



FRONTRUNNER EXAM

STANDARD SIX 2021



ENGLISH

FRONTRUNNER 007

Time: 1 Hour 40 Minutes

ENGLISH SECTION A:

LANGUAGE

Time: 1 Hr. 40 Min.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You have been given this question paper and a separate answer sheet. The question paper contains 50 questions.
2. Do any necessary rough work in this paper.
3. When you have chosen your answer, mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in this question paper.

Read the passage below. it contains blank spaces numbered I- 15. For each blank space, choose the best answer from the choices given

Raphael and **I** } younger sister were ___? ___ going to Mombasa ___? ___ the August holidays. They were to visit **4** ___ uncle who stayed at Changamwe. Nita was dressed ___ **5** ___ a red skirt and a white top. Raphael on the **6** ___ preferred blue jeans and a yellow T-shirt. The bus they **7** ___ was moving **8** ___ a very high speed. Nita **9** ___ kept the bus **10** ___ in her bag. After travelling **11** ___ about **12** ___ hours, the **13** ___ Mombasa town. Uncle Tom came to pick them **14** ___ at the station and they were **15** ___ happy to see him.

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. his	her	your	a
2. between	among	all	both
3. in	for	from	on
4. there	an	their	some
5. at	with	on	in
6. other hand	another hand	somehand	same hand
7. borded	boarded	boardered	bordered
8. on	n	with	at
9. have	had	has	could
10. receipt	cheque	ticket	letter
11. since	from	at	for
12. thirteen	thirtin	thateen	thiteen
13. riched	reached	arrived	got
14. in	down	up	on
15. very	so	too	rather

In each of questions 16-18 choose the correct answer

16. Jackson wrote ___ the manager applying for a job.

17. He the untidiest boy in the class, but

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A. at | B. to |
| C. into | D. for |

now he is smart.

- A. have been always
- B. used to be
- C. used to being
- D. was being

18. Is there anyone in the classroom

- A. No, there's nobody
B. No there's somebody
C. No, there's no one
D. Yes, theres nobody

In questions 19-21 choose the BEST alternatiyg

that means the opposite of the underlined word,

19. Can I **borrow** your text book?

- A. lend B. take
C. have D. give

20. He found the food **tasteless**.

- A. tasty B. salty
C. good D. cols

21. Her work is always **untidy**

- A. beautiful B. correct
C. neat D. dirty

In questions 22-24 choose the best choice that completes the sentences below

22. This giraffe is too weak _____

- A. that it can hardly stand B. and so it will die
C. to stand D. than its mother

23. Josiah is different _____

- A. by his father B. from his friend
C. than most students D. with my son

24. Cheese is as good to eat _____

- A. than most other foods
B. as butter
C. that I cannot have enough
D. and so is worth eating

In question 25, choose the correct response

25. He came by bus today _____

- A. Me too B. I too
C. So did I D. So am I

For questions 26-38 read the passage below

A family of gazelles lived in a forest near the mountain of the gods. Their daughter was very healthy and strikingly beautiful too. Her only flaw was her pride. She would look at other animals with scornful eyes and then walk away proudly.

Even the peacock was at a loss why somebody could be that proud. Other animals quite often warned her that her pride would one day be her downfall but she never listened to them. In fact she would just laugh in an irritating manner then walk away.

Then one day as she was taking a nap under a tree next to a stream she heard a cry, "He-e-l-p. Somebody help me before I drown!"

She stood up and walked down to the stream. There she saw a spider struggling against the water currents.

He was almost being swept away. But instead of rushing to help spider out of danger, gazelle proudly asked, "How dare you disturb my peaceful nap?" The spider pleaded more, even promising to be forever indebted to gazelle should she save his life.

This sounded interesting to her and she threw a small twig into the stream. The spider climbed onto it to a safer spot. He tried to thank his rescuer but she had already strutted away with her nose in the air. Suddenly there was a commotion. Spider looked up on time to see an arrow fly past the gazelle as she was grazing. The hunters' arrow had missed the gazelle narrowly. She ran fast to hide from the hunters, who were in hot pursuit. But gazelle was getting very tired.

"Come on here and be still," came a voice from the bushes. She crept into the bushes where she found the spider.

She almost laughed when he said that he would take care of the hunters. He covered her footsteps with cobwebs. When the hunters got there, they changed direction and started looking for gazelle's footsteps elsewhere.

The hunters left and gazelle was grateful to spider. They became very good friends. Gazelle vowed never to take anyone in the forest for granted. She had realised that all the animals were equally important to each other for their survival in the jungle.

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26. Despite her pride, the gazelles' daughter:
- A. looked at other animals with beautiful eyes
 - B. was beautiful and unhealthy eyes.
 - C. lived near the mountain of goods.
 - D. was healthy and strikingly pretty.

27. Scornful eyes as used in the passage are eyes full of _____

- A. jealousy
- B. pride
- C. annoyance
- D. excitement

28. We say 'as proud as a peacock' What is the feminine of a peacock?

- A. peahen
- B. peacockrel
- C. peacockess
- D. peacocky

29. In response to the warning from other animal, what did the gazelles daughter do?

- A. She hardly listened to them and walked away.
- B. She tried to copy the peacock.
- C. She denied that it would bring her downfall,
- D. She just laughed in an annoying manner.

