

KCPE NOVEMBER 2023 PREDICTION MASTER CYCLE 7

5160017

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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 you find yourself in trouble, it is 1 to ask the right person the right question. There are 2 people who may see you in trouble 3 they may not 4 imagine that you are in 5 a problem. When you ask the right person to help you 6, you are likely to get out of it 7 soon. This is because that person is capable of taking 8 either alone or with others to ensure you are safe. There are 9 where other people, located very far away from where you are, could be the ones to 10 to your problem and just sort it out.

You must avoid 11 the wrong person the right question because you 12 not get the help you need from them. They may give you 13 trouble instead or make you 14 you will 15 get out of your current situation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. good | B. obvious | C. better | D. easy |
| 2. A. all | B. plenty | C. many | D. any |
| 3. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. as |
| 4. A. even | B. then | C. also | D. than |
| 5. A. only | B. big | C. usual | D. such |
| 6. A. out | B. in | C. over | D. through |
| 7. A. too | B. very | C. just | D. rarely |
| 8. A. position | B. part | C. action | D. you |
| 9. A. situations | B. reasons | C. times | D. places |
| 10. A. reply | B. hear | C. solve | D. respond |
| 11. A. telling | B. asking | C. saying | D. applying |
| 12. A. can | B. would | C. will | D. should |
| 13. A. any | B. most | C. some | D. more |
| 14. A. believe | B. remember | C. think | D. plan |
| 15. A. always | B. never | C. rarely | D. barely |

For questions 16 to 18, choose the option which means the same as the underlined word.

16. The teacher came to school with her cute little son.
A. clever
B. beautiful
C. pretty
D. colourful
17. Heri hurt his knee when he fell off the bicycle.
A. injured
B. broke
C. cut
D. hit
18. Kisa owns a large piece of land.
A. fertile
B. great
C. expensive
D. vast

In questions 19 and 20, choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank space.

19. Joy was congratulated _____ writing the winning essay.
A. for
B. on
C. by
D. through
20. The thief was arrested after jumping out _____ the window.
A. into
B. of
C. by
D. through

For questions 21 and 22, choose the alternative that best completes the given sentence.

21. The visitor may not come but we shall prepare in case he _____.
A. comes
B. might
C. does
D. may

22. They only go to church once a week, _____?
A. don't they
B. isn't it
C. won't they
D. do they

Use the information below to answer questions 23 to 25.

Four pupils-Irene, Jacob, Betty and Samson each have a plot of land at home. Jacob grows tomatoes and onions while Samson has groundnuts and beans on his plot. Betty grows carrots, peas and onions while Irene grows kales, peas and beans. All the pupils except Samson grow cabbages but only Jacob grows watermelons.

23. Which of the following crops is the least popular with the pupils?
A. Beans
B. Cabbages
C. Onions
D. Groundnuts
24. Which pupil grows the fewest number of crops?
A. Samson
B. Jacob
C. Betty
D. Irene
25. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Only two pupils grow the same number of crops.
B. All the pupils grow a total of eight different crops.
C. Beans and cabbage are grown by one pupil only.
D. Half the total number of pupils grow cabbages.

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

It was unusual for people to gather at the river. Earlier that morning, a few women braved the darkness to go and fetch water and upon return, they had a strange report: The first light was just starting to appear in the Eastern horizon when a very peculiar sound made them take off at terrific speed, leaving their buckets behind. They stopped a few metres away and decided to investigate the cause of what had terrified them so much. They were surprised to see a normal harmless brown ram. What was disturbing about it is that it had no rope around its neck or leg and so, it had not escaped from its pen. It had to be taken where the owner could get it so they gave the responsibility to Ndeko, who seemingly was just passing by. He was a livestock trader and no doubt, could drive any animal in the direction wanted with ease.

