

FESBETH ACADEMY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BLUE PRINT

2020

TIME:1hr 40min

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

a) Write your details in the table provided below.

<i>NAME</i>	
<i>INDEX NUMBER</i>	
<i>NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL</i>	
<i>DATE</i>	

- b) For each question 1 – 50 you have been provided with four answers. The answers are marked A, B, C and D. Only one answer is correct. Choose the correct answer
- c) On the answer sheet record only one answer represented by letter provided.
- d) Answers all questions.

- A. will you
- B. shall you
- C. would you
- D. shall we

For questions 18 up to 20, choose the best alternative to fill in the blank space.

18. All my classmates got all the five sums correct, _____

- A. I also did so
- B. also I did so
- C. and so did I
- D. and I also did

19. Mary is yet to get over the _____ of her parents.

- A. lose
- B. loose
- C. loss
- D. lost

20. You _____ come so early as the meeting is yet to begin.

- A. shouldn't
- B. can't
- C. needn't have
- D. may

For question 21 and 22 choose alternative that can best replace the underlined word or phrase.

21. After the trial, the judge freed him of all the charges.

- A. forgave

- B. fined
- C. acquitted
- D. discharged

22. I was extremely sorry that I had been rude to her.

- A. confessed
- B. apologized
- C. regretted
- D. mourned

For question 23 to 25 complete the following sentences

23. If I were a doctor, _____

- A. I could treat people well.
- B. I would have treated people well.
- C. I could have treated people well.
- D. I would treat people well.

24. Had Esther seen the thief she, _____

- A. should have shouted for help.
- B. would have shouted for help.
- C. might have shouted for help.
- D. could have shouted for help.

25. The head teacher is not likely to call you to his office but be prepared in case he _____

- A. calls
- B. will
- C. does
- D. may

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38

King Buhere and his lovely queen Cheptoo finally had a son whom they named Ngugi. Soon after birth, the king was visited by a great seer named Akumbi. When the holy man set eyes on the baby, he **burst out in tears**. This caused the alarmed king to ask if the seer foresaw disaster for his son.

“Not at all”, said the seer. “His future is **supreme**. Your son will become a Buddha and an enlightened one, and free the world from its bounds of illusion. ”

Distressed that his only heir might turn to a life of religion, the king called upon eight Brahmin priests and asked for their counsel. They told him his son would become a universal king and rule the known world if only he followed in his father’s footsteps. If he however, renounced home and family for the life of a seeker, he would become a Buddha and save the world from its ignorance and folly.

Puzzled, the king asked for what would cause his son to renounce home and family. The priest explained that seeing the four signs: old man, a sick man, a dead man and a holy man would be the cause. To prevent this, the king placed guards around the palace to keep all such persons away. Thanks to his father’s effort, Ngugi became a creature of pleasure and seldom left the palace.

One day, Ngugi left to visit a park outside the royal city of Amalemba. The king arranged the outing with strict orders to his guards to keep the road clear of the old, sick, the dead and the holy.

The guards followed the king’s orders as best as they could, but even so, the prince spied in the crowd a man with grey hair, weak limbs and bent back. Curious, he asked his driver what the matter was with the man. The driver explained that the frail man was old and explained what old was to the naïve prince.

“And will I too become old?” asked the prince.

“Yes, my lord. To grow old is our common fate,” replied the driver.

“If all must face old age,” said the prince, “Then how can we take joy in your youth?”

Not long after, the prince spied a sick man then a dead man being carried along by four others. At last the prince spied a man with a shaved head and saffron robe. This he was told was a seeker who had renounced home and family to wander about, living on what he begs, avoiding pleasure and striving for freedom from this world of tears and the endless round of rebirth.

That very night, he left the palace and swore never to return until he had seen the farther shore of life and death.

26. According to the first paragraph, it is _____ true to say that:

- A. The seer foresaw disaster for the king's son.
- B. The king had only one son.
- C. Akumbi was the greatest seer of his time.
- D. The baby burst out in tears when he saw the seer.
- 27.** What do you think made the seer break down?
- A. He was sad.
- B. He had foreseen disaster.
- C. He was afraid.
- D. He must have been happy.
- 28.** The phrase *"burst out in tears"* as used in the passage means?
- A. The seer began to cry.
- B. He ran out in tears.
- C. Spoke angrily.
- D. Tears burst out.
- 29.** Why was king Buhere worried?
- A. He loved his son so much.
- B. Ngugi's future was supreme.
- C. He did not understand why the seer was crying.
- D. The son's future would be disastrous.
- 30.** Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the word supreme as used in the passage?
- A. Great
- B. Successful
- C. Bright
- D. Promising
- 31.** From the passage, we can tell that the king Buhere;
- A. Was not liked by his subjects.
- B. Was very old and unwise.
- C. Loved Cheptoo more than anything else.
- D. Valued power more than religion.
- 32.** Why did the king issue strict orders to the guards?
- A. To prevent Ngugi from accidents.
- B. To protect Ngugi.
- C. To ensure Ngugi never saw an old man.
- D. To ensure tht Ngugi never died.
- 33.** Which one of the following best summarizes the last paragraph?
- A. The prince leaves the palace.
- B. The prince spies.
- C. The seer leaves.
- D. The king dies.
- 34.** The prince finally became;
- A. The king
- B. A seer
- C. A seeker
- D. Priests
- 35.** How did the king arrive at the decision to place guards around the palace?