30. _____ she was taking a nap under a tree When is a nap usually taken?

- A. In the morning
- B. In the afternoon
- C. At night
- D. During the weekend

31. When the gazelles' daughter heard the cry: _____

- A. She was sleeping under a tree.
- B. She was sleeping in the tree under the shade.
- C. She was next to the lake taking a nap.
- D. She realised that the spider had drowned.

32. What did the gazelle witness on reaching the scene down the stream?

- A. A spider swimming effortlessly against the water current.
- B. A spider being swept away down the stream
- C. A struggling spider out of danger.

33. Instead of giving instant assistance to the was victim, the gazelles' daughter proved to be:-

- A. caring
- B. selfless
- C. kind
- D. unkind

34. Should the gazelle save spider's life.

- A. The spider would forever pay his debts.
- B. The spider would forever be royal.
- C. The spider would forever be grateful
- D. The spider would save her life if in danger.
- E. A spider nearly being swept away down the stream.

35. Which statement isn't true according to the passage?
- A. Spider's promise sounded interesting.
 - B. The spider climbed onto the bridge to a safer spot
 - C. Gazelle hurried away before spider had thanked her well.
 - D. Gazelle was in danger of being killed.
36. The hunters' arrow: _ _ _
- A. was meant to cause a commotion
 - B. suddenly emerged from the bush
 - C. went through the gazelle as she was grazing
 - D. missed the target narrowly
37. "The hunters were in hot pursuit" as used in the passage means that: ____
- A. the hunters were hungry.
 - B. the hunters chased with determination.
 - C. the hunters were angry.
 - D. the hunters were ready to eat up the gazelle.
38. Which is the most appropriate lesson learnt in the story?
- A. Birds of a feather flock together.
 - B. A drowning man clutches at a straw.
 - C. A good turn deserves another.
 - D. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

Read the passage below and answer questions 39-50

We know how some weather systems bring clouds, rain and showers in a definite order, while others produce fine weather. The place where you live can also cause local effects. Land and sea breezes, for example, affect the coasts in warm weather. The higher you are above the sea, the more wind and rain you can expect. But in the valleys there is a greater risk of fog and frost.

Over the earth's surface there are many climates. In some parts it is much easier to forecast the weather than in others. You can be sure, for instance, that rain will be rare in desert regions. Several years may pass before one place has a shower of rain. At the equator, on the other hand, many places have heavy downpours almost every day.

But there are large areas of the world where the weather forecaster has much more difficult job. Several times a day, hundreds of observers throughout the world note the weather around them: clouds, wind and visibility.

They also measure the pressure, temperature and amount of water vapour in the air. All this information is sent immediately to weather centers scattered over the earth. At each centre the meteorologist draws a map which shows the weather over a large part of the earth at a certain time. The positions of depressions and anticyclones are shown by the isobars, and fronts are drawn in as wavy lines.

From his charts the meteorologist can tell how quickly the weather system are moving, and in which direction. He can then draw a map showing the weather picture he expects to see on the following day. From his map he can tell us about tomorrow's weather. The meteorologist cannot make his forecast, even for the next day or so, without his weather maps. Even then, the weather can sometimes play tricks on us and make the forecast wrong. This is what happens when pitches are rained off and we get caught without a rain coat after the promise of a fine day.

But the forecaster is right most of the time, and if we learn to recognise the weather signs we shall sometimes be able to make simple forecasts ourselves. The best way to learn is to watch the weather carefully. Keep a record of the weather you see at about the same time each day. Note the types of cloud and the direction in which they are moving.

39. Which particular factor affects coastal areas in warm weather?
A. Clouds B. Mountains
C. Land and sea breezes D. Shape of coastline
40. What would you expect if you live in a low-lying area?
A. wind B. rain C. cloud D. frost
41. What do you expect if you live at a high altitude?
A. Fog B. Frost C. Rain D. Heat
42. In which of these areas is it easiest to forecast weather?
A. Desert regions
B. Tropical forest regions
C. Cool, temperate regions
D. Mediterranean regions
43. Which name is given to men who study
A. Observers B. Forecasters
C. Meteorologists D. Astronomers
44. What does visibility mean?
A. Clearance B. Height of clouds
C. Amount of sunshine D. How far you can see
45. What is the **BEST** way to make your own weather forecasts?
A. To study book about it. B.
To study the chart given.
46. The weather observers send in information so that a map can be drawn showing the weather
A. and depressions and anticyclones,
B. all over the world,
C. over a large part of the world.
D. and fronts.
47. Where are fronts drawn in as wavy lines?
A. All over the world B. On weather maps.
C. On the meteorologist D. On weather centres.
48. Why are weather maps used by the forecasters?
A. To find out where the weather is.
B. To discover what will happen to the weather
C. To tell us what the weather is like.
D. To check his forecast.
49. From the last paragraph, we can say that ____
A. It's not easy to make weather forecast
B. Through observation we can also predict weather
C. The best way to learn weather is by looking
D. Those who forecast weather study clouds only

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- C. To make your own observations every day.
 - D. To keep records of the weather

- 50. The **BEST** title for the passage would be.
 - A. What the forecaster does
 - B. Why forecast of weather is good
 - C. How to forecast weather
 - D. Using maps to forecast weather

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