Three days passed without any word and it looked as if the ram had strayed from a home far off. Since the ram was safe where it was, news about it was fizzling out slowly but when Kata bumped into one side of a tyre sandal commonly worn by men in that village, it rekindled the issue. He picked it up, planning to use it for repairing any of his when need arose. By some coincidence, one of Ndeko's daughters met him soon after and upon looking at the sandal, the little girl identified it and demanded that it be given to her to take home. She added that the other side with which it formed the pair was at home and the father was using an old pair.

The explanation convinced Kata, who had hesitated, to give in. However, since he too needed it, he asked the girl to bring the side that was at home as a proof before he could hand it over to her. In a few minutes and in company of her siblings, the girl soon returned and cleverly, he walked the children to the village elder's home. He then explained that he had picked the sandal at the very place the women had found the ram and therefore, the owner of the sandal is likely to know something about the ram. The village elder therefore asked the children to ask their father to go for the complete pair and they left happily.

It was Ndeko's failure to go for his sandals for another two days that led to his arrest. The interrogation was short as although Ndeko was not known to be a stammerer, he found it difficult to convince the elders how one of his sandals left his foot, went out of home and specifically to where it was recovered.

Upon realising he was trapped, he admitted having been given the ram by another man for sale and he would come for the money later that evening. However, the appearance of the women at the river that morning made them take off in different directions. He confessed and was asked to return with the person who had brought it to him.

26. What made the women's report to be strange?
 A. The issue reported was not common.
 B. They had woken up too early.
 C. There was no witness to confirm if it was true.
 D. They had gathered at the river earlier than expected.
27. At what time do you think the women went to the river?
 A. Dusk
 B. Sunrise
 C. Twilight
 D. Dawn.
28. Why did the women decide to investigate the cause of the noise?
 A. It had become brighter.
 B. They felt it could not be dangerous.
 C. Ndeko had joined them.
 D. They had realized it was ram.
29. Ndeko accepted to take the allocated responsibility because
 A. no one else could handle the ram
 B. the ram had got used to him
 C. it was the safest thing to do
 D. the owner would take it from him.
30. When Kata bumped into the tyre sandal
 A. he became suspicious at once
 B. he knew who could have been involved in the theft
 C. it reminded him of the lost ram
 D. he had no idea of what it would lead to.
31. Ndeko became a suspect in the theft when
 A. his daughter confirmed the sandal was his
 B. he accepted to take the ram to the elder's home
 C. his daughter left home one day
 D. he dropped his tyre sandal at the river.
32. The phrasal verb 'give in' as used in the third paragraph means
 A. Kata gave the girl the tyre sandal
 B. Ndeko's daughter was stubborn
 C. the girl told Kata the truth
 D. Kata demanded too much information from the girl.
33. The tyre sandal was used against Ndeko as
 A. evidence
 B. suspect
 C. witness
 D. case.
34. By saying the other sandal was at home, the girl intended to
 A. state how the father's sandal had got lost
 B. prove that her father had many pairs of sandals
 C. confirm that indeed she was being genuine
 D. stop people from picking items lying on the path.
35. As Kata waited for the girl to return with the sandal he
 A. feared she could easily return with the father
 B. felt quite unhappy as he had a plan with the sandal
 C. was sure the girl would not return
 D. intended to take the matter legally.
36. The village elder sent Ndeko's daughter home
 A. so that Ndeko would come for the ram
 B. to help solve the ram and sandal puzzle
 C. in order for them to know he was indeed the thief
 D. to confirm if the father had a complete pair of sandals.
37. What would have saved Ndeko from being suspected of stealing?
 A. Throwing away the remaining sandal.
 B. Escaping from his home after being suspected.
 C. Sealing the ram from the village elder's home.
 D. Buying a new pair of sandals.
38. In the end, we learn that Ndeko
 A. was completely unable to talk
 B. punished his children for embarrassing him
 C. was tasked with returning the ram to the owner
 D. the women stopped going to the river early in the morning.

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

After a long day at school, there is only one thing the body needs, *sleep*. However, as we sleep, so many things happen in our bodies. How do our bodies know when we should get up?

