



THE FINAL CURVE

K.C.P.E TRIAL -2020

-ENGLISH-

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 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 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

In the Question Booklet:

16. Choose the correctly spelt word
A. beautiful
B. recieve
C. acqintance
D. lighteng

The correct answer is A. (beautiful)

On the Answer sheet:

16. [A] [B] [C] [D]

17. [A] [B] [C] [D]

18. [A] [B] [C] [D]

19. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 17, 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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TURN OVER

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 to 15. Select the best alternative to fill in the blank spaces.

___1___ holiday, James visited his uncle ___2___ lives in Mombasa. Uncle Sam had ___3___ promised to take him to Haller Park where he worked ___4___ a tour guide. No sooner had James arrived ___5___ his uncle took him for lunch in a four-star hotel ___6___ the city centre. He asked James to ___7___ anything he wanted to eat. As soon as they had ___8___ the bill, they set off for ___9___ park. It took them roughly ___10___ minutes to get there. Once they had paid the entrance fee, James learnt that they ___11___ tour the park ___12___ a bus. They got aboard the bus and went round the park enjoying the exciting ___13___ of many types of wild animals. James was happy to see elephants that ___14___ around graceful. Later, they ___15___ back to the reception and left for his uncle's house.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. During | B. Last | C. Over | D. In |
| 2. | A. whom | B. which | C. whose | D. who |
| 3. | A. previously | B. somehow | C. soon | D. already |
| 4. | A. for | B. with | C. as | D. in |
| 5. | A. that | B. than | C. when | D. then |
| 6. | A. in | B. of | C. at | D. with |
| 7. | A. ask | B. request | C. say | D. order |
| 8. | A. checked | B. arranged | C. shown | D. footed |
| 9. | A. the | B. a | C. any | D. that |
| 10. | A. forty five | B. fourty five | C. forty-five | D. fortyty-five |
| 11. | A. would | B. could | C. will | D. shall |
| 12. | A. with | B. by | C. in | D. on |
| 13. | A. site | B. sight | C. cite | D. spot |
| 14. | A. had walked | B. were walking | C. had been walking | D. have walked |
| 15. | A. returned | B. retreated | C. went | D. arrived |

In questions 16 to 18, choose the alternative that means the same as the underlined sentence.

16. "My friend did not go to school last week."

Edwin said

- A. Edwin said that his friend did not go to school the week before.
- B. Edwin said that his friend had not gone to school the previous week.
- C. Edwin said that his friend did not go to school last week.
- D. Edwin said that his friend had not gone to school the following week.

17. Several delegates attended the conference.

- A. Many delegates attended the conference.
- B. Some delegates attended the conference.
- C. A few delegates attended the conference.
- D. A number of delegates attended the conference

18. Pupils must keep their books neat.

- A. Pupils should keep their books neat.
- B. Pupils ought to keep their books neat.
- C. Pupils have to keep their books neat.
- D. Pupils may keep their books neat.

In questions 19 and 20, choose the alternative that best completes the sentence.

19. The sick man had _____ in bed for several days before he got medication.

- A. lied
- B. lay
- C. lay
- D. lain

20. A lot of people were _____ in the battle between the two communities.

- A. wounded
- B. injured
- C. hurt
- D. damaged

In questions 21 and 22, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated.

21. A. "Mike," said John, "you haven't given me your book."

B. "Mike," said John, "You haven't given me your book."

C. "Mike," said John." "You haven't given me your book."

D. Mike said, "John you haven't given me your book."

22. A. "Its a cold day, isn't it," said Jacob.

B. "If s a cold day, isn't it," said Jacob.

C. "It's a cold day, isn't it?" said Jacob.

D. "Its a cold day, isn't it?" said Jacob.

Use the information below to answer questions 23 to 25.

Four boys went to the National park. They saw different kinds of animals. Kimeu and Ochieng saw some lions attacking a herd of zebras although the former, as well as Njenga and Kibeta saw a few antelopes feeding on shrubs. All the boys but Ochieng saw elephants that were doing everything possible to rescue their calf from a park of hyenas. Had the other boys followed Njenga to the river, then they wouldn't have failed to see the crocodile that was highly noticeable at the bank of the river.

23. How many animals did Kimeu See?
- A. Six
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Three
24. Which statement is **untrue** according to the above information?
- A. Hyenas were seen by all the boys apart from one boy.
 - B. Crocodile was seen by the least number of boys.
 - C. Kibet and Njenga saw equal number of animals.
 - D. Zebras were seen by only two boys.
25. Which animals were seen by the most number of boys?
- A. Crocodile
 - B. Zebras
 - C. Elephants
 - D. Lions

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

Once, there was a frog who lived in the middle of a swamp. His entire family had lived in that swamp for generations, but this particular frog decided that he had quite enough wetness to last him a lifetime. He decided that he was going to find a dry place to live instead. The only thing that separated him from the dry land was a swampy, muddy, swiftly flowing river. But the river was home to all sorts of slippery, slithering snakes that loved nothing better than a good plump frog for dinner, so the frog didn't dare try to swim across.

