

KCPE NOVEMBER 2023 PREDICTION MASTER CYCLE 12

51600112

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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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Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1-15. For each blank space,

choose the best alternative from the choices given.

When an animal disappears _____ 1 _____ from the surface of the Earth, we say that it has become _____ 2 _____. Dinosaurs used to _____ 3 _____ this planet till the last one died millions of years ago. The dodo bird, _____ 4 _____ used to live in Mauritius, died out in 1681 when pigs destroyed their eggs and their young.

Today many animals are faced _____ 5 _____ extinction. The Californian condor, a majestic bird, and the Siberian tiger are two such animals. Certain kinds of woodpeckers and alligators are also on the _____ 6 _____ list. Some of _____ 7 _____ animals are _____ 8 _____ in number because people have been hunting them down for their fur and skin. Others were killed in large numbers in the past because they _____ 9 _____ a danger to human life.

With the global trend veering _____ 10 _____ industrialization and urbanization, forests are being destroyed at an _____ 11 _____ rate. As a result, _____ 12 _____ wild animals that used to live in these forests are forced to move to _____ 13 _____ fertile areas. Sometimes they simply die _____ 14 _____ their old homes when the forests gradually thin out. Hopefully, this situation _____ 15 _____ be reversed before more and more animals become extinct.

- | A | B | C | D |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. fully | whole | totally | over |
| 2. dead | extinct | completed | threatened |
| 3. wander | loiter | roam | wonder |
| 4. which | who | that | whom |
| 5. from | on | in | with |
| 6. endangered | dreaded | risky | harmful |
| 7. them | this | their | the |
| 8. rising | raising | decreasing | increasing |
| 9. showed | posed | proposed | indicated |
| 10. off | over | from | towards |
| 11. estimated | alarming | active | promising |
| 12. many | most | few | a few |
| 13. other | some | less | least |
| 14. of | in | on | out |
| 15. can | will | shall | may |

For questions 16-18, choose the word that best replaces the underlined phrase

16. The employees turned down their employer's offer of a medical cover.
A. refused
B. denied
C. rejected
D. accepted
17. The plane carrying the president touched down at midday.
A. arrived
B. landed
C. departed
D. reached
18. The thieves flew the coup before the police arrived.
A. disappeared
B. ran away
C. stole
D. escaped

For questions 19 and 20, choose the correct order of the given adjectives to fill in the blank space.

19. The workers were given _____ gloves.
A. attractive, long, brown, leather
B. long, brown, leather, attractive
C. brown, attractive, long, leather
D. leather, attractive, brown, long
20. We saw a _____ bird.
A. singing, little, pretty
B. little, singing, pretty
C. pretty, little singing
D. pretty, singing, little

For questions 21 and 22, choose the phrase that completes the given sentence

21. Only after Mueni has arrived,
A. then you can go to the market.
B. can you go to the market.
C. will you go to the market.
D. so that you can go to the market.
22. If Kenyans cooperate with the Ministry of Health,
A. we can defeat this pandemic.
B. we shall defeat this pandemic.
C. we would defeat this pandemic.
D. we would have defeated this pandemic.

For questions 23 and 24, choose the odd one out.

23. A. heir
B. hour
C. honorable
D. heist
24. A. furniture
B. chest
C. troupe
D. school

For question 25, choose the sentence that means the same as the given sentence.

25. Milka told Janet, "I enjoy watching football."
A. Milka said that she enjoys watching football.
B. Both Milka and Janet enjoy watching football.
C. Milka told Janet that she enjoyed watching football.
D. Milka said I enjoy watching football.

Read the passage below then answer the questions 26-38.

Four minutes! Studies tell us that is the crucial period in which impressions are formed by someone we have just met. Within a mere ten seconds, that person will begin to make judgments about our professionalism, social class, morals and intelligence. People tend to focus on what they see (dress, eye contact, movement), on what they hear (how fast or slowly we talk, our voice tone and volume), and on our actual words. Bungle a first encounter, and in many cases the interviewer will mistakenly assume you have other negative traits. Worse, he or she may not take the time to give you a second chance.

Most employers believe that those who look as if they care about themselves are more likely to care about their jobs. Research shows that physically attractive people are generally perceived by prospective employers as more intelligent, likable and credible. Your goal should be to come across in the best possible light—attractive in the way you dress, in your gestures and facial expressions and in your speech. Here is how to make those crucial four minutes' count.

Look your best. It signals success. Studies have linked clothing consciousness to higher self-esteem and job satisfaction. Forget about personal style. At work, your clothes must convey the message that you are competent, reliable and authoritative. Dress for the job you want, not the job you have. If you are scheduled for an interview at a company you have never visited and are not sure what to wear, send for a copy of its annual report and study what the employees picture as wearing, or drop by ahead of time to see how they dress.

