

Read the passage below. It contains blank spaces numbered 1 - 15. For each blank space, choose the best alternative from the choices given.

Most of 1 do not know what 2 like to have some 3 of physical disability. Let us 4 the experience of Laura Blossom 5 story touched many.

Laura Blossom was born healthy to Mr. and 6 Peter Blossom. As a 7 old girl, she fell critically ill for one week. When she 8, she could neither speak nor hear. One 9 of this condition known as deaf and dumb according to Dr. Arnold Grant 10 measles. This is 11 affected Laura Blossom's life. In her later life, doctors 12 to take her for specialized treatment where she learnt to 13 through facial expressions and 14 Laura never 15. In life but developed positive life skills to succeed.

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. them | B. you | C. us | D. as |
| 2. A. it | B. it's | C. its | D. is |
| 3. A. from | B. like | C. form | D. foam |
| 4. A. sheer | B. see | C. shear | D. share |
| 5. A. whom | B. whose | C. which | D. what |
| 6. A. Mrs | B. Miss | C. M/s | D. Messrs |
| 7. A. two - years | B. two - year | C. two year | D. two ear |
| 8. A. came on | B. came by | C. came in | D. came to |
| 9. A. course | B. case | C. cause | D. cast |
| 10. A. was | B. is | C. would be | D. are |
| 11. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. who |
| 12. A. resolved | B. refuted | C. revolved | D. rotated |
| 13. A. speak | B. talk | C. communicate | D. tell |
| 14. A. signs | B. actions | C. gestures | D. mimics |
| 15. A. failed | B. gave in | C. gave up | D. gave out |

For questions 16 - 18, choose the best alternative to fill the blank spaces.

16. The deputy head teacher came to school with a lot of _____ for the pupils.
- A. stationary
B. static
C. stationerys
D. stationery
17. Fatuma has never seen a chameleon, _____?
- A. has she B. is it
C. hasn't she D. isn't it
18. Mary played the match quite well, _____?
- A. didn't she
B. does she
C. did she
D. doesn't she

For questions 19 - 20, choose the sentence that means the same.

19. Hardly had we left when we heard an explosion
- A. We had not left when we heard an explosion
B. We had just left when we heard an explosion
C. We had been gone for some time when we heard the explosion
D. We were just leaving when we heard the explosion

20. "Where are you?" My father asked me.
- A. My father asked him where I was going.
B. My father asked where I was going.
C. My father wondered where I was going
D. My father asked me where I was going

For questions 21 - 22, select the alternative that least fits in the group.

21. A. Tragic B. Fatal
C. Horrendous D. Accident
22. A. Acquit B. Convict
C. Acquaint D. Sentence

For questions 23 - 25, choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

23. A. Where have been , Peter? His father asked.
B. "Where have you been, Peter," his father asked.
C. "Where have you been, Peter?" his father asked.
D. "Where have you been Peter?" his father asked.
24. A. Jane and I are good friends.
B. Its very hot today.
C. The dog ran into its kennel.
D. "Whose pen is this? He asked.
25. A. I like her father in - laws house.
B. I like her father's in - law house.
C. I like her father's - in - law house.
D. I like her father in - law's house.

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 38.

A magician once passed through a forest where many brown birds flew from tree to tree and filled the air with songs. For a long time he sat and listened greatly delighted by their beautiful songs but in the end he became very jealous, for he himself could not sing.

At last he felt that he must find a way of getting the voice of these singing birds, so as he called them altogether and said "I am sad because the gods have given you such ugly, brown feathers. How happy you would be if you were brightly coloured with red, blue, orange and green!"

And the birds agreed that it was a great pity to be so ugly. The magician then said by means of his magic, he could give them all beautiful feathers in exchange of their voices which were after all, of very little use to hear them, the birds thought over his words and desired very much the beauty he promised them. So they foolishly agreed to give him their voices which the magician placed all together in a calabash.

He then turned the dull, brown feathers of the birds into orange and green and red and they were very pleased. The magician hurried away and as soon as he came to a deserted place he opened the calabash and swallowed its contents. From that day he had an extremely sweet voice and people came from far and near to listen to his songs. But those birds were satisfied with their bright feathers and that is why the most beautiful birds are quite unable to sing.

