



501007

KENYA NATIONAL ASSESSMENT SERIES
KCPE SECOND PREDICTION 20/21
501

- ENGLISH -
SECTION A: LANGUAGE
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. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in the question paper.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-
YOUR INDEX NUMBER
YOUR NAME
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e. School Code Number and the three-figure Candidate's Number) in the grid near the top of the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1-50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
10. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a dark line inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

For questions 23, choose the alternative that best completes the sentences

23. He was _____ exhausted that he collapsed.
A. quite
B. very
C. too
D. so

The correct answer is **D**.

On the answer sheet:

22. [A] [B] [C] [D]

23. [A] [B] [C] **D**

24. [A] [B] [C] [D]

25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 23, the box with letter **D** printed in it is marked.

11. 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 8 printed pages.

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

Change is never comfortable ___1___ indeed it can be painful. ___2___ there is a process that you will have to go ___3___ to become the person you ___4___ meant to be. Once you have identified what you have a passion ___5___, the next step is setting a goal and a plan to achieve it. Planning is very important because it gives you a way of ___6___ your activities. You can be very busy doing things ___7___ not making any progress. Without a plan in place, it's impossible to know where you should be at a given point in time.

First, ___8___ the end result that you desire. Once you do that, begin to ___9___ down the plan that will get you there.

Identifying a mentor is one of the ___10___ important decisions you will ever make. A mentor will help you ___11___ how your chosen career is likely to change.

As you grow ___12___ you can block out undesirable elements in your surroundings.

Your friends play a big role in the way you finally ___13___. It is important to surround ___14___ with people who challenge you. Look at your situation objectively and ___15___ what strength and weakness you have as an individual.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. ! | B. ; | C. . | D. : |
| 2. | A. Initiate | B. Initials | C. Initial | D. Initially |
| 3. | A. was | B. through | C. by | D. into |
| 4. | A. to | B. is | C. were | D. are |
| 5. | A. through | B. in | C. by | D. for |
| 6. | A. assessing | B. estimating | C. analyzing | D. testing |
| 7. | A. and | B. but | C. although | D. so |
| 8. | A. discern | B. develop | C. determine | D. detect |
| 9. | A. lie | B. lay | C. lain | D. laid |
| 10. | A. better | B. more | C. less | D. most |
| 11. | A. know | B. understand | C. comprehend | D. think |
| 12. | A. elder | B. elderly | C. older | D. old |
| 13. | A. turnout | B. turn up | C. turn about | D. turn Over |
| 14. | A. oneself | B. yourselves | C. themselves | D. yourself |
| 15. | A. recognize | B. discover | C. see | D. decide |

For question 16 to 18, choose the sentence that means the same as the underlined one

16. He couldn't lend me the money I needed.
A. He refused to lend me money I needed.
B. He was reluctant to lend me the money I needed
C. He delayed to lend me the money I needed
D. He was unable to lend me the money I needed
17. But for his generosity I would have spent the night in the cold.
A. He was generous because I spent the night in the cold
B. I spent the night in the cold because he was generous
C. I did not spend the night in the cold because he was generous
D. He was not generous because I spent the night in the cold
18. Despite being warned, they proceeded with the journey.
A. In spite of being warned they did not proceed with the journey
B. Although they had been warned they still proceeded with the journey
C. Even if they were warned, they would still proceed with the journey
D. Much as they had been warned, they still proceeded with the journey

For question 19 to 22 choose the word (s) that can best complete the questions below

19. The little evidence _____ he gave made the judge convict her
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. that's

20. Ann as well as her friend's _____ arrived for the party
A. have
B. have had
C. has
D. has have
21. The sailor held the _____ end of the rope and pulled
A. thinner
B. thinnest
C. thin
D. more thinner
22. They have put up a _____ building
A. five-storey ,spacious ,modern, magnificent
B. magnificent, spacious, modern five-storey
C. five-storey, magnificent , spacious, modern
D. spacious, modern, five-storey, magnificent

For question 23 and 24, fill in the blank spaces with the correctly spelt words

23. A _____ is work that requires special skills and training
A. proffession
B. profession
C. profesion
D. proffesion
24. The class teacher warned Kerubo against _____
A. abseintism
B. absenteesim
C. absenteeism
D. absentism

For question 25 Choose a sentence that is correctly punctuated

25. A. How interesting the day was?
B. How interesting the day was.
C. How interesting the day was!
D. How interesting the day was,

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

Hellen, Juma and Nekesa had been overjoyed to learn that they had done very well in the KCPE examination. The three had been in the same class for most of their primary school years. Their teachers had always encouraged them to be well behaved and to set high academic goals. Consequently, they worked hard and always took up the top three positions in class.

Soon, Hellen, Juma and Nekesa were in secondary school. The two girls went to Bijika Secondary School while Juma went to Peak High School. Unfortunately for him, that is **as far as the good story goes**. Although he had scored A's in every subject, Juma allowed himself to get into bad company. He sometimes sneaked out of school and engaged in smoking and drinking. He did not pay much attention to classwork or the teachers' advice. His performance dropped drastically. Many boys who had scored much lower marks at the KCPE examination did many times better than him.

