

# SHINYALU SOUTH CLUSTER

## ENGLISH STD 6 2020

It was a fine Friday morning when \_\_1\_\_ by our class teacher, we attended \_\_2\_\_ annual Nairobi trade fair. We were all \_\_3\_\_ excited about the tour.

Most of us \_\_4\_\_ about trade fairs before but we had never attended any.

Before we left for fair we \_\_5\_\_ to go to a hotel for a quick meal when we had finished eating, a waiter brought the \_\_6\_\_ for the meal. However, our teacher Mr. Mweti, \_\_7\_\_ pay for it because he had left his wallet home. He \_\_8\_\_ some money from the bus driver, saying he would refund it later. After paying, we \_\_9\_\_ for the fair.

On arrival we found our deputy head teacher waiting for us. He gave each of us \_\_10\_\_ note to pay at the gate. We entered and started visiting various stands. At the wildlife stand, the warden \_\_11\_\_ to us how a cheetah can flee from their enemies because they can \_\_12\_\_ very fast. However, since leopards are not \_\_13\_\_ cheetahs they are more fierce. He surprised us when he further pointed out that wild animals hardly attack people, \_\_14\_\_ they are provoked. Before we could learn more, a guard asked us to leave the stand \_\_15\_\_ other visitors were waiting for their turn outside.

- |                       |                    |                  |                 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. together        | B. accompanied     | C. going         | D. including    |
| 2. A. an              | B. the             | C. a             | D. one          |
| 3. A. too             | B. more            | C. so            | D. very         |
| 4. A. had heard       | B. has had         | C. have heard    | D. were hearing |
| 5. A. thought         | B. wanted          | C. decided       | D. planned      |
| 6. A. receipt         | B. order           | C. invoice       | D. bill         |
| 7. A. could           | B. should          | C. could not     | D. would not    |
| 8. A. begged          | B. borrowed        | C. paid          | D. lent         |
| 9. A. left            | B. went            | C. go            | D. dispersed    |
| 10. A. a ten shilling | B. a ten shillings | C. ten shillings | D. ten shilling |
| 11. talked            | B. told            | C. explained     | D. described    |
| 12. A. run            | B. ran             | C. rans          | D. running      |
| 13. A. as fast as     | B. faster than     | C. better than   | D. as well as   |
| 14. A. if             | B. because         | C. until         | D. unless       |
| 15. A. so             | B. because         | C. if            | D. while        |

### Choose the best alternative to complete the following sentences.

16. Maria is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ walking in the dark  
A. on            B. of  
C. with        D. by
17. Atieno is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl  
A. luo, beautiful  
B. beautifully, luo  
C. beautiful, luo  
D. Beautifully, luo

18. The president congratulated the \_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers for their good performance.  
A. army            B. troop  
C. band            D. board

### For questions 19 and 20 choose the word that means opposite of the underlined word.

19. We shall find that our examination is easy  
A. Hard  
B. Worse  
C. Stiff  
D. smooth

20. My friend tells interesting stories
- A. humorous
  - B. sad
  - C. funny
  - D. boring

**Give the word that means the same as the underlined**

21. Agnes certainly takes after her mother
- A. Likes
  - B. Follows
  - C. Resembles
  - D. obeys

**For questions 22 to 24 choose the best word to fill in the blank.**

22. The lady was \_\_\_\_\_ fat that she could not climb the mountain

- A. Very
  - B. So
  - C. Surely
  - D. actually
23. The weaving of baskets \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of care
- A. needing B. need C. needs D. needed
24. Pick the odd one out
- A. full stop
  - B. punctuation
  - C. comma
  - D. apostrophe

**For question 25 choose the correct question tag**

25. The products have been rejected \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. Have they?
  - B. Do they?
  - C. Haven't they?
  - D. Isn't it?

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

A good public speaker has also to be a good listener. Listen attentively to other good public speakers. Listen to what people say, know their problems, desires, expectations and feelings. Be aware of what is happening around. Be audience – oriented. Adapt yourself, to men and women in their situation and speak to them. “Where they are” Attend to the body language of other public speakers, in fact, of anyone who is speaking to you. How does the speaker do his hands? Listen to the tone of the voice, the inflections the speed of talk, the hesitations and punctuation of those who talk to you. Which words do they stress on? How do they accent?

Is the speaker’s eyes contact wide, narrow, warm, cold, lively or dead? Never stop listening when you are speaking. Listen to yourself and to your audience. It will help to attend to the feedback from your listeners; monitor their reactions and response. Alert to their visual or attitudinal communication. Contemplate the theme with relevant images. Stretch your mind, sleep over it. Do all things in a relaxed manner, do not get tense or nervous insight will surely come. Use all the means available for understanding the theme.

Keep a small notebook and pen with you and note down the new vision. Insights and points that occur to you. Know your own limitations and be honest enough to acknowledge them. Do not be over-confident and do not put on airs. Realize the need to prepare. Be patient with yourself and your listeners. Do not demand the impossible or expect the unlikely. A speaker who is impatient with himself or oneself is likely to be impatient with the audience too. Who in turn is likely to become impatient with the speaker. Be convinced and appear convinced of the worth of what you are saying. Be concrete and positive. Finally be willing to accept the consequences of your speech. Be honest, stand by what you articulate.

