

501

– ENGLISH –
SECTION A: LANGUAGE
2020 – 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 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:

Questions 23 and 25 are used as an example to illustrate the alternative that means the same as the underlined word.

24. The intended date was postponed to a later date.

- A. discovered
- B. received
- C. sought
- D. found

The correct answer is D.

On the answer sheet:

2 [A] [B] [C] [D] **14** [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 24, the box with the letter D 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.

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.

Sitting, standing, running, walking, skipping, leaning 1 people perform many actions 2 the body. 3 one does with one's position 4 telegraph a message to someone else. This is especially 5 in sports.

In sports or everyday 6 there are many different messages sent with positions of the body. 7 how do you figure out what a person says with posture? Posture can tell you a great deal about a person's 8. 9 people tense their bodies 10 they are listening or watching with interest. That 11 mean being upright or rigid. 12, people hold a position of forwardness, or openness. They seem to be 13 what is going on around them.

One of the easiest types of body language to 14 is that of boredom. 15 people find it hard to conceal boredom and express it through a variety of subconscious actions.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. - | B. . | C. : | D. , |
| 2. | A. in | B. through | C. by | D. with |
| 3. | A. Whatever | B. What | C. Whichever | D. Which |
| 4. | A. will | B. shall | C. must | D. can |
| 5. | A. correct | B. sure | C. true | D. right |
| 6. | A. living | B. life | C. lives | D. live |
| 7. | A. So | B. And | C. But | D. Then |
| 8. | A. behaviour | B. thoughts | C. views | D. feelings |
| 9. | A. Actually | B. Usually | C. Basically | D. Certainly |
| 10. | A. if | B. as | C. since | D. when |
| 11. | A. don't | B. doesn't | C. didn't | D. does |
| 12. | A. Moreover | B. However | C. Rather | D. Nevertheless |
| 13. | A. taking over | B. taking in | C. taking up | D. taking on |
| 14. | A. demonstrate | B. interpret | C. translate | D. express |
| 15. | A. Many | B. Most | C. Much | D. More |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that **best** replaces the underlined words.

16. There is a lovely garden full of orange, mango, pawpaw and avocado trees near our school.
- orchard
 - fruit farm
 - plantation
 - forest
17. Our new house has plenty of chairs, tables, beds and cupboards.
- furniture
 - necessities
 - luggage
 - things

For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that **best** fills the blank space.

18. Leah, along with several other girls, _____ to the show.
- are going
 - have gone
 - were going
 - is going
19. The goalkeeper _____ his leg in the match.
- hurt
 - injured
 - damaged
 - wounded
20. You _____ participate in the exercise if you don't feel like it.
- shouldn't
 - needn't
 - mustn't
 - can't

For questions 21 to 23, choose the sentence that means **the same as** the underlined one.

21. Had I not known that she was arriving so early, I would not have waited for her at the airport.
- If I had known that she was arriving so early, I would have waited for her at the airport.
 - She arrived so early and I waited for her at the airport.
 - Because I knew that she was arriving so early, I waited for her at the airport.
 - If she was arriving so early, I would not have waited for her at the airport.
22. There is a little hope of his recovery.
- He may possibly recover.
 - He is not likely to recover.
 - He is likely to recover.
 - He will not recover.

23. "Atieno is coming home tomorrow," Oyodi said.
- Oyodi said that Atieno is coming home the next day.
 - Atieno is coming home tomorrow, Oyodi said.
 - Oyodi said that Atieno was coming home the next day.
 - Oyodi said that "Atieno is coming home tomorrow."

In questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is **correctly** punctuated.

24. A. "Oh do hurry up!" said Mary "or we shall be late for the film show."
 B. "oh, do hurry up" said Mary, "Or we shall be late for the film show."
 C. "Oh, do hurry up!" said Mary, "or we shall be late for the film show."
 D. "Oh, do hurry up!" Said Mary, "Or we shall be late for the film show."
25. A. You didn't read that book, Did you?
 B. There was not a cloud in the sky; it was extremely hot.
 C. What a clever pupil you are?
 D. A tall thin ugly man entered the room.

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

In the middle of a great jungle, there lived a great lion who was also a great king. He ruled the jungle so wisely that all the animals loved and obeyed him. That's why at the beginning of every year, they all came to him to pay their rent. They came from the rocks, caves, trees, holes, rivers, nests, mountains and valleys. They paraded before the king as he decided how much rent each would pay. The amount was always fair and no one ever complained – no one but the crocodile who brought nothing but his bad temper.

