

# CLASS 6 MID TERM 2 2020

## ENGLISH

### HOW TO USE THE ANSWER SHEET

1. Use only an ordinary pencil.
2. Make sure that you have written on the answer sheet:-  
(I) YOUR NAME (II) NAME OF YOUR SCHOOL
3. For each question, show the correct answer by drawing a line in the brackets in which the letter you have chosen is written.

Read the following passage and then choose the right answer from the choices given to fill in the blank spaces numbered 1 - 15.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ afternoon, Kamau was returning home. He was \_\_\_2\_\_\_ after spending most of the day \_\_\_3\_\_\_. He liked the \_\_\_4\_\_\_ where he and his \_\_\_5\_\_\_ had \_\_\_6\_\_\_, bathed and had \_\_\_7\_\_\_. \_\_\_8\_\_\_ he walked along the path, he \_\_\_9\_\_\_ stopped, flapped his \_\_\_10\_\_\_ and \_\_\_11\_\_\_ like an elephant. He \_\_\_12\_\_\_ worried. His two allies were not \_\_\_13\_\_\_ his phone call. He \_\_\_14\_\_\_ something had \_\_\_15\_\_\_ to them.

- |                     |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. The           | B. An           | C. On           | D. One          |
| 2. A. tried         | B. tyred        | C. tired        | D. taid         |
| 3. A. been swimming | B. swimming     | C. swiming      | D. swaming      |
| 4. A. pool          | B. pull         | C. pale         | D. poul         |
| 5. A. freinds       | B. friends      | C. frends       | D. frend        |
| 6. A. drank         | B. drink        | C. drunk        | D. dranks       |
| 7. A. fan           | B. firm         | C. farn         | D. fun          |
| 8. A. Has           | B. Then         | C. As           | D. And          |
| 9. A. occassionally | B. occasionally | C. occasionally | D. ocaasionally |
| 10. A. years        | B. fingers      | C. ears         | D. legs         |
| 11. A. trumpeted    | B. roared       | C. barked       | D. purred       |
| 12. A. became       | B. become       | C. becomes      | D. becoming     |
| 13. A. answeres     | B. answering    | C. answered     | D. answer       |
| 14. A. beleived     | B. belifed      | C. beleaved     | D. believed     |
| 15. A. hapened      | B. happening    | C. happen       | D. happened     |

Choose the correct question tag for questions 16 - 17.

16. I am attending the party, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. amn't I                      B. am I  
C. aren't I                      D. will you
17. It will rain soon, \_\_\_\_\_  
A. willn't it?                      B. won't it?  
C. shall it?                      D. will it?

Choose the right word from the given choices to fill the gaps in questions 18 - 19.

18. It was \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.  
A. their                              B. there  
C. they                              D. them
19. Mother has \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes.  
A. hunged                              B. hung  
C. hanged                              D. hanging

For questions 20 - 22, complete the sentences correctly.

20. Most pigs \_\_\_\_\_ as they eat.  
A. grumble                      B. bleat  
C. grunt                         D. bellow
21. Jane heard the \_\_\_\_\_ of the leaves as she walked in the forest.  
A. buzzing                        B. rustling  
C. chimping                       D. hooting
22. One of you \_\_\_\_\_ to leave.  
A. have                            B. having  
C. will                              D. has

Choose the odd one out in questions 23-24.

23. A. Eat                            B. Drink  
C. Sleep                           D. Food
24. A. Poultry                       B. Vegetables  
C. Beverages                      D. Sausage

Choose the correctly spelt word in question

25

25. A. Commite                      B. Comittee  
C. Committee                     D. Comite

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

There was once a young shepherd boy in the village of Lipo. He used to graze his flock of sheep at the foot of the hill near a forest next to the village where he lived. It was rather lonely for him all day because never allowed him to mix the animals with those of their neighbours. Due to his loneliness, he thought of a plan by which he could get a little company and some excitement.

He ran downhill like wind shouting aloud "Wolf! Wolf!" The villagers came uphill to meet the boy. They looked shaken and very worried. Some of them stopped and stayed with him for quite some time. This pleased the boy so much that after a few days, he tried the same trick. Again, the villagers came to his rescue. Some of them were not pleased with the boys behaviour and swore not to answer to his **distress calls** any other day. They went home very angry since the boy was wasting their valuable time.

After several days, a wolf actually appeared from a bush not far from where the boy was grazing his flock of sheep. The beast then drew closer to the sheep. The boy shouted the loudest he could so that the villagers could come and rescue him. However, it was all in vain.

The villagers **turned a deaf ear** to the shouts since they had been fooled previously. They thought that the boy was playing a trick on them once again. Nobody went to help him. The wolf ate all the sheep it could and killed the rest. The boy's attempt to save his flock was equally dangerous. He was attacked by the wolf. When he failed to return home that day, the villagers set out on a search mission. They found the boy lying in a pool of blood in a bush. Luckily, he survived to tell the story.

