

SECTION A: 50 MARKS

Questions 1 to 50 carry one mark each.

In each of the questions 1 to 5, fill the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Mr Byakika has a lot of animals on his farm.
2. Matayo is old enough to go to school alone.
3. The match began when the referee blew the whistle.
4. The butcher cut himself/ herself by mistake while chopping meat.
5. A cyclist must wear a helmet to protect his head from injury in case of an accident

In each of the questions 6 to 15, use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete the sentence.

6. Having withdrawn some money, the customer walked out of the bank. (withdraw)
7. The thinner of those two ropes belongs to me. (thin)
8. If the baker was/were here now, he would show us how to knead dough. (to be)
9. The lorry that overturned was heavily loaded with charcoal. (heavy)
10. Admission to senior one is usually done in January. (admit)
11. Our teachers encourage us to work very hard. (teach)
12. Madina was sent to buy French beans from the market. (France)
13. My brother and I will book the flight by ourselves. (self)
14. The earliest bus to Kamdini leaves at 5:00 a.m. (early)
15. The farmer vaccinated his cows twice last month. (two)

In questions 25 and 26, arrange the words in alphabetical order.

16. cake , doughnut , bread , chapatti
bread , cake , chapatti , doughnut
17. invigilating , invigilator , invigilate , invigilation
invigilate , invigilating , invigilation , invigilator

In questions 18 and 19, rewrite the sentence using the plural form of the given words.

18. The candidates visited the TV studio last term.
The candidates visited the TV studios last term.
19. I don't remember where I kept my battery.
I don't remember where I kept my batteries.

For questions 20 and 21, rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

20. My sister made up her mind to start her own business.
My sister decided to start her own business.
21. He bought the sugar, baking flour and yeast from our shop.
He bought the ingredients from our shop.

For questions 22 and 23, use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meaning.

22. quite: Any correct sentence with any of the following meanings: to some degree; fairly; rather; somewhat. (NB not used with a negative; when 'quite' is used with an adjective before a noun, it comes before a or an)
23. quiet: Any correct sentence with any of the following meanings: without much noise; without many people or activity; peaceful (not disturbed); not in the habit of talking too much; the state of being calm (e.g. I enjoyed the quiet of my room.)

For questions 24 and 25, rearrange the given words to form a correct sentence.

24. found sub-county In district is which your?
In which district is your sub-county found?
25. the cake How was sweet wedding!
How sweet the wedding cake was!

For questions 26 and 27, rewrite giving the **opposite** of the underlined word.

26. The head teacher will reward disobedient pupils.
The head teacher will reward obedient pupils.
27. The police handcuffed the defiler before arresting him.
The police handcuffed the defiler after arresting him.

In questions 28 and 30, write the given words in **short form**.

28. volume vol.
29. for example e.g.
30. will not won't

Sub -Section II

In each of the questions 31 to 50, rewrite the sentences as **instructed** in brackets.

31. The parent went to the school. He wanted to speak to the head teacher.
(Join the **two** sentences using:so that.....)
The parents went to the school so that they could/ might speak to the head teacher.
32. The toolbox is very heavy. Kato cannot lift it.
(Join the sentences using:to.....to.....)
The toolbox is too heavy for Kato to lift.
33. If a mango is big, it is juicy too.
(Rewrite the sentence using The....., the.....)
The bigger a mango is, the juicier it is.
34. I bought a new cell for my new watch last month. It has stopped working.
(Rewrite as one sentence using:for which.....)
My new watch, for which I bought a new cell last month, has stopped working.
35. The police OC has been arrested. He took a bribe from the suspect.
(Rewrite as one sentence using:for.....)
The police OC has been arrested for taking a bribe from the suspect.
36. Uncle William will pay my school fees.
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: My.....)
My school fees will be paid by Uncle William.