The snakes hissed and jeered at him, daring him to come closer but he refused. Occasionally they would slither closer, jaws open to attack, but the frog always leaped out of the way. But no matter how far upstream he searched or how far downstream, the frog wasn't able to find a way across the water. He had felt certain that there would be a bridge, or a place where the banks come together, yet all he found was more reeds and water. After a while, even the snakes stopped teasing him and went off in search of easier prey.

The frog sighed in frustration and sat to sulk in the rushes. Suddenly, he spotted two big eyes staring at him from the water. The giant log-shaped animal opened its mouth and asked him, "What are you doing, frog? Surely there are enough flies right there for a meal." The frog croaked in surprise and leaped away from the crocodile. That creature could swallow him whole in a moment without thinking about it! Once he was satisfied that he was a safe distance away, he answered, "I'm tired of living in swampy waters, and I want to travel to the other side of the river. But if I swim across, the snakes will eat me."

The crocodile concurred with him and sat thinking a while, "Well, if you're afraid of the snakes, I could give you a ride across," he suggested. "Oh no, I don't think so, frog answered quickly. "You would eat me on the way over, or go underwater so the snakes could get me!"

"Now, why would I let the snakes get you? I think they're a terrible nuisance with all their hissing and slithering! The river would be much better off without them altogether! Anyway, if you're worried that I might eat you, you can ride on my tail." The frog considered his offer. He did want to get to dry ground very badly, and there didn't seem to be any other way across the river. He looked at the crocodile from his short, squat buggy eyes and wondered about the crocodile's motives. But if he rode on the tail, the crocodile could not eat him anyway.

"Okay, it sounds like a good plan to me. Turn around so I can hop on your tail." The crocodile flopped his tail into the marshy mud and let the frog climb on, then he waddled in the mud and let the frog climb on, then he waddled out to the river. But he couldn't stick his tail into the water, the snakes would eat the frog. They clumsily floated downstream far away, until the crocodile said, "Hop onto my back so I can steer straight with my tail," the frog moved, and the journey smoothed out. From where he was sitting, the frog couldn't see much except the back of crocodile's head. "Why don't you hop up on my head so you can see everything around us?" Crocodile invited the frog.

"But I don't want to see anything else," the frog answered, suddenly feeling nervous. "Oh, come now. It's a beautiful view! Surely you don't think that I'm going to eat you after we're halfway across. My home is in the marsh. What would be the point of swimming across the river full of snakes if I didn't leave you on the other bank?"

Frog was curious about what the river looked like, so he climbed on top of crocodile's head. He promised himself that he would leap off the crocodile's head as soon as they neared the bank. He wouldn't give the crocodile a chance to eat him. "My nose tickles," the crocodile complained suddenly, breaking into the frog's train of thought. "Would you go check my nose and find out if there is a fly? I don't want to sneeze because that might send you flying into the water where the snakes won't hesitate to swallow you."

With the main intention of appreciating crocodile for the ride, the frog hopped onto the crocodile's snout and checked the nostrils. Just then, with a terrific chomp! The frog disappeared. The crocodile licked his lips in satisfaction and gave a tiny half-sneeze, "Good, I feel much better already," he smiled, turned around to go back home. *(Adapted from Frog Fables by Anonymous)*

26. Why was the frog unable to get to the dry land?
 A. He was a coward.
 B. A river blocked his way.
 C. Danger lay between his home and the river.
 D. He feared a possible drown.
27. Which one of the following is **untrue** about the frog according to paragraph one?
 A. He had never been out of the swamp.
 B. He no longer wanted to live in the swamp.
 C. He was quite cautious.
 D. He wanted to move his family to the dry land.
28. What was frog's main intention as he searched downstream and upstream?
 A. He wanted to see the animals that lived there.
 B. He was looking for kind animals.
 C. He was looking for the safest place to cross the river.
 D. He was mocking the snakes.
29. Why did the frog sigh in frustration? He
 A. could not escape from the snakes
 B. did not like how the snakes treated him
 C. was overcome by fear.
 D. could not attain his aim.
30. How did the frog react when the crocodile spoke to him?
 A. He felt relieved.
 B. He vanished into the bushes.
 C. He was astonished.
 D. He was rather confused.
31. The fact that the frog put a considerable distance between himself and the crocodile shows that
 A. the crocodile was scary.
 B. the crocodile was ready to pounce on him.
 C. the frog was quite cautious.
 D. the frog knew he couldn't escape.
32. Why did the frog think that the crocodile could not solve his problem?
 A. He did not trust any animal.
 B. He did not want to get wet.
 C. The crocodile was more merciless than the snakes.
 D. He would not be safe in the crocodile's company.
33. What did the crocodile think of the snakes?
 A. They were cowards.
 B. They ate all animals.
 C. They were rather hostile.
 D. They made life unpleasant in the river.
34. Why did the frog accept the offer of a ride across the river?
 A. He trusted the crocodile.
 B. He had no other way to achieve his aim.
 C. He was completely sure of his safety.
 D. He knew he could easily escape.
35. The crocodile was careful not to stick his tail into the water because he
 A. didn't want to lose his meal.
 B. didn't want the frog to get wet.
 C. knew the frog could easily escape.
 D. wanted to steer straight.
36. Which one of the following descriptions best suits the crocodile?
 A. Daring
 B. Kind
 C. Sly
 D. Brutal
37. Why did the frog agree to climb on top of the crocodile's head?
 A. He wanted to escape.
 B. He had a desire to see the river.
 C. He felt safer there.
 D. He wanted to be sure the crocodile had no ill motive.
38. What happened to the frog eventually? He
 A. disappeared mysteriously.
 B. ran away.
 C. was eaten by the snakes.
 D. became the crocodile's meal.