One day, when they were in Form II, Hellen met Juma at an inter-schools sports meeting. His school shirt was dirty, untucked and had some buttons missing. Hellen had already heard about his declining performance and she decided to have a word with him.

"Juma", she said, 'how are you?'

"I am okay", he replied with an absent minded smile.

Hellen paused for a moment and then she said 'Somehow you look different. Your eyes look red and sleepy. Is anything the matter? I have heard that you are always at the bottom of your class. Do you remember how you used to score higher marks than anybody else in our class? Have you forgotten how we used to call you "top chop" Please think about your future.'

"Aah", Juma softly interrupted. "Don't lecture me! I am reading all right. Can't you see I am in school?" When they parted, Hellen went away with a heavy heart. The next thing she heard was that Juma had been expelled from school because he needed money to spend on wrong habits, Juma started stealing money and other items from fellow students. He had been caught selling a shirt he had stolen from a school-mate.

Hellen and Nekesa discussed the sad story of their former class-mate.

"Nekesa my dear", Hellen said, 'we must work very hard and make our parents and teachers proud of us.'

Nekesa agreed with Hellen, but at the back of her mind, something was disturbing her. There was this man, an accountant, who kept writing to her and telling her things that made her feel very pleased with herself. Once in a while, she had accepted gifts from him. One day he had said to her, 'I take care of a lot of money. I have a lot of it myself. I have a good house with many nice things... Do you really think you should continue with school . . . to keep on reading? Nekesa, can't you see what I am offering you?'

For a week, Nekesa thought about the offer. She began to see in her **mind's eye** lots of beautiful dresses and shoes, good furniture, maybe a car-all coming from the accountant.

Nekesa usually did well in mathematics and science. But around this period, during one science lesson, she found herself unable to do some simple experiments in the laboratory.

Nekesa now felt very confused indeed. She decided to tell Hellen about her divided interests. She wanted to do well in school and become an engineer or a doctor, but the accountant and his offers were also very **tempting**.

Hellen listened very carefully. Then she kindly reminded her of the advice they had been given on good behaviour and hard work; how they had been encouraged to maintain high academic and moral standards.

"Don't you remember also that we were told some of those promises men make sound colourful but in reality they are not true? My own goal is to achieve a very high standard of education, become a teacher or a very educated business woman. Do not give in to those lies, Nekesa."

Nekesa was grateful to Hellen for bringing her back to reality. She decided to have nothing to do with the accountant again. The two girls reminded each other that they would not want to be like Juma who was now the talk of the village.

"What a wasted brain", many had rightly said.

26. From the first paragraph, we can conclude that the teachers
- A. ordered the pupils to work hard.
 - B. pleaded with the pupils to work hard.
 - C. advised the pupils to work hard.
 - D. requested the pupils to work hard.
27. The three pupils did well in the KCPE examination because
- A. they worked very hard at their studies.
 - B. they were in the same class most of their primary school years.
 - C. they were really determined to get to secondary school.
 - D. their teachers worked very hard to make them pass.
28. '*... as far as the good story goes*' means
- A. Juma and the two girls did not go to the same secondary school.
 - B. Juma did not do well at secondary school.
 - C. Juma's performance got worse when he went to secondary school.
 - D. Juma's - success ends with his admission to secondary school.
29. Juma *allowed himself* to get into bad company means
- A. Juma got into bad company.
 - B. Juma did not resist getting into bad company.
 - C. Juma started behaving badly.
 - D. Juma did not set himself high moral standards.
30. Which of the following combinations of adjectives would best describe Juma's appearance at the sports meeting?
- A. Untidy, shaggy and sad
 - B. Dirty, careless and dull
 - C. Sleepy, rough and confused
 - D. Dirty, unkempt and sleepy
31. Why did Hellen remind Juma of their primary school days?
- A. To remind him how he used to score high marks.
 - B. To boast about their past performance.
 - C. To encourage him to improve his academic performance.
 - D. To show him that he looked different.
32. Why was Juma finally expelled from school?
- A. He engaged in smoking and drinking.
 - B. He stole from his school-mates.
 - C. He got into wrong company and learnt bad habits.
 - D. He refused to heed his teachers' advice.
33. Why did Nekesa find herself unable to do some simple experiments in the laboratory?
- A. She had seen beautiful dresses, shoes, furniture and a car.
 - B. Something was disturbing her at the back of her mind.
 - C. She was thinking about the accountant and his offers.
 - D. She was thinking about the drop in Juma's performance.

34. After listening to Hellen, Nekesa decided
- A. not to become like Juma.
 - B. to keep away from the accountant.
 - C. not to have a wasted brain.
 - D. to come back to real life.
35. From the information given in the passage we can conclude that the accountant was
- A. selfish.
 - B. kind.
 - C. generous.
 - D. honest.
36. Of the three students, Hellen appears to be the most
- A. hardworking.
 - B. responsible.
 - C. intelligent.
 - D. obedient.
37. Which of the following sayings least applies to the passage?
- A. Bad company ruins good morals.
 - B. All that glitters is not gold.
 - C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 - D. Patience pays.
38. From the conversation between Hellen and Juma we can conclude that
- A. Juma wanted Hellen to leave him alone.
 - B. Juma wanted Hellen to stop talking to him.
 - C. Juma wanted Hellen to stop reminding him of the past.
 - D. Juma wanted Hellen to know that he was still in school.