A new year was here and the animals of the jungle all came to pay their rent. As usual the crocodile was unwilling to comply, but the king was unwilling to relent and insisted that the crocodile pay the ten shillings due for living in the water. Since the king was kind he gave the crocodile until later in the year to pay his rent. The crocodile then went on his way, grumbling. The last animal to come before the king was the tiniest monkey, whom the king required to pay ten cents for living in the tallest tree. The monkey paid his rent promptly and was soon on his way home.

When he reached the end of the path near his palm tree by the river, he had an awful feeling in the pit of his stomach. He was about to scamper up his tree when he was overcome by a great sense of fear. "Is anyone there?" he timidly asked, hoping that no one would answer. He peered into the dark grass and there, peering back, were the two most dreadful eyes in the jungle.

Just then, the crocodile responded, "It's your friend the crocodile. I have been waiting for you as I want to give you a ride across the river. I have something nice to show you." The monkey's mind went blank and before it began working again he was hunched wetly on the crocodile's back, floating out into the wide river. His teeth were chattering and his tail was tangled in three big knots. Near the middle of the river, the crocodile began to submerge himself into the water. The only dry place left for the poor frightened monkey to sit was on the crocodile's head, right around the corner of his mouth. It was at this moment that the crocodile demanded ten shillings for the ride, knowing very well that the monkey could not raise it. The monkey informed the crocodile that he had just paid his last ten cents as rent. The crocodile was adamant. He threatened that if the monkey did not pay, he would eat him up.

The monkey then had a brilliant idea. He remembered just how much crocodiles love to eat kidneys. He giggled in excitement and told the crocodile, "Oh, what a shame! It just goes to show how little you know about monkeys." When the crocodile inquired what he meant, the monkey asked, "Do you really want to eat me without my kidneys? Don't you know that Mondays are monkey's washing day, and as such, I have washed and polished my kidneys and left them in the sun to dry?" He further explained that he had been about to go up his tree to pop them back in when he encountered the crocodile. The monkey went on to add that if the crocodile returned him to his tree, he would get the kidneys.

The crocodile, though large in body, was **small in brain**. When he thought of the newly washed monkey kidneys – all pink, fresh, shiny and tasty looking, **he could not resist**. He therefore agreed to the monkey's request. After getting back to his tree, the monkey sweetly told the crocodile, "Before I come down, open your mouth wide to receive my kidneys. They will give you appetite to eat the rest of me." The crocodile obliged and the monkey threw down the biggest and hardest coconut he could find on the palm tree. The coconut landed right in the crocodile's mouth and he growled in pain and rage. A day later, he could not swallow **anything for his mouth was all swollen**.

26. Which of the following statements **best** summarises the information about king lion in the first paragraph?
- He was only interested in the rent paid by the animals.
 - He was loved by all the animals of the jungle.
 - He ruled the animals of the jungle with great wisdom.
 - He ruled so well that all the animals lived in harmony.
27. According to the passage, the crocodile usually paid his rent
- at no time in the year.
 - at a different time in the year.
 - at the beginning of the year.
 - at the end of the year.
28. What do you think is the similarity between the lion and the crocodile?
- The crocodile is as fierce as the lion.
 - Both accept that the crocodile should pay ten shillings rent.
 - The lion and the crocodile are both big animals.
 - Both are unwilling to give in to each other's wishes.
29. Which of the following statements shows that the king was kind?
- He was a great wise king.
 - He allowed the crocodile more time to pay his rent.
 - No animal ever complained about the rent.
 - He was loved by all the animals.
30. Why do you think the monkey's mind went blank?
- He was troubled.
 - He was terrified.
 - He was confused.
 - He was excited.
31. The crocodile submerged himself in the water because he wanted to
- drown the monkey.
 - scare the monkey.
 - be paid for the ride.
 - eat the monkey.
32. Which of the following explains why the monkey giggled in excitement?
- He had discovered a way to save himself.
 - He remembered how crocodiles love kidneys.
 - He realised the crocodile knew little about monkeys.
 - He knew he was safe without his kidneys.
33. The expression 'small in brain' means
- forgetful.
 - foolish.
 - ignorant.
 - innocent.
34. The writer says 'he could not resist' to suggest that the crocodile was
- greedy.
 - hungry.
 - anxious.
 - weak.
35. The monkey can **best** be described as
- dishonest.
 - trusting.
 - clever.
 - cruel.
36. On which day of the week was the crocodile unable to swallow anything?
- Wednesday.
 - Tuesday.
 - Sunday.
 - Monday.
37. Which of the following is the lesson to be learnt from this passage?
- We should forgive others.
 - We should use our brains.
 - We should always pay our rent.
 - We reap what we sow.
38. Which of the following would be the **best** title for this passage?
- Monkey's tempting kidneys.
 - The crocodile meets his match.
 - Ride across the river.
 - A false friendship.