While we are asleep, every single part of our body is working to better ourselves. Let us talk about some parts of our bodies and what they do while we are asleep.

First, the most important part of our system is the brain. While we are asleep, our brain allows our neurons and nerve cells to reorganize themselves. This prompts the cleaning system to clean out any waste in the nervous system.

The brain also turns all the information we took during the day from short-term reserves to long-term memories. It is like the brain downloads them to its storage. The brain also removes the unnecessary information. All this happens during the first phase of sleep called REM (Rapid Eye Movement) stage.

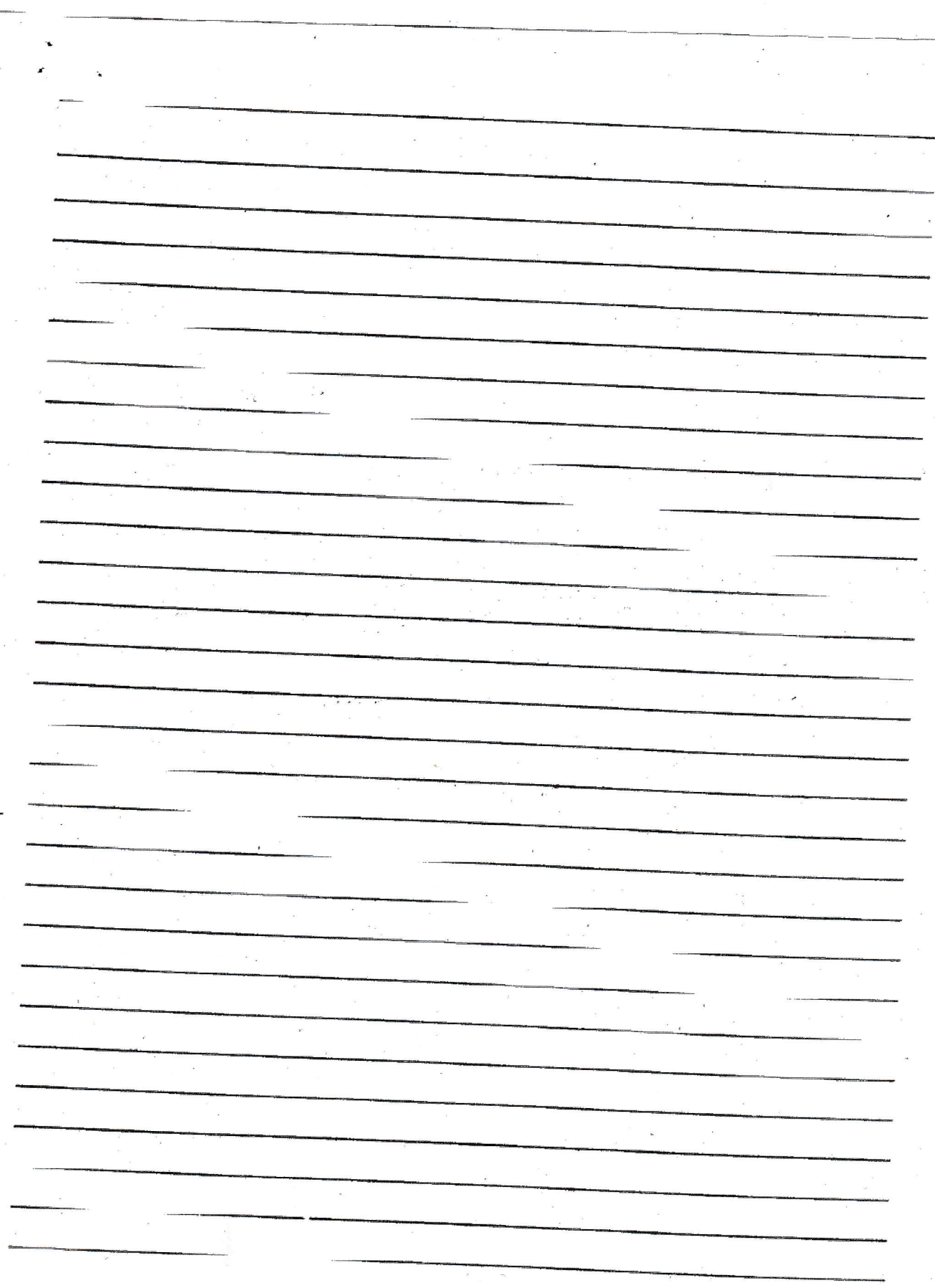
Then we have the immune system which protects us from sickness and infections. The system releases proteins called cytokines, which help us fight illnesses or trauma. It also produces anti bodies which keep us healthy and protected.

