



ENGLISH

SECTION A: LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES (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 the question paper.
HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. Use an ordinary pencil only.
4. Make sure that 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 your answer 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, D. In each case only **ONE** of the four answers is correct. Choose the correct answer.
9. On the answer sheet show the correct answer by drawing a **dark line** inside the box in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Example

Select the word that least fits in group for question 22 - 23.

22. A. cutlery
B. crockery
C. shirts
D. bedding

The correct answer is C

On the answer sheet:

22. [A] [B] [] [D] 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] 25. [A] [B] [C] [D]

In the set of boxes number 22, the box with 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.



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This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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TURN OVER

Fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 to 15 with the best alternative from the choices given.

Research has ____ 1 ____ that about one out of ten people is left-handed. ____ 2 ____ the majority of the population is right-handed, the left-handed person may ____ 3 ____ problems in ____ 4 ____ his everyday activities. ____ 5 ____, the left-handed person may ____ 6 ____ difficulties using objects that are made for right-handed people. ____ 7 ____ objects include can-openers, scissors and certain musical instruments.

Why are some people left-handed? One ____ 8 ____ for this is that our body is 'asymmetrical'. This means that ____ 9 ____ halves of our bodies are not exactly the same. For example, the brain has a left half and a right half halves. The two halves ____ 10 ____ specific roles. The left half of the brain deals ____ 11 ____ logical functions such as reading and writing. The right half, on the other hand, helps us to think ____ 12 ____ . For people ____ 13 ____ are right-handed, it is the left side of the brain that predominates. For left-handed people, ____ 14 ____, the reverse is true. For them, it is the right side of the brain that is dominant. ____ 15 ____, such people would tend to use the left side of their bodies in whatever they do.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | A. demonstrated | B. proven | C. confirmed | D. determined |
| 2. | A. While | B. Although | C. Indeed | D. As |
| 3. | A. face | B. undergo | C. endure | D. suffer |
| 4. | A. achieving | B. attaining | C. performing | D. effecting |
| 5. | A. For instance | B. In spite | C. Therefore | D. In addition |
| 6. | A. obtain | B. derive | C. land | D. have |
| 7. | A. Some | B. These | C. This | D. Those |
| 8. | A. proof | B. idea | C. theory | D. clue |
| 9. | A. both | B. each | C. all | D. every |
| 10. | A. play | B. has | C. execute | D. carry out |
| 11. | A. in | B. for | C. on | D. with |
| 12. | A. seriously | B. naturally | C. apparently | D. creatively |
| 13. | A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. of whom |
| 14. | A. therefore | B. nevertheless | C. however | D. actually |
| 15. | A. Thus | B. Even though | C. Since | D. Perhaps |

For questions 16 and 17, choose the alternative that best replaces the underline word.

16. We were full of joy when the class teacher announced our class would go on a trip the next day.
- A. decided
 - B. declared
 - C. suggested
 - D. revealed
17. The head teacher's speech was interrupted by noises from a nearby shopping centre.
- A. disrupted
 - B. disturbed
 - C. stopped
 - D. prevented

For questions 18 to 20, choose the alternative that best fills the blank space.

18. The play was _____ difficult that it took us a long time to master.
- A. very
 - B. rather
 - C. so
 - D. too
19. "Did you enjoy the trip?" "Yes, _____."
- A. I got
 - B. I did
 - C. I enjoyed it
 - D. I did enjoy
20. Martin does not eat pork and _____.
- A. Ken does neither.
 - B. neither does Ken.
 - C. nor does Ken.
 - D. so does Ken.

For questions 21 to 23, choose the sentence that means the same as the underlined one.

21. We must practise daily for us to win the match.
- A. We ought to practise daily for us to win the match.
 - B. We need to practise daily for us to win the match.
 - C. We should practise daily for us to win the match.
 - D. We have to practise daily for us to win the match.
22. "My friend and I began our project last month," said Susan.
- A. Susan said that her and her friend began their project the previous month.
 - B. Susan said that she and her friend began their project the previous month.
 - C. Susan said that she and her friend had begun their project the month before.
 - D. Susan said that she and her friend had begun their project last month.
23. I hardly slept last night.
- A. I had little sleep last night.
 - B. I could not sleep at all last night.
 - C. I did not sleep last night..
 - D. I had a little sleep last night.

In questions 24 and 25, choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated.

24. A. Moses said, "Nancy you are late, aren't you?"
- B. Moses said, "Nancy, you are late, Aren't you?"
- C. Moses said, "Nancy, you are late aren't you?"
- D. Moses said, "Nancy, you are late, aren't you?"
25. A. "What a hot month it is," exclaimed George!
- B. "What a hot month it is!" exclaimed George.
- C. "What a hot month it is!" Exclaimed George.
- D. "What a hot month it is!," exclaimed George.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

At the border of a forest, a certain prosperous farmer had a big garden. His name was Mr Ambwene. He cherished his garden a lot and did everything he could to make it more productive. As he could not look after it himself, he sought the services of an experienced gardener who devoted his time and energy to see to it that the productivity of the garden was always high. The gardener was both efficient and diligent. He tended to the crops with sheer dedication. The crops flourished and earned the farmer a fortune.