37. "Jane, have you ever attended a funeral?" I asked.
(Rewrite the sentence using:wanted to know.....)
I wanted to know from Jane if / whether she had ever attended a funeral.
38. Wendy is not a Ugandan. She is not a Kenyan.
(Rewrite as **one** sentence using:and neither.....)
Wendy is not a Ugandan and neither is she a Kenyan.
39. Her neighbour works at Centenary Bank.
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: A neighbour.....)
A neighbour of hers works at Centenary Bank.
40. Are you the owner of that laptop?
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: Does.....?)
Does that laptop belong to you?
41. The farmer managed to milk his cows although he was sick.
(Rewrite the sentence using:but.....)
The farmer was sick, but he milked his cows.
42. Waibi took a long time reading the instructions.
(Rewrite the sentence using:didn't.....)
Waibi didn't take long reading the instructions.
43. She paid two million shillings for her wedding cake.
(Rewrite the sentence and use:cost.....)
Her wedding cake cost her two million shillings.
44. The hungry boy bought a cake. He also bought a soda.
(Rewrite the sentence and use:besides.....)
The hungry boy bought a soda besides a cake.
45. The technician repaired my radio. I paid him.
(Rewrite the sentence using:after.....)
I paid the technician after he had repaired my radio.
46. All the pupils who were not in uniform were not allowed to enter.
(Rewrite the sentence beginning: None.....)
None of the pupils who were not in uniform was allowed to enter.
47. This mayor has constructed a building. It has fifteen stores.
(Rewrite the sentence ending:building.)
The mayor has constructed a fifteen-stored building.
48. I don't know the route to my aunt's place. I can't visit her.
(Join the **two** sentences beginning: If I.....)
If I knew the route to my aunt's place, I would visit her.

49. Your son is well behaved. He received a present.
(Join the sentences using: because of)

Your son received a present because of his good behavior.

Your son received a present because of being well behaved.

50. Immediately the holidays began, we travelled up-country.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning: No sooner did.....)

No sooner did the holidays begin than we travelled up-country.

SECTION B: 50 MARKS

Questions 51 to 55 carry ten marks each.

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

Mob justice is common these days. People arrest and punish suspected criminals without taking them to court. This is not good. People who carry out mob justice argue that the police are not doing enough to stop the bad people from committing crimes such as kidnap, defilement and theft.

One of the areas where these crimes are taking place is Kyala, my village. One night we heard an alarm coming from Mzee Tukei's home. Some unknown people had broken into his kraal. When the villagers heard the alarm, they rushed to find out what was happening. The LC1 chairperson was among them. As soon as they arrived, he telephoned the police.

The other village people picked big sticks and stones and went for the thieves. They beat them up until they began bleeding. One of them lost his front teeth and the other had his left leg broken. Two hours later, the police arrived and the people ran away. They feared to be arrested.

The police condemned the act. They said it is wrong for people to take the laws in their hands. They also said everybody is innocent until proved guilty by the courts of law. They instructed the chairperson to find those who were involved so they could be punished. Finally, they put the bleeding thieves on their pickup and drove away.

- a) According to the story, what is mob justice?

According to the story, mob justice is the arresting and punishing of suspected criminals without taking them to court.

- b) Why do people carry out mob justice?

People carry out mob justice because the police are not doing enough to stop the bad people from committing crimes.

- c) Where does the writer of this story live?

The writer of this story lives in Kyapa Village.

- d) Who made the alarm?

Mzee Tukei made the alarm.

- e) How did the villagers respond to the alarm?

The villagers responded to the alarm by rushing to find out what was happening.

- f) What had the thieves come to steal?

The thieves had come to steal cows/ cattle.

- g) Why did the people run away when they saw the police?

The people ran away when they saw the police because they feared to be arrested.

- h) Which act did the police condemn?

The police condemned mob justice.

The police condemned the act of mob justice.

- i) Give another word with the same meaning as 'rushed'.

rushed: ran/ hurried/ sped/ dashed/ raced/ sprinted

- j) Suggest a suitable title to the story.

MOB JUSTICE

PEACE AND SECURITY

VILLAGERS TEACH THIEVES LESSON

CATTLE THIEVES

MZEE TUKEI AND THE THIEVES

- 52(A) The table below shows a sweeping rota for a P.6 class. Study it carefully and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

Name	Day	Time
Alex	Monday	7:30 a.m.
Chris	Wednesday	1:00 p.m.
Elena	Thursday	5:00 p.m.
Gladys	Monday	1:05 p.m.
Irene	Tuesday	7:00 a.m.
Karin	Friday	1:00 p.m.

