

SIGNAL EXAMS 2020
SECOND K.C.P.E. SIGNAL

ENGLISH
SECTION A:
LANGUAGE

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

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 this question booklet.

HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

4. Use only an ordinary pencil.

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 question 25, choose the correct question tag to complete the sentence given.

- 25.** He is not a good boy, _____
- A. isn't he?
 - B. is he not?
 - C. is it?
 - D. is he?

The correct answer is **D (is he?)**

5. | A | B | C | D | **15.** | A | B | C | D | **25.** | A | B | C | D | **35.** | A | B | C | D | **45.** | A | B | C | D |

On the answer sheet

In the set of boxes numbered **25**, 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 7 printed pages

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

After a hard day's job, we feel _____ 1 _____ to give the body a rest by going to sleep. There are _____ 2 _____ when you can be overcome by sleep immediately _____ 3 _____ taking a heavy meal, _____ 4 _____ it is lunch, supper or any other _____ 5 _____, this can easily happen.

When you sleep, the whole body _____ 6 _____, including the brain _____ 7 _____ must always remain active as long as you are awake. It is only when you fall asleep that the brain becomes _____ 8 _____ peace because when you wake up, the brain starts _____ 9 _____, irrespective of whether you have opened your eyes or not.

It is, _____ 10 _____, not true to say that we sleep when we go to bed. There are times when you can nurse sleep for _____ 11 _____ a long time and when you are about to _____ 12 _____ up, it comes without a warning. Some people dream while others snore while sleeping. It is _____ 13 _____ to note that those who snore while sleeping do so without their _____ 14 _____ and when later told of _____ 15 _____ they snored loudly, they are likely to deny.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. proud | B. good | C. great | D. sure |
| 2. A. reasons | B. times | C. ways | D. cases |
| 3. A. during | B. after | C. before | D. while |
| 4. A. if | B. because | C. as | D. whether |
| 5. A. food | B. dish | C. meal | D. diet |
| 6. A. lies | B. relaxes | C. snores | D. sleeps |
| 7. A. which | B. who | C. whose | D. and |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 9. A. waking | B. walking | C. waiting | D. working |
| 10. A. moreover | B. however | C. although | D. in addition to |
| 11. A. that | B. just | C. such | D. even |
| 12. A. try | B. stay | C. let | D. give |
| 13. A. funny | B. true | C. interesting | D. shocking |
| 14. A. knowledge | B. pleasure | C. decision | D. plan |
| 15. A. how | B. why | C. where | D. when |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the option which best fills the blank space in the sentences below.

16. Kiveu _____ have gone to the hospital if he knew he was sick.
A. should
B. may
C. could
D. would.
17. We write our work _____ ink in our school.
A. with
B. in
C. by
D. of.

For questions 18 and 19, choose the sentence that means the same as the underlined one.

18. You ought to help the less fortunate.
A. You will help the less fortunate.
B. You may help the less fortunate.
C. You have to help the less fortunate.
D. You should help the less fortunate.
19. As soon as the bell rang, we left for home.
A. No sooner had the bell rang than we left for home.
B. We left for home when the bell rang.
C. We left for home as the bell rang.
D. We left for home after the bell rang.

For question 20 and 21, choose the best alternative that means the opposite of the underlined word.

20. Our neighbour is a mean man.
A. greedy
B. thrifty
C. generous
D. unkind
21. This knife has become blunt.
A. dull
B. sharp
C. old
D. rusty

For questions 22 and 23, choose the best arrangement of the given sentences to make sensible paragraphs.

22. (i) *Your luggage must be received and recorded at this time.*
(ii) *No passenger is allowed to board the train when it starts moving.*
(iii) *The train leaves the station at exactly five o'clock.*
(iv) *You are expected to reach there half an hour before.*
A. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
B. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
C. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
D. (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
23. (i) *My father paid the bill before we left.*
(ii) *A waiter came and asked us to place our orders.*
(iii) *We got the menu immediately we sat down.*
(iv) *We ate the food then took a drink of water.*
A. (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
B. (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
C. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
D. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

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

24. A. "It is dangerous to run across the road" warned the policemen.
B. "It is dangerous to run across the road?" warned the policemen.
C. "It is dangerous to run across the road," warned the policemen.
D. "It is dangerous to run across the road!" warned the policemen.
25. A. All the Standard Eight pupils of Sunira Primary School are present today.
B. All the Standard eight pupils of Sunira Primary school are present today.
C. All the standard Eight pupils of Sunira primary school are present today.
D. All the standard eight pupils of Sunira Primary School are present today.

