

# SHINE BRIGHT READING SOLUTIONS

## PREPARING CANDIDATES TO SIT AN ENGLISH EXAMINATION PAPER

### SECTION A

#### (Sub-section one)

This section is set basing on the eight parts of speech in the 9 proposed instructions. These parts of speech include; nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, preposition, conjunctions, interjections and verbs.

Many candidates fail to perform in an English paper due to the ignorance of the instructions in it.

The nine proposed areas of setting are;

- Filling in blank spaces with suitable words.
- Using the correct form of the words given in brackets.
- Abbreviations
- Singular and plural forms
- Homophones
- One word for many.
- Rearranging the given words to form a correct word.
- Alphabetical order.
- Opposites

INSTRUCTION	ADVICE TO CANDIDATES
Filling in blank spaces with a suitable word.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Read and understand the question before answering.</li> <li>- Give a single word answer here.</li> <li>- Mind the spelling of the answers.</li> <li>- Identify the guiding word that will lead you to the answer. E.g,               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. My niece is too.....to get married.</li> <li>2. Dr. Ntambi wrote .....article which appeared in the news paper.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Using the correct form of the word given in brackets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Master the part of speech given.</li> <li>- You are free to give more than one word answer. E.g. Ronny dances <u>more skilfully</u> than James. (skill)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the guiding words. E.g. Sarah has been <u>dyeing</u> her hair since morning. (dye)</li> <li>- The seamstress sewed the dress <u>herself</u>. (self)</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Seamstress, has been, are the guiding words.</i></b></p>
Abbreviations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observe the principles that govern different kinds of abbreviations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abbreviations used for titles, days of the week, months of the year begin with capital letters. E.g  <b>Rev.-</b> Reverend  <b>Fr.-</b> Father  <b>Feb.-</b> February  <b>Wed.-</b> Wednesday</li> <li>2. Contractions should be used with an apostrophe. E.g.  Will not ---won't  We are --- we're</li> <li>3. Each word of the acronym in full should begin with a capital letter.  E.g  <b>-ADF-      Animal      Defenders</b>  International  <b>-PLE-Primary Leaving Examinations</b></li> <li>4. Other abbreviations require their full form in only small letters. E.g  -PTO- please turn over  -RIP- rest in peace</li> <li>5. Some abbreviations carry dots.  E.g  a.m, e.g, i.e, p.m etc</li> </ol> <p><b>NB. NO FULL STOP IS REQUIRED ON THE FULL FORM OF ANY ABBREVIATION.</b></p>

One word for many.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do a variety of crossword puzzles and playing dominos to expand your vocabulary.</li> <li>- Follow the instructions. ( when asked to give a single word for a group of words minus writing the whole sentence.. Don't put a full stop on your answer)</li> <li>- Always underline your answers.</li> </ul>
Homophones. Using each of the given words in a sentence to show that they know the difference in their meaning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Don't define the given words.</li> <li>- Avoid constructing very lengthy sentences that may lead to grammatical errors.</li> <li>- Mind using qualifiers in your sentences.</li> <li>- Other forms of the given words can be used. However, it is better to maintain the same word in the sentence.</li> <li>- Remember to punctuate the sentence.</li> </ul>
Number. Singular and plural forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When asked to re-write, put the whole sentence in plural form.</li> <li>- Read the instruction and respond accordingly.</li> <li>- Don't put a full stop in your answer when asked to give the plural form.</li> <li>- Always begin with a small letter except for proper nouns.</li> </ul>
opposites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Always apply common sense when handling this number. E.g <b>Re-write each of the following sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words.</b> Arthur left his <u>closed</u> shoes outside. Arthur left his open shoes outside.</li> </ul>
<b>Alphabetical order</b> Arranging the words alphabetically.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do not cross out any letter of the words given.</li> <li>- Follow the given mode of punctuation.</li> </ul>
<b>Word order</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify the type of sentence using the given punctuation mark. The sentence</li> </ul>

Rearranging the words to form correct sentence.	might be declarative, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative. - Punctuate your sentence.
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### Sub-section two

#### **Sentence transformation.**

Re-write as instructed in the brackets.

- You are required to write the sentences without changing their context or the meaning.
- Follow the given instructions in the brackets.
- Punctuate the sentences correctly.
- Avoid unnecessary omission of words.
- Avoid misspelling of names.
- Be neat.

## **Section B**

Section B is set based on two aspects, comprehension and composition. Comprehension texts include poems, passages, dialogues, written letters, cards, data, notices, tables, graphs, adverts, calendars, maps, bank pay in slips, memos posters, shopping lists, certificates, registers, menus, programme line ups, family trees, obituaries, rotas, diaries, receipts, agenda, invitation cards, etc.

Components of compositions include; letter writing, filling in dialogues, free writing, picture interpretation, jumbled story and guided composition.

### **What candidate are expected to do here.**

1. Answer the given questions in full sentences.
2. Read through the text very quickly. This helps you to figure out the context very fast.
3. Read the questions as you identify the question text matching words. Underline these words in both the question and the text. This will help you to get the answer very quickly.



4. Now, go ahead and answer the question.
5. Make sure the tense used in the question is the very one you are using. Do not forget to maintain the prepositions if any.
6. As you write the answers, do not change the names of places, persons and characters as used in the text.
7. If the question is in active voice, do not give the answer in passive voice and vice versa.
8. You must know what the questioning word requires. E.g

why	Requires the reason expressed using words like, so as, in order to, because, so that, such that.
what	Requires a fact, general over view.
who	Requires a person or a name.
Where	Requires a place or venue.
when	Requires time of the day, date, day, month, year
which	Requires object, animal and sometimes a person
how	Requires the way/means- expressed using by, through or write a direct response
How long	Requires duration
Mention, state, give	Requires a short response
A question of How many....?	<p>Requires a structural response of;            There are/were..... if the question has a formation of a helping verb plus a preposition i.e;            are in/are at/are on/were in/were at/were on etc.</p> <p><b><u>Examples</u></b></p> <p><b>1. How many pens are in the shop?</b>  <u>There are forty-six pens in the shop.</u></p>

	<p>2. How many people were at the party?  <u>There were two hundred people at the party.</u></p> <p>3. How many pupils are shown in the register?  <u>Thirty pupils are shown in the register.</u></p>
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9. If the question begins or ends in "according to, apart from, besides, etc, you must use the phrase in your answer sentences.

10. If the question sentence begins with a helping verb like who/why/when etc **Do you think.....?**, you must start your answer sentence with **I think .....**

If the question sentence begins with a helping verb, **Do you think....?** You must start the answer with **No, I don't think.....Yes, I think...**

11. When you are required to give one word or a group of words with same meaning as the underlined words in the passage, poem, dialogue etc. (synonym), you must reread the sentence in which the word appears. A word may have several meanings. So, if you just look at the underlined words in isolation, you may not give the target answer. In other words, you ought to apply context to the underlined word.

12. If you are asked to suggest a suitable title to the text, just write it in only capital letters, do not write a sentence here. You can also quote it while capitalizing the first letter of each word.

### Examples

a) THE DAY I WILL NEVER FORGET

b) "The Day I Will Never Forget"

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