

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

The way you _____ 1 _____ the world will depend _____ 2 _____ the emotions you are feeling. When you are angry, everything around you is wrong, nothing is right. You blame everything including the weather; _____ 3 _____ it's raining or the sun is shining, nothing _____ 4 _____ you. When you are sad, everything around you is sad and makes you cry. You see the trees and you feel sad _____ 5 _____ Perhaps you feel _____ 6 _____ and have a need to protect yourself _____ 7 _____ you don't know in what moment someone _____ 8 _____ attack you. You do not trust anything or anyone around you. This is because of fear!

Imagine that the human mind is _____ 9 _____ your skin. You can touch healthy skin and it feels wonderful. Now imagine you _____ 10 _____ an injury and the skin gets cut and infected. _____ 11 _____ you touch the infected skin, it is going to hurt, so you try to cover and protect the skin. You will not _____ 12 _____ being touched because it _____ 13 _____.

Now imagine that _____ 14 _____ humans have this skin disease. Nobody can touch each other. Everyone _____ 15 _____ wounds on their skin, so the infection is seen as normal, the pain is also considered normal; we believe we are supposed to be that way.

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. understand	watch	see	encounter
2. upon	in	with	over
3. even when	when	where	whether
4. pleases	could please	will please	may please
5. ,	.	!	;
6. helpless	weak	careless	protected
7. and	because	while	or
8. shall	should	will	could
9. close to	identical	like	equal to
10. had	are having	got	have
11. When	if	After	Before
12. lack	laugh	take	have a good time
13. hurts	bites	suffers	burns
14. many	any	all	both
15. have	has	are	with

For questions 16 and 17, choose the words that can best replace the underlined words.

16. The sports competition has been called off because of the covid-19 pandemic.
- A. postponed B. delayed
C. cancelled D. rescheduled

17. Jane's father brought her a lovely dress on her holiday.
- A. an amazing B. a smart
C. an expensive D. a good-looking

For questions 18 and 19, choose the words that can best complete the sentence.

18. Neither the teacher nor his student _____.
- A. were in the hall
B. was in the hall
C. that was in the hall
D. attend morning lessons

19. This is the student _____ won the top prize last year.
- A. whom B. of whom
C. which D. who

For questions 20 and 21, join the given pairs of sentences to form one sentence.

20. I don't know where she lives. I cannot visit her now.
- A. If I knew where she lives, I will visit her.
B. If I knew where she lives, I would visit her.
C. Had I known where she lived, I would have visited her.
D. I wish I knew where she lives
21. You did not eat a balanced diet. You fell sick.
- A. If you had eaten a balanced diet, you would not have fallen sick.

- B. If you ate a balanced diet, you would not fall sick.
C. If you ate a balanced diet, you would not have fallen sick.
D. If you did not eat a balanced diet, you fell sick.

For questions 22 and 23, choose one word that can best replace the underlined word(s)

22. A large group of locusts attacked the crops.
- A. swarm B. pack
C. herd D. mass
23. Our cat gave birth to a group of nine kittens.
- A. flock B. litter
C. cluster D. team

For questions 24 to 25, choose the best arrangement of the sentences to form a sensible paragraph.

24. (i) Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
(ii) It's especially important to wash hands before eating or preparing food.
(iii) Cover all surfaces of your hands
(iv) Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least twenty seconds.
(v) and rub them together until they feel dry.
- A. i, ii, iii, iv, v B. iv, ii, iii, v, i,
C. v, iv, iii, ii, i D. i, iii, ii, iv, v
25. (i) It occurred to him that he could not hear his wife
(ii) move about in the bedroom
(iii) The thought of her sitting
(iv) on the bed in the dark made him lose his appetite.
(v) He put down the carving knife on the table.
- A. i, v, ii, iii, iv B. iv, ii, v, iii, i
C. . iv, iii, ii, i, v D. .i, ii, v, iii, iv

Read the passage below and then answer questions 26 to 38.

Once upon a time, in a far country, there was a girl named Bahati. One of her legs was much shorter than the other and she had to walk with a help of a walking stick. Because of this, she had very few friends and many people used to laugh at her.

