

KCPE NOVEMBER 2023 PREDICTION MASTER CYCLE 13

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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 below.

We all have different _____ 1 _____ of behaviour. To start with, when you are _____ 2 _____ or with close family members, you behave _____ 3 _____ as they expect you to. When you do something slightly different from what they _____ 4 _____, they respond to it by _____ 5 _____ you that it is not proper to behave that way. This keeps you in _____ 6 _____. Once you join a different group, for example, your school friends, your behaviour changes to _____ 7 _____ what they either know of you or would wish to see. When this kind of behaviour lands you in trouble _____ 8 _____ the school and your parents are _____ 9 _____ to come, they get very surprised and could even _____ 10 _____ that you are not capable of doing such a thing _____ 11 _____ your teachers and friends confirm that _____ 12 _____ you are the best of the group at it. In another form, you could be out to _____ 13 _____ a point that you are capable of doing what others _____ 14 _____ you cannot. This happens due to peer pressure and this is why you keep getting warned and reminded that you are the company you _____ 15 _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. styles | B. reasons | C. purposes | D. patterns |
| 2. A. lonely | B. solo | C. alone | D. one |
| 3. A. exactly | B. almost | C. differently | D. precisely |
| 4. A. suspect | B. plan | C. require | D. expect |
| 5. A. reminding | B. ordering | C. showing | D. blaming |
| 6. A. place | B. mind | C. check | D. shape |
| 7. A. resemble | B. suit | C. improve | D. reduce |
| 8. A. between | B. for | C. among | D. with |
| 9. A. called | B. told | C. invited | D. forced |
| 10. A. argue | B. remember | C. deny | D. confirm |
| 11. A. then | B. while | C. if | D. when |
| 12. A. indeed | B. surely | C. truly | D. even |
| 13. A. bring | B. say | C. suggest | D. prove |
| 14. A. think | B. believe | C. imagine | D. claim |
| 15. A. want | B. choose | C. keep | D. create |

For questions 16 to 18, select the word which best completes the sentence given.

16. The boy insisted that he _____ to travel on his own.
A. was able
B. could be able
C. could try
D. would be able
17. Some people never show any _____ even if assisted.
A. happiness
B. kindness
C. gratitude
D. acceptance
18. It is an offence to _____ the speed limit.
A. overspeed
B. exceed
C. overtake
D. pass

For questions 19 to 20, select the sentence which is grammatically correct.

19. A. This book belongs to who?
B. Mercy came to school with her bag.
C. The teacher left out when her phone rang.
D. It's true that today is Tuesday.
20. A. James is very clever than Samson.
B. I had a short talk with Musa along the road.
C. He returned back after a short while.
D. Where have you been all this days?

In questions 21 and 22, choose the word that least fits in the group.

21. A. Pots
B. Ladles
C. Utensils
D. Pans
22. A. Grain
B. Sorghum
C. Rice
D. Millet
23. The words below can be re-arranged to make a correct sentence if one word is omitted.
SHARE ALWAYS ARE WHEN WE
HUNGRY EAT SHOULD WE
Which word should be omitted?
A. EAT
B. SHOULD
C. HUNGRY
D. SHARE

In questions 24 and 25, choose the correct word from the alternatives given to complete the series.

24. Upper - supper Tray - stray High -
A. sight
B. thigh
C. height
D. fright
25. Written - write Sworn - swear
Flown -
A. flew
B. flee
C. fly
D. fled

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

We had rules in our house. They were not written anywhere but we knew we were expected to follow them. If mother sent you to the shop to buy anything, you were expected to deliver it and the accurate balance. She would then, depending on her mood, decide to reward you or not. I think, at times, it also depended on whether she had more money elsewhere or not. If you used part of her money without her authority, you would not get away with it.

One evening, mother gave me some money and a paper bag. She also gave me a sheet of paper with what I was to buy. I knew she would only accept Elliot's bread so I was to go to a specific shop. Like wind, I left the house, running and humming a song. I too, was happy for we rarely ate bread at home in the evening.

I gave the shopkeeper the money and told him what I needed. I saw him put them on the counter and I placed them in the bag, one after the other, carefully. He then placed the coins next to them. Due to excitement, hurry or both, I grabbed the money and my items and ran almost all the way to the house. I was expecting to be 'rewarded' for being fast but the moment mother counted the change, she gave me those scaring kind of looks. I made one quick step backwards as a slap whizzed past my left cheek!

"How much money is this? What do you go to do at school daily when you can't add or subtract simple sums? Take back the parcel and these coins to the same shop. If you don't come back with thirty-seven shillings ...," I didn't wait for her to finish. In my hand was only seventeen shillings so, I knew how much was to be added. I rushed back to the shopkeeper, praying that he believes what I would say. If he didn't, I was not sure if I'd go back home.

The moment he saw me, he did not wait for me to talk. He said, "Young boy, your balance was thirty-seven shillings and you left it there. I took back the money when you left. Never be in a hurry next time, you could even lose it as you run," he finished and counted for me thirty - seven shillings.

I left the shop walking but once I was out of his sight, I broke into another run. I was excited and energized by what had just happened to me. I did not stop running until I was a few steps away from the house. Mother had doubted my intelligence but I knew I was. I put the seventeen shillings in my hip pocket where I was sure it would make no sound and confirmed I only had thirty-seven shillings in my hand. Confidently, I walked to her in the kitchen and when she realised I had given her the amount of money she expected, she beamed with a broad smile and gave me a shilling for sweets!

