

KCPE PREDICTION 2018

PREDICTION PAPERS 2018

ENGLISH

COMPOSITION: No sooner had the bell marking the end of lessons that Friday evening was sounded that

Read the following passage. It contains blank spaces numbered 1-15. Fill in the blanks with the best alternative from the choices given.

_____ 1 _____ of the international schools in Kenya are _____ 2 _____ located in the serene _____ 3 _____ in the _____ 4 _____ of Nairobi, but also in Mombasa and the vicinity _____ 5 _____ other urban areas. With _____ 6 _____ free primary school education, the Kenyan Government no doubt has invested _____ 7 _____ state education. _____ 8 _____, private international schools have _____ 9 _____ the pace in quality education in Kenya. They have augmented government efforts to reinforce _____ 10 _____ education in state schools by employing _____ 11 _____ teachers. The learning _____ 12 _____ in private international schools is in _____ 13 _____ one-on-one as a small-class makes it easier for a teacher to _____ 14 _____ each learner due _____ 15 _____.

- | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. many | more | most | least |
| 2. scarcely | not only | no sooner | not until |
| 3. surberbs | surburbs | suburbs | supurbs |
| 4. out-skirts | outskirt | out skirts | outskirts |
| 5. off | in | over | of |
| 6. compulsory | optional | voluntary | exclusive |
| 7. on | in | of | over |
| 8. nonetheless | furthermore | however | moreover |
| 9. started | set | began | setted |
| 10. quality | quantity | quatities | quantities |
| 11. more | most | less | much |
| 12. activity | procedure | experience | process |
| 13. himself | it self | themselves | itself |
| 14. give | have given | gave | given |
| 15. interest | education | attraction | attention |

For questions 16-18, choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

16. Deciding never to remarry,
A. His wedding was postponed.
B. Stashas father devoted his life to his daughter.
C. Music became his next hobby.
D. Retirement was indeed reckoning.
17. It was not until the teacher punished him,
A. That Kimani settled down.
B. Than Kimani got serious.
C. Will Kimani study hard.
D. When Kimani stopped stealing.

18. Would you rather eat chicken, _____ nyama choma
A. to B. than
C. but D. or

For questions 19 to 21, give the alternative that means the same as the given sentence.

19. Several people attended the party.
A. Some people attended the party.
B. A few people attended the party.
C. A number of people attended the party.
D. Many people attended the party.

20. Neither Alfred nor Patrick wrote the composition.
- A. Alfred and Patrick wrote the composition.
 - B. Alfred did not write the composition but Patrick did.
 - C. Alfred did not write the composition so did Patrick.
 - D. Either Patrick or Alfred wrote the composition.
21. All but Ochieng have done the work.
- A. Only Ochieng has done the work.
 - B. Only Ochieng has not done the work.
 - C. All have not done the work.
 - D. All including Ochieng have done the work.

For questions 22 to 23 choose the best question tag.

22. Mary said that she could not do it _____ ?
- A. could she
 - B. didn't she
 - C. couldn't she
 - D. did she

23. Little Grace has so much confidence _____ ?
- A. hasn't she
 - B. has she
 - C. doesn't she
 - D. isn't she

For the questions 24 and 25, choose the best alternative for the underlined.

24. After the long chase by the police, the gangster threw in the towel
- A. Gave in
 - B. Regretted
 - C. Gave up
 - D. Apologised
25. They postponed the training due to the bad weather
- A. Put out
 - B. Put off
 - C. Put away
 - D. Put aside.

Read the following passage then use it to answer questions 26 - 30.

Many years ago, in a faraway village in Kenya there was a long and harsh drought. Food and water began to run out, crops and animals perished and life was really hard for the people. The villagers were suffering and prayed desperately that they may be blessed with a solution to their problem.

The solution came early one morning. A poor farmer was tilling his farm, trying to find something in the barren land, when he stumbled upon a large pot containing a few grains of beans. He was surprised but carried it back home so that his wife could cook a meal for their family. To their joy, the pot kept bubbling and delicious food poured out of the pot. Once they had their fill, they saw that the pot still overflowed with food.

"Let us share this food with our friends and neighbours. They must also be hungry. We should help them in these tough times," his wife said. So they called the rest of their neighbours and shared the food with them. Each person took only as much as they needed and carefully saved the rest for the others. The villagers were overjoyed and thanked them profusely. It went on like this for some days, and though times were still tough, the villagers at least had food for themselves and their animals.

But soon the villagers became greedy. Instead of taking only what they needed and sharing equally, some began to take away huge portions. They began to waste food and only threw leftovers to the animals. They stopped viewing the pot as a blessing in difficult times. Mato and his wife began to worry that they would be punished for this ungrateful behaviour and devised a clever plan to teach them a lesson.

The next day, when the villagers arrived at Mato's house, expecting their usual bounty of food. They were greeted by the sad faces of Mato and his family. In a terrified whisper, Mato said that the pot was empty and had stopped producing food! The villagers were shocked and wondered what to do. They all returned home, hungry. This continued for a few days, until the villagers began to rue their rash actions and realized the value of the pot. For days they became weak and could hardly walk. They wished they had been less wasteful.

Mato and his family pitied them, but only gave them food from the pot again after they were sure the villagers had learnt a lesson and would be less greedy. From that day on, the villagers did not waste food. It was not long before the rains came and the village was prosperous once more.

