



PRE - GOLD

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

STANDARD SIX - KNEB 2021

ENGLISH: LANGUAGE



Time: 1 hr 40 mins

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

The young _____ 1 _____ the old people worldwide have become _____ 2 _____ active in taking drugs _____ 3 _____ the government warning _____ 4 _____ dangers of drugs _____ 5 _____ radio, television and posters. Churches and non-governmental organisations _____ 6 _____ take part in educating the society but without _____ 7 _____ success. The drugs most often _____ 8 _____ are tobacco, bhang and _____ 9 _____. In our country, we also have drugs that are imported _____ 10 _____ other countries. Examples are _____ 11 _____ cocaine, heroine and mandrax. Surprisingly, people _____ 12 _____ engage in _____ 13 _____ such drugs mainly _____ 14 _____ from the middle class and _____ 15 _____ rich families.

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|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. and | B. with | C. while | D. but |
| 2. A. moreover | B. less | C. normally | D. extremely |
| 3. A. when | B. which | C. despite | D. inspite |
| 4. A. of | B. on | C. onto | D. over |
| 5. A. through | B. in | C. beside | D. by |
| 6. A. might | B. or | C. mostly | D. also |
| 7. A. more | B. much | C. many | D. most |
| 8. A. catch | B. smoken | C. abused | D. drank |
| 9. A. khat | B. kat | C. chat | D. cat |
| 10. A. into | B. beside | C. by | D. from |
| 11. A. ; | B. : | C. ! | D. , |
| 12. A. whose | B. which | C. whom | D. who |
| 13. A. traffiking | B. trafficking | C. trafiking | D. trafficking |
| 14. A. comes | B. come | C. came | D. coming |
| 15. A. every | B. too | C. very | D. so |

For questions 16 - 17, choose the general word that replaces the others.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 16. A. Tomatoes | B. Vegetables |
| C. Carrots | D. Spinach |
| 17. A. Stationery | |
| B. Books | |
| C. Pencils | |
| D. Erasers | |

For questions 18-17, choose the opposite of the underlined word.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 18. They planned to <u>sell</u> their friends car. | |
| A. use | B. repair |
| C. borrow | D. buy |
| 19. You will be surprised at how many <u>friends</u> he has. | |
| A. classmates | B. colleagues |
| C. enemies | D. attackers |

For question 20, add the correct question tag to the given sentences

20. They are not good friends, _____ ?
 A. aren't they B. were they
 C. do they D. are they

For questions 21-22, select the best preposition to fill in the blank spaces.

21. The boy was accused _____ stealing cassava.
 A. from B. by C. on D. of
22. Bob is good _____ English.
 A. at B. in C. with D. for

For questions 23-24, Fill in the blank space with the best alternative.

23. The milk is too cold _____ the baby to drink.
 A. for B. to C. with D. because
24. His father gave him a _____
 A. five hundred shilling note.
 B. five hundred shilling notes.
 C. five hundreds shilling notes.
 D. five hundred shillings notes.

For question 25, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

25. A. "We are knitting now," said the manager.
 B. Peter shoes were stolen
 C. The dog drank it's milk
 D. He went to visit his uncle in Nairobi

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38

Long time ago, in the village of Bobo, there lived two men. They were both hunters and they depended on what they caught in the forest for their meals. The younger one was Thomas, while the older one was called Bernard. One season, they went for months without catching any game in the forest. It was dry season and most animals had immigrated to other regions in search of food and water. Both men were very desperate as their only food reserves were running out and they did not know where to get food.

One day, as Thomas was hunting in the forest, he met an old man carrying two bags, one was large and another smaller one. The man appeared tired and thirsty and Thomas shared with him his little water supplies and offered to carry his bags for him. Thomas carried the old man's bags across the forest to his destination.

One day, the king got an idea. He decided to teach them a lesson in humility. He invited his ministers to his palace for a special banquet. A room was set aside for this purpose where they were to have their party. The day came and the ministers arrived in great style. Each seemed to out do the other in manner of dressing. Some came with special horse carriages made of leather.