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

No personal success achievement or goal, can be realized without self-discipline. It is singularly the most important attribute needed to achieve any type of personal excellence. Self-discipline is the ability to control one's impulses, emotions, desires and behaviour. It is being able to turn down immediate pleasure and instant *gratification* in favour of gaining the long-term satisfaction and fulfilment from achieving higher and more meaningful ones. To possess it, is to be able to make the decisions, take actions and execute your game plan regardless of the obstacles, discomfort or difficulties that may come your way.

Certainly, being disciplined does not mean living a limiting or restrictive lifestyle. Nor does it mean giving up everything you enjoy or to relinquish fun and relaxation. It does mean learning how to focus your mind and energies on your goals and persevere until they are accomplished.

It also means allowing yourself to be ruled by your deliberate choices rather than by your emotions, bad habits or peer pressure. Self-discipline allows you to attain your goals with a particular time span. It makes one to be orderly. How to develop self-discipline is not as difficult as many people perceive it to be. *It involves starting with baby steps.* No process takes place overnight. Just as it takes time to develop self-discipline. The more you train and build it, the stronger you become. In exercise, if you try to do too much at once, you could injure yourself and have a setback. Likewise, take it one step at a time in building self-discipline. So, begin by making the decision to go forward and learning what it takes to get there.

You can begin by learning about yourself. Know your weakness and strength. Avoid temptations and situations that make you do things that discourage you from maintaining your self-discipline. Involve yourself in things that energize and motivate you.

Once you have decided what is important to you and which goals to attain, establish a schedule that will help you achieve them. For instance, if you want to lose weight, exercise at least half an hour daily. Develop good eating habits. Eat less proteins and more vegetables and fruit. Learning to say no to some of your feelings and urges.

This will help you to be self-discipline. Train yourself to do what you know to be right, even if you don't feel like doing it. For example, limit your TV watching. Resist the urge to yell at someone who has irritated you. Stop and think before you act. Think about the consequence of your actions. Restrain yourself so as to keep things under control.

A very practical way of developing self-discipline is engaging in sports. Sporting activities train you to set goals, focus your mental and emotional energies, become physically fit, and to get along well with others.

Participating in sports provides a situation where you learn to work hard and strive to do your best, which in turn, helps you to be disciplined in your everyday life.

(Adapted from The Foundation For Success by Z. Hereford)

39. Which one of the following is **true** according to the first paragraph?
- For one to be successful, one needs to be self-disciplined.
 - Organisational success is obtained through self-discipline.
 - Self-discipline is a very important attribute.
 - Self-discipline is the result of personal excellence.
40. What should one do if he wants to be self-disciplined?
- He must be successful in life.
 - He should allow his emotions to control him.
 - He needs to fulfil immediate desires.
 - He should control his way of conduct.
41. The word **gratification** as used in the passage can be **best** replaced by the word
- satisfaction
 - achievement
 - desire
 - success
42. Which one of the following is **not** an example of a person who exercises self-discipline? He who
- takes actions despite obstacles.
 - stops having fun.
 - focuses his mind on his goal.
 - endure difficulties to accomplish a task.
43. For one to be successful, he must be guided by
- emotions.
 - habits.
 - peer pressure.
 - deliberate choices.
44. *It involves starting with baby steps,* implies that to develop self-discipline a person should
- have the determination of a child.
 - be as aggressive as a child.
 - find fun in his progress.
 - set small, achievable objectives.
45. Why is it necessary to avoid situations that make you feel discouraged?
- It enables you to know your strength and weakness.
 - It makes it possible for you to learn about yourself.
 - It increases your chances of maintaining self-discipline.
 - It makes you feel motivated.
46. The word **goals** can be replaced by all the following words **except**
- aim
 - objective
 - result
 - target
47. How should one react when he feels annoyed by someone else?
- He should avoid any outburst.
 - He needs to act immediately.
 - He should yell at him.
 - He should revenge.
48. Which one of the following is **not** an advantage of sporting activities? They enable one to
- attaining physical fitness.
 - learn to relate well with others.
 - think before acting.
 - develop an urge to exploit one's potential.
49. Which proverb **best** summarizes the information in the second paragraph?
- As you make your bed so must you lie on it.
 - Look before you leap.
 - Actions- speak louder than words.
 - Never judge a book by its cover.
50. What is the **best** title for the above passage?
- How to develop self-confidence.
 - Stages of gaining self-confidence.
 - Types of self-confidence.
 - Maintaining self-confidence.