Monitor your body language. How you move and your gesture will greatly influence an interviewer's first impression of you. In a landmark study of communications, psychologist Albert Mehrabian discovered that 7 percent of any message about our feelings and attitudes comes from the words we use, 38 percent from our voice, and a startling 55 percent from our facial expressions. In fact, when our facial expression or tone of voice conflicts with our words, the listener will typically put more weight on the nonverbal message.

To make your first encounter a positive one, start with a firm handshake. If the interviewer does not initiate the gesture, offer your hand first. Whenever you have a choice of seats, select a chair beside his or her desk, as opposed to one across from it. That way, there are no barriers between the two of you and the effect is somewhat less confrontational. If you must sit facing the desk, shift your chair slightly as you sit down, or angle your body in the chair so you are not directly in front of your interviewer.

Monitor your body language to make sure you don't seem too desperate for the job, or too eager to please. When a 26-year-old telemarketing specialist applied for a promotion, her interview went so well. She was offered the job on the spot. "I was ecstatic," she recalls. "But I reacted to the offer with too much enthusiasm. Once the boss sensed how excited I was, he knew I wasn't going to turn him down. Consequently, he offered me a lower salary than I had hoped for. I am convinced I could have gotten more had I contained myself."

Say what you mean. Your goal is to exude confidence and be believed. Clinch that favorable first impression by making your words consistent with your body language and appearance. If they are not in sync, your mixed messages are bound to confuse your interviewer. Open and close your conversation on a positive note. When you leave, summarize why you are the best candidate for the job and thank the person for his interest.

26. According to the first paragraph, what message does the writer have for the person attending an interview?
- A. An interviewee must do their best within the first four minutes.
 - B. First impression is crucial in interview.
 - C. Negative traits cannot be hidden.
 - D. Second chances are rare during interviews
27. Which of the following might not be easy for an interviewer to judge during the first encounter?
- A. Age
 - B. Professionalism
 - C. Social class
 - D. Behaviour
28. The word 'bungle' as used in the first paragraph could be replaced by
- A. nail
 - B. miss
 - C. disrupt
 - D. mess
29. Which proverb could correctly justify the phrase 'will mistakenly assume'.....?
- A. A leopard never changes its spots.
 - B. Familiarity breeds contempt.
 - C. Don't judge a book by its cover.
 - D. Better the devil you know.
30. Why wouldn't the interviewer give the interviewee a second change?
- A. When they assume that the interviewee has other negative characters
 - B. When they notice unbecoming behaviours
 - C. Because of the mistakes
 - D. They don't have time for second chances
31. What is smartness related to in the second paragraph?
- A. Credibility, patience and likeability
 - B. Pleasantness, intelligence, pride
 - C. Intelligence, pleasantness, credibility
 - D. Arrogance, likeability, intelligence
32. What is goal?
- A. Intention
 - B. Reason
 - C. Aim
 - D. Purpose
33. Which one of the following is the best reason why one should dress well for an interview?
- A. It boosts self esteem
 - B. It makes the interviewee competent
 - C. It makes one competent
 - D. It is a sign of success.
34. Why should one get a heads-up on how employees dress?
- A. To help them get the dream job
 - B. To help them outdo the other people
 - C. To help them dress appropriately
 - D. To get the job satisfaction

35. Which of the following statement is true according to the fourth paragraph?
- A. Interviewers always look out for mistakes
 - B. The interviewer is only interested in the non-verbal messages
 - C. Body language has greatly been monitored
 - D. The weight of the message about our feelings is carried by the facial expression and tone
36. The word 'initiate' as used in the passage be replaced by all the following except
- A. begin
 - B. agree
 - C. introduce
 - D. start
37. Why should an interviewee avoid sitting in front of the interviewer?
- A. To avoid being confrontational
 - B. It creates the much needed social distance
 - C. It reduces the barriers in between thus creating a relaxed atmosphere
 - D. It helps the interviewee to get the non-verbal messages clearly
38. What message does the writer have for the interviewees in the last paragraph?
- A. An interview is a competition in which one should present their best
 - B. Verbal and non-verbal languages should be in agreement to confuse the interviewer
 - C. The overconfident interviewee carries the day
 - D. Thanking the interviewer gives an interviewee an upper hand

Read the passage below then answer the questions 39-50.

"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." This sentence captured the very essence of man's first landing on the moon. In May 1961, the American President John F. Kennedy made a call for the first men to be sent to the moon. This challenge was made just days after the first man in America, Alan Shepard, went into space. President Kennedy's challenge prompted everyone to work hard towards that goal -- put a man on the moon and bring him home safely.