Unfortunately, a severe drought hit the land. Many farmers were left lamenting as their crops withered before eventually drying up. Nevertheless, this farmer did not lose his crops. His gardener did a marvellous job to ensure the productivity was still high. He watered the crops thrice a day. He woke up at the crack of dawn everyday and started the strenuous task of keeping the crops wet and healthy. He became weary but had to continue working. Sadly, his boss did not show him any appreciation. Instead, he made the gardener work from dawn to dusk. Despite that, he did not improve the garden's wages. One day, the gardener fell ill and sought to be granted a day off. To his astonishment, the farmer declined to give him a day off to seek medication. He insisted that the gardener had to do his daily work whether or not he was unwell. The gardener got furious. He could not take it anymore. He felt his life was more important than his wage. As a result, he packed his things and left.

The farmer could not believe what had just transpired. He tried to call the gardener back but to no avail. He threatened to sue the gardener for neglecting his responsibility. However, the latter remained unmoved. Soon, the truth dawned on him. The gardener would never return. Unfortunately, he had no one else to look after his garden. He wished he had not treated the gardener badly. He remembered how diligent and reliable the gardener had been. He had always started his duties promptly. He hardly ever made mistakes and was loyal to his master. He had never asked for extra pay not even when the master made him work for extra hours. Where would he get a gardener with such rare qualities? He wondered. In the meantime, he set out to do the work himself. He tried to irrigate the crops but was soon overcome with untold levels of exhaustion. His muscles screamed in pain. He gave up and made some calls for connections with worthy gardeners.

The next day, he was lucky enough to have got two gardeners who appeared equal to the task. The new gardeners narrated to the farmer how experienced they were. They had worked in big plantations and had never failed to get bumper harvests. The farmer was taken in by their high talks and offered them competitive wages. He did not want to lose such promising assets. He even paid them upfront to motivate them to double their efforts. The duo began their job that afternoon. The farmer watched from afar as the two gardeners embarked on their work. However, he did not like what he saw. The new employees spent more time talking instead of working. Soon, they were sitting in a shade yawning ceaselessly. The same trend followed the next two days and the farmer was fed up. He could not stand it at all. He could not put up with these men. He sent them packing and gave them an order not to show their faces on his farm again.

The farmer realised he had to do something significant or else his fortune would be reduced to nothing. He swallowed his pride and paid his loyal gardener a visit. He went down on his knees and apologised to the gardener for his cruelty towards him. He promised to triple the gardener's wage and grant him permission to attend to any pressing issue. The duo reconciled and the farmer kept his word.

26. From the first paragraph, it is right to conclude that the farmer
- A. was very famous.
 - B. had other sources of income.
 - C. was successful.
 - D. had several farms.
27. Why did the farmer employ an experienced gardener?
- A. For him to have time to focus on other activities.
 - B. To make his farming activity worthwhile.
 - C. To help him solve all problems related to farming.
 - D. To have a resourceful companion.
28. Why do you think the farmer's crops thrive?
- A. He had planted the best varieties of crops.
 - B. He spent a lot of time attending to them.
 - C. They were well looked after.
 - D. The gardener was hugely experienced.
29. What caused sorrow among the farmers?
- A. Weather had suddenly changed.
 - B. Their crops took too long to grow.
 - C. They could not irrigate their crops.
 - D. Their crops were drying up.
30. Why did Mr Ambwere continue to get good harvest despite the drought?
- A. His farm was constantly kept wet.
 - B. The location of his farm favoured him.
 - C. The gardener took care of the crops everyday.
 - D. He had enough money to keep his farming activities vibrant.
31. The word **strenuous** as used in the passage **cannot** be replaced by
- A. demanding
 - B. laborious
 - C. tedious
 - D. exhausting
32. Which description **cannot** fit the gardener according to the passage? He was
- A. skilful
 - B. obstinate
 - C. diligent
 - D. reliable

33. Why did the gardener need a day off?
- A. He was exhausted and need to rest.
 - B. He wanted sometime away from the farm.
 - C. He had been diagnosed with an illness.
 - D. He was ailing.
34. What does the phrase **the latter remained unmoved** mean?
- A. The gardener was disrespectful.
 - B. The farmer failed to make the gardener change his mind.
 - C. The gardener went away as first as he could.
 - D. The gardener was not scared at all.
35. How did Mr Ambwere feel when he realised the gardener would not get back?
- A. Remorseful
 - B. Furious
 - C. Frustrated
 - D. Disappointed
36. When Mr Ambwere decided to irrigate the crops on his own, he
- A. realised he was not good at the task.
 - B. hoped to save some money.
 - C. failed terribly.
 - D. soon lost interest in the task.
37. Mr Ambwere offered to pay two farmers competitive wages mainly because
- A. he was desperate.
 - B. he knew they would increase the crops production.
 - C. he had been told about their diligence.
 - D. he thought they would be of great help.
38. Which statement is true according to the last paragraph?
- A. The gardener had been expecting Mr. Ambwere.
 - B. Mr Ambwere got along with the gardener.
 - C. The gardener promised to be more loyal to his employee.
 - D. Mr Ambwere reunited with his loyal gardener.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