26. The phrase in a faraway village in Kenya means that the village was
- several kilometres from Nairobi
 - in a remote place
 - somewhere in Northern Kenya
 - in an urban area.
27. Which of the following did not result from the drought?
- food and water became scarce
 - crops and animals perished
 - crops and animals flourished
 - life became hard for people.
28. The words run out have been underlined. Which of the following would replace them?
- get exhausted
 - increase drastically
 - decrease suddenly
 - increase tremendously.
29. What did the village do about their situation?
- suffered desperately
 - watched helplessly
 - looked on hopefully
 - prayed desperately.
30. What is the solution that came one early morning?
- an angel came in a gold pot
 - Mato harvested a lot of food
 - the rains finally came
 - Mato found the magic pot.
31. Which of the following words would describe how Mato encountered the pot?
- mere coincidence
 - deep frustrations
 - continuous hard work
 - great ambition.
32. Mato and his family resolved to share out the food with the neighbours out of;
- tolerance
 - expectation
 - compassion
 - gratitude.
33. "..... each person took only as much as they needed..... implies that the villagers,
- took more than enough
 - took very unreasonable portions
 - took food greedily
 - took rightful portions.
34. What is it that the Mato's got worried about?
- The possibility of the food running out.
 - The possibility of being punished for the villager's wastefulness
 - The likelihood of the magic pot disappearing.
 - The greedy demands of the villagers and the prolonged drought.
35. Why were the villagers in a state of shock and wonderment?
- The Mato's had indeed been punished.
 - The pot continued to produce more food despite their wastefulness.
 - Somebody had stolen the magic pot.
 - The news that the pot was empty and had stopped producing food.
36. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- The villagers used the pot for material gain.
 - The pot had indeed ran out food.
 - The villagers were finally remorseful of their greedy tendency.
 - The villagers were punished for tolerating the villager's greed.
37. Had the villagers been less wasteful,
- Mato could hide the pot.
 - Mato would have given them more food.
 - Mato would not have hidden the pot.
 - Mato could not have sold the pot.
38. What would be the most suitable title for the story you have just read?
- The Mato family.
 - The Magical Cooking Pot.
 - The Ungrateful Villagers.
 - The Prolonged Drought.

Read the passage below then answer the questions 39 - 50

Nothing helps make advice memorable than when it is presented in the form of an anecdote. When teaching a group of students that success is achievable by everyone regardless of their background, a teacher recounted the tale of a man who visited a village in India. The traveler was wowed by the culture he witnessed but more by the villager's ability to tame elephants.

As he was passing a group of tied elephants, however, he noticed something odd that puzzled him. Only a small rope, tied to their front leg tethered these huge beasts to a pole, amazingly. No chains, no cages, just a small feeble looking rope. It was obvious that the elephants could easily break away from the restraint if they chose to. For some insane reason, however, they did not. Curious, the traveller inquired from elephant's trainer the odd observation.

“Well,” the trainer said, “when the elephants were very young and smaller, we used the same rope we are using to tether them. At that age, the rope was strong enough to restrain them. As they grow older, bigger and stronger, they are conditioned to believe that they cannot break away. Mental chains that convince them that the now feeble rope tied to their feet is still tough enough to secure them bind them. As a result, they never try to break free.”

This is the same with us. If we hail from unprivileged backgrounds or continually fail at tasks, we are likely to get frustrated and give up. What we forget is that we outgrow our hurdles with each try. The only way to successfully beat them is to keep trying. Not doing too well at particular subjects at school for instance, keep practicing and you will eventually perform well.

39. From the first paragraph, which of the following do we learn?
- A. A poor background condemns pupils to poverty.
 - B. Anybody can succeed despite a poor background.
 - C. It is such a hard thing to tame elephants.
 - D. A good memory is dependant on an anecdote.
40. What surprised the traveller in a village in India?
- A. The rich cultural heritage.
 - B. The huge beasts.
 - C. The huge takes of taming beasts.
 - D. The villager’s ability to tame elephants.
41. Which of the following is true about the rope used to tether the elephants?
- A. The elephants can easily break away if need be.
 - B. The ropes are too strong for the elephants to break.
 - C. The elephants are so obedient and can never try to break away.
 - D. The ropes are made from a material that cannot break.
42. What is the odd observation that the traveller inquired of from the trainer?
- A. What material made the rope.
 - B. What kind of knot was used to tether the elephant.
 - C. Why the elephants won’t attempt to break away.
 - D. Why the trainer won’t use a stronger rope.
43. The phrase ‘at that age the rope was strong enough to restrain them ...’ means that the young elephants,
- A. cannot break the rope
 - B. would not break the rope
 - C. ought to break the rope
 - D. should break the rope.
44. Which of the following words would replace the underlined word restrained as used in the passage?
- A. discipline
 - B. control
 - C. graze
 - D. overwork.
45. Why is it that the mature elephants never try to break away?
- A. The rope is made tighter if they grow older and stronger.
 - B. The animals believe they cannot break away.
 - C. The animals are tied to a stronger rope when they grow stronger.
 - D. The trainers convince the beasts that they cannot break away.
46. The words ‘give up’ are underlined. Which of the following would BEST replace them?
- A. yield
 - B. despair
 - C. refrain
 - D. attempt
47. Which of the following has been given as a reason why people give up and get frustrated?
- A. hailing from privileged backgrounds
 - B. hailing from well off families
 - C. hailing from wealthy backgrounds
 - D. continually failing at tasks
48. The phrase We forget that we outgrow our hurdles with each try implies that;
- A. We fail with every trial.
 - B. Another attempt increases our frustrations.
 - C. We get worse with every attempt.
 - D. We get better with every attempt.
49. What is the writer’s advice to those who have challenges in some subjects?
- A. to keep practicing
 - B. to give up at once
 - C. to stop trying
 - D. to avoid further frustrations.
50. What would be the most suitable title for the passage you’ve just read?
- A. The domestic elephants of India.
 - B. A traveller learns a lifetime lesson.
 - C. How to break free from mental bondage.
 - D. The tiny ropes that bind huge beasts.