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# **STANDARD SEVEN MID-TERM 3 EXAMS**

## **2016 ENGLISH**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

1. You have been given this question booklet and a separate answer sheet. The question booklet contains 90 questions
2. Do any necessary rough work in this booklet.
3. When you have chosen your answer mark it on the ANSWER SHEET, not in the question paper.

**HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET**

4. Use an ordinary pencil only.
5. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-  
YOUR INDEX NUMBER  
YOUR NAME  
NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
6. By drawing a dark line inside the correct numbered boxes mark your full Index Number (i.e.) School Code Number and the three - figure Candidates Number) in the grid near the top of (the answer sheet.
7. Do not make any marks outside the boxes.
8. Keep your answer sheet as clean as possible and **DO NOT FOLD IT**.
9. For each of the questions 1- 90 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.
10. 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****In the Question Booklet:**

17. When I opened the envelope, I \_\_\_\_\_ the letter inside it.

- A. Tear
- B. Tore
- C. Torn
- D. Tearing

The correct answer is B.

**On the Answer Sheet:**

15. [A] [B] [C] [D] 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] 18. [A] [B] [C] [D]  
In the set of boxes number 38, the box with letter B printed in it is marked.

11. Your dark line **MUST BE** within the box.
12. For each question **ONLY ONE** box is to be marked in each set of four boxes.

Candidates should check the question paper to ensure that all the pages are printed

**TURN OVER**

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

Malaria \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ and kills millions of people worldwide . In Africa \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_ one child \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ die every minute. This ranks malaria as one of the \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ three killer diseases. Throughout the world many malaria deaths occur \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_ expectant mothers and children under the age of five years.

Even when the disease does not kill, it can cause havoc on the overburdened \_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_ governing bodies and economics in malaria - prone countries. Malaria often affects school and work \_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_ household resources as families struggle to \_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_ for treatment.

In Africa, malaria deaths have been cut by one third in the past ten years. The disease was once \_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_ on every continent in almost \_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_ country. More than half of the affected countries outside Africa have reduced malaria cases by fifty percent in the same \_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_. Investments in mosquito nets and medicine have created \_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_ countries. Today many countries in the World are achieving a \_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_ status \_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_ this improvement, significant concerns are still on the horizon.

- |     | <u>A</u>       | <u>B</u>       | <u>C</u>        | <u>D</u>           |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1.  | affected       | affects        | affect          | afects             |
| 2.  | about          | approximately  | always          | normally           |
| 3.  | should         | must           | will            | shall              |
| 4.  | bottom         | top            | high            | lower              |
| 5.  | in             | on             | with            | for                |
| 6.  | population     | societies      | groups          | communities        |
| 7.  | input          | output         | done            | expected           |
| 8.  | swells         | improves       | drains          | sinks              |
| 9.  | pay            | bill           | meet            | weigh              |
| 10. | found          | founded        | find            | fined              |
| 11. | all            | every          | some            | other              |
| 12. | moment         | allowance      | period          | given              |
| 13. | malaria - free | malaria - safe | malaria - prone | malaria - infested |
| 14. | similar        | different      | equal           | better             |
| 15. | Inspite        | In spite       | Despite         | Despite of         |

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**For questions 16 -18, choose the correct question tag.**

16. I have forgotten his name, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. did I ?
- B. have I ?
- C. haven't I ?
- D. won't I ?

17. Diamonds are very expensive, \_\_\_\_\_

- A. haven't they?
- B. are they?
- C. aren't they?
- D. have they?

18. Maria loves school , \_\_\_\_\_

- A. does she?
- B. doesn't she?
- C. did she?
- D. does she?

**For question 19 to 20 write the opposite of the highlighted word.**

19. Grandfather **cursed** them for their behaviour.

- A. criticized
- B. blessed
- C. punished
- D. rewarded

20. They stood on guard to **protect** the king.

- A. attack
- B. patrol
- C. disarm
- D. besiege

**For question 21 to 23 complete the sentences correctly.**

21 \_\_\_\_\_ book is this lying on the floor.

- A. Who's
- B. Whose
- C. Whose's
- D. Who is

22. Mitchell is \_\_\_\_\_ than her brother.

- A. fater
- B. more fatter
- C. fatter
- D. fattest

23. A \_\_\_\_\_ of thieves attacked us last night.

- A. group
- B. men
- C. gang
- D. battery

**For question 24 and 25 choose the best word to fill the blank spaces.**

24. Neither Rose nor her sister \_\_\_\_\_ come for the party.

- A. have
- B. has
- C. do
- D. does

25. She neither studies \_\_\_\_\_ performs well at school.

- A. or
- B. nor
- C. for
- D. and

**Read the following passage carefully and answer question 26 - 38.**

Julius Muthoku is a 12 year - old- boy who lives in Kangemi slum in Nairobi, where relatives house him and his mother and siblings. He is the first born in his family of 5. Two families are squeezed into a one room house and sometimes going without food makes life difficult. So Julius was sent to a children's home run by Catholic Church where he was enrolled in class 1 to start his primary education.