For a long time, there had been a drought in the country. All the rivers had dried up and the people were worried because their crops and animals were dying.

They feared their rain god had forgotten them. The elders met and decided that the only thing for them to do was to make a **sacrifice** to their rain - god. Bahati overheard them talking and was afraid they might choose her for the sacrifice. So, later that night, when everyone was asleep, she went away into the forest.

One day, while she was hunting for food, she heard a low, groaning noise. She quietly went into the direction from which the noise was coming. To her great surprise she found it was a leopard which had been trapped and was hanging by a rope from the branch of a tree, "I have been trapped here for two days and I am very hungry and thirsty. Please cut the rope and help me down."

Bahati thought for some time and said, "I will get you down if you promise not to eat me." The Leopard thanked her and agreed to keep the promise. After she had freed the leopard, Bahati gave him all the food and water she had. When the leopard had recovered, they took off together to look for more food.

They had been walking for many days and were beginning to feel very weak. When Bahati suddenly stopped and shouted, "Look! Water! I can see water! They were very excited and hurriedly made their way down towards the lake. Bahati was about to rush forward when the leopard said, "Wait my friend, there is a huge crocodile hiding in the water. I can see only his nose and the top of his head. We must get rid of him so that it will be safe for us to go to the lake. I have a plan. Listen," Bahati dropped her gourd and limped away as fast as she could towards the tree where the leopard was hiding. The crocodile swam to the shore and began chasing her. As Bahati passed the tree, the leopard sprang from behind and **grabbed the crocodile** by the neck. He held firmly with his strong teeth while it thrashed about on the ground. Very soon, it was dead.

For several days, Bahati and the Leopard lived beside the lake and they had as much to eat and drink as they wanted. Then, Bahati began to think about her people who didn't have any water to drink and decided it was time to return to her village and tell them the good news. The leopard was **very sad to have to part with a friend** but Bahati promised to visit him often in the forest.

From then on, Bahati and her people never had to worry about water even during drought seasons.

26. From the first paragraph, what challenge did Bahati face as a result of her condition?
- A. one leg was shorter than the other
 - B. she had to walk using a walking stick
 - C. her condition made her have very few friends
 - D. she had a challenge of moving from one place to another

27. According to the elders, what had caused the drought in Bahati's country?
- A. the rain god had forgotten his people
 - B. people decided to give sacrifice late
 - C. the elders had been ignoring the rain god
 - D. all the rivers had dried up

28. What made Bahati run away to the forest?
- she knew she should be needed as a sacrifice
 - she went in search of food and water
 - people did not like her in the village
 - the fear of being given to the gods as a sacrifice
29. According to the passage, the word **sacrifice** could mean the act of _____
- killing an animal for God
 - surrendering something as an offering to a god
 - doing the best you can to please the gods
 - giving up for God to bring help
30. Which of the following groups of adjectives best describe Bahati in the story?
- kind-hearted, worried, angry
 - forgiving, caring, forgetful
 - courageous, harsh, kind-hearted
 - caring, generous, sensitive
31. Why was Bahati reluctant to help the leopard?
- she did not like the animal
 - leopards are dangerous animals
 - She feared leopards
 - Leopards should live in the forest
32. Which of the following proverbs **best** relates to the leopard and Bahati?
- Once bitten twice shy
 - One good turn deserves another
 - Where there is a will there is a way
 - We never miss the water till the tap runs dry
33. According to the passage, it is true to say that the elders _____
- were God-fearing
 - did not like crippled children
 - believed in appeasing their gods
 - believed in witchcraft
34. Without the leopard's help, Bahati _____
- would have died of hunger
 - could still get water for the villagers
 - the Elders who have sacrificed Bahati
 - would perhaps not get water
35. Which of the following **cannot** be used in place of the word **grabbed**?
- held
 - snatched
 - seized
 - touched
36. What good news did Bahati take to the village?
- end of drought
 - presence of water
 - the kind leopard
 - plenty of food
37. The expression, "_____ very sad to part with _____" means that the leopard _____
- did not want to give up
 - did not want to follow Bahati
 - did not like Bahati's village people
 - did not want Bahati to leave
38. The **best** title for this passage would be
- Bahati saves her village
 - The great drought
 - Bahati and the leopard
 - The foolish Village Elders

Read the passage below and then answer questions 39 to 50.