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

Everybody was busy at the market. As usual, it was noisy and it was always said that business was at its best when it was noisiest. The more there were people at the market, the better it was for both sellers and buyers. If a seller became rigid with his or her goods, an alternative seller was there to cash in.

Sola is one woman whom everybody knew for the wrong reason though it was also impossible to avoid her. She sold a variety of grains at her market stall and during harvesting, she took advantage of those who were desperate. She bought their grains, stored them and just a few months later, resold the grains to them at double the price. Many women cursed her for being too exorbitant but she maintained that whoever did not want to buy from her was free to go elsewhere. They went nowhere for her corner was always crowded with grumbling women; she took their money and put into her moneybag as she laughed.

It all started like a normal confusion. A few women left the market in a hurry, going after some running excited children. Their destination was a huge tree by the roadside. Under the tree were two men. One, who wore a turban on his head, was busy telling the small gathering how he could double whatever amount of money instantly by simply praying for it. The excited children took the balances they had from the shopping and sure enough, the man passed it to his assistant who put it into a black carton and offered a prayer in a language only him could understand and brought out the doubled amount soon after. The children cheered and more money dropped into his hand.

As the crowd grew bigger and bigger, the business at the market reduced. Then, someone whispered to Sola that her customers had gone to have their money doubled before they could return and buy her grains. Sola was not the type to let such opportunities go and so, she pleaded with some strange woman who stood there neither buying anything nor showing any signs of moving. She was not to sell the grains but just to tell the customers to wait for Sola.

Her arrival under the tree was recognised with cheers. A clear path was cleared to enable her reach the turbaned man. She started the game in a small way and kept increasing as she won big sums. A section of the crowd cheered her to add more while some women requested her to lend them some money for doubling, to be refunded within minutes but her answer was a retort that just amused the crowd. Her deposits kept 'reaping' big as they were and she did not disappoint.

It was growing dusk when the turbaned man announced that he would be closing for the day. His assistant started packing their belongings and it was at this time that Sola removed her money bag, counted the contents and handed over the contents to the assistant who was already moving towards his bicycle. The man took the money, walked towards his prayer corner and embarked on the prayers. However, it was not clearly known when and how the man **slithere!** away from the crowd. Sola turned to the turbaned man for his money, only for him to ask her if he ever touched it. The crowd jeered and laughed loudly. She was enraged but the man too, took his bicycle and rode away.

Back at the market, Sola's trouble was far from over. What she found of her grains was just a fraction. The rest had been sold by the stranger and she too had disappeared with her money; call it double tragedy.

26. According to the first paragraph, a busy market is
- when everybody makes noise there
 - when both sellers and buyers are engaged in trade
 - where there is no organisation
 - everybody minds their own business.
27. If there are more sellers at the market than buyers, it is likely that
- buyers would easily buy the goods at cheaper price
 - there would be more noise than usual
 - everybody at the market would remain silent
 - the price of goods being sold would increase.
28. What would happen to a seller who is rigid with the price of his goods?
- He would make higher profit than others.
 - He may not attract buyers.
 - Only rigid buyers would buy from him.
 - His goods would be bought at higher price.
29. Which of the following words below would best describe Sola?
- Popular
 - Strange
 - Unpredictable
 - Famous.
30. Why do you think some women sold their grains to Sola?
- They had more crops than they needed.
 - To maintain friendship with Sola.
 - They were desperately in need of money.
 - They had agreed with Sola to do business.
31. Putting other women's money in her money bag as she laughed shows that Sola was
- ignorant
 - cautious
 - steady
 - arrogant.
32. When some women left the market to follow the excited children, it shows that they
- were curious
 - were active
 - wanted some adventure
 - intended to attract more women.
33. Why do you think someone whispered to Sola about her customers?
- Her presence was required under the tree.
 - This was to alert her of the ongoing.
 - She was the only one left at the market.
 - She had not sold grains to all the women.
34. A clear path was created for Sola as she arrived because
- everybody knew she would lose her money
 - she had been invited to go there
 - they were eager to see her engage with the two
 - they wanted to cheer her as her money gets doubled.
35. Sola started the money doubling game in a small way
- since that is what all others had done
 - to cushion her in case of a loss
 - as she did not intend to stay long there
 - because she had always won.
36. The word 'slithered' has been used in the sixth paragraph. It attributes the assistant to a
- snake
 - bat
 - cat
 - snail
37. At what time do you think Sola lost her money?
- Immediately she gave it to the assistant.
 - When she asked for her doubled money.
 - As soon as the crowd started jeering.
 - While the prayer was going on.
38. The best summary for this passage would be
- people should avoid crowded places.
 - being treated in a special way can lead to a disaster.
 - one cannot be lucky all the time
 - it is easy to identify false prayers.