Though a bright boy, Julius could not settle down. He ran away and joined boys on the street. They formed a team and survived on small casual jobs like washing and drawing water for car washers. Who paid them 50 shillings for the job. To survive the cold nights on the streets, his friends influenced him to start sniffing glue and using drugs. He got hooked on drugs but not for long because he fell out with his friends, who became cruel to him. Life on the streets become unbearable.

He went back to his former school, where he was welcomed. But the joy was short - lived . He ran away again after a misunderstanding with his teachers. Continuous use of drugs had turned him into a violent boy who could not cope with anyone in school.

The school officials, determined not to lose this bright boy again went after him and persuaded him to come back. They put him into an intensive rehabilitation programme with a lot of counseling. He quit sniffing glue and using drugs. He is now attending school, performs well and is determined to stay and complete his education.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 26. Who does Julius live with?<br>A. His parents.<br>B. The nuclear family.<br>C. The extended family<br>D. His mother.   | 29. Why couldn't Julius settle down?<br>A. because he was a bright boy<br>B. due to peer pressure<br>C. he was being mistreated<br>D. because of his friends in the streets |
| 27. Who are two families squeezed in a one roomed house?<br>A. There is problem of housing<br>B. The families are poor<br>C. They like living together<br>D. Due to cost - sharing                        | 30. How did Julius earn his living in the streets?<br>A. By drawing pictures<br>B. By washing cars<br>C. By casual jobs.<br>D. By drawing water and washing cars.           |
| 28. Why was Julius sent to children home?<br>A. because it was ran by the catholic Church<br>B. to have a better home<br>C. to enroll in school and start his primary education<br>D. to have good meals. | 31. How did he fight the cold at night?<br>A. He bought blankets<br>B. He started sniffing glue<br>C. He got hooked on drugs<br>D. He ran away from the streets             |
|   | 32. The phrasal verb fell out is highlighted in the passage. What does it mean?<br>A. Disagreed<br>B. Co - operated<br>C. Ran away<br>D. Accepted                           |

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33. After taking drugs, Julius \_\_\_\_\_
- become a violent boy.
  - had no respect for teachers.
  - could not cope with anyone.
  - become sick.
34. The word **persuade** used in the passage means?
- To beg
  - To order
  - To pray
  - To plead
35. Why didn't the school want to lose Julius?
- He was very obedient.
  - He was one of their own.
  - He was very brilliant
  - He was very poor.
36. What made Julius come back to school?
- His determination.
  - His brains
  - His desire to learn.
  - The counseling he got.
37. Why was the joy short - lived?
- They did not enjoy for long.
  - Julius went back to the streets.
  - The teachers mistreated him.
  - He did not enjoy life for long
38. What lesson do we learn from this story?
- Life is hard.
  - Never give up!
  - Faith can heal hearts.
  - Work hard all the time.

**Read the following passage and then answer questions 39 - 50.**

A long time ago there was a man and his wife. They had a girl. The girl fell sick many times. She died. When she died, she was thrown away and a dove came and put her together again. The dove took the girl to a cave where she lived. But after a short while the girl said she wanted to go back to her mother. The dove told the girl that she must stay in the cave, but still the girl went. Now when she went home she fell sick again. The dove came, put her together and took her away. But the girl went home again intending never to return to the cave. Now when the dove came to fetch her, she stood outside and sang.

Uuai Uai ! Give me my ornament give me back .Then I can go back home where the rain comes down with ta, ta, ta,

The parents closed the door but they forgot to close the window and so the dove slipped in through the window and went straight where the girl was sleeping. She took away what she had given to the girl and the girl was all bones again. These bones were thrown away and as usual the dove found them and put them together. She took the girl to a very far place and they lived there forever.

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39. How many times did the girl die?
- Three
  - One
  - Four
  - Two
40. How many times did the dove revive the girl?
- Two
  - Four
  - Three
  - One
41. In the sentence, The dove took the girl to a cave where she lived, the word "she" refers to
- the girl
  - the wife
  - the dove's child
  - the dove
42. Why did the girl want to go home on the first occasion?
- She was unhappy.
  - She wanted to go to her mother
  - Her mother was lonely
  - She did not want to live with the dove.
43. On the second occasion
- the girl wanted to remain in the cave.
  - the girl said she wanted to go back home.
  - the girl had no intention of going back to the cave.
  - the girl did not want to go back home.
44. In the statement "she stood outside and sang the word "she" refers to
- the dove
  - the girl's mother.
  - the girl
  - the girl's father
45. What does the word "ornament" mean?
- a decoration
  - rain
  - a girl
  - rings
46. What does the ornaments refer to in the passage?
- What the dove was wearing.
  - What the dove had given to the girl to wear.
  - What the dove had given the girl to revive her.
  - What the dove was talking to the girl's parents
47. Why did the parents close the door?
- The girl was sleeping
  - It was raining outside
  - The window was open.
  - They wanted to shut the dove out
48. How many female characters are in the passage?
- Two
  - Three
  - One
  - Four
49. How did the dove revive the girl?
- She put her bones together.
  - She breathed into the girl.
  - She cursed her disease
  - She took her to a cave .
50. An appropriated title for this passage is
- "The ungrateful girl"
  - "The selfish dove"
  - "The sick dove"
  - The dove who revived a girl"