26. Why did the magician sit to listen?

- A. He liked the birds singing
- B. He wanted to imitate the birds singing
- C. He was jealous of the birds singing
- D. He at times sang with them

27. The sentence "....." for he himself could not sing" implies that _____

- A. He was a stammerer
- B. He had a poor voice
- C. He was not a friend of the birds
- D. He was envious

28. What shows the birds were wise to give the magician their voices?

- A. They never left the forest
- B. They did not need their voices
- C. Nobody listened to their songs
- D. The magician needed their voices

29. The word brightly as used in the passage means:-

- A. Beautiful
- B. Bright
- C. Mixed
- D. Attractive

30. We learn from the passage that:-

- A. Fools always lose
- B. Beauty is more important than magic
- C. Nothing good is for free
- D. Before doing anything assess the consequences

31. Why did the magician hide before swallowing the contents of the calabash?

- A. He had stolen from the birds
- B. He had fooled the birds
- C. He was a bad magician
- D. He did not pay for the birds voice

32. Which alternative **best** describes the character of the magician?
 A. Trustworthy B. Honest
 C. Jealous D. Tricky
33. Where did the magician put the birds' voices?
 A. In a gourd B. In his voice
 C. In a calabash D. In a safe place
34. What did he do for them in return?
 A. He made the birds beautiful
 B. He painted them
 C. He stole their voices
 D. He released them from the forest
35. Why did the magician swallow the contents of the calabash?
 A. To get satisfied
 B. To soften his voice
 C. To sweeten his voice
 D. To hide the birds' voices
36. It is **true** to say that the birds:-
 A. Planned to give their voices to the magician
 B. Loved their ugliness
 C. Did not watch the magician swallow the contents
 D. Were not contented with their bright coloured feathers.
37. From the last paragraph what is the effect of the magician's trick on the birds?
 A. The birds were contented with their bright feathers
 B. The magician convinced the birds
 C. The birds lost their beauty
 D. The birds were sad
38. Which of the following words would **best** replace the word delighted?
 A. Relieved B. Proud
 C. Pleased D. Liked

Read the passage below and answer questions 39 to 50.

Everywhere and the world over are alerts, warnings and cry of the dreaded corona virus. We can think of three different types of sickness without considering their causes, slight, serious and terminal. A slight sickness lasts for a short time and can often respond to home or patent remedies. Sometimes we ask ourselves when do we term illness as a slight sickness? Could it be a touch of fever, migraine, scratch or wound?

A more serious illness may cause sudden acute suffering or even distress. Among these, we could include the now dreaded corona virus, excessive bleedings or food poisoning. On the other hand some conditions may develop over a period of time and they may due to malnutrition or improper nutrition. Anaemia, liver and kidney infections may turn to be fatal. A terminal illness leads to death. This is the case with cancer which does not have a cure yet . Such illnesses require palliative care and resource should be made to doctors and hospital staff.

When a person is obviously sick, it is unwise to delay a visit to the hospital. A case of corona virus may become fatal if not taken on in time. There is hue and cry globally. Researchers and scientists are burning the midnight oil racing to develop a vaccine to combat the pandemic. Trials and experiments are all over, strict emergency measures have been put in place. There is also surveillance and quarantine of individuals who may have been exposed to the virus.

Cases of evidently mild sickness such as the common cold, headaches, fear or stomach upset are usually treated at home but if the patient does not respond quickly to medication. It is necessary to take him or her to a certified medical facility . Often recurring illness are probably due to a more dangerous condition and no chances should be taken.

39. According to the passage how many types of sickness can we think of without considering their causes?
 A. All sickness mentioned
 B. Two of the sickness mentioned
 C. Three types of sickness mentioned
 D. One of the sickness mentioned
40. What is **not true** about a slight sickness?
 A. Normally lasts for a short time
 B. Can often respond to patent remedy
 C. Can include a touch of fever
 D. Causes sudden acute suffering
41. Sickness according to the passage can be categorized by considering their:-
 A. causes B. severity
 C. symptoms D. treatment
42. The word dreaded has been underlined . Which of the following words would mean the same as used in the passage?
 A. Awe B. Grateful
 C. Awful D. Feared
43. Why are some sickness referred to as terminal illness?
 A. They come at the end
 B. They lead to death
 C. They can be treated at home
 D. They make the patient very sick
44. Palliative care can't be offered to all the following illness **except**:-
 A. Common cold B. Anaemia
 C. Corona virus D. Cancer
45. In the passage the writer mentions some sickness as fatal. What does the writer mean by the word fatal?
 A. Dangerous B. Fascinating
 C. Lethal D. Dead
46. Reseachers and scientists are burning the midnight oil racing to develop a vaccine to combat the pandemic . What does the writer mean?
 A. Efforts are not being made to control the spread of the pandemic
 B. Efforts are partially being made to control the spread of the pandemic
 C. Efforts are over in the control of the pandemic
 D. Efforts are being made to help stop or control the spread of the pandemic
47. What happens to cases of mild sickness?
 A. They have no cure
 B. They lead to death
 C. They last for a short time
 D They are treated at home and hospital
48. Why should no chances be taken with recurring illness?
 A. They could be due to a more dangerous condition
 B. They may require an instant vaccination
 C. Such illness should not be treated at home
 D. They may not require a certified medical facility
49. The writer says strict measures have been put in place and among them surveillance and quarantine. What does this mean?
 A. Warning the patients
 B. Protection of patients
 C. Isolation of patients
 D. Cure of patients
50. The most probable title to the above passage could be:-
 A. Corona virus B. Cure of sickness
 C. Diseases D. palliative care