- What does the above table show?
- The above table shows a sweeping rota for a P.6 class. How many pupils are shown on the rota?
Six pupils are shown on the rota.
- Who sweeps the classroom at 5:00 p.m.? **Elena sweeps the classroom at 5:00 p.m.**
Elena sweeps the classroom at eleven o'clock in the afternoon.
- On which day is the classroom swept twice?
The classroom is swept twice on Monday.
- When does Chris sweep the classroom?
Chris sweeps the classroom at 1:40 p.m. on Wednesday.

- 52(B) The table below shows different performances that were staged at Talent Theatre on Friday, 9th June 2023. Study it and, in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

Presenters	Item	Attendance (People)	Collection (Money)
KT Troupe	dances	250	250,000/-
Golden Choir	songs	120	120,000/-
The Shantoots	play	170	170,000/-
Ghetto kids	dance	200	200,000/-

- When were the above shows staged?
The above shows were staged on Friday, 9th June 2023.
- How many people watched the play?
One hundred (and) seventy people attended the play.
- How much do you think was the entry fee?
I think the entry fee was one thousand shillings.
- Where were the shows staged?
The shows were staged at Talent Theatre.
- What item did Ghetto kids present?
Ghetto kids presented a dance.

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

Sugar Daddy, Oh Sugar Daddy!
Oh, my mother's age-mate
What do you want from me?
I know all your tricks
My teacher has advised me.

I will not ride in your car,
Nor will I eat your free lunch.
Neither money nor gifts
Shall I accept.

Take your beautiful dress
And your smartphone.
You have set a trap for me
But I will not get into it.
I don't want to die young.

- What is the poem about?
The poem is about sugar daddies.
- Who do you think is talking in the poem?
I think a girl/ a young girl/ a schoolgirl is talking in the poem.
- Who advised the writer to avoid sugar daddies?
The writer's teacher advised her to avoid sugar daddies.

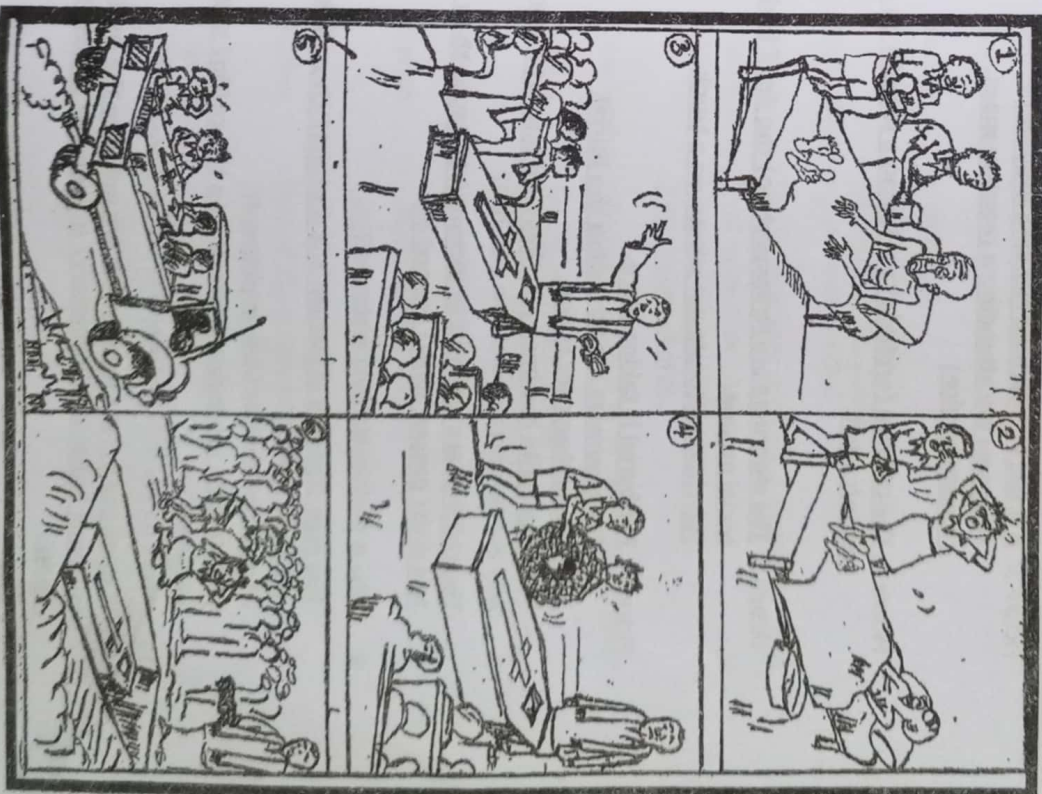
- d) Which gifts does the sugar daddy use to trick the writer?
The sugar daddy uses a beautiful dress and a smartphone to trick the writer.
- e) Why doesn't the writer want to get into the trap?
The writer doesn't want to get into the trap because she might die young. /because she doesn't want to die young.
- f) How many stanzas does the poem have?
The poem has three stanzas.
- g) What is likely to kill the writer?
HT/AIDS is likely to kill the writer.
Early pregnancy is likely to kill the writer.
- h) Give another word with the same meaning as those underlined in the poem.
 (i) Advised; cautioned // told // taught // warned / guided / educated /
 (ii) Gifts; presents // donations
- i) Suggest a good title to the poem.
SUGAR DADDY
SUGAR DADDIES