We often come across the glamorous image of an air hostess or pilot greeting passengers on board. In fact, so powerful is the image within us that today the ever-smiling face of an air hostess has come to represent the epitome of hospitality, glamour and ultimate fantasy of flying and seeing the world.

Flying across the globe and moving gracefully, the crew attendants meet and greet the passengers first and make them comfortable for the journey ahead. Right from the moment the plane pulls up in front of the aerobridge, they are at the aircraft door with a warm smile, welcoming and guiding passengers on board to their seats. Once airborne, they make the passengers comfortable by rolling out the cartload of goodies, food and drinks, chocolates and coffee, snacks and tea. Superficially though their services may appear to be trivial but they have lots of responsibilities on their shoulders, which include executing flight commander's instructions, coordinating security arrangements and ensuring passengers' overall safety as well. In case of an emergency during the flight, they take the responsibility and determine the most appropriate step to deal with the situation.

With various domestic and international airlines increasing their services, there is no doubt that the expansion is going to bring in a recruitment drive for every new route demands additional basic cabin crew members. Therefore, we are now witnessing a huge spurt in the demand for trained basic cabin crew. This explains why there is an increase in interviews conducted by many airlines. At the interviews for air steward and air stewardess, the applicants are asked about their eyesight, interest in the job and how they can handle difficult passengers.

For corporate or airline flying careers, there are several routes to go but most people end up taking one of the two general paths. They either train through the military and then, fly commercially when they get out or go through civilian route by studying aviation at a college or privately and then, working as a flight instructor to build experience and work the way up into a larger aircraft. Chances are better if they join an Air Training Corps or a Combined Cadet Force while they are still at school or college.

If you have any interest in a flying career, you can do a college program and major specifically in aviation. Many other universities and community colleges offer flight programs. Going to a well-known college to do your major is always helpful when you go job hunting. Even though many pilots study aviation in college, some others do not. Another option is to do your college studies anywhere you like and do your flying 'on the side' be it through a flight school at your local airport or through a larger private flight school like Flight Safety International.

39. According to the first sentence, we can conclude that air hostesses and pilots
- are always happy.
 - enjoy interacting with passengers.
 - usually exchange pleasantries with passengers.
 - encourage people to travel by air.
40. The fact that the air hostesses are ever smiling shows that they
- are being kind and friendly to the passengers.
 - often get good remuneration.
 - tend to have good rapport with their employers.
 - do a very important job.
41. As the crew meet the passengers before the journey, their main aim is to
- introduce themselves to the passengers.
 - seek to know passengers likes and dislikes.
 - offer assistance to those with flight phobia.
 - reassure the passengers and make them feel relaxed.
42. The foods and drinks served during the flight are meant to
- keep the passengers occupied.
 - entice the passengers to use the same airline during flights.
 - ensure the passengers enjoyed the flight.
 - keep the passengers satisfied.
43. The word **trivial** has been used in the passage. It **cannot** be replaced by
- insignificant
 - vital
 - frivolous
 - inconsequential
44. The crew attendants have the follow duties **except** one. Which one is it? They
- reassure the passengers.
 - provide security during flight.
 - pass relevant information to the passengers.
 - give commands to everyone on board.
45. What do the crew attendants do during emergencies?
- They make calls to the relevant authority.
 - They act swiftly to execute the right course of action.
 - They inform the passengers of the dangers lying ahead.
 - They tell the pilot what he or she has to do.
46. Why is there an increase in the demand of the trained crew?
- The job is lucrative and exciting.
 - There are more potential passengers.
 - The number of airlines has gone up.
 - The job is becoming more and more popular.
47. During the interviews, the aspiring crew attendants are asked questions in order to
- ascertain their readiness for the job.
 - determine their suitability for the job.
 - check their level of education.
 - inform them of the employer's expectations.
48. For a person to fly an aeroplane, he must have:
- joined the military.
 - trained privately.
 - flown commercial aircraft.
 - met certain qualifications.
49. Why is it important for aspiring pilots to study in a famous aviation college?
- It offers them a wide range of experience.
 - It gives them exposure to practical skills.
 - It gives them a head start during job interviews.
 - It makes them aware of the job vacancies.
50. Flight Safety International has been mentioned in the passage as
- the most popular aviation college globally.
 - the place where the best pilots acquired their skills.
 - the best aviation college on passengers' safety.
 - a place where aspiring pilots and flight attendants can train.