

## 5.0 ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE HEARING IMPAIRED



THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

# KCPE 2013



### ENGLISH SECTION A: LANGUAGE HEARING IMPAIRED

Time: 2 hours

3850112

#### 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. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the **ANSWER SHEET**, not in this question booklet.

#### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

3. Use an ordinary pencil.
4. Make sure you have written on the answer sheet:  
**YOUR INDEX NUMBER**  
**YOUR NAME**  
**NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL**
5. 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.
6. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
7. Keep the sheet as clean as possible and do not fold it.
8. For each of the questions 1–50 four answers are given. The answers are lettered A, B, C and D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet the correct answer is to be shown by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

#### Example

For questions 23 to 25, choose the alternative that **best** completes the sentence.

23. She passed her exams very well, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A. is it
  - B. did she
  - C. didn't she
  - D. isn't it

The correct answer is C.

#### On the answer sheet:

3 [A] [B] [C] [D] 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] 43 [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes numbered 23, the box with the letter C printed in it is marked.

10. Your **dark line** **MUST** be within the box.
11. 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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**TURN OVER**

## Questions 1 to 15

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

Many people in various parts of the world experience stress. It can be defined as worrying excessively about a 1 situation. I would like us to share some thoughts 2 how to manage stress as an ongoing 3. First of all, the manner 4 which we explain things that happen to us will 5 the kind of action we take.

Stress can affect people of all ages. Children 6 known to experience and express a lot of stress. Sometimes stress leads to disagreements with 7 whom we love. We need to be aware that stress 8 come suddenly. Thinking about 9 events is one way of building on our failures. A small failure here and there so increases pressure 10 it can reach a level which is beyond 11.

The second point is that you need to 12 note of anything which causes conflict. Remember at one time, 13 may have made a comment 14 "You look so ugly." If you store this in your 15 and keep on thinking about it, it becomes unhealthy.

- |     |              |              |              |                |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. hard      | B. difficult | C. rough     | D. destructive |
| 2.  | A. off       | B. with      | C. on        | D. of          |
| 3.  | A. process   | B. event     | C. method    | D. problem     |
| 4.  | A. on        | B. into      | C. in        | D. by          |
| 5.  | A. decide    | B. determine | C. give      | D. describe    |
| 6.  | A. have been | B. had been  | C. are being | D. were        |
| 7.  | A. many      | B. some      | C. they      | D. those       |
| 8.  | A. did not   | B. does not  | C. has not   | D. had not     |
| 9.  | A. current   | B. present   | C. past      | D. future      |
| 10. | A. that      | B. since     | C. even      | D. also        |
| 11. | A. control   | B. increase  | C. measure   | D. limit       |
| 12. | A. record    | B. write     | C. take      | D. put         |
| 13. | A. everybody | B. somebody  | C. anybody   | D. nobody      |
| 14. | A. –         | B. .         | C. !         | D. ,           |
| 15. | A. mind      | B. body      | C. head      | D. brain       |

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

16. Most people appreciate help given to them.  
A. like  
B. enjoy  
C. take  
D. value
17. People who wanted to buy things gathered at the entrance of the shop.  
A. Competitors  
B. Crowds  
C. Partners  
D. Customers
18. The members made a number of decisions about how to proceed in future.  
A. solutions  
B. agreements  
C. suggestions  
D. proposals

For questions 19 to 21, choose the correct alternative to fill the blank space.

19. The workers were still working hard \_\_\_\_\_ the sun was burning hot.  
A. although  
B. but  
C. and  
D. as
20. He had plenty of money but he \_\_\_\_\_ not help anybody.  
A. will  
B. could  
C. would  
D. can
21. The banker had \_\_\_\_\_ in her purse.  
A. a five-shillings coin  
B. a five-shillings coins  
C. a five-shilling coins  
D. a five-shilling coin

In questions 22 and 23, remove one letter from the word in **CAPITALS**, then select the opposite of the word formed.

22. GOT  
A. receive  
B. leave  
C. come  
D. start
23. HASTE  
A. love  
B. dislike  
C. respect  
D. rush

For questions 24 and 25, choose the alternative which **BEST** completes the statement given.

24. However well I do the job,  
A. but nobody praises me.  
B. nobody praises me.  
C. that nobody praises me.  
D. except nobody praises me.
25. Not only was I sick,  
A. but also tired.  
B. and also tired.  
C. then also tired.  
D. in fact also tired.

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

There was once an orphan girl who lived in a poor little hut that stood alone among the bushes. From the doorway she could look across the empty uncultivated land. It was worse when the darkness covered the whole land making her to feel afraid.