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54.

The pictures 1-6 tell a story. Study them and write one sentence to describe what is happening in each picture. You may use some of the words provided below to help you.

grave ill mourners weeping priest laying coffin praying orphan father burial wreath



Picture 1 : Children are giving their ill father food.
A sick father (man) lying on the bed.

Picture 2: The children are weeping.
The children's father has died.

Picture 3: A priest is preaching (leading prayers)
Mourners are attending a requiem mass.
(funeral service)

Picture 4: The children (orphans) are laying a wreath on a
coffin/casket.

Picture 5: The mourners are (transporting) the dead body to the
burial ground.
The children (orphans) sitting on a truck.

Picture 6: The burial is taking place.
The mourners are attending the burial.
The orphans are crying.

7. Why are the children weeping in picture 2?
The coffin has been put (lowered into) the grave.

The children are weeping in picture 2 because their father
has died / passed away / passed on.

8. Who is the man standing in picture 3?

The man standing in picture 3 is a priest/ church leader/
religious leader.

9. What are the children doing in picture 4?

The children are laying a wreath (on the coffin/ casket) in
picture 4.

10. Where do you think the people in picture 5 are going?

I think the people in picture 5 are going to the burial
ground/ burial site/ cemetery/ graveyard/ ancestral
home.

55.

The dialogue below was between Safina and her class teacher Ms. Zaina.
What the class teacher said has been provided. Complete their
conversation by filling in what you think Safina said.

Class teacher: Good morning, Safina.

Safina : Good morning, madam. / Good morning, Ms. Zaina.

Class teacher: Welcome back from the holiday.

Safina : Thank you.

Thank you, madam.

Thank you, Ms. Zaina.

Class teacher: How was the holiday?

Safina : The holiday was exciting. / It was exciting.

Class teacher: What made it exciting?

Safina : I learnt how to do house chores.

I did house chores.

Class teacher: Who taught you how to do those house chores?

Safina : My parents taught me.

My parents taught me how to do the chores.

Class teacher: Don't your parents work?

Safina : Yes, my parents work.

Yes, my parents go to work.

Class teacher: How did they teach you yet they go to work?

Safina : One of them was on leave.

One of my parents was on leave.

Class teacher: Who was on leave then?

Safina : My mother was on leave.

My mother is the one who was on leave.

Class teacher: Which main chore did your mother teach you during this
period?

Safina : My mother.../ She taught me how to prepare local dishes.

Class teacher: Which local dish can you prepare on your own?

Safina : I can prepare steamed matooke.

Class teacher: Wonderful! Be ready with your class how one can prepare steamed matooke?