

10.3 ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE HEARING IMPAIRED

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
Kenya Certificate of Primary Education



501 HI

- ENGLISH - SECTION A: LANGUAGE HEARING IMPAIRED

Oct. 2017 – 2 hours

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. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil.
4. Confirm that the answer sheet that you have been provided with has the following:
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
5. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
6. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
7. 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.
8. On the answer sheet, the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example:

For questions 23 to 25, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

23. She passed her exams very well, _____?

- A. is it
- B. did she
- C. didn't she
- D. isn't it

The correct answer is C.

On the answer sheet:

3 [A] [B] [C] [D] 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] 43 [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered 23, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

9. Your dark line **MUST** be within the box.
10. For each question, **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.



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Turn over

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

Today, most people have mobile phones. It is actually not 1 to imagine how we ever lived without them. Phones have made communication 2 much easier and faster. Surprisingly, a life in danger can be saved by 3 talking to a doctor on the phone. We can 4 use our phones to send and receive money as 5 as do certain banking operations.

However, there are rules 6 the use of this very 7 thing. Students, for example, are 8 to use mobile phones in school. The 9 for this are many. To begin with, those who do not have phones could be 10 to steal in order to be like 11 else. Secondly, phones can be used to cheat in examinations. 12 this happens, the person caught cheating faces very serious consequences. 13, it is true that mobile phones can easily distract one from concentrating on their studies. Who wants to hear 14 disturbing ringing of a phone when revising for a test? Again, how many can resist the 15 to play phone games when one ought to be studying?

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. possible | B. right | C. easy | D. difficult |
| 2. | A. too | B. so | C. very | D. quite |
| 3. | A. shortly | B. easily | C. briefly | D. simply |
| 4. | A. even | B. still | C. just | D. likewise |
| 5. | A. good | B. fast | C. well | D. soon |
| 6. | A. on | B. in | C. for | D. of |
| 7. | A. modern | B. wonderful | C. necessary | D. important |
| 8. | A. banned | B. forbidden | C. refused | D. denied |
| 9. | A. explanations | B. arguments | C. causes | D. reasons |
| 10. | A. led | B. made | C. tempted | D. forced |
| 11. | A. everybody | B. anybody | C. someone | D. anyone |
| 12. | A. As | B. If | C. While | D. Because |
| 13. | A. Yet | B. Hence | C. Moreover | D. Nevertheless |
| 14. | A. such | B. such | C. any | D. some |
| 15. | A. chance | B. urge | C. need | D. wish |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that **best** completes the sentence given.

16. My three-year-old brother loves to play with other children, _____?

- A. isn't he
- B. doesn't he
- C. does he
- D. is he

17. Fatuma has never seen a chameleon, _____?

- A. has she
- B. is it
- C. hasn't she
- D. isn't it

For questions 18 and 19, choose the alternative that **best** completes the sentence given.

18. Kamau was not only a prefect

- A. yet also a good athlete.
- B. and also a good athlete.
- C. then also a good athlete.
- D. but also a good athlete.

19. The children were so tired

- A. to be able to do their homework.
- B. as they could not do their homework.
- C. that they could not do their homework.
- D. and were not able to do their homework.

For questions 20 to 22, choose the sentence that means **the same** as the underlined one.

20. My grandfather rarely visits us.

- A. My grandfather hardly visits us.
- B. My grandfather usually visits us.
- C. My grandfather sometimes visits us.
- D. My grandfather never visits us.

21. As soon as mother arrived, the baby stopped crying.

- A. Mother arrived just as the baby stopped crying.
- B. Mother arrived soon after the baby stopped crying.
- C. The baby stopped crying just before mother arrived.
- D. The baby stopped crying immediately after mother arrived.

22. I would buy those books if I had money.

- A. I cannot buy those books unless there is money.
- B. I cannot buy those books because I don't have money.
- C. I will buy those books when I get enough money.
- D. I will buy those books as soon as I have money.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 23 to 25.

Four pupils, Asha, Peter, Joyce and David, were asked by their teacher to mention the games they liked. Asha mentioned football, netball and swimming. Peter said he liked football and swimming. Joyce stated that she liked netball and swimming while David mentioned basketball and netball.

23. Which two games were equally popular?

- A. football and basketball
- B. netball and swimming
- C. football and swimming
- D. netball and basketball

24. Which game was not liked by the girls?

- A. football
- B. netball
- C. swimming
- D. basketball

25. Which of the following statements is **true**?

- A. All the pupils liked football.
- B. The two boys liked different games.
- C. Asha was the most active pupil.
- D. Swimming was the most popular game.