- A. He saw a sick man, a dead man and a holy man.
- B. After seeking the counsel of the seer.
- C. He followed the priest's advice.
- D. When he learnt that the son was going to renounce his home.

36. The following words could replace the word puzzled as used in the passage *EXCEPT*?

- A. Anxious
- B. Confused
- C. Perplexed
- D. Appalled

37. From the passage, we learn that the

prince was;

- A. Arrogant, naive and gullible.
- B. Sympathetic, determined and proud.
- C. Passionate, arrogant and rashy.
- D. Naïve, sympathetic and determined.

38. Which of the following would be the best title for this story?

- A. Religion is misleading.
- B. The alarmed king.
- C. The heir who never was.
- D. Queen Cheptoo.

Read the following passage and then answer questions 39 to 50

Has cancer recently become like the age – old Biblical leprosy? Cancer is a disease in which abnormal cells divide uncontrollably and destroy body tissues. The most common types of cancer include but are not limited to: breast cancer – a cancer that forms in the cells of the breast; prostate cancer – a cancer in a man's prostate and basal cancer – a type of skin cancer that begins in the basal cells.

In just one week, Kenya has lost two **prominent** personalities to cancer; Kibra MP Ken Okoth and Bomet Governor Joyce Labosso. There are reports that up to 60 parliamentarians are currently receiving treatment of cancer related conditions. There are certainly more poor Kenyans suffering silently, with tens of thousands dying each year from the deadly disease.

Cancer in Kenya has in recent years become a burning issue. Yet what is more worrying is the lack of urgency in how the government has sought to address this **scourge**. There have been proposals to build cancer screening centres countrywide for while now, yet this is yet to happen. Cancer incidents almost invariably start as misdiagnosis in many health facilities and by the time the patient gets to know what is ailing them, it is already too late. There are no doubt other cases that are unreported or undiagnosed until the patient dies. This can be attributed to the slow technological advancement in Africa. No wonder many cancer ailments are treated abroad, especially in India.

Cancer is caused by accumulated damage to genes. Such changes may be due to chance or exposure to a cancer causing substance. The cause of cancer may be environmental agents, viral or genetic factors. Another cause is lifestyle – related factors. This includes the abuse of drugs such as alcohol and tobacco, ultra – violet radiation in sunlight and consumption of some foods. Certain foods such as animal foods high in fats and proteins as well as highly processed foods are most likely to produce these harmful compounds when subjected to high temperatures. These include red meat, certain cheese, fried eggs, butter, margarine, cream cheese, mayonnaise oils and nuts.

We can do something to minimize the risk of contracting cancer. Foods that could lower the risk of cancer infection include carrots, broccoli, beans, berries, cinnamon, olive oil and turmeric. Physical exercise is so **indispensable** in the decreased risk of breast and colon cancer. Why did our forefathers rarely complain of diseases like cancer? We should try to ape the traditional feeding habits and choice of food and reduce of consumption of fast foods. The fight against cancer should not just be the government’s initiative, it also includes you and I.

- 39.** The first sentence of the passage suggests that;
- A. Cancer has become leprosy.
 - B. Leprosy has become cancer.
 - C. Leprosy in the recent time has become like ancient cancer.
 - D. Cancer in the recent time has become like ancient leprosy.
- 40.** Which one of the following is **NOT** a type of cancer according to the passage?
- A. Breast cancer.
 - B. Prostate cancer.
 - C. Basal cancer.
 - D. Tissue cancer.
- 41.** How many parliamentarians are currently receiving treatment of cancer?
- A. At most sixty parliamentarians.
 - B. Precisely sixty parliamentarians.
 - C. At least sixty parliamentarians.
 - D. Approximately sixty parliamentarians.
- 42.** The expression *‘a burning issue’* according to the passage means?
- A. An issue of great concern.
 - B. An issue that should be addressed.
 - C. An issue that burns.
 - D. A scalding issue.
- 43.** Which one of the following can best replace the word **‘scourge’** as used in the passage?
- A. Epidemic
 - B. Menace
 - C. Delinquent
 - D. Pandemic

44. According to the passage, which one of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the high cases of cancer fatalities?
- A. Misdiagnosis
 - B. Unreported or undiagnosed patients.
 - C. Technological advancements.
 - D. Failure to build cancer screening centres.
45. Which one of the following is not a cause of cancer?
- A. Environmental agents.
 - B. Rigorous physical exercise.
 - C. Life style – related factors.
 - D. Drug abuse.
46. How many types of cancer have been mentioned in the passage?
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Six
47. The word 'indispensable' as used in the passage could mean all the following **EXCEPT**?
- A. Crucial
 - B. Vital
 - C. Trivial
 - D. Essential
48. Why is the mention of forefathers important in the passage above?
- A. To help us realize how important they were.
 - B. To make us appreciate and respect them.
 - C. In order to make us realize that we should eat healthy foods.
 - D. In order to help us know that rural life was vital.
49. What does the writer mean by the expression '**you and I**' in the last sentence?
- A. Every stakeholder in the fight against cancer.
 - B. The reader and the writer.
 - C. Any other person.
 - D. Everybody else.
50. What is the best summary of the passage above?
- A. The causes, types and remedies for cancer.
 - B. Everybody in the fight against cancer.
 - C. Technological advancement in relation to cancer.
 - D. The government is not concerned about cancer.