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

Parents always feel concerned when told that their child tells lies. However, lie-telling can give us a window into understanding children's social and cognitive development.

Development psychologists have been examining lying for several decades, uncovering that telling lies appears when a child is around two years of age. It is not until a child reaches four years when majority of children will lie to conceal misdeeds and this high rate of lying persists throughout childhood.

Unfortunately, the lying does not stop there. It has been established that all age groups of people tell lies. Lying increases steadily from childhood but comes to its climax at adolescence. As one grows into adulthood, it decreases but never disappears.

How does a person's ability to tell a lie develop? What happens during the pre-school years that help the children to tell their first lie? Lying may seem like a simple act but a successful lie requires a great deal of skill. To tell a lie, a child must first understand that other people can have different beliefs and knowledge than they do and that these beliefs can be false.

The fun in lying around the age of four occurs around the time that the children begin to master the ability to think about others' false beliefs. This ability has been found to be related to an increase in children's lying. To tell a lie, a child first understands that other people can be better than them in one way or the other. That does not mean they are inferior and thus, should resort to lying to match their counterparts.

Once children understand that they can instill false beliefs by telling a lie, they then need to use the same skills to prevent them from stammering and their memory to remain focused on the lie they have told. It is also believed that children with greater performance, more so in memory tasks, are more likely to tell lies. They ensure that they remain consistent in telling the lies.

Although children's lies can be guided, the research suggest that lying is often motivated by social factors. Children between the age of three and eight years who have at least one sibling, were likely to cheat in a game compared to those without siblings. Children with younger siblings were more likely to lie about their cheating compared to children who are the youngest sibling.

Having siblings allows for people who can encourage and normalize cheating behaviours. Being an older sibling gives children the opportunity to potentially manipulate their younger siblings. This makes them feel superior and important.

39. Parents always feel concerned when their children tell lies because
- it starts when the children are very young
 - it is acceptable in the society
 - the children even know they are lying
 - even adults tell lies to children.
40. How long have development psychologists been examining lying?
- More than ten years.
 - Unknown period of time.
 - Some years.
 - About ten years.
41. A four-year old child is expected to tell lies
- to show a stage in growth
 - for the sake of lying
 - to confirm that he's normal
 - to cover up misdeed.
42. Why is telling lies among children expected to persist through children?
- They enjoy telling lies among themselves.
 - They interact with more children as they grow up.
 - The reasons for lying keep changing.
 - No one is concerned about the lies they tell.
43. The most affected people in telling lies are the
- under two-year old
 - adults
 - adolescents
 - four-year old and above.
44. The decrease in telling lies as one grows towards adulthood could be due to
- realisation of the evil of telling lies
 - receiving punishment from lie telling offence
 - being choosy on who to tell lies
 - reasons for lying to others decrease with time.
45. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- Four-year olds are the best at telling lies.
 - Many children tell lies because they copy from adults.
 - Children tell lies without knowing they are doing so.
 - No one is safe from telling lies.
46. Children are likely to tell their first lie at pre- school
- since they are not knowledgeable at that time
 - to convince their teachers of their growth
 - because they interact with more peers
 - so as to tell less lies in future.
47. A successful lie is one in which the
- the liar is in adolescent stage
 - the liar is not found out
 - the liar is not known
 - the lie makes the teller succeed.
48. Why should a liar's memory remain focused?
- A liar should remember all lies of the past.
 - To improve his skills in future.
 - He could be found out if another version came up.
 - In order to match their counterparts.
49. Stopping telling lies completely
- is not practical
 - starts at early stage
 - happens to adults only
 - would make a child likable.
50. The best title for this passage would be
- Telling lies and its disadvantages.
 - Growth of children in a family set up.
 - Habits which children pick as they grow up.
 - How children develop to become liars.

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