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

How quickly things change! Only five years ago Kazungu had no good place to call home. His father was unhappy with him because he had become a drunkard after failing in school. The father feared that Kazungu would influence the rest of the family with his bad behaviour. His room was so dirty that it smelled badly and even his friends, myself included, stopped visiting his room. All this time, his parents kept urging him to change and they were very supportive. Their unconditional love seemed to bring good results. Kazungu was changing, slowly but positively.

The improvement was noticeable and I even started visiting him regularly. He still kept smelly socks and unwashed clothes in his tiny room. **In addition, the bathroom was not one of the places he visited often.** He was struggling with the demons of dirt and disorderliness. I took it upon myself to keep **pushing** him to clean up and organise his life.

My efforts did not go to waste. Kazungu soon found something to do. He started making kennels that were so attractive he could not satisfy the demand for them. He had begun to earn a good living.

Today, Kazungu lives in a beautiful house and, believe me, that house is a house! It has all the modern things and a sofa set – the type you sit on and partly disappear. The house is so comfortable that you feel uncomfortable if you are not used to such comfort. The funny thing is that Emma, Kazungu's childhood friend, greatly contributed to his success. It began like a joke.

Emma was selling clothes at her stall as usual while listening to the radio. Then the announcer caught her attention. He was inviting the public to suggest the names of young entrepreneurs who were doing something creative. The suggested persons should also have overcome challenges to be where they were. All that listeners were asked to do was send a text message to a number that the announcer gave. They needed to give the name of the person, what he or she had done and what challenges he or she had overcome.

Out of goodness of heart, Emma decided to send Kazungu's name. As she was to tell us later, she wanted to repay him for his generosity. He had once given her fifty shillings when she really needed it. At the time, it was a real sacrifice on his part. She sent the name and soon forgot about it.

Two weeks later, she received a call. It was the radio presenter. He said that Emma's story about Kazungu was one of the most inspiring. He asked for Kazungu's contact. Kazungu had been selected to go for a six-month training on how to start a business, market his products and make a difference in the community.

Kazungu started the training with a lot of energy. At the end of the course, he emerged the best student. That is how he ended up on television. It was exciting watching him answering the callers' questions that day. He answered clearly, fluently and confidently. He became **famous**. The programme had changed my friend. I was surprised.

"Say one last thing," the presenter told Kazungu.

"I was affected by an education system where people believe that failing an exam is the same as failing in life," he began calmly. "Education is important if people are to develop their full potential. However, young people also need to be encouraged to utilise their talents in sports, art, music or any other activity. Nobody had told me that I could succeed in life after failing my exams. I had felt frustrated and hopeless. For some time, I had decided to hide my disappointments in alcohol. Thankfully, I'm now free."

26. What was Kazungu's father afraid of?
 A. His son behaving in such a shameful way.
 B. His son failing to recover from alcohol.
 C. People blaming him for Kazungu's actions.
 D. Others in the family behaving like Kazungu.
27. We know that Kazungu's parents really cared about him because they
 A. gave him advice and supported him.
 B. did not abandon him like his friends did.
 C. were patient with him although he smelled.
 D. provided him with a room to live in.
28. Which of the following statements is **not** true about the writer?
 A. He stopped visiting Kazungu at one time just like others.
 B. He did not approve of Kazungu's drunkenness and lifestyle.
 C. He and other friends looked down upon Kazungu.
 D. He was quite patient and wanted his friend to change.
29. 'In addition, the bathroom was not one of the places he visited often' means that Kazungu
 A. did not have a good bathroom.
 B. did not take a bath frequently.
 C. did not care much about hygiene.
 D. did not see the need to bathe.
30. Which of the following words would **best** replace 'pushing'?
 A. encouraging
 B. following
 C. requesting
 D. instructing
31. From his description of Kazungu's new house we can tell that the writer is
 A. shocked.
 B. delighted.
 C. pleased.
 D. surprised.
32. Which of the following **best** describes Emma?
 A. responsible and attractive
 B. knowledgeable and generous
 C. thankful and caring
 D. curious and friendly
33. Why did Kazungu's name deserve to be suggested?
 A. He had helped Emma during a very difficult time.
 B. He had overcome drunkenness and proved to be creative.
 C. He was a young person and needed the training.
 D. He had the potential to do very well in business.
34. What do we learn about Kazungu through Emma?
 A. He was a kind young man.
 B. He was a friendly young man.
 C. He was a talented young man.
 D. He was a brave young man.
35. How do we know that Kazungu made good use of the training he got?
 A. He used the skills learnt to prosper in business
 B. He got a chance to appear on television.
 C. He was the best student at the end of the course.
 D. He answered questions clearly and fluently.
36. Why do you think Kazungu became 'famous'?
 A. Few people go through such a change.
 B. No ordinary person can impress so many people.
 C. People love to listen to stories of success.
 D. His story and his confidence won him admiration.
37. Which of the following statements **best** explains what Kazungu says in the last paragraph.
 A. Sports, art and music can make one famous.
 B. Success in life can be achieved quite easily.
 C. Failing your exams does not mean failing in life.
 D. You should not turn to alcohol when disappointed.
38. Which of the following proverbs **best** summarises the lesson we learn from this passage?
 A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 B. A slip is not a fall.
 C. Every cloud has a silver lining.
 D. Two heads are better than one.