The older man offered Thomas one of the bags. Tom, being a humble man, chose the smaller one. He opened it and to his surprise, there were beautiful ornaments and gold jewellery. He looked around to thank the old man but realised he had disappeared.

When he returned home, he sold the jewellery and bought lots of food which he shared with his hunter friend. Bernard asked him where he got the money to buy food and Thomas told him. Bernard decided to go look for the old man the next day in the hope that he would also be showered with gifts.

On arrival at the same spot in the forest, Bernard found the old man seated. Bernard asked him what he would pay if he carried his bags. The old man refused to answer and asked for some water to drink instead.

Bernard had water in his bag but he lied that he didn't have any. The old man then told him where he was needed after Bernard took the bags and started carrying them. But he complained all the way that the bags were heavy, thinking he would be paid more than Thomas.

When they got to the man's destination, Bernard was asked to choose a bag. He greedily took the bigger bag and rushed home with it to brag to his family. However, on opening it, he realised that it was full of rocks and sand. He then realised that if only he hadn't been greedy, he might have got a better reward.

26. The men who lived in Bobo village can be described as
 A. twins B. duo C. triplet D. trio
27. How did the men in the passage get their daily meal? By
 A. hunting B. keeping animals
 C. trading D. farming
28. What made the men **not** to catch game in the described season?
 A. The animals had not given birth.
 B. Most animals had died.
 C. Most animals had been hunted.
 D. Most animals had moved to other areas.

29. Why were the men desperate?
 A. They had to run for long to get water.
 B. The season was dry.
 C. They did not know where to get food.
 D. They started quarreling for food.
30. The man Thomas met was
 A. hungry and tired.
 B. thirsty and tired.
 C. thirsty and satisfied.
 D. exhausted and thirsty.
31. From the second paragraph, Thomas was
 A. obedient and arrogant.
 B. helpless and obedient.
 C. rude and silly.
 D. helpful and generous.
32. Which of the following statements is not true about the third paragraph?
 A. Thomas was not willing to thank the old man.
 B. Thomas thanked the old man for the jewellery.
 C. Thomas chose the smaller bag.
 D. Thomas found beautiful ornaments in the bag.
33. What did Thomas do with the jewellery?
 A. He shared them with his friends.
 B. He sold them and bought food.
 C. He used them to beautify his house.
 D. He kept them to be used later.
34. Which word can best replace the word 'showered' as used in the passage?
 A. Rained B. Attacked C. Bathed D. Given
35. By lying Bernard can be described as a
 A. rude B. gossip
 C. cheat D. disobedient
36. Why was Bernard complaining as he carried the bag?
 A. He did not like the man.
 B. To get more pay.
 C. The bag was too heavy to carry.
 D. The distance was too long.
37. What made Bernard to choose the biggest bag?
 A. He knew it had rocks and sand.
 B. He was advised so by the owner of the bag.
 C. He was used to carrying bigger bags.
 D. He wanted to get more pay than Thomas.
38. The best proverb to summarise the above passage would be
 A. Grasp all lose all.
 B. One good turn deserves another.
 C. Every cloud has a silver lining.
 D. Where there is a will there is a way

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

Road accidents are very common on our roads today. Many of them are caused by recklessness by road users. In the past few years, hundreds of people have lost their lives in fatal road accidents. Pedestrians and cyclist make up half of the deaths in our roads. The other half is made up of passengers. Among those killed and injured have been children. Some parents fear travelling with children, dreading what could happen.

However, there are measures parents can take to keep their children safe on the road. This is especially so when using private cars. Here, they have control of the activities that take place in the car. Parents should therefore equip themselves and their children with the knowhow on preventing and dealing with road accidents. Adults seat belts are not designed for children. They also expose the child to harm in case of crash. Although a child can travel safely in the front seat of the car, it is safer for them to travel in the back seat.

