**KPSEA -ENGLISH - GRADE 6 EXAM TERM 1 2023**

**Read the passage and then answer questions 1 to 4.**

Every child has a number of rights, some of which they know and some they don't. A child enjoys the right to education when he or she is taken to school and all the academic needs met in good time. Right to shelter is enjoyed when a child is provided with somewhere good to live. This protects them from harsh weather conditions like cold. Children must also be provided with nutritious meals as a way of meeting their right to good food. Other rights include right to play which helps them relate well with their friends and agemates and right to air their views. However, they should know their responsibilities both in school and at home. For instance, it is their responsibility to help in cleaning and taking good care of property. -

1. A child enjoys his or her right to education when
   1. his or her parent provides good clothes 7. for him or her.
   2. he or she is exposed to academic activities and needs met early enough.
   3. his or her parent gives him or her good food.
   4. he or she is allowed to air his or her views
2. According to this passage, how is right to play helpful to a child? It makes them
   1. pass school tests.
   2. grow stronger and stronger.
   3. interact with their friends.
   4. open minded.
3. Which one of the following child rights has not been highlighted in the passage? Right to
   1. play.
   2. education.
   3. entertainment.
   4. feeding.
4. The writer says that it is the responsibility of a child to
   1. help in cleaning and take care of property.
   2. help in cleaning.
   3. take good care of proper
   4. provide basic needs for his or her family.

**Read the following conversation and then answer questions 5 to 9.**

Toti:         Hello Hamsa. How are you doing? You have really grown tall this year. Almost the height of our class teacher Mr. Tosha.  
Hamsa:   Haa! Toti I'm doing well. You have grown tall as well. Christmas was well with you, right? As a matter of fact, you are already taller                   than Mr. Tosha!  
Toti:         I think this has been made possible because I have always followed the rule of three that Ms Kobole taught us.  
Hamsa:   The rule of three? What is that? During all of her lessons in Home Science, I have never heard of such.  
Toti:         Ob! Hamsa. I can remember that the day the teacher taught us that, you had gone for a competition in Marema school. The rule                    of  three simply means eating a meal with the right amounts of energy giving foods, protective foods and body building foods.   
Hamsa:    In other words, a balanced diet, ult?  
Toti:          Exactly. This has really helped me maintain good health.  
Hamsa:    I have actually been doing the same. Additionally, I have been drinking enough of clean and safe water and exercising regularly.  
Toti:         That is right Hamsa. In our meals, we also need to include minerals such as iron, phosphorous and calcium.

1. According to this conversation, what is the similarity between Toti and Hamsa?
   1. They are both short boys.
   2. Both of them are taller than their class teacher.
   3. They have both grown tall.
   4. Both of them have grown short.
2. Where was Hamsa when Toti learned about the rule of three from Ms Kobole?
   1. At home.
   2. in the field.
   3. Playing.
   4. In Marema school.
3. In simpler terms, the rule of three means,eating
   1. fruits and vegetables.
   2. a balanced diet.
   3. adequate food.
   4. food in adequate amounts.
4. According to the conversation, the rule of three doesn't involve
   1. locally available foods.
   2. body building foods.
   3. energy giving foods.
   4. protective foods.
5. All the following minerals have been mentioned in the passage except
   1. iron.
   2. vitamins.
   3. calcium.
   4. phosphorous.

**Read the passage and then answer questions 10 to 12.**

Many people, especially the young ones, do not really understand or even imagine how people in the past stayed without clothes on them or just had pieces of animal hides and skins barely covering their bodies, imagining this even looks funny. Look at this, young boys and girls seated naked and their teacher gets in class with parts of the body visible to all!

Nowadays, clothes are made in all styles and fashions for all people, young and old. There are suits, vitenge, scarfs, headgears and ties. Others wear necklaces, bracelets, bangles, earrings and others. A part from clothing, there are fashion shows which are organized where different designers bring models who wear their styles and compete infront of judges and spectators.

1. What is unimaginable to many people?  How
   1. people lived in the past.
   2. clothes were made in the past.
   3. people stayed without clothes in the past.
   4. old people made clothes in the past.
2. What was used in the past as clothes?
   1. Animal hids and skins.
   2. Pieces of animals.
   3. Pieces of papers.
   4. Leaves and grass.
3. Who bring mods to fashion shows?
   1. Competitors.
   2. Designers.
   3. Judges.
   4. Spectators.

**Read the pessage and then answer questions 13 to 15.**

I hardly slept that night. I kept on thinking about the following day. We were to have a schoo! trip to Amboseli National Park. Those who had paid for the trip were lucky. They would see many animals like zebras, elephants, gazelles, buffaloes and giraffes among others. My parents had made the payment and I would accompany the other pups.

We were to travel by bus. The bus arrived very early in the morning. The class teacher read the list as we boarded the bus. I selected a seat next to the window where I would enjoy locking outside as we travelled.

1. The writer kept on thinking about
   1. the animals they would see.
   2. the next day.
   3. Amboseli National Park.
   4. those who were lucky.
2. According to this passage, who were unlucky? Those who
   1. would see different animals.
   2. never paid for the trip.
   3. paid for the trip.
   4. were in the writer's class.
3. The writer would accompany other pupils because
   1. they had paid for him.
   2. their class teacher said so.
   3. he liked their company.
   4. he had paid for the trip.

**Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 16 to 29. For each blank.space. select the best alternative from the choices given.**

I love school \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ a lot. This is because I get more time to do what I love. Teachers sometimes give us assignments to keep us \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_ during this period. They know we usually don't read our\_\_\_18\_\_\_ and this makes us forget everything we learn during the school term. I \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ my assignment within the first two weeks so that I have the rest of the time to \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 16. | holidays | buildings | breaktime | days |
| 17. | idle | busy | lazy | worked |
| 18. | books | notes | own | work |
| 19. | begin | start | finished | complete |
| 20. | play | work | study | write |

**For questions 21 to 23. choose the correct question tags to complete the sentences.**

1. Yesterday you were late for classes,
   1. were'nt you?
   2. were you?
   3. aren't you?
   4. are you?
2. I am the tallest basketball player,
   1. am I?
   2. aren't I?
   3. can't I?
   4. isn't it?
3. She did not come to school yesterday,
   1. didn't she?
   2. did he?
   3. did she?
   4. didn't she?

**For questions 24 10 27. choose the correct conjuctions to complete the sentences.**

1. Muthoni won the race \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was given a trophy.
   1. but
   2. and
   3. yet
   4. because
2. France played very well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost the final to Argentina.
   1. also
   2. or
   3. but
   4. for
3. You can either buy a smartphone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new suit.
   1. or
   2. because
   3. for
   4. since.
4. We have been here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  eight in the morning.
   1. but
   2. for
   3. yet
   4. since

**For questions 28 to 30, choose the best alternative to complete the given sentences.**

1. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in the jar.
   1. some
   2. a lot of
   3. lots of
   4. a lot
2. Elders are people who have lived
   1. more.
   2. life.
   3. a lot.
   4. a lot of.
3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an apple everyday.
   1. bought
   2. but
   3. buying
   4. buyer

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. B
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. B
29. C
30. A