

— ENGLISH —

SECTION A: LANGUAGE
JUNE 2022 - 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. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question booklet

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Confirm 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

In the Question Booklet:

For question 23, choose the best alternative to replace the underlined words.

23. Abraham put off his departure when the rain started.
- A. cancelled
 - B. delayed
 - C. postponed
 - D. stopped

The correct answer is **C. (postponed)**

On the answer sheet:

23. |A| |B| |C| |D| 24. |A| |B| |C| |D| 24. |A| |B| |C| |D| 34. |A| |B| |C| |D| 44. |A| |B| |C| |D|
- In the set of boxes numbered 23, the box with the letter C is printed in it is marked.

9. 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.



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

One of the main _____ 1 _____ why we go to school is to socialise _____ 2 _____ others. When in school, you come _____ 3 _____ many pupils from different backgrounds. _____ 4 _____ of these pupils live _____ 5 _____ as they are first-borns _____ 6 _____ others live in polygamous families with _____ 7 _____ children. They cannot behave in the same way _____ 8 _____ their first day at school but as time _____ 9 _____ by, they get to adapt to the _____ 10 _____ behavior in a school environment. At school, things are done in a certain _____ 11 _____ and every single pupil is to abide by the _____ 12 _____ down rules. They must be polite to one another and if one needs what he does not have, he must ask for it _____ 13 _____. As they grow up, this behavior becomes _____ 14 _____ and the young people find it easy to relate well. Life therefore becomes easy for _____ 15 _____ people as adults.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. reasons | B. things | C. aims | D. points |
| 2. A. like | B. among | C. between | D. with |
| 3. A. about | B. across | C. by | D. into |
| 4. A. Any | B. All | C. Some | D. Each |
| 5. A. once | B. alone | C. solo | D. lonely |
| 6. A. when | B. if | C. since | D. while |
| 7. A. many | B. some | C. more | D. any |
| 8. A. by | B. on | C. at | D. in |
| 9. A. returns | B. comes | C. goes | D. stops |
| 10. A. agreed | B. expected | C. planned | D. find |
| 11. A. way | B. style | C. speed | D. plan |
| 12. A. lied | B. stated | C. laid | D. written |
| 13. A. properly | B. quickly | C. cleverly | D. politely |
| 14. A. strong | B. normal | C. known | D. clear |
| 15. A. such | B. these | C. those | D. all |

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

16. It hardly rains in January, _____?
 A. doesn't it
 B. isn't it
 C. does it
 D. is it
17. Let's go out and play, _____?
 A. shall we
 B. could we
 C. wouldn't we
 D. can't we

In questions 18 and 19, choose the alternative which means the same as the underlined words.

18. Food is very essential for our survival.
 A. expensive
 B. vital
 C. common
 D. useful
19. Keri plays football well as well as being a good poet.
 A. unlike
 B. beside
 C. excellent
 D. besides

In questions 20 and 21, choose the best alternative that is not pronounced in the same way as the underlined word.

20. You should keep your back straight during press-ups.
 A. height
 B. weight
 C. date
 D. eight
21. Shouting for a long time can make you develop sore throat.
 A. foe
 B. four
 C. brow
 D. low

For questions 22 and 23, re-arrange the given parts in order to form a sensible sentence.

22. (i) What matters most is that you move with the rhythm.
 (ii) Dancing is one of the easiest activities.
 (iii) There is no specific way of dancing.
 (iv) Some people dance gracefully while others do it vigorously.
 A. ii, i, iv, iii
 B. ii, iii, iv, i
 C. ii, iv, iii, i
 D. ii, iii, i, iv
23. (i) You need to start this at the beginning of the year.
 (ii) Avoid panicking when there is only a few days left.
 (iii) Preparation for the examination is a long process.
 (iv) As the examination draws closer, you should revise selectively.
 A. iii, i, ii, iv
 B. iii, iv, i, ii
 C. iii, ii, iv, i
 D. iii, i, iv, ii

In questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which means the same as the underlined sentence.

