

# INTENSIVE CARE SCHOOLS WANDI

## P. 5 End Of Term II Examination 2019 English.

Time allowed: 2 hours and 15 minutes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION A (50 marks)

#### Sub-section I (30 marks)

**In questions 1 – 5, fill the gap in each sentence with a suitable word.**

1. As soon as the \_\_\_\_\_ finished repairing the car, he tested it.
2. The journalist has written \_\_\_\_\_ interesting article about children's rights.
3. He was told to repeat the work because it was \_\_\_\_\_ written.
4. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ broke a school clock has been sent out of school.
5. My dad travelled to London \_\_\_\_\_ air.

**In questions 6 – 15, use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the sentences.**

6. The boy to \_\_\_\_\_ Peter gave the letter is here. (who)
7. Your \_\_\_\_\_ was broadcast on all the local TV stations. (announce)
8. It is hard to build roads in \_\_\_\_\_ areas. (mountain)
9. Having \_\_\_\_\_ the truck for eight hours, the motorist parked it and rested. (drive.)
10. The boys will do the work \_\_\_\_\_. (self)
11. Conductors should always talk \_\_\_\_\_ to their passengers. (polite)
12. Nkuutu \_\_\_\_\_ his luggage to the bus park yesterday. (carry)
13. She sings \_\_\_\_\_ than her brother. (good)
14. Teachers should \_\_\_\_\_ pupils to perform better in their exams. (courage)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles are easy to maintain. (Japan)

**In questions 16 – 17, arrange the given words in alphabetical order.**

16. depart, arrive, fare, conductor

\_\_\_\_\_

17. password, passed, passerby, passenger

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**In questions 18 – 19, use the given words in correct sentences to show the difference in their meaning.**

18. ewe

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19. you

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**In questions 20 – 22, give the plural form of the underlined word (s)**

20. sky \_\_\_\_\_

21. thief \_\_\_\_\_

22. foot \_\_\_\_\_

**In questions 23 – 25, rewrite each sentence giving the opposite of the underlined word.**

23. That boy is obedient to his teachers.

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24. The arrival time for the Nairobi train is 6:00 p.m

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25. Our football team won the match played at Nambole last Saturday.

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**In questions 26 – 28, write the given abbreviation in full.**

26. PSV \_\_\_\_\_

27. I've \_\_\_\_\_

28. e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

**In questions 29 – 30, rewrite each sentence giving a single word for the underlined group of words.**

29. The man who sells meat cheated me.

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30. Kipindi will repair this bicycle in the afternoon.

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### **Sub – section II**

**In questions 31 – 50, rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets.**

31. Khamadi drives very carefully. He has never had any accident on the road.

(Rewrite as one sentence using:....so.....that.....)

32. The traffic policeman arrested the motorist. He was talking on phone while driving.  
(Rewrite as one sentence using:....because....)

33. All the candidates who won elections for prefects were very happy.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Every.....)

34. The audience clapped loudly when our school drama club arrived on stage.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: As soon as.....)

35. The driver saw pedestrians crossing the road, so he applied brakes to stop the car.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Having.....)

36. Kapere is too young to start attending school.  
(Rewrite the sentence using:.....enough.....)

37. He saved some money. He wanted to buy a mobile phone.  
(Rewrite as one sentence using:.....in order.....)

38. Kagaba has a very long e - mail address.  
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: How .....)

39. Kasadha was hiding in a bush. He saw a big snake.  
(Rewrite as one sentence beginning: While.....)

40. Our school is near Kololo Airstrip. (Begin: It's not.....)

41. Kaudha was number nine in the 400m race. (Rewrite using:...was the....)

42. This is Matina's geometry set. (Rewrite using: .....belongs.....)

43. The editor proofreads news articles. (Begin: News.....)

44. A driver has to obey all traffic laws. (Rewrite using:.....must.....)

45. You have to insert you password in order to access the Internet.  
(Rewrite using: Unless.....)

46. Most people like travelling by air more than travelling by road.  
(Rewrite using:...prefer.....)

47. After reading through her letter, Rosetta sealed it in an envelope.  
(Rewrite beginning: Before.....)

48. There goes the journalist. He wrote an article about the new cement factory .  
(Rewrite as one sentence using.....who.....)

49. They are waiting for a taxi,.....?  
(Rewrite and complete the statement with a suitable question tag.)

50. Some journalists reached the accident scene after one hour.  
(Rewrite the sentence using:.....arrived.....)

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## **SECTION B**

51. **Read the passage below carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.**

### **Hawkers**

Ahawker is a coomon sight on the streets of a city or town, or in a train compartment or bus. He carries his goods sometimes on his head; sometimes in his hands; sometimes in a bag, and sometimes in a small hand cart. He sells various kinds of small goods including sweets, drinks, books, pens, medicine and what not.