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

Knowledge of the properties of fabrics is essential to enable you to make good choices because new fabrics are appearing all the time. You need practical information about different fabrics so that you can shop wisely and dress well. Fabrics vary in strength, warmth, and wash-ability and so on. There are three main things that give them these characteristics.

The most important factor is the fibre or fibres from which the fabric is made. Some fibres are strong and make a strong yarn and fabric while others are weak and give a weak fabric. Next in importance is the type of yarn made from the fibre. Is it thin or thick, tightly or loosely twisted? A tightly twisted yarn, for example, will be stronger than a loosely twisted one. Lastly, the way the fabric is made must be examined. Which type of weaving or knitting has been used? A thick fluffy cloth will be warmer than a thin smooth fabric made of the same fibre.

One function of clothes is to help to keep the temperature of the body at about 37°C. Therefore in cold weather the heat produced by the body must not be allowed to escape, but in warm weather and during exercise the body needs to lose heat to prevent the body temperature rising. For cold weather it is sensible to choose a fabric which retains heat, which does not 'conduct' heat away from the body. Air is an insulator, and any fabric which traps a lot of air between the threads and against your skin will be warm, as well as being light. The amount of air in a fabric is the most important factor in determining its warmth. In addition, the fibres themselves are good conductors of heat. A good example of these is linen. Other fibres like wool and silk are poor conductors of heat. Wool is also a crimped or wavy fibre, so that air is always trapped in woollen yarns and fabrics and makes them warm.

For clothes to stay smart they must not crease easily and become baggy and shapeless. This is particularly important for clothes which are worn everyday. However it matters less for clothes which are only worn for a few hours. Fabrics which do not crease easily are called resilient - one of the best examples is silk, which if **crumpled** into a tight ball in the palm of your hand will spring out un-creased when released.

It is **common knowledge** that some fabrics get dirty faster than others. Clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest. Hairy, rough or fluffy surfaces pick up the dirt which is caught on the minute hairs of the fibres. Linen fibres are long and smooth, making smooth threads and smooth fabrics which remain clean longer. Wool fibres have rough scales on them, so that the fabrics always get dirty faster than linen ones under similar conditions.

Another factor that should be considered in choosing clothing is safety. Many children and adults are injured and some killed each year from burning clothing. Children's clothes particularly nightwear and party clothes should be made from **material** which does not catch fire or which will only do so with difficulty, and will not flare up. In this category of materials are wool, silk, thin nylon fabrics with 'safe from fire' labels and flame-proofed cotton.

39. Knowledge of properties of fabrics is essential because it enables us to
- A. dress very smartly.
 - B. choose fabrics wisely.
 - C. identify new fabrics.
 - D. get practical information.
40. Some fabrics are strong because they have
- A. tightly twisted yarn.
 - B. loose thick yarn.
 - C. loosely twisted yarn.
 - D. tight thick yarn.
41. Which of the following statements is **not** true according to the passage?
- A. Fabrics made from the same fibre can differ.
 - B. The type of weaving or knitting determines the warmth of a fabric.
 - C. A type of weaving or knitting determines the quality of the fabric
 - D. A thick smooth fabric will be cooler than a thick fluffy cloth made of the same fibre.
42. Why is it necessary to wear warm clothes during cold weather?
- A. In order to increase the body temperature.
 - B. To prevent any heat from escaping.
 - C. To keep the temperature always at 37°C.
 - D. In order to maintain the normal body temperature.
43. The amount of air trapped in a fabric
- A. Improves the quality of the fabric.
 - B. Determines the weight of the fabric.
 - C. Conducts heat out of the body.
 - D. Makes the fabric baggy and shapeless.
44. Clothes made of silk are suitable for everyday wear because they
- A. do not burn easily.
 - B. are poor conductors of heat.
 - C. are always smart.
 - D. do not crease easily.

45. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'crumple'?
- A. Wrinkled.
 - B. Squeezed.
 - C. Folded.
 - D. Pleated.
46. The phrase '*common knowledge*' as used in the passage means information that is
- A. for everybody.
 - B. found everywhere.
 - C. widely known
 - D. easy to get.
47. Why do clothes with smooth finishes stay clean longest?
- A. They do not have tiny hairs.
 - B. They are not worn often.
 - C. They are not rough and fluffy.
 - D. They do not crease easily.
48. Which of the following would you **least** consider in choosing clothing for children?
- A. Safety.
 - B. Warmth.
 - C. Strength.
 - D. Smartness.
49. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?
- A. Burning clothing causes deaths each year.
 - B. Burning clothing affects both children and adults each year.
 - C. More children than adults are victims of burning clothing each year.
 - D. Most of those injured by burning clothing die each year.
50. Which of the following is the **most** suitable title for this passage?
- A. Choice of clothing.
 - B. Functions of clothes.
 - C. Properties of fabrics.
 - D. Types of fabrics.