She was fourteen when her father died. He had lost his way on a stormy night and was found dead in the morning. Her mother had died when she was very young. She had been left alone with a dog, some chickens and a spinning-wheel.

Mary was a bright, cheerful and courageous child and within a short time, she had become famous for her spinning skills. Any rough wool brought to her was spun into thread for knitting. Her hens were also productive enough and this made her a popular egg seller. And her dog, just like any other, provided adequate protection and company.

Mary was illiterate but she never forgot a prayer her mother had taught her. "God bless this house from thatch to floor, the saints guard the door, and four good Angels watch my bed, two at the foot and two at the head." She'd kneel and sign the prayer every night before going to bed.

Although Mary was a loner, she was happy and satisfied with her business. And yet people who happened to pass by her little hut late at night began to whisper funny stories. The **village talk** reached the religious leader who decided to come and question the girl. Mary wept a lot when she heard that bad stories were being told about her. She explained to the religious leader everything she did but he seemed not to believe her. He decided to investigate why the villagers were spreading those rumours about her.

So, late that night, without a word to anyone, the religious leader lit his lamp and went out. The village was quiet and dark with stars shining here and there in the sky. His lamp swung from side to side as he walked slowly up the road towards Mary's hut.

At last, he saw the hut half-hidden among the bushes. He stopped suddenly when a light came through a narrow opening in the wall. He covered his own lamp with his coat and went forward, quickly and carefully. Although it was dark, the little light from the stars made it possible for him to see several men standing close to the walls of the hut whispering to one another.

The religious leader was very amazed and stopped. The men near the walls of the hut were creatures from another world clothed in long garments.

The religious leader guessed who they were, fell upon his knees but the strangers disappeared into the darkness as if they had been pictures in a dream. He rose from his knees and moved towards the window to look into the hut. Just then an **invisible** hand threw a shining sword in front of him and gave him a serious warning. "Do not look. It is the light of angels."

The religious leader placed his hand on the sword and prayed. The sword moved slowly away and disappeared. He bent forward and looked through an opening in the wall. He saw a corner of Mary's wooden bed and in that corner he saw an angel's great golden wing. Then there was darkness. He was filled with great joy because of the glorious things that he had seen.

Praising God for all His goodness he returned home. To this day, the villagers still talk about Mary and how her simple prayer was answered.

(Adapted from *Oxford English, Course F.G. French, CBE OUP, 1967*)

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26. Which one of the following sentences is **true** according to the first paragraph?
- Mary was an orphan who loved living in the bush.
  - Mary was an orphan whose behaviour was not good.
  - Mary was an orphan whose land was uncultivated.
  - Mary was an orphan whose hut was in the bush.
27. Mary's fright was mainly caused by
- the darkness that covered her hut.
  - the darkness that covered the whole land.
  - the darkness that covered the whole uncultivated land.
  - the darkness across the uncultivated land.
28. The phrase "**village talk**" as used in the passage means
- jokes
  - news
  - rumours
  - whispers.
29. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**invisible**" as used in the passage?
- unseen
  - unclear
  - unfelt
  - unheard
30. According to the passage we can tell that Mary was
- sympathetic, bright and friendly.
  - intelligent, cheerful and brave.
  - intelligent, compassionate and friendly.
  - cheerful, compassionate and fearless.
31. How did Mary earn her living?
- By spinning and selling eggs.
  - By spinning skills and producing hens.
  - By selling eggs and wools brought to her.
  - By becoming famous for her spinning skills.
32. What do we learn about Mary's mother?
- She was a saint.
  - She was loving.
  - She was illiterate.
  - She was prayerful.
33. What made Mary weep a lot?
- She was a loner.
  - Untrue stories were being told about her.
  - She was questioned by the religious leader.
  - People whispered stories about her.
34. Which one of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- The religious leader visited Mary every night.
  - The information about Mary reached the religious leader.
  - The religious leader was unsure of Mary's explanation.
  - The religious leader confirmed the whispers about Mary was not true.
35. Why did the religious leader walk fast? Because he
- saw men standing next to the walls whispering.
  - covered his lamp with his coat.
  - saw a light come through a narrow opening in a wall.
  - he saw a little light from the stars.
36. The strangers disappeared because
- they were afraid of the religious leader.
  - they saw the religious leader.
  - they saw the religious leader on his knees.
  - the religious leader was amazed.
37. The religious leader was happy when he
- witnessed some glorious things.
  - saw Mary's wooden bed.
  - discovered that Mary was asleep.
  - saw an opening in the wall.
38. Which one of the following would be the **best title** for this story?
- The amazed religious leader.
  - The power of prayer.
  - The power of angels.
  - The religious leader.