Next is our muscles which are controlled by a part of our brain called the frontal cortex. When we are asleep, especially in REM sleep, this part of our brain shuts down. So then, what happens to our muscles? They shut down as well, which is shocking. However, it is because while we are in REM sleep, we dream vividly and it feels super real. So the brain shuts down our muscles so that we do not start acting what is happening in the dream. This is what stops us from hurting ourselves or others by mistake. However, this depends on what we are dreaming about.

Finally, we have our nervous system, which is important as it is how our different body parts communicate with one another. Our nervous system relaxes when we are asleep and in turn, lowers the body temperature, blood pressure and our breathing slows down. When we are ready to wake up, the opposite takes place.

Now that we know what happens to our bodies as we sleep, it's important to make sure you have enough sleep. Children between the ages of 9 to around 14 need an average of 9 to 12 hours sleep per day.

39. According to the first sentence of the passage, being at school makes
- the needs of the body increase
 - a person to become sleepy fast
 - sleeping to be done only at night
 - the body to require some amount of sleep.
40. Why is sleeping important for our bodies?
- It makes the body functions improve.
 - We become more active while sleeping.
 - It makes the body to know when to get up.
 - All functions of our body parts stop temporarily.
41. A person who does not sleep is likely to
- remain active throughout the day
 - react faster in different situation
 - be tired and forgetful
 - be at peace with himself.
42. One of the things that happen as we sleep is
- our brains switch-off till morning
 - we forget some things while others are stored
 - we grow in height and weight
 - some parts of our bodies remain dormant.
43. How is the information we take during the day treated as we sleep?
- It is all stored in the short-term reserves.
 - Frightening ones are stored in the long term memories.
 - They are organized depending on how they affected us.
 - The brain stores just some of it in long term reserves.
44. We forget things
- as the brain releases them
 - because they are unnecessary
 - as long as we want to
 - if we decide not to remember them.
45. At what point in time do we dream?
- When any part of our body shuts down.
 - Immediately information is turned from short-term to long-term reserve.
 - The moment our muscles shut down.
 - When the frontal cortex shuts down as we sleep.
46. If the brain did not shut down as we dream
- we would forget the dream immediately
 - all the dreams would be permanently stored
 - we would do whatever we dreamt about
 - we would also dream even when awake.
47. How can sleep help us to fight illness or trauma?
- Diseases do not multiply when we are active.
 - The immune system releases chemicals as we sleep.
 - The medicines we take work best when we are asleep.
 - The brain shuts down any form of disease movement.
48. What makes our body temperature to drop as we sleep?
- The whole body becomes inactive.
 - Comparison between what we do in the day and at night.
 - The relaxation of our nervous system.
 - The drop in temperature at night.
49. Just before we wake up
- memory of what we dreamt about flashes on
 - the brain goes blank and ready to absorb information
 - the body prepares by cooling down the temperature
 - our breathing and blood pressure accelerates.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- What happens in our bodies while we sleep.
 - Functions of different parts of the body.
 - Overworking the brain in the day and at night.
 - How one should sleep after a hard day's work.



[The page contains approximately 30 horizontal lines, which are mostly blank or contain very faint, illegible text. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page.]