Did you know that the human brain is still developing in a person's twenties? In fact, it does not fully mature until about age 25; around the time you finish college, start a full-time job, and begin making longer-term plans for life. Anything you do up until this point can affect your brain's progress, for better or for worse.

The brain is especially vulnerable to change during adolescence – the years most often spent in the classroom, on the field, and making friends. This is the time in which a person's learning capacity is at its greatest. It is also the time in which the brain is most unprotected to disruptions in mental development.

Drugs and alcohol are some of the most harmful, yet most common interference in teenage brain development. They manipulate the brain's wiring and affect the way the brain processes and retains information – including the way a teen thinks, focuses, learns, remembers, and concentrates inside and outside of school.

Despite the risky nature of early substance use, drug abuse in schools and among adolescents is an all too common occurrence. Studies show that by senior year in high school, nearly fifty percent of teenage students have already tried an *illicit* drug. And this is just the beginning. About sixty percent of teens have drunk alcohol by the end of high school, too.

If you are a parent of a high school student, there is a great chance that your child will be exposed to drugs and alcohol. On average, teens choose to try drugs for the first time around thirteen years old – around the start of high school. As a parent and role model, educator and caregiver, you have the ability to prolong or sway your child's desire to try drugs during his or her school years.

In fact, some of the greatest factors in keeping adolescents drug-free are parental figures themselves: having strong, positive connections with parents and having clear limits and consistent enforcement of discipline established by parents, can help reduce teens' willingness to try drugs. Combined with open education about the reality and risks of drug abuse in adolescence, parents can truly influence their child's choices regarding drugs. This especially *key* today, when drug abuse in schools is common and drugs in high school are increasingly easy to get.

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39. At what age is the brain fully developed?
- A. approximately when you start a full-time job
 - B. the time you finish college
 - C. when you start planning for your future life
 - D. soon after high school

40. "Anything you do up until this point can affect your brain's progress _____" this statement means that

- A. we should not joke around with our brains at this age
- B. nothing affects our brains at an older age
- C. young people's brains are least affected by drugs
- D. it is important to start using drugs as we get old

41. Which of the following human activities is *least* controlled by drugs?

- A. aiming at our academic targets
- B. physical movement
- C. concentration in studies
- D. gaining knowledge during class time

42. Where do you think the government should put most effort to control drugs and substance abuse?

- A. at the workplace
- B. at rehabilitation centres
- C. in schools and colleges
- D. in prison

43. Which of the statements best summarises the fourth paragraph?

- A. the youth pose great problem to the society
- B. most students are innocent
- C. parents of high school students should be careful
- D. most high school students have tried to abuse dangerous drugs

44. The word *illicit* has been used in the passage to mean

- A. authorised
- B. real
- C. unlawful
- D. recall

45. Which of the following **does not** describe teenagers?

- A. innocent
- B. at risk
- C. independent
- D. easily persuaded

46. What most disturbs brain growth in adolescents?

- A. friendships
- B. drugs and alcohol
- C. peer pressure
- D. school work

47. The following are roles of the parents in guiding their youths except the role of a ___

- A. teacher
- B. counselor
- C. trainer
- D. risk taker

48. Why do you think it is important to guide teenagers to abstain from drugs?

- A. they listen more at this age
- B. the brain matures early
- C. they easily use pocket money at school to buy drugs
- D. this is the time they are trying out things

49. "**This is especially key today** _____" this phrase means that

- A. parents should help the children escape drug abuse now more than ever
- B. drugs should be legalized now
- C. youths now have the opportunity to stop abusing drugs
- D. drug abuse is very common these days

50. What do you think should be a suitable title for this passage?

- A. Why youths abuse drugs
- B. Drug abuse in schools
- C. Drugs and drug abuse
- D. The role of parents in the family