24. Had they started the journey early, they would have reached Busia before darkness.
 A. As they had not started the journey early, they reached Busia in darkness.
 B. They started the journey early but were unable to reach Busia before darkness.
 C. They reached Busia before darkness although they had started the journey early.
 D. Since they started the journey early, they reached Busia before darkness.
25. You may go out.
 A. You must go out.
 B. You will go out soon.
 C. You are ordered to go out.
 D. You can actually go out.

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

Maro felt frustrated. For a long time, he had done his best on his farm. He ploughed early before the rains and weeded on time. He spent almost his entire afternoons resting under the big guava tree that also acted as the boundary between his farm and his neighbour's. Not that he was tired; no. He was guarding his ripening maize against stray livestock and thieves. These were known to reduce a farmer's season's toil to nothing in a matter of days. The moment the harvesting began, thieves came as if from nowhere and took whatever quantity of maize they could manage to carry away. This mostly happened at night.

The villagers felt concerned. Stealing was completely unacceptable but Maro had been suffering like that for seasons and the villagers decided to do all it takes to catch the thief. In the latest case, the thieves had gone to his farm at an unknown time and carried away his green maize from almost half of the farm. Sadly, he had guarded the same farm but left just before mid-night. To him, the thief was somebody or some people in his neighbourhood.

The nearest market was a few kilometers away and Helena, who had been there, brought the news. She had bumped into the news that ignited the village. There was to be Sports Day involving various schools the following day. Food vendors needed green maize to boil and sell as this was a favourite of the children and teachers on such a day. Green maize had been delivered on bicycles to the women around four o'clock that morning and sold out before day break. This was out of the norm. The young man who delivered the maize said they would make another delivery the following day if asked to.

A trap was laid at the market the following day, just to ascertain where the young men got the maize. The chiefs of both locations and Maro were there when the two young men arrived on bicycles. The moment their feet touched the ground, they were surrounded and subdued.

To everyone's surprise, one of the young men was Pasali, Maro's own nephew!

26. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
- the weather had been frustrating Maro for seasons
 - Maro had ploughed early and this caused him problems
 - Maro was not getting the reward from his hard work
 - Maro did not do his timing for the rains well.
27. What made Maro to rest in the afternoon?
- He was feeling frustrated with his work.
 - He was taking care of his neighbour's farm and his own.
 - He had overworked himself in the morning.
 - He was safeguarding his yield.
28. The thieves who stole from Maro
- came from an unknown place
 - chose the time when no one was around
 - simply wanted to discourage Maro from farming
 - knew there was nothing he could do about them.
29. From the fact that Maro had been suffering from thieves for seasons, he was
- desperate
 - adamant
 - tired
 - shocked.
30. Why did Maro suspect that the thieves were from his neighbourhood?
- He was the only one with green maize in the village.
 - None of the neighbours' maize was getting lost.
 - All the villagers were aware he was suffering.
 - The maize had disappeared after he left the farm.
31. How did Helena get the news she brought to her village?
- She had gone to talk to other women about the theft.
 - The other women had heard about their problem.
 - It happened simply by coincidence.
 - Other market women knew she would solve the problem.
32. What made the delivery of the maize to the women look odd?
- The time at which it was done.
 - The number of people who delivered it.
 - The place at which it was delivered.
 - The means of transport used to deliver it.
33. Green maize was a favourite of the children and teachers because
- it was easily available
 - of the friendly cost
 - every single child knows maize.
 - it is easy to cook.
34. The young man promised to make another delivery if asked to. This means that he
- would not be paid for it
 - had a large plantation of maize
 - was sure of his source
 - was the only one known.
35. When the trap was laid, it was
- for the safety of the young man
 - meant to stop the sale of green maize
 - to ensure that maize was safe for the children
 - to confirm where the maize had come from.
36. The main reason why the two chiefs were present was to
- help in identifying the maize transporters
 - combine forces in disciplining the suspects
 - ensure each of them was safe
 - be a witness for each other.
37. The two young men must have got surprised when
- their feet touched the ground
 - they found the customers already waiting
 - they found themselves surrounded by others
 - they saw more women than the ones they expected.
38. What lesson do we learn from the above passage?
- There is no short-cut to being rich.
 - Women have better ways of getting information about others.
 - It is dangerous to steal from a neighbour.
 - Chiefs know all suspects in their locations.