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

One evening my mother told me that from that time onwards I would have to do the shopping for food. She took me to the shop to show me the way. I was proud; I felt like a grown-up. The next afternoon I hung the basket over my arm and went down the path towards the shop. When I reached the corner, a group of boys grabbed me, knocked me down, snatched the basket, took the money, and sent me running home in panic. That evening I told my mother what had happened, but she did not say anything; she sat down at once, wrote another note, gave me more money, and sent me out to the shop again. I crept down the steps and saw the same boys playing down the road. I ran back into the house.

“What’s the matter?” my mother asked.

“It’s those same boys,” I said. “They’ll beat me.”

“**You’ve got to get over that,**” she said. “Now, go on.”

“I’m afraid,” I said.

“Go on and don’t pay any attention to them,” she said.

I went out of the door and walked **timidly** down the road, praying that the gang would not attack me. But when I reached near them someone shouted.

“There he is!”

They came towards me and I broke into a wild run towards home. They overtook me and threw me to the ground. I yelled, begged, kicked, but they got the money out of my hand. They lifted me up, gave me a few slaps, and sent me home crying. My mother met me at the door.

“They b-beat m-me,” I gasped. “They t-t-took the m-money.”

I started to get in, seeking the safety of the house.

“Don’t you come in here,” my mother warned me.

“But they’re coming after me,” I said.

“You just stay right where you are,” she said harshly. “I’m going to teach you this night how to stand up and fight for yourself.”

She went into the house and I waited, terrified, wondering what she was up to. Soon she returned with more money and another note; she also had a long heavy stick.

“Take this money, this note and this stick,” she said. “Go to the shop and buy those items. If those boys bother you, then defend yourself.”

I was astonished. My mother was telling me to fight, a thing that she had never done before.

“But I’m scared,” I said.

“Don’t come into the house until you have those things on the list,” she said.

“They’ll beat me; they’ll beat me,” I said.

“Then stay out; don’t come back here!”

I ran up the steps and tried to force my way past her into the house. A painful slap landed on my cheek. I stood there crying.

She slammed the door and I heard the key turn in the lock. I shook with fear. I had the choice of being beaten at home or away from home. If I were beaten at home, there was nothing I could do about it; but if I were beaten in the streets, I had a chance to fight and defend myself. I walked slowly, coming closer to the gang of boys, holding the stick tightly.

39. Why does the writer say that he was proud?
- His mother took him to the shop to show him the way.
 - He was given duties that made him feel like a grown-up.
 - Going shopping for food is an important thing.
 - He was now a grown-up and his mother had noticed it.
40. The writer soon learnt that going shopping was not easy because
- a group of bad boys played nearby.
 - the boys did not want anyone to do shopping.
 - a gang of boys beat him and took the money.
 - the boys sent him back home immediately.
41. The writer crept down the steps because
- his mother was angry with him.
 - he did not want to fall headlong.
 - the steps were probably too steep.
 - he was still afraid of the boys.
42. 'You've got to get over that.' This means that the writer
- had to jump quite high to escape.
 - did not have to fear when his mother was near.
 - had to learn to overcome his fear.
 - could avoid passing near the boys.
43. Which of the following words means the same as 'timidly'?
- carefully.
 - fearfully.
 - slowly.
 - calmly.
44. Which of the following **best** describes the writer's mother?
- She is cruel.
 - She is abusive.
 - She is unforgiving.
 - She is strict.
45. Why do you think the writer was surprised when his mother finally came out of the house?
- His mother did not seem to know there was real danger.
 - His mother once again returned with more money.
 - He had not expected his mother to tell him to fight.
 - He had not known that his mother had so much money.
46. The group of boys could **best** be described as
- brave.
 - intolerant.
 - unfriendly.
 - naughty.
47. Why do you think the writer was slapped by his mother?
- She wanted him to cry.
 - She was angry with the boys.
 - He was not obeying her instructions.
 - He did not take care of the money.
48. Which of the following **best** explains why the writer was more afraid of being beaten at home than in the streets?
- The boys in the streets did not have sticks.
 - He could not defend himself against his mother.
 - His sisters and brothers would probably laugh at him.
 - The boys in the streets would soon get used to him.
49. What do you think the writer realised when he heard the key turn in the lock?
- His mother would not allow him back until he had shopped.
 - He had to look for another house for safety.
 - His mother wanted him to stay outside.
 - His mother was tired of arguing with him.
50. Which of the following **best** explains the lesson we can learn from the passage?
- Being shut out of the house may help us to become brave.
 - There are things that frighten us in life but we must learn to overcome them.
 - A stick can be quite useful when you are carrying money.
 - We should not allow a group of boys to stop us from going shopping.