26. Where was the boy grazing the flock?  
A. On a hill  
B. In the forest  
C. At the foot of the hill  
D. In the village
27. Where did the boy live?  
A. In the forest.  
B. At the hills  
C. In a village called Lipo  
D. At the foot of the hills
28. Why was the boy alone in the grazing field?  
A. He never wanted to be in the company of the others  
B. His father was the only one with a flock of sheep in the village  
C. It was in the evening  
D. His parents never wanted him to graze the animals together with others.

29. What made the boy shout "Wolf! Wolf!?"
- He was hungry
  - He was angry
  - He was lonely
  - He wanted to play with a wolf
30. Why were the villagers shaken and worried for the first time?
- The boy was just about to be eaten by a wolf.
  - They thought that the boy had been eaten by the hyena.
  - They were convinced that a wolf had actually attacked the boy.
  - They were cowards.
31. Which of the following statements is true about the boy according to the second paragraph?
- He was considerate
  - He was careful
  - He was cheeky
  - He was obedient
32. Why did the villagers swear not to respond to the boy's call for help in future?
- They never cared.
  - He had tricked them for a second time.
  - They were busy.
  - The village leader told them not to
33. Which animal almost killed the boy?
- Wolf
  - Hyena
  - Sheep
  - Leopard
34. The phrase 'turned a deaf ear' as used in the passage means;
- ignored
  - answered
  - tricked
  - responded to
35. The phrase 'distress calls' means;
- sad moments
  - when in problems
  - happy times
  - cheeky times
36. How many wild animals have been mentioned in the passage?
- Three
  - One
  - Two
  - Four
37. Which of the following statements is true about the boy according to the last paragraph?
- The boy was not attacked by the wolf
  - The boy never saw the wolf
  - The boy was almost killed by the wolf
  - The boy was killed by the wolf
38. The best title for this story would be:-
- Honesty is the best policy
  - It is always good to lie
  - Grazing downhill
  - A flock of sheep

**Read the passage below and answer questions 39 - 50**

Prevention of malaria is the biggest saviour from malaria. Remember prevention is better than cure. Prevention of malaria disease consists of measures which may protect against infection or against the development of disease in infected individuals.

Measure to protect against infection are directed against the mosquitoes and can either be classified either as personal protection aimed at protecting individuals or households against infective bites and transmission control aiming at reducing the risk of malaria to the whole population.

Measures for protecting against disease include destroying the mosquitoes breeding places. This is the most serious measure because the mosquitoes are known to breed in different areas. Areas with stagnant water, bushy areas are likely to hold the mosquitoes. All the containers that can hold water must be destroyed so as to stop them from holding water moreover thick bushes, tall grass must be cleared. flower beds should be trimmed to their actual size.

There are other areas where mosquitoes can breed like dark areas especially inside our houses. For personal protection it can be obtained from different means; draining all the water, fish ponds, open tanks and dams should be protected from breeding of mosquitoes. Sleeping under mosquito nets can also prevent mosquito bites. There are also mosquito repellents and insecticides that can be used to keep mosquito off from our houses. People should try their level best to eradicate the spread of malaria as it is a killer disease.

39. The words prevention is better than cure means;
- it is not cheaper to control the spread of a disease than treating it.
  - we don't need to cure the disease.
  - it is good to prevent the spread of a disease than to cure it
  - a cure is worse than prevention
40. "*Malaria is a killer disease*" this phrase means
- malaria is a good disease
  - malaria is a fatal disease
  - malaria is controllable
  - malaria is not easily controlled
41. Measures to protect against infection are directed to the
- individuals
  - breeding places
  - mode of prevention
  - mosquitoes
42. Which one is a method of protection against malaria?
- Destroying the mosquitoes breeding places.
  - Chasing the mosquitoes away.
  - Keeping our compounds clean.
  - Keeping stagnant water safe.
43. The underlined word is "*moreover*" is called a
- adverb
  - adjective
  - conjunction
  - verb
44. Why are bushy areas dangerous to our homes according to the passage?
- Mosquitoes can hide inside there.
  - They act as breeding places of mosquitoes.
  - Can bring a lot of darkness to our homes.
  - Dangerous people can hide there.
45. Which one of the following is true according to the passage?
- People should not try their best to control mosquitoes.
  - Cutting of thick bushes can not stop mosquitoes from breeding
  - One way in which mosquitoes can be stopped is by drinking clean water.
  - All the water holding areas should be protected.
46. What is an insecticide according to the passage?
- Chemical that kill insects
  - A chemical that repels insects.
  - A chemical that treats those infected by malaria.
  - A treatment of a disease.
47. Mosquito nets have been used for a long time to protect people against
- mosquito bites
  - insect bites
  - bites
  - insects
48. Personal protection can be obtained by
- draining all the flowing water
  - sleeping without covering ourselves with nets.
  - using insecticides that kill all the insects.
  - using mosquito repellents.
49. The word '*eradicate*' means
- to protect the spread of
  - to increase the spread of
  - to get rid of
  - to reduce the spread of
50. Choose the best title for the passage?
- Dangers of malaria
  - Prevention against malaria
  - A cure for malaria
  - Advantages of mosquito nets.