran to the hut and hid under the window. He heard the old woman and the child talk. "Grandma, why is there a hole in the kitchen ceiling?" asked Raju. "To allow fresh air into the hut," said Grandma. "I hope no animal enters our hut," said Raju. "Nothing will happen. I will take care of it tomorrow morning," said Grandma lovingly.

The jackal heard about the hole. He could not believe his ears. Now he did not have to struggle to find his way into the hut; he already had a perfect entrance ready. He climbed to the roof of the hut and saw a hole in the roof. He lay down on the roof and decided to wait till everyone went off to sleep. He started feeling hungry but he tried his best to stay calm. After waiting for a few hours he could hear people snoring inside the hut. He stood up and decided to jump into the hole.

And when he jumped down.... he fell into the pot of boiling water. The jackal gave a cry of pain and ran outside the hut. The grandmother and Raju both were awake now and saw the jackal running outside in pain. They both laughed. They had cleverly saved the pudding from the jackal.

26. According to the first paragraph, it would be safe to assume that the jackal was,  
A. Insolent  
B. Indolent  
C. Inconsiderate  
D. A glutton
27. How did jackal get his food?  
A. By begging  
B. By stealing and snatching  
C. By tricking the other animals  
D. By hunting in the jungle
28. The word **adjacent** has been used in the passage. Which of the following words would best replace it in the passage?  
A. Nearby  
B. Faraway  
C. Behind  
D. Joining
29. What was the jackal doing in the village?  
A. He was looking for pudding  
B. He was attracted by children playing  
C. He had not found any food in the jungle  
D. The other animals had chased him away from the jungle
30. Which of the following statements is true according to the fourth paragraph?  
A. Jackal was barely interested in the rice pudding  
B. Jackal did not think anyone had seen him  
C. The bushes hid the jackal from everyone  
D. Raju was part of a big family
31. Why do you think Raju and his grandmother were talking about the hole in the hut loudly?  
A. They were worried about getting fresh air  
B. They were luring the jackal into a trap  
C. Grandmother wanted to reassure Raju that he was safe  
D. They wanted to know if the jackal was listening
32. Where did the jackal hide after afternoon turned into evening?  
A. In the bushes  
B. Under the window  
C. Behind the hut  
D. In the trees
33. When did the jackal decide to jump in the hut?  
A. After he heard snoring  
B. After everyone else fell asleep  
C. After Raju went in the hut  
D. When Raju's grandmother spoke about pudding
34. From the passage you just read, it is reasonable to conclude that Raju's grandmother boiled water for?  
A. Cooking pudding  
B. Staying warm at night  
C. Scaring away the jackal  
D. Drinking
35. How do you think the jackal felt when he heard about the hole?  
A. He was excited and relieved  
B. He was bored  
C. He was amused  
D. He was skeptical
36. Why did Raju and his grandmother laugh?  
A. The jackal was running funnily  
B. They were happy they had tricked the jackal  
C. They had cleverly hidden the pudding  
D. They were making fun of the jackal
37. What did jackal expect to find when he jumped through the hall?  
A. Pudding  
B. Raju and his grandmother  
C. Boiling water  
D. A stove
38. What would be the best title for the passage?  
A. The clever boy  
B. The small village  
C. The tricked thief  
D. The greedy jackal

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

From the air we breathe to the wood we use, forests are essential to our lives. They're home to more than half of the world's land-based species, and globally, over 1 billion people live in and around forests and rely on it for food, shelter and livelihoods. After oceans, forests are the largest storehouses of carbon. But we're losing forests at an alarming rate.

Two-thirds of global forest cover loss is occurring mainly in the tropics and sub-tropics, where vast clusters of deforestation hotspots are destroying the important ecosystem services forests provide.

Over 43 million hectares, an area roughly the size of Morocco, was lost in these 'deforestation fronts' between 2004 and 2017.

Deforestation puts human health and the health of our planet at risk. From policymakers to companies to consumers, urgent action is needed to **halt** forest loss. Agriculture is the leading driver of deforestation globally. A growing global population and increased food consumption has led to many forests being converted into farms. The type of agriculture varies, but includes predominantly commercial agriculture, smallholder farming and cattle ranching in Latin America; subsistence and smallholder commercial farming in sub-Saharan Africa; and commercial agriculture and vast plantations in Southeast Asia.

Increased public and private sector collaboration and alignment of efforts to address deforestation and conversion are an important step to increasing sustainable food production and local peoples' livelihoods while reducing the environmental impacts of production and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Deforestation is also being driven by logging, human migration and population increases, extractive industries (mining, oil and gas), transport and infrastructure projects and expanding towns and cities. The exact causes of deforestation change over time, and vary from region to region. These regional differences highlight the need for place-based solutions that take specific local contexts into account.

We want to see a world where forests are properly valued for the many benefits they provide for people, economies and nature. And we know it's possible.

With better protection, forests can continue to provide a welcome home for wildlife and provide resources for local communities. Globally, they can keep delivering essential services such as climate stability and clean water. With better management, we can meet the growing demand for wood products without damaging the local environment. And with better planning, we can produce enough food for growing populations without having to convert forests to farmland.

We can even go further, by replanting and restoring forests that have been destroyed or degraded. This can help address climate change, extend and reconnect wildlife habitats, and reduce problems like flooding and erosion.

39. From the first paragraph, human beings depend on forests for all of the following except
- A. food
  - B. shelter
  - C. shrines
  - D. livelihoods
40. According to the passage, what does the word **halt** mean
- A. stop
  - B. delay
  - C. speed up
  - D. postpone
41. How is a growing population contributing to deforestation according to the third paragraph?
- A. Forest land is cleared for homes
  - B. Forest land is being used for agriculture
  - C. A growing population leads to greenhouse emissions
  - D. Vast plantations are turned into forests
42. According to the fifth paragraph, how should deforestation be dealt with
- A. by expanding towns and cities
  - B. by creating unique solutions for different regions
  - C. by waiting for deforestation to change and halt by itself
  - D. by halting agriculture
43. Where does subsistence farming take place in the passage according to the third paragraph?
- A. South East Asia
  - B. Europe
  - C. Sub Saharan Africa
  - D. Latin America
44. Which of the following is not among the extractive industries mentioned in the passage?
- A. Mining
  - B. Gas
  - C. Oil
  - D. Logging
45. What global services do forests provide?
- A. Wildlife shelter
  - B. Climate stability
  - C. Subsistence farming
  - D. Cattle ranching
46. According to the last paragraph, which of the following problems does restoring forests solve?
- A. Erosion
  - B. Pollution
  - C. Food shortage
  - D. Earthquakes

47. what are the writer's views towards forest conservation?
- A. She believes conservation efforts are futile
  - B. She thinks forests do not deserve any more attention
  - C. She thinks there is still a way to preserve forests
  - D. She believes forests should be cleared for farm land
48. Which of the following is the leading driver of deforestation according to the passage?
- A. Logging
  - B. Mining
  - C. Production
  - D. Agriculture
49. Which is the largest storehouses for carbon according to the passage?
- A. Coal
  - B. The ocean
  - C. Forests
  - D. Lakes
50. The best title for the passage you just read would be
- A. How to save forests
  - B. Soil erosion
  - C. Deforestation and how to prevent it
  - D. How to deal with climate change