Three men were chosen for this important mission -- Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Buzz Aldrin. All of them were experienced pilots, well versed in the science of physics and engineering. Going into space was something not to be taken lightly as there were many dangers involved. Already, there were astronauts who had lost their lives. Three men were killed in January 1967 in a pre-flight test. They were in a cabin that was filled with oxygen when a short circuit caused an electrical spark which in turn started a fire. It spread very quickly in the oxygen-filled cabin and all the three men perished in that tragedy.

It was also a matter of pride for the Americans to be the first men on the moon. At that time, they were in the middle of a 'space race' with the Soviet Union. Each side tried to outdo each other in space. So far, the Soviets seemed to be ahead of the Americans. They were the ones who put the first satellite, Sputnik, into space in 1957. A Soviet cosmonaut became the first man in space. The American, Alan

Shepard, only followed the following month. If the Americans succeeded in landing a man on the moon, they would then 'win' the race.

On 16 July, 1969, Armstrong, Collins and Aldrin prepared to be launched into space. Their spacecraft, named Apollo II, was huge, made up of some six million parts. There were about ninety engines and motors. The astronauts were dependent on their spacecraft, for if it should fail, then they too would fail in their mission. Part of their spacecraft included a booster which when ignited, would be like a small nuclear bomb. Thus, although dangerous, it was required so as to push the spacecraft off earth and into space.

The men were cleared for the launch and were soon in space. In the weightlessness of space, the men were soon floating. They had to be well strapped and buckled when they were seated. Slowly, the Apollo II made its way away from the earth and nearer to the moon. On the way, the spacecraft was flooded with sunlight on one side while the other side was in complete darkness. If it remained this way for long, the sunlit side would burn up while the dark side would freeze. To avoid this, the spacecraft had to be put into a roll, thus ensuring the whole thing would be evenly heated and cooled.

Apollo II only reached the moon after a number of days. The vast distance between the earth and the moon was the reason for this. Neil Armstrong was the first to step out onto the moon. His first step was broadcast live to the people on the earth and in triumph, Armstrong and another astronaut, Buzz Aldrin, planted the American flag on the moon. The astronauts also left behind badges which had belonged to the astronauts who had died before.

Since that momentous first step, astronauts have continued to explore space.

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| <p>39. According to the first paragraph, what did the then American president do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. He called men and sent them to the moon.B. Challenged Allan Shepherd to go the moon after successfully going to spaceC. Called on the Americans to send people to the moonD. Prompted Americans to work hard <p>40. Why were the THREE men in the second paragraph chosen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. They had the relevant skillsB. They were the bravestC. They had survived the preflight testD. They were the only experienced pilots | <p>41. What catalyzed the fire to spread very quickly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Poor wiring in the cabinB. Laxity on the parts of the pilotC. The strong wind in the skiesD. The high levels of oxygen in the cabin <p>42. The following can replace the word '<u>perished</u>' as used in the passage except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. succumbedB. disappearedC. passed awayD. died |
|--|--|

43. What put the soviets ahead in the space race against the Americans?
- A. They landed on the moon before the Americans
 - B. They were the first in the space
 - C. They trained the first pilots
 - D. They were the one who challenged the American president to send men to the moon
44. What was the award for the winner in space race?
- A. A trophy
 - B. A medal
 - C. A cash award
 - D. Bragging rights
45. Why was Apollo II erroneous?
- A. It had numerous parts.
 - B. It increased its chances of succeeding in the mission.
 - C. The size enabled it to fly with ease.
 - D. It was safer that way.
46. Which of the following is given as a reason why Apollo II floated?
- A. It was weightless
 - B. It's warred with first attempt
 - C. There was a gravitational pull in space.
 - D. The men had not buckled up
47. Why did Apollo II take several days to get to the moon?
- A. The spacecraft was too huge to move fast
 - B. The moon is miles away from the earth
 - C. It was an unfamiliar route to the pilots
 - D. The weather was very harsh
48. Who is an astronaut?
- A. A person who is trained to travel to space
 - B. One trained to steer a spacecraft
 - C. The first man to land on the moon
 - D. An adventurous person
49. The badges were left behind as
- A. as a memory of the 3 astronauts who went to the moon
 - B. a territorial mark for the Americans
 - C. award for the triumphant mission
 - D. a recognition of the first astronauts who perished in their first attempt to space
50. The best title for the passage could be
- A. The 'Space Race'
 - B. Apollo II
 - C. The first men to land on the moon
 - D. The three pilots on a mission