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

Everyone of us needs money from time to time. This is because we all have some needs which can only be satisfied by things or services paid for using money. It is not surprising, therefore, that we use a lot of time and energy in activities that can earn us money.

While there is nothing wrong in trying to make money, it is not right to let the desire for more and more of it be the only thing that controls our lives. Surely, there is some truth in the old saying that the love of money is the **root of all evil**. Many evil actions have been done because of an uncontrolled desire for riches. There are many people in jail for money-related crimes.

One of the main reasons why people easily become blinded by the love of money is that society thinks highly of people with **deep pockets**. Unfortunately, success is often measured by the amount of money one has. For this reason, some people would stop at nothing to get more and more. A common joke is that for such money-hungry people, money is not everything; it is the only thing. It is sad that such people use most of their time thinking of how to make money without caring whether or not they use fair, legal or honest ways.

It is important to realise that in life there are other things more satisfying than money. One of these is good health. When we are free from any form of illness, we feel satisfied. Stories are told of people with lots of money but who are suffering because of bad health. It is not surprising, someone said health is wealth.

Another source of satisfaction is selfless service to other people. When we try to make the lives of others better, we are doing a lot of good to ourselves. This is especially true when we help others whether we expect to benefit or not. It is often said that the way to be happy is to make someone else happy.

Happiness can also result from having good relationships with other people. Relating well with those who allow us to be ourselves or who bring out the best in us can be truly rewarding.

Freedom from guilt is yet another source of satisfaction. Guilt is a negative feeling that makes us lack peace of mind and robs us of happiness. One way to make ourselves free from guilt is to ask for forgiveness from those we may have wronged.

It is therefore clear that money or wealth is not the only key to happiness. One can have money and wealth in plenty and still suffer. The story of King Midas best explains this. According to this Greek story, the king prayed seriously for a lot of gold. His prayers were answered and everything he touched turned into gold. Sadly, King Midas died of hunger because every time he tried to eat, his food turned into gold! He could not eat gold. For sure, simply having money does not bring happiness to a person.

39. Why do we often need money?
A. We need money to meet all our needs in life.
B. It is impossible to enjoy life without money.
C. It helps us spend time doing useful things.
D. We use it to pay for most things and services.
40. It is necessary to use time and energy looking for money when we
A. want to satisfy our needs.
B. desire to become rich.
C. have no time for other things.
D. need to use our time wisely.
41. When we let the desire for more money control our lives,
A. we will do criminal acts.
B. we might be jailed for nothing.
C. we are likely to do wrong things.
D. we could lose interest in other activities.
42. The expression 'root of all evil' means
A. result of all bad things.
B. origin of all bad things.
C. reason of all bad things.
D. purpose of all bad things.
43. Why do people easily become blinded by the love of money?
A. Society often respects people with a lot of money.
B. People who have a lot of money are happier.
C. Society does not like people without much money.
D. People usually need a lot of money to live well.
44. The writer uses 'deep pockets' to refer to
A. enough wealth.
B. extra wealth.
C. stored wealth.
D. great wealth.
45. According to the passage, money-hungry people
A. care about nothing else all their lives.
B. know that money can buy all things.
C. believe that only money matters in life.
D. use a lot of their time doing business.
46. What happens when we serve others selflessly?
A. We always make them better people.
B. We enjoy a feeling of satisfaction.
C. We expect to get something in return.
D. We give them a reason to like us.
47. Which of the following statements is **not** true about guilt?
A. It can cause loss of weight and bad health.
B. It can make us lack peace of mind.
C. It can take away our happiness.
D. It can be avoided by asking for forgiveness.
48. King Midas in the Greek story can **best** be described as
A. unwise.
B. religious.
C. unlucky.
D. greedy.
49. Which of the following is the **most** important lesson to be learnt from the Greek story?
A. Food is more important than gold.
B. We must choose things very carefully.
C. We can have plenty yet be unhappy.
D. Our prayers are always answered.
50. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this passage?
A. King Midas' troubles
B. Money and happiness
C. The desire for wealth
D. The value of riches