When travelling, the parent may need to adjust the seat the child will use. If a parent is travelling with a newborn baby they should put them in a rear-facing seat. If you must travel with your child in the front seat, you should ensure that the air bag is turned off. The air bag could seriously injure the child during an accident. A parent should only consider allowing a child to use an adult seat belt when they attain a height of 135 centimeters and above. If the adult seat belt does not lie on the child's hips, chest and shoulder but rather lie on their tummy and neck, the parent should continue keeping them in their car seat. Children should never jump, stand or play on their seat when a vehicle is moving. In addition, they should not walk on the seat when the vehicle, especially a bus, is moving. When buying a car seat, parents should bear in mind the price, comfort and the child's height and weight.

When walking, parents should teach their children to use paths and pavements. They should learn to use traffic lights and pedestrians' walk. They should always put down whatever they are holding, look right, left and right again before crossing the road. They should learn to make eye contact with drivers and watch out for vehicles that may be reversing or turning. A reversing driver may fail to see small children if they are behind the car or are below the height visible from the car's side mirror. Children's hand should be held in car parks just as on roads. Finally, when walking with a child along a pavement, ensure that they are further from the road than you are.

39. What is the main cause of road accidents on our roads today?
- The recklessness of all people using the roads.
 - The recklessness of motorists using the roads.
 - The carelessness of parents who travel alone
 - The carelessness of parents who travel with their children.
40. We can say that
- half of the deaths on the roads occur to passengers.
 - pedestrians make up 50% of the road deaths.
 - parents are the main cause of road accidents on our roads today.
 - children are not among the road accidents casualties.
41. According to the passage, which one of the following best describes why parents using private cars are able to keep their children safe on the road?
- They are able to equip themselves and the children with the knowledge of how to prevent and deal with road accidents.
 - They have better control of the activities that take place in the car.
 - They are able to turn off the airbag when travelling with their children.
 - They are able to bear in mind the price, comfort and the child's height and weight.
42. Which one of the following do parents need not consider when deciding on the measures to take to keep their children safe on the road?
- The number of traffic lights and pedestrians walks.
 - The size of the seat belt.
 - The position of the car seat.
 - The activity of the child in a car.
43. "They should learn to make eye contact with drivers." This means that they should
- ensure that the drivers see them.
 - look at the drivers.
 - ensure that themselves and the drivers look at each other directly in the eye.
 - communicate with drivers on phone.
44. Children using the road should not
- use traffic lights and pedestrian walks.
 - use paths and pavements.
 - watch out for reversing or turning vehicles.
 - be nearer the road than the adults they are walking with.
45. Which one of the following words means the same as **crash** as used in the passage?
- Crush
 - Accident
 - Clash
 - Noise
46. Why do you think it is important for children to put down whatever they are holding as they prepare to cross the road?
- The luggage could easily distract them, making them fail to see an oncoming vehicle.
 - So that they are able to cross the road comfortably.
 - To allow them look right, left and right again before crossing the road.
 - To be able to make eye contact with the drivers.
47. When buying a car seat, the writer suggests that parents should consider all the following **except**
- the cost.
 - the colour.
 - the comfort.
 - the child's height and weight.
48. Which one of the following is not an adults responsibility?
- Ensuring that children are further from the road than they are, when walking with children along pavements.
 - Holding children's hands in car parks just as on roads.
 - Equipping the children with the knowhow on preventing and dealing with road accidents.
 - They should learn to use traffic lights and pedestrian walks.
49. Children should
- jump, stand and play on their seats when a vehicle is moving.
 - walk on the seat when the vehicle is moving.
 - look right, left and right again before crossing the road.
 - cross the road when vehicles are reversing.
50. Which one of the following best summarises the passage?
- Parents should avoid causing road accidents.
 - Children should not use roads because they also cause road accident.
 - If all road users were careful, there would be no road accidents.
 - Private cars should be banned from our roads.

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