26. If one failed to follow the house rules, he would
- miss out on mother's rewards
 - make mother change her moods
 - be sent elsewhere immediately
 - get punished for it.
27. Mother would reward the writer if
- her mood and financial status permitted
 - the writer came back fast with the correct balance
 - the writer requested her for money
 - she had money to spare.
28. The expression, 'get away with' as used in the second paragraph means
- disappear from her sight
 - escape punishment
 - go where you can't be located
 - fail to be sent back.
29. The sheet of paper the writer's mother gave him was
- an instruction
 - requirements
 - shopping list
 - provisions.
30. The writer went to a specific shopkeeper because he
- was the closest to the house
 - was a trustworthy shopkeeper
 - handled children patiently
 - had all his needs.
31. The writer was careful as he placed the items in the bag as
- he had always left some behind
 - the items were too many
 - he had an aim to achieve
 - he did not trust the shopkeeper.
32. The excitement that made the writer to leave the money was
- using the money he was yet to receive
 - the bread and the anticipated reward
 - locating the correct shop
 - getting all items faster than he had imagined.
33. How did the writer miss being slapped?
- He read the mother's mood change.
 - He expected the mother to slap him.
 - He was conscious of his mistake.
 - He knew exactly how to miss her slaps.
34. From the question the mother asked the writer, we can say that
- he wasn't performing well at school
 - she was tired of losing her money through him
 - she suspected he had hidden the money
 - he was not expected to make careless errors.
35. The writer was ordered to return both the items and the money because
- she no longer needed the items
 - the shopkeeper could use them for confirmation
 - it was a requirement for returning the full amount
 - he needed to learn a lesson from it.
36. As the writer went back to the shop, he
- was not sure of success
 - blamed the shopkeeper for his predicament
 - could tell exactly the mistakes he had made
 - decided he would not return there.
37. The shopkeeper gave the writer thirty-seven shillings because he
- had miscalculated the total cost
 - did not want the writer to be punished
 - probably did not count what the boy had left behind
 - was very angry with the writer.
38. In the end, the writer benefitted because of
- strictness of the mother
 - the speed at which he had moved
 - being more intelligent than expected
 - hastiness of the shopkeeper.

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

Everyone knows elephants are the world's largest animals. There are many different kinds of elephants. There is the African Forest elephant, the African Savannah elephant and the Asian elephant. You can tell them apart by their ears. African elephants' ears are the same shape as Africa is on the map. Asian elephant's ears look like India looks on the map.

The African Forest elephant is a completely different species from the African Savannah elephant. You can tell the difference by looking at the tusks. African Forest elephants have straighter tusks. Their tusks never stop growing. Elephants with huge tusks will be old elephants. The female Asian elephants, however, do not grow tusks.

Imagine eating for 12 to 18 hours of the day! Almost equal to all of the time you are awake. That is how often elephants eat. They are herbivores, meaning that they don't eat meat, like vegetarians. They, however, drink a lot of water. They drink as much water as nearly three hundred big bottles of coke.

The skin of an elephant may look more wrinkled than your 80-year old granny. However, it actually helps to keep their skin healthy by holding in moisture.

Once they have a bath, they cover themselves in mud and sand. The moisture of the mud remains in the wrinkles, to continue softening the elephants' skin. This way, the elephant is capable of keeping the body under controlled temperatures for a longer time in hot climate areas.

Why do elephants have big ears? Not to fly! The ears help the elephant to stay cool by transferring heat away from their bodies.

Although elephants look as if they are not built for swimming, elephants love both water and swimming. They use their trunks like snorkels, making sure they get air when they are under water.

39. It is a matter of common knowledge that
- there are many different kinds of elephants
 - Asian elephants also live in the savannah
 - elephants are the world's largest animals
 - all elephants look the same.
40. The African elephant's ears look like the map of Africa
- just by identification coincidence
 - because they live in Africa
 - since Africa is a very large continent
 - to ensure they remain in Africa.
41. The main difference between the African Forest and Savannah elephant is
- the rate at which they grow
 - the shape of their tusks
 - the period of time they can live
 - the weight of the tusks.
42. The age of the African Forest elephants
- is what makes them the world's largest animals
 - is related to the quantity of food they eat.
 - depends on the length of their tusks
 - makes the ears take the shape of their continent.
43. The species of elephant that looks different from the others is
- the male African Forest elephant
 - the male Asian elephant
 - the female African Savannah elephant
 - the female Asian elephant.
44. The elephant eats for between 12 to 18 hours a day because
- it has to fill the huge stomach
 - there is plenty of vegetation to eat
 - it has nothing else to do with the free time
 - eating helps to keep its body active.
45. If elephants ate less
- other herbivores would increase in number
 - there could be more plant cover
 - their number would drastically reduce
 - they would drink more water.
46. The wrinkles on the body of the elephant
- can be used to determine its age
 - makes it eat more than necessary
 - keeps it healthier than other wild animals
 - helps it to regulate the body temperature.
47. When you come across a muddy elephant, it is likely that
- the mud splashed on it in the bathing process
 - it used up all the water due to its size
 - the mud is a sign of its cleanliness
 - it narrowly escaped getting stuck in mud.
48. As elephants swim underwater, they use their trunks to
- float easily in water
 - propel themselves faster in water
 - get fresh air for breathing
 - enjoy their swim.
49. If the elephant had smaller ears
- it would not keep away flies and other insects
 - their body temperature would be higher
 - they would not hear danger coming from far
 - they would feel cooler in hot weather.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- Existence of elephants in different continents.
 - The eating habit of various elephants.
 - Behaviour of specific wild animal species.
 - Amazing facts about elephants.