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

A long time ago communication was very difficult. People used different ways to communicate. When one heard the beating of a drum or saw smoke, they would tell there was a message being sent. People had to travel long distances to send messages. Roads were not very good and there were few vehicles. It took a long time for one to travel from one part of the country to another.

Travelling from Nairobi to Kisumu, for example, would take a number of days. In most cases, getting to a place in good time was a problem. Imagine you were admitted to a school of your choice and you have missed the only vehicle to the school on the reporting day!

As a result of this and many other reasons, a group of companies came up with an interesting idea. With more and more people moving to different places, there was need to connect them to the existing telephone network in better ways. The companies **examined** the existing telephone networks and developed a small handset or mobile phone that offers nearly everything you need. This has proved to be very useful to many people. However, in order to avoid annoying other people, we need to keep in mind the following suggestions, when using the phone.

First of all, unless your message is urgent, send it at a time that is acceptable for the other person. In most cases avoid sending messages early in the morning, late at night or at meal times. It is expensive and time consuming to send messages. Therefore it is important to avoid unnecessary information such as “It is now raining heavily,” or “My aunt has a new hairstyle.”

Check the number you are sending a message to and make sure you touch or dial carefully. Allow time for someone to reply. If you have made a mistake by touching or dialling the wrong number apologize for the error.

When someone answers and asks who you are, identify yourself and state your purpose. Be careful not to give too much information. Many people fear communicating with people they do not know. Write your messages clearly using simple words and short sentences. Avoid sending too many messages as this may be unacceptable to the person you are writing to.

Just as there are procedures to follow when sending a **social message**, so there are when replying to it. If the writer is unknown be careful about disclosing personal information. You might ask, “Who are you, please?” or “What number are you dialling?” If the person to whom you wish to communicate is not available, offer to forward the message or record it and place it where the person can see it. If the person seems confused, or demands your name or number, ask, “What number are you dialling?” If misdialled, write, “I’m sorry you’ve dialled the wrong number.”

Finally be honest but polite. If you are short of time or are expecting another message, inform the sender. To avoid being rude, provide brief explanation such as, “Juma, I have just sat down to eat. Can I write back in about an hour?” or “Mary, I’ve enjoyed communicating with you, but I need to do something else”.

With this information, I’m sure you’ll enjoy using your phone.

(Adapted from *Special Speech for Effective Communication*,  
1994, Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc.)

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39. From the first paragraph we learn that
- people were forced to travel long distances.
  - to travel, one had to beat a drum.
  - people had difficulties in sending messages.
  - if smoke was seen one had to travel.
40. If one had an urgent journey to make, one
- would arrive on time.
  - would always arrive late.
  - rarely found it difficult to arrive on time.
  - would find it difficult to arrive on time.
41. Why did a group of companies come up with the idea of connecting people?
- To make them travel fast and easily.
  - To make people communicate easily.
  - They were asked to do so.
  - To increase the movement of the people.
42. The word **examined** as used in the passage means
- checked.
  - observed.
  - tested.
  - questioned.
43. Which of the following is **true** about handsets?
- They offer a wide range of things.
  - They are used everywhere.
  - They are very useful to many people.
  - They often provide everything you need.
44. When would it be appropriate to send a message?
- At acceptable times.
  - When one has enough time.
  - Whenever there is a need to.
  - Whenever one feels like.
45. Why would it be unwise to include unnecessary information while sending a message? It is
- time wasting and irrelevant.
  - uneconomical and time wasting.
  - annoying and uneconomical.
  - irrelevant and annoying.
46. "If you have made a mistake, apologize for the error." This means
- when you make a mistake you be sympathetic.
  - you be sorry if you make a mistake.
  - you should be sad after a mistake.
  - you be ashamed after making a mistake.
47. Why is it wrong to write too many messages to the same person?
- Other people may also want to write to the person.
  - It may be unacceptable to the person you are writing to.
  - It denies both the sender and receiver a chance to communicate.
  - It is unacceptable to the receiver and the sender.
48. According to the passage 'a social message' means
- an official message.
  - a friendly message.
  - an urgent message.
  - an important message.
49. Why do you think one should be careful about disclosing personal information to an unknown sender?
- One may not know what to tell an unknown person.
  - The sender is likely to be surprised.
  - It is not good to be known by many people.
  - One may not know the sender's intentions.
50. Which of the following **best** summarizes the passage?
- When sending a message be clear, brief and polite.
  - When sending a message be apologetic, careful and clear.
  - When sending a message be clear, cheerful and brief.
  - When sending a message be careful, sympathetic and brief.