26. From the first paragraph we can conclude that.
- A. A good listener has to be a good speaker
  - B. One should speak and listen at the same time
  - C. A good speaker should be a good listen
  - D. To be a good listener speak less

27. What may help you know the mood of one’s speech?
- A. Tone of the voice
  - B. The hesitation
  - C. The speech one talks in
  - D. The punctuation

28. The phrase “ put on airs” as used in the passage means
- Breath in the air
  - To appreciate
  - To mention
  - To show off
29. The audience helps in the following ways except
- Monitor their reactions
  - Check their response
  - Get to know their attitude
  - Know what they are doing with each other
30. Which one of the following is not part of the body gestures in the story?
- Movement of hands
  - Eyes contact
  - Visual communication
  - Talking
31. Patience according to the passage\_\_\_\_\_
- It is not very necessary
  - Is a skill all must learn
  - Should be given to the audience
  - Should be practised by both the speaker and the listener
32. According to the passage body language means
- How body parts pass a message
  - Body movement
  - Eye contact
  - Hand movement
33. Who are the audience?
- People who speak to others
  - People whom people speak about
  - People who are involved in speaking and listening
  - People who listen as someone speaks
34. It is important to write down
- Any errors made
  - All you need to talk about
  - New point, vision and insight
  - All requirements needed
35. When one listens to others
- One becomes part of their problems
  - You will know their desires, expectations and feelings
  - One gets to know their problems
  - Will know what is expected to happen
36. One major character of a good public speaker is
- Jealous
  - Patience
  - Selfish
  - Proud
37. Why should a speaker listen to himself as he speak?
- It helps monitor the feedback, reactions and response
  - It helps identify whoever is not attentive
  - Helps you correct simple errors
  - It gives the confidence you require
38. What is the best title for the passage
- Public speaking
  - Audience
  - Speech
  - A good listener

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 41-50.**

A long time ago hare and the elephant were great friends. They ate together and drank together and even wore same clothes. It was unusual to see the hare wearing oversized clothes that belonged to the Elephant. The Hares clothes went only as far as the head and so in an attempt to please the hare, the elephant wore the Hares clothes on his head. One day as the hare was walking around the village, he found a pair of shoes. The shoes belonged to Assumpta, the chief’s daughter. The Hare tried them and when they fitted he took them and went on his way proudly showing off to the elephant. The elephant wanted a similar pair of shoes. They had to be exactly the same size and Colour. The hare said he would make the Elephants feet smaller first. He said they should start working the next day at a secret place where no one else would see him. The Hare made a big fire and heated an iron on it with the red hot iron he started slicing the Elephant’s feet. The Elephant did not want to show any signs of pain, when at last he could not bear the pain, he yelled out loudly.

“Elephant”, said the hare mockingly, “your size does not allow you to cry like a baby. Don’t you want the shoes?” actually I don’t feel any pain at all,” lied the Elephant. It was however very painful and when the hare burned to add some firewood in fire, the elephant took off at a great speed. He did not go very far, though

because his feet were already very swollen. No wonder the elephant has such big feet, they have remained swollen. That evening the hare went to the village. Someone spotted Assumpta's shoes that the hare was wearing. The hare was cornered and that day he became soup for the Assumptas family. Before he died he said that he had learnt his lesson.

39. Why would the Elephant wear hares clothes on the head?
- A. They were like a hat
  - B. They were soft
  - C. He wanted to make hare happy
  - D. They were small in size
40. Which part of speech is the word proudly as used in the passage
- A. noun      B. adjective
  - C. adverb     D. preposition
41. The Elephant took off at a great speed. What does this one mean?
- A. Took the shoes by force
  - B. Screamed for help
  - C. Cried in pain
  - D. Run away in a great speed
42. The Elephant wanted a pair of shoes like the hares because
- A. His feet looked funny
  - B. The hare looked dirty
  - C. He wanted to look like the hare
  - D. He didn't have shoes
43. The "Elephant did not want to show away signs of pain" means
- A. He did not feel too much pain
  - B. He wanted to appear brave
  - C. He was a fierce animal
  - D. He was extremely brave
44. Who was Assumpta?
- A. Hares friend
  - B. The chief's daughter
  - C. Elephant's friend
  - D. Their neighbour
45. The hare was not
- A. Selfish
  - B. A liar
  - C. Proud
  - D. honest
46. which one of the following statements is not true
- A. the hare and Assumpta wore the same size of shoes
  - B. the hare was quite dishonest and a thief
  - C. the elephant punished the hare
  - D. Assumpta had lost her shoes in the village
47. three of the following are true, which one is not
- A. they ate together
  - B. they wore the same clothes
  - C. they drank together
  - D. they stole together
48. The phrase the hare sliced off the elephant feet shows that
- A. The hare was not a true friend to the elephant
  - B. The hare wanted the elephant to be brave
  - C. The hare wanted to make the elephants feet smaller
  - D. The hare wanted the elephant to have feet that could fit the shoes.
49. The hare was cornered means
- A. The hare was put in a corner
  - B. The hare hid in a corner
  - C. The hare tricked them to a corner
  - D. The hare's dishonesty was discovered
50. The best title for this passage is
- A. The elephant
  - B. The hare and the elephant
  - C. The cowardly elephant
  - D. The cunning hare escaped death