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

The word 'Chocolate' is derived from the Mayan word 'Chocol'; meaning a hot drink. Chocolate comes from a fruit tree. It is made from a tree. Theobroma Cacao is the tree that produces cocoa beans and it means 'food of the god'.

Ruth Wakefield created the first chocolate chip cookie in 1930. It was an accidental act. She gave the recipe to Nestle in return for a lifetime supply of chocolate. White chocolate, however, is not chocolate. This is because it contains no cocoa. It is actually made up of a blend of sugar, milk products, vanilla, lecithin and cocoa butter.

Do you know why chocolate melts in your mouth? It is the only food that melts at 30-32 degrees celcius. below 37 degrees celcius; the average human body temperature. Chocolate can kill dogs. It directly affects their heart and nervous system.

The smell of chocolate increases theta brain waves which triggers relaxation. Eating dark chocolate every day reduces the risk of heart disease by a third. Sometimes soldiers were paid in chocolates during the revolutionary war.

Along time ago, cocoa was used as a currency. Chocolate was once considered more valuable than gold. Chocolate is more effective than codeine when it comes to coughs.

German chocolate cake did not originate from Germany but was named after an American baker. Sam German. Napoleon loved chocolates and demanded that wine and chocolate be made available to him and his senior advisors during military campaigns.

Excessive intake of chocolate also triggers severe and persistent headaches. However, a piece of dark chocolate or a glass of hot cocoa with no added sugar, once every day, can be good for your health.

It takes 2-4 days to make a single serving of chocolate bar. Spanish royalty gave cakes of cocoa as their dowries.

39. Why do you think 'Theobroma Cacao' means 'Food from the god'?
- It is very difficult to grow the tree.
 - Its final product is very tasty.
 - The trees do not form fruits easily.
 - Only the gods can make such fruits.
40. Ruth Wakefield created the first chocolate
- after a careful research with many food items
 - as she needed something extremely sweet
 - to enable others get the same taste
 - without actually aiming to produce it.
41. By selling the recipe to Nestle, Ruth intended to
- supply chocolates to the whole world
 - eat chocolate without paying for it
 - get response from others who ate it
 - transfer the preparation problems to Nestle.
42. The blend of sugar, milk products, vanilla, lecithin and cocoa butter are
- things got from 'Theobroma Cacao' tree
 - what is found in chocolate
 - ingredients of white chocolate
 - Items that change from brown to white colour.
43. The word 'recipe' is underlined in the second paragraph. It means
- foods that have tastes of different items
 - a method of preparing a type of food
 - a type of food that is popular to many
 - food items used in preparation of a food item.
44. Chocolate melts in the mouth because
- it melts at below 37 degrees centigrade
 - it is prepared at very low temperatures
 - the melting point is around 37 degrees centigrade
 - it can melt even below 32 degrees centigrade.
45. To dogs, chocolates can be
- enticing
 - fatal
 - dangerous
 - chilling.
46. What happens immediately you eat a chocolate?
- You feel like eating more.
 - The nice taste remains in your mouth.
 - You feel relaxed.
 - The smell increases around you.
47. The main advantage of eating dark chocolates is that
- it helps reduce the speed of heartbeats
 - It enables the body temperature to drop
 - The smell increases theta brain waves
 - It contains no cocoa.
48. Which of the following diseases is eating chocolates likely to cure?
- Heart diseases.
 - Nervous system ailments.
 - Mild headaches.
 - Coughs.
49. One should not eat too many chocolates because it
- could lead to other health complications
 - cannot be used to replace food
 - can trigger coughs and headaches
 - has a medicinal value too.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- How to prepare chocolates.
 - Trees from which chocolates are made.
 - What you need to know about chocolates.
 - Reasons why chocolates are expensive.