Hawkers use different tricks to attract the attention of the buyers. Sometimes they start singing or even start acting. Sometimes they are funny and sometimes annoying. However, these people usually sell their stock at a cheaper rate than that of the settled shopkeepers . This is possible because such vendors don't have to pay rent for a shop or a stall, or a salary to a salesperson. A hawker is, as if, a moving shop and a salesperson combined. But it is a pity that he has to do such hard labour for living from hand to mouth.

It has also been observed that some hawkers are not good people. At times they sell fake or expired goods. Sometimes wrong doers disguise themselves as hawkers during the day and at night they come back to steal from where they sold articles, or direct and aid thieves to come and rob the houses where they transacted business. So, it is always wise to deal with hawkers cautiously, to avoid falling in their traps.

### **Question**

- (a) What is the passage about?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Where are you likely to find hawkers?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) How do hawkers transport their goods?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Why do hawkers sing according to the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) What is the advantage of buying from hawkers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (f) According to the passage, why are some hawkers bad?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(g) What advice is the writer giving us through this passage?

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(h) Which homes do hawkers steal from?

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(i) Suggest another word that can replace these underlined in the passage:

(i) cheaper\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) cautiously\_\_\_\_\_

52. **The sentences below are not in their correct order. Rearrange them correctly to form a good composition.**

(a) This money is spent on paying mechanics.

(b) It was our English teacher who taught us this topic.

(c) Without this knowledge, your vehicle will not last long.

(d) Last term, we learnt about a very important topic.

(e) Secondly, you should always service your vehicle in time.

(f) If a vehicle keeps breaking down, you spend a lot of money on it.

(g) The topic was VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE.

(h) First, you should have some essential tools with you.

(i) The English teacher said that everyone needs basic knowledge about vehicles.

(j) To avoid spending a lot of money, every vehicle owner should do certain things.

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53. **Read the poem below carefully and then answer the questions that follow in full sentences.**

I love you friendly letter  
Personal letter I love you  
Though enough I can't describe you  
Because through you a lot we achieve.

Both good and sad news  
Invitations and apologies  
Requests and thank you's  
Through you all these pass.

Relatives and friends all  
To chat, inform and greet  
Your avenue they exploit  
And send lovely messages to soothe us

Indeed you're easy to write, oh friendly letter  
No rigid rules characterise you  
Like an ordinary conversation you proceed  
Jokes, similes and sayings you accept  
For you only one address and one name are enough.

**Kadidi S  
Primary 5  
Nze Primary School**

**Questions**

- (a) What does the writer love?

\_\_\_\_\_

- (b) What can't the writer do in stanza one?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Mention any two things that can pass through a friendly letter.

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_

- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Why do relatives write friendly letters?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) What has the writer compared a friendly letter to?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Why is it easy to write friendly letters according to the poem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (g) How many stanzas does the poem above have?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (h) In which school was the writer of the poem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (i) Suggest a suitable title to the above poem.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

54. **The table below shows Onguti's shopping list, which she used on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2018 when she was preparing to go back to her boarding school. Study it carefully and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.**

Item	Quantity	Price
Sugar	2 KIlogrammes	shs. 10.000
Biscuits	4 packets	shs. 6,000
Bread	2 loaves	shs. 10,000
Pens	1 dozen	shs. 4,800
Kimbo	1 tin	shs. 4,000
Soap	3 bars (washing)	shs. 6,000
	2 tablets (bathing)	shs. 3,000

**Question**

- (a) Whose shopping list is shown above?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) When was the shopping list used?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) How many items are on the list?



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Why were the above things to be bought?

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) How much did she pay for sugar?

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Which commodity cost sh. 4,000?

\_\_\_\_\_

(g) How many pens were bought?

\_\_\_\_\_

(h) Mention one item on the list which is not edible.

\_\_\_\_\_

(i) Why do you think Onguti bought two types of soap?

\_\_\_\_\_

(j) If Onguti went with a fifty thousand - shilling note, what was her change?

55. **Complete the composition below by filling the gaps with suitable words chosen from the list given.**

**open, soil, days, lands, leaves, trapped, strange, catches, pages, food**

### **THE VENUES FLY – TRAP**

The venues fly – trap is a very \_\_\_\_\_ plant. It does not get its food like other plants. It eats animals! The plant grows where the \_\_\_\_\_ is very poor and there is not enough \_\_\_\_\_. So the fly – trap \_\_\_\_\_ insects and flies to eat them. The trap is made of two \_\_\_\_\_. These leaves are joined together like the \_\_\_\_\_ in a book. When a fly or an insect \_\_\_\_\_ on the leaf, it snaps shut. The fly is \_\_\_\_\_ inside the leaf. It takes the plant several

\_\_\_\_\_ to eat just one fly. Later, the leaves \_\_\_\_\